The Northern Star,

AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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Review of the Week.

With the exception of the new Solicitor-General for Ireland, the members of the DERBY Administration have walked over the course. Mr. WHITESIDE had a bare majority of nine at Enniskillen, and the metropolitan Ministerial journal headed it 'Triumphant Return!' It will not occasion surprise therefore to find that the same organ gravely records the fact of no opposition being offered to the New Ministers as a proof that the feeling of the country is with them! How delighted they would be if that were true! But no amount of self-deception can enable them to shut their eyes to the fact that there are no contests just now, because their political opponents are reserving their strength for the General Election, which must, under any circumstances, be close at hand. The speeches at the hustings maintain the character we gave them last week, with the exception of that of Mr. CHRISTOPHER. They say nothing. Innuendoes are not wanting, but it is doubtful if the agricultural mind is quick at comprehending ministerial and diplomatic hints. They would prefer something more plain-spoken, and it must be rather a trying task to keep them in due order to suit the convenience of the men in office. Their greatest danger will arise from their own supporters. The farmers are not transcendental enough to be content with a Protectionist Ministry in power, merely for the show of the thing. It will have to redeem, or attempt to redeem, its former pledges. Then will come the tug of war.

Meanwhile the Free Traders are mustering their forces for the coming contest. Mr. COBDEN has had a monster meeting at Leeds, and announced his intention of standing for the West Riding, as a test of the largest county constituency in the kingdom. On Thursday the Ex Premier collected a large number of Whigs, Whig Radicals, and Free Traders at Chesham-place, and organised an opposition to his successors. What the terms of the compact between leader and followers were, does not appear in the report of the proceedings. If it is merely to restore Lord JOHN and the Family Party to the Treasury Benches, the meeting was thrown away.

If a Liberal and really progressive party is to be organised, it must be upon a broader and a firmer basis than mere Whiggery. The time has come when Ministers must be more than the representatives of cliques and coteries. Political power must no longer be bandied from one set of aristocratic families to another. Lord DERBY may become King Stork, but that is no reason why we should return to RUSSELL King Log. The country desiderates something better than either, and will have it too, despite the intrigues of hereditary or adventurous 'statemen,' who want to keep 'Cabinet making' a close monopoly.

The first Council of the new Cabinet was held on Saturday last, and since then others have been held. The sittings have been somewhat protracted in each case. It now appears that the Ministerial programme is deferred to Monday, when the Premier in the Upper, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Lower, House, will develope, as far as they think prudent, the results of these deliberations.

Pending this official annunciation of their plans, it is not a little amusing to see the desperate and unscrupulous methods employed by the Free Trade journalists, to damage the new Ministers with the commercial classes. The 'Daily News' tells its readers that 'we are now under the rule of men who are *Anarchists* in Social science.' The same journal continues:—'We have read as thorough Socialism in the amusing works of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as in those of OWEN or LOUIS BLANC;—not that he was aware of it, any more than the "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" was aware that he had all his days been talking prose. But it is Socialism, nevertheless, in as far as that term embraces a hostility to capital and competition, and the principle that the working classes ought to be under general organisation, and remunerated, not according to their productiveness and value in the labour market, but on some more equitable Social system.'

If the writer understood the words he uses, we might pause to ask what he means by remunerating the working classes according to their *productiveness* and value? But this is not the place for such questions; and we shall, therefore, merely pass on, giving the following glimpse of Socialism in high places, from the same authority:—'The general tendency of the novel of 'Sybil,' for instance, which might be supposed to have been written from a celebrated aphorism of PROUDHON about robbery and property, is in the direction we have indicated. The workhouse system is there spoken of only to be supported by the hateful man of the book who finds in it features congenial to his selfish and cruel nature. The author's tendencies and sympathies are seen in the eloquent denunciations of the philosophical workmen, who assail capital, machinery, and competition. Thus an aged man, who had seen better days, announces in this manner the causes of the fate of the hand-loom weavers;—

'"It is that the capitalist has found a slave that has supplanted the labour and ingenuity of man. Once he was an artisan—at the best he now only watches machines—and even that occupation slips from his grasp, to the woman and the child. The capitalist flourishes—he amasses immense wealth; we sink lower and lower—lower than the beasts of burthen—for they are fed better than we are, and cared for more. And it is just, for according to the present system, they are more precious. And yet they tell us that the interests of Capital and Labour are identical.'"

This is certainly a shocking sentence to be penned by a Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is still more shocking to see the paper which is understood to be the recognised organ of the New Ministry, writing in the following style of Messrs. COBDEN and his friends:—'They have pursued exclusively their own aggrandisement; and with vast and loud professions of their care for the working classes, they have utterly neglected all means of improving or ameliorating the condition of the workmen—of removing the difficulties under which they were labouring, of adjusting their disputes with their masters. Nay, more, they have turned a cold and contemptuous look upon all attempts made by others. We tell Mr. COBDEN that his conduct on Mr. SLANEY'S motion will not soon be forgotten; and that when he and others of his party return to their constituents they will find a very different welcome from what they once received, and from what they expect. . . . .

'How many questions are there affecting the social condition of the people at large, and still more of the manufacturing classes, for whom these men have loudly professed their sympathy, which they have utterly neglected; the more shamelessly as they were raised into power by the very men for whom they care not a jot, except to secure their own political importance? How many questions are there even at this present moment imperiously demanding the attention of the legislature, and all its study and foresight, which these men would throw overboard merely for the sake of factious agitation?'

Of course our readers will take for what they are worth the warm protestations of interest in their welfare, made by both parties. We merely note them in passing, because it is something to know that the unwholesome stagnation which pervaded the political world, has been at length stirred, and politicians of all parties begin to court the 'support' of the 'working classes.'

With the exception of the speculations as to the probable course of affairs on the re-assembling of Parliament, there is scarcely anything to note in the home news of the week. It has been one of comparatively suspended animation.

Approaches have been made towards a settlement of the dispute between the Operative Engineers and their Employers. A temperate, and, at the same time, a courageous explanation, on the part of the men, has been made, which must materially smooth the path to a reconciliation. They do not want a victory in mere words. Enough if the thing asked for be conceded. There are symptoms of yielding on the other side. It is said that the Masters have at last discovered the folly of being led by a person who is a mere *doctrinaire*, and much more anxious to maintain his own superiority and opinions, than consult the interests of either Masters or Men in a practical way. They have, it is stated, thrown overboard their Secretary; and the 'Weekly Dispatch,' which, since the commencement of the Strike, has, under his inspiration, been a strenuous advocate of the Masters, last week turned round, and spoke in its natural voice. It is alleged that a loss of ten thousand in its weekly circulation has brought it to its right senses, and excluded from its columns the lucubrations of the clever *litterateur*, who was much too intent upon victory to care for anything else. As we have a very cordial dislike to all hired agitators and professional DUGALD DALGETTY'S, either with sword or pen, we shall rejoice to find these statements confirmed, as being the preliminary to a restoration of amity between Masters and Men.

The Society of the Friends of Italy had a meeting in Lambeth, to draw attention to the march of military despotism on the Continent, and its threatening aspect towards England, at which Mr. MASSON and Mr. STANSFIELD told some home truths, that ought to be kept in remembrance by all classes. It would seem, however, that KOSSUTH had exhausted that view. Public attention is languid, and if the statement of the 'Times' correspondent be true, it is the same in the United States, where the immense excitement and enthusiasm rapidly kindles before him, and dies out as quickly behind him. There seems, besides, to be two RICHMONDS in the field. Professor KINKEL was on the ground first, soliciting help for Germany; and it may be that the two causes have jostled each other.

From the Cape the news is somewhat more reassuring, though no material change had taken place in the relative position of the belligerent parties, with the exception of the 'rumour' that SANDILLI was about to abandon his hostile position, and the statement that the Fingoes had rallied round the British troops. There will be a nice little bill brought in for that job, by and bye.

Free Correspondence.

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

A MINIMUM RATE OF WAGES FOR UNSKILLED LABOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—As I am desirous of seeing the working classes acting upon the true principles of political economy, as laid down by the best and most approved writers on that science, I showed your readers, by copious extracts from the writings of the great Dr. Adam Smith, "That labour, alone, as it never varies in its value, is alone the real standard of value, by which the value of all commodities can, at all times, and in all places, be estimated and compared." And for the purpose of reducing this principle to practice, recommended that working men of all trades should unite and organise themselves, for the purpose of obtaining from Parliament "The labourer's real and best charter," an act to fix, by law, the minimum rate of wages for unskilled labour.

But let me not be misunderstood. I do not propose that a law should be passed to compel a master to give to every unskilled labourer he employs 20s. per week, on the one hand, nor every unskilled man to accept of 20s. per week on the other. Nor do I propose that the price of any kind of piecework, or the price of any kind of produce, material, or manufactured article, should be fixed by law. Such a statute could not work—the variety of ingenuity, talent, and character, among workmen, and the law of supply and demand, would at once defeat it. But I propose that an act of parliament should be passed, abolishing the law that makes gold and silver the standard of value, and the only legal tenders, and to make them simply commodities, to be sold by weight, at market prices, like as iron, lead, copper, &c., are at present. The government still continuing to coin gold, silver, and copper money, or tokens for small change as usual. Gold and silver coins, sold by weight, at market prices, as advertised from time to time by the national bank, to continue to be legal tenders, as well as the national bank notes. The denominations of our money might also remain as they are—viz., pounds, shillings, and pence. But the only standard of value (which these names might express, as well as any other) in future to be (what Dr. Adam Smith says, always was, and always must be) labour. One pound being, by law, the wages for six days labour of ten hours per day, for a working man, at any kind of unskilled labour, payable in the legal tender paper money of the national bank.

The way I would propose for the law to operate would be this:—Every master, who set a man to work, at any kind of unskilled labour, without first making a bargain with him, about his wages, should be compelled, by law, to pay him at the rate of 20s. per week; and no unskilled labourer should be allowed to charge more than 20s., unless he bargained for it before he began his work—thus enabling the clever and industrious man to make the best use of his talents, without compelling the master to overpay the idler or bungler.

The wages of unskilled labour being fixed, the wages of skilled labour would naturally fix itself, no portion of it, of course, would be less; but, owing to there being too many hands in many skilled trades, arising from improvements in machinery, or falling off in the demand for the article, and other causes, their wages might possibly be no higher than the unskilled labourers; probably the building and iron trades would retain much the same rate of wages that they obtain at present; but one great advantage from it, to both masters and workmen, in all trades, would be that it would equalise the rate of wages all over the kingdom, and thus cause an emulation to make the best article, and prevent, in a great measure, that foolish and ruinous competition, in making and selling cheap and nasty work, so injurious to both men and masters, and the public everywhere.

No article can be sold below its prime cost, for a long time, without bringing ruin upon the employer, or compelling him so to reduce their wages as to bring poverty and distress upon his workmen; and there is at present no law of the state, and neither conscience, Christian principle, nor the common feelings of humanity, have hitherto been found powerful enough, under the present system of unlimited competition, and what is falsely called freedom for employers and the employed, in settling the rates of wages, to prevent the employers of the weavers, agricultural labourers, nail makers, sweated tailors, and distressed needlewomen—besides many others in England—from reducing their earnings from time to time, till their food and raiment is so coarse and scanty, and their habitations so miserable, that every people in the world cry, "Shame on our inhumanity." But their condition, bad as it is, is far preferable to that of the large majority of the labouring population of Ireland. By a return placed in the hands of members of the House of Commons, at the commencement of this Session, it appears that 1,225 persons died of hunger, in the Kilrush Union alone, in the year ending March, 1851. That there have, on the average, been about 750,000 paupers in the workhouses in Ireland each year, for the last four years, and out of these about one in fourteen have died in each year; thus, four out of every fourteen paupers in Ireland have died within the last four years—many from starvation in the workhouse, and many from starvation they endured before they would resign their liberty, and go to the union. If such be the mortality in the workhouse, what must it be out of it, in the West of Ireland particularly, where thousands of families are living upon little miserable patches of land, or working for sixpence, and even fourpence per day.

Is it not high time, then, that something was done to put a stop to this frightful state of things? We are told, also, that there is a great increase in crime, and more especially in juvenile crime; and can we wonder at this amidst all this misery?—and why and how has this state of things arisen? It is because there has been no Organisation of Labour, no Trades' Unions, no Amalgamated Societies, to protect the wages of these poor people; but more especially it is because there is no minimum rate of wages, paid in a National Paper Currency, and because labour is not practically made the standard of value.

The above dreadful state of the labouring poor has been time after time made known, in all its horrors, to government, to parliament, and to all the wealthy and influential classes, clerical and secular, by incontrovertible evidence and testimony; but, hitherto, either a deaf ear has been turned to their complaints, or they have been put off with—"We are sorry to hear it; but it cannot be helped; it is a necessary consequence of a high state of civilisation; a great deal of it arises from indolence, imprudent and early marriages, vice, and intemperance. Government and legislation can do nothing more for them; there is a parish for their relief, and charitable institutions innumerable; what more can be done for them? There are rich and poor now, and there always have been rich and poor in all countries;" and the professedly religious add, "Does not Scripture say 'The poor ye have always with you,' and that 'The poor shall never cease in the land;' it is the dispensation of Providence, to which we must all patiently and piously submit, as it is the natural and inevitable state and condition of the larger portion of society." But this twaddle will no longer satisfy the starving poor. They have inquired, and they will inquire still more, whether their horrible condition be the natural state of society. On this subject we will again consult Dr. Adam Smith. See "Wealth of Nations," book I., chap. 6 and 8.

"In the early and rude state of society which precedes both the accumulation of stock, and the appropriation of land, the whole produce of labour belongs to the labourer; and the quantity of labour commonly applied in acquiring or producing any commodity, is the only circumstance which can regulate the quantity of labour which it ought commonly to purchase, command, or exchange for. If among a nation of hunters, for example, it usually costs twice the labour to kill a beaver which it does to kill a deer, one beaver should naturally exchange for, or be worth two deer. It is natural that the produce of two days' or two hours' labour, should be worth (usually) double of what is the produce of one day's or one hour's labour. But if the one species of labour be more severe than the other, some allowance will naturally be made for this superior hardship; or if the one species of labour requires an uncommon degree of dexterity and ingenuity, acquired in consequence of long application, the esteem which men have for such talents will naturally give to their produce a value superior to what would be due to the time employed about it. The whole produce of labour, therefore, constitutes the natural recompense or wages of the labourer. He has neither landlord nor master to share with him."

Now, my working brethren, this is the natural state of the labourer, when justice is done to him; and this is exactly the state of the emigrant labourers who settle on the wild lands in Canada, and the Western States of America; they have neither landlords nor masters; and thus they enjoy the whole fruits of their labour; and hence there are neither beggars, nor paupers, nor children crying for bread, among them. But let us see how it is with them naturally as they progress onwards.

Chap. VIII.—"Had this state continued, the wages of labour would have augmented, with all those improvements in its productive powers to which the division of labour (employments) gives occasion. All things would have become (in nominal price) gradually cheaper. They would have been produced by a smaller quantity of labour; and as the commodities produced by equal quantities of labour would naturally in this state of things, be exchanged for one another, they would have been purchased likewise with the produce of a smaller quantity of labour."

"But though all things would have become cheaper in reality, in appearance, many things might have become dearer than before, or have been exchanged for a greater quantity of other goods. Let us suppose, for example, that in the greater part of employments the productive powers of labour had been improved to tenfold, or that a day's labour could produce ten times the quantity of goods which it had done originally; but that in some other employment they had been increased by improvements only to double, or that a day's labour could produce only twice the quantity of work (goods) which it had done before. In exchanging the produce of a day's labour in the greater part of employments, for that of a day's labour in this particular one, ten times the original quantity of work (goods) in them would purchase only twice the original quantity in it. Any particular quantity in it, therefore, a pound weight, for example, would appear to be five times dearer than before. In reality, however, it would be twice as cheap. Though it required five times the quantity of other goods to purchase it, it would require only half the quantity of labour either to purchase, or to produce it. The acquisition, therefore, would be twice as easy as before."

Having thus so beautifully stated the Natural State of Society, and the natural condition of the labourer, he leaves the subject altogether, although it is the most important in the whole work, and comes abruptly to the following lame and impotent conclusion:—

"But this original state of things, in which the labourer enjoyed the whole produce of his own labour, could not last beyond the first introduction of the appropriation of land and the accumulation of stock. It was at an end therefore, long before the most considerable improvements were made in the productive powers of labour, and it would be to no purpose to trace further what might have been its effects upon the recompense or wages of labour."

But I maintain that it would have been to great purpose to do so, and that I shall attempt it in my next letter.

I am, &c., JOHN FINCH.

Liverpool, March 6th.

ENGLISH COMMUNISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—Will you permit me through your valuable space to offer my view of Communism, and as I believe it is generally understood by the members of the Redemption Society, in opposition to the strictures of N. V. E., in the "Journal of Association" of February 26th, 1852, which, as I conceive, though very logical in form, are built upon error throughout. He says, "the whole of the selfishness and consequent injustice of (a certain *Phalansterie*, which he sets up for Communism) lie *in its being enforced as a law.*" His italics—not mine. Now, then, if an opponent proves that his premise, thus emphatically given, is incorrect, on his own admission, his card house tumbles about his ears. I meet, then, his position by affirming it simply untrue, and invite him to show that Communists in Britain, openly or covertly seek for law; enforcement for their dogmas are law-enforced opinions, so popular that we need them to shield us from the scornful arrows of prejudice or ignorance. We believe, as well as N. V. E., that to enforce the abandonment of individual property while the desire for it remains, *would* be tyrannical selfishness. But if N. V. E. desires metaphysical discussion, I beg to decline it in journals devoted to Economics, and though N. V. E. *may* demur to Communistic views, proved any way till Robert Owen's theory of character is proved. Also I hold that they are independent, unconnected fields of human inquiry, and that this, insisting on their connexion, is not only unfavourable to the elimination of truth, but also indicates a carelessness or wrongheadness about distinctions, real and tangible, that in such a writer as N. V. E. is utterly unaccountable. Once more, then, let it be plainly stated, that the only Communistic experiment in Britain that the deluge of hopelessness has *not submerged*, is *not* based or dependant, on any view of human character, no farther, at least, than is every movement that pretends to be concerned about our social condition—sanitary, educational, or theological—no more than does a recent able pamphlet about the Operative Engineers and their Employers. I appeal to N. V. E.'s memory on this head. Communism, as we here in England understand, means simply, "the most economical way of living happily;" and I challenge N. V. E. in your broader columns to disprove this, and I will undertake to show that, if the Stores are based on sound economics, they conduct this word either this way, or to fiercer competition. I decline to discuss Owen's, or any ones, view of human character, simply because it is irrelevant. I decline two inquiries at once, because it prevents the settlement of either; but though I hold Communism on economic grounds, as opposed to sentimental ones, I cannot see how the founders of Stores, more than I, can ignore, or consistently oppose, Owen's view of character.

Yours,

R. JONES, Secretary of Redemption Society.

Leeds, March 9th.

Co-operative Intelligence.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY,

76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy Square.

WEEKLY REPORT, March 2nd to March 9th.

The Agency transacted business with the following stores;—Galashiels, Leeds, Hawick, Barrhead, Banbury, Braintree, Brighton, Rochdale, Ullesthorp, Birmingham, Woolwich, Halifax, Swindon, Middlesboro', Burnley, Bradford, Bacup, &c.

We hear from Cardiff that the Co-operative Store in course of formation there is in an advanced state of organisation.

An application was received from the Co-operative Store at Norwich, to have their rules certified.

We take this opportunity of stating that all customers not sending in their purchase books for the last quarter by the 20th of March, will forfeit their bonus.

The partners of the Central Co-operative Agency have resolved to send a copy of their Weekly Report to the editors of the principal London papers, and to a certain number of persons likely to take interest in its proceedings, with the following circular:—

"The Partners of the Central Co-operative Agency present their compliments to Mr. ———, and beg to enclose a Weekly Report of the business of the establishment, either for his own perusal, or for the information of the public, if he thinks it proper.

"Such Reports have been published for some time, and they are to be continued regularly.

"The claims of the Co-operative Agency to be considered as a public institution, are as follows:—Although a commercial firm, the Agency is conducted under the supervision of Trustees; a Public Report is to be made half yearly; the books are to be audited by a public accountant, and half the profits are carried to a common fund devoted to purposes of public benefit.

"The objects of the Agency are:—1st. To remedy one of the greatest evils of the present mode of trading, by counteracting the system of adulteration now prevailing in trade, and which includes nearly every article of consumption, in food or raiment. 2nd. To promote the principle of CO-OPERATIVE Association as a method of business, the word CO-OPERATIVE expressing that Association, as it is understood by the Partners of the Agency, implies an equitable arbitration between Labour and Capital, and as complete a conciliation as possible of the conflicting interests of the present competitive system."

LEEDS REDEMPTION SOCIETY.

Mr. Henderson lectured on Sunday last on the duty and necessity of the total destruction of adulteration, and exhorted his hearers to assist in the good work. We urged upon our branches the desirability of their having shares in connexion with them, and are glad to announce that several approve, and they will be begun in the Potteries shortly.—Monies received this week.—Leeds subscriptions, £1 9s. 5d.; Candidates and Members, 1s. 6d.; Huddersfield, France, 10s.; Hyde, Bradly, £1 1s. 6d.; Manchester, Bloomek, 4s. 4d.; Hanley, Wilbraham, 9s.; Building Fund, 2s. 9d.; Propagandist Fund, 4s. 8½d.—R. JONES, Sec.—March 9th.

THE O'CONNOR FUND.

The numerous communications we have received this week from various parts of the country, show that a general and an earnest desire exists to promote the objects in view, if the matter is set about in a right spirit, and under such guarantees as will give proper security for a judicious and effective application of the subscription for the immediate and permanent benefit of Mr. O'Connor. We cannot find room for all the communications *in extenso*, and therefore condense their substance. W. Booth, writing for the Chartists of Pudsey, states that they concur in the views expressed in the 'Star,' by Mr. Brown, of Preston, and hope that an efficient committee will be formed in London, including if possible Messrs. Duncombe, Wakley, and S. Crawford. They regret, that in common with many Chartists of other places, they are not in an organised state; a fact which they attribute to the discussions among the leaders of the party, and they believe that if Mr. O'Connor had retained his health and energies, the disruption and disorganisation would not have existed, at all events to the same extent. They have a sum of money ready to send as soon as responsible parties are appointed to receive subscriptions, but decline to answer appeals of private individuals, of whom they have never heard before. They believe that the Land Plan would have been successful if the members themselves had done their duty; and they now suggest that the directors of the Land Company should give all the assistance they can to an efficient and responsible committee, by collecting all books and papers belonging to the Company, and otherwise assisting, by their personal knowledge, a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the accounts, so far as Mr. O'Connor is concerned. They are farther of opinion that all the members of the Company are bound to come forward with money, and give every facility in their power for bringing these affairs to an honourable close, and that the general subscriptions for Mr. O'Connor ought not to be applied to prolonging proceedings in the Court of Chancery, if there is no probability of the result being satisfactory. The Chartists of the Manchester Locality have formed a committee. At a meeting held on the 4th instant an address was agreed upon to the inhabitants, and on Saturday last it was placarded, and read with avidity. The subject was discussed at the usual meeting in the People's Institute, on Sunday night, and a resolution was passed, expressive of sympathy for Mr. O'Connor, and a determination to assist him in a pecuniary way or otherwise, as circumstances may require. A liberal collection was made at the meeting, and the committee have resolved to meet every night, at the Northern Star, Heyrod-street, to receive subscriptions. Mr. W. Grocott, secretary to the committee.

Mr. C. Willis informs us that the allottees of Charterville are nobly responding to the appeal on behalf of Mr. O'Connor, and that Mr. J. Hayes, has collected about 15s., which will be sent next week. The allottees hope that the great exertions of Mr. O'Connor in the cause of the people will not be forgotten.

Mr. A. Loudon of Auchtermuchty, Scotland, states that a few friends are getting up a subscription for the above purpose.

Mr. James Brown, of Preston, suggests that two funds should be raised; one for the purpose of appointing a counsel and accountant to look after Mr. O'Connor's affairs in the Land Company, and the other for the purpose of purchasing him an annuity, or any other permanent plan of assistance which the committee may decide upon. He also thinks that the land members should subscribe from their own body the necessary funds for bringing the affairs of the Company and Mr. O'Connor's accounts to a satisfactory settlement. To command success, Mr. Brown suggests the names of Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Oastler, and Mr. Samuel Fielden, of Todmorden; and for Ireland, Mr. Patrick O'Higgins and Mr. Sharman Crawford, to take part in the movement; and concludes by saying that "if the subscriptions intended for the personal use of Mr. O'Connor be not separate and distinct from that intended to apply to his affairs with the Land Company, the assistance will be circumscribed and inefficient for the purpose intended; but if the affair can be inaugurated with the proper influences, and be rightly directed, it will be everything that is needful."

At a public meeting held in the Working Man's Hall, Heckmondwicke, on Sunday last, a Committee was formed to receive subscriptions, and £1 2s. collected. A resolution was also passed, appointing Mr. Duncombe and Mr. Wakley as trustees.

RECEIVED AT THE 'STAR' OFFICE.—G. J., 1s.; G. W., 5s.; A Few Friends, Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 9s.; From the Seven Stars, per ditto, 10s.

RECEIVED BY Mr. R. O'CONNOR.—Mr. Feltham, 6d; Mr. Reynard, Hackney, 6d.; Mr. Paton, 1s.; Mr. Logan, Barrhead, 1s.; Mr. Means, Bristol, 5s.; Pocklington, 2s.; J. Lewis, Lanturt Varden, 2s. 6d.; A Jones, Cardiff, 1s.

MEETING OF LIBERAL MEMBERS AT LORD J. RUSSELL'S

On Thursday a meeting of Liberal Members of Parliament was held at Lord John Russell's residence in Chesham-place. Although the meeting was called for twelve, the proceedings did not commence until one o'clock. A great number of persons assembled in front of the noble Lord's residence, to see the members arrive. One hundred and sixty-seven members were present, including, of course, the leaders of the Liberal party.

Sir Alexander Cockburn was prevented from attending the meeting by severe indisposition.

Lord John Russell urged upon the meeting the expediency of bringing the government to an immediate issue on the question of Free Trade.

It is understood that Lord John Russell's course was not adopted without previous consultation with the most eminent members of the present Opposition.

The noble Lord was throughout received most warmly, and the only discussion arose on the expediency of simultaneously pressing the Cabinet to declare its views on Parliamentary Reform.

We believe that the prevailing feeling of the meeting was in favour of in the first instance concentrating the efforts of the Liberal party on the preservation of Free Trade.

We hear that Mr. Villiers will invite the government to explain their intentions on this momentous subject on Monday evening.—*Evening Paper.*

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.—The Belgian journals contain an account of a deplorable accident near Mons. On Saturday, about ten o'clock in the morning, whilst the miners, seventy-seven in number, were at work in the coal-pit called Longterne Ferrand, at Elouges, an explosion of fire-damp took place, and it was followed by an extensive falling in of coal and earth. Two miners were killed instantaneously; fifteen, more or less injured, succeeded in reaching the mouth of the pit, but one of them died shortly after; it is not known what became of the others. All day on Saturday and Sunday excavations were made to reach the unfortunate men, but without success. The explosion was caused by one of the miners having imprudently opened his lamp. It had been intended to suspend operations in the mine on the very day on which the accident occurred.

ATHENÆUM INSTITUTE FOR AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.—A new society under this name is projected. The object is stated to be, to afford to authors and artists the advantages arising from extensive co-operation. To effect this object it is proposed that the institute shall consist of four branches—namely, a protective society, a philanthropic and provident fund, an educational association, and a life assurance department. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli is president of the society.

THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.—The subscription-list includes the names of the Right Honourable the Earl of Radnor, £100; Thomas Thornely, Esq., M. P., £100; Mr. James Pilkington, M.P., Blackburn, gives £1,000; Mr. B. Oliveira, London, £1,000; Mr. George Andrew and Sons, £500; and Messrs. Dixon and Son, £500.—Total up to Monday about £40,000.

THE PICCOLOMINI.—A descendant of one of the great Guelphic families of Italy, the Piccolomini of Sienna, Madamoiselle Clementini-Piccolomini, recently made her *debut* as a cantatrice at La Pergola, in Florence, and excited great enthusiasm. Her success is said to increase at each successive performance; as yet she has only appeared in "Lucrezia Borgia," and a popular buffa called "Crispino e Comare." Her organ is described as a mezzo-soprano of great power and extent.

CAPTURE OF THE SEA SERPENT.

The "New York Tribune" contains a lengthy and somewhat graphic account of the capture, after a terrific struggle of this sea monster. The account is written by Charle Seabury, the master of the whale ship Monongahela, and dated at sea, February 6th. It says:—

"A vessel has been reported from my mast-head, and as she is apparently bound into some of the northern ports, I intend to speak her, purposely to acquaint, through your widely diffused journal, the people of the United States, of the fact of the existence and capture of the Sea Serpent—a monster deemed fabulous by many—but the truth of whose exis ence is for ever settled, and I trust I shall be excused in saying by Yankee intrepidity." It then proceeds to state that on the morning of January 13th, when in latitude 3 deg. 10 min. south, and longitude 131 deg. 50 min., the serpent was discovered by a Marquesan Islander, who was much alarmed at its appearance. It was afterwards seen by the crew. Volunteers were called for, and the master adds—"Let me say to their credit, every American in the ship stepped out at once, followed by all but one native and two Englishmen." After a considerable chase, the serpent sometimes disappearing for a few minutes, and then rising a mile a-head of the ship, the crew got alongside of his snakeship. The fight is thus described:—"I came to with the head yards a-back to have a better control of all the ship, and told the ship-keeper to keep close to us, and by no means to loose sight of us for an instant. We lowered, myself taking the lead, and in a few strokes—the wind and sea carrying us to leeward—I told the boat steerer, James Whittenmore, of Vermont, to 'stand up.' With cool and calm intrepidity he laid hold of his iron (harpoon), and, when I beckoned with a movement of my hand, quick as thought both of his weapons were buried to the socket in the repulsive body before us. I shouted 'stern,' but there was no visible motion of his snakeship. I shifted ends with the boat steerer, and cleared away a lance as quickly as possible, beckoning them to pull up, that I might get a lance, when a movement of the body was visible, and the head and tail of the monster rushed as it were to 'touch the wound.' The frightfulness of the head, as it approached the boat, filled the crew with terror, and three of them jumped overboard. I instinctively held out my lance, and its sharp point entered the eye. I was knocked over and felt a deep churning of the water around me. I rose to the surface and caught a glimpse of the writhing body, and was again struck and carried down. I partly lost my consciousness under water, but recovered it; when I rose again in the bloody foam, the snake had disappeared, and I shouted, 'Pick up the line.' The third mate, Mr. Benson, caught a bite at my line near the end, and bent on his, which in an instant began to be taken out rapidly. The mate picked me up as soon as I rose to the surface, and in a few minutes all were picked up—one was severely bruised and another insensible, but he recovered and both are now well. The snake had taken my line, the third mate's, and was taking the second mate's, when I ordered the mate to bend on and give his line to the ship. The snake was sounding, and I cautioned the officers not to hold on too hard for fear of drawing the irons. At first the line went out rapidly, but decreased gradually, nevertheless I was obliged to get up a spare line out of the fore-hold and bend on. For fear that the ship would by its weight on the line draw the irons, I put on several drags and gave the line to the mate, when it became stationary. There were now out four boats' lines, 225 fathoms in a boat, and two-thirds of another line, 100 fathoms more—in all, 1,000 fathoms, six feet in a fathom—6,000 feet—better than one mile and an eight, an enormous depth, and the pressure at that distance is inconceivable.

"At 4 a.m., of the 14th, sixteen hours after he went down, the line began to slack. I had it taken to the windlass, when we got nearly two lines 'hand over hand,' then there came a strain again. This strain continuing, I told everybody to bear a hand and get breakfast, and just before we were through, the cook cried out, 'Here he is.' In no time all were on deck, and sure enough he had risen; but all that was visible was a bunch, apparently the bite of the snake, where he had been fastened to. I lowered three boats, and we lanced the body repeatedly without eliciting any sign of life. While we were at work he gradually rose to the surface, and around him floated what I took to be pieces of his lungs, which we had cut with our lances. To make our work sure we continued to lance, eagerly seeking for his life, when he drew himself up and we pulled away, and then witnessed the terrific dying struggles of the monster. None of the crew who witnessed that terrible scene will ever forget it; the evolutions of the body were rapid as lightning, seeming like the revolving of a thousand enormous black wheels. The tail and head would occasionally appear in the surging bloody foam, and a sound was heard, so dead, unearthly, and expressive of acute agony, that a thrill of horror ran through our veins. The convulsive efforts lasted ten or fifteen minutes, when they suddenly stopped, the head was partly raised—it fell—the body partly turned, and lay still. I took off my hat, and nine terrific cheers broke simultaneously from our throats. Our prey was dead. We now held a consultation as to what we should do, and I had requested all hands to offer their opinions. After a short talk, all of us felt convinced that it would be impossible to get him into port, and then we concluded to try and save his skin, head, and bones, if possible. In the first place I requested a Scotchman, who could draw tolerably, to take a sketch of him as he lay, and the mate to measure him. As I am preparing a minute description of the serpent, I will merely give you a few general points. It was a male; the length 103 feet 7 inches; 19 feet 1 inch around the neck; 24 feet 6 inches around the shoulders; and the largest part of the body, which appeared somewhat distended, 49 feet 4 inches. The head was long and flat, with ridges—the bones of the lower jaw separate; the tongue had its end like the head of a heart. The tail ran nearly to a point, on the end of which was a flat firm cartilage. The back was black, turning brown on the sides; then yellow and on the centre of the belly a narrow white streak two-thirds of its length; there were also scattered over the body dark spots. On examining the skin we found to our surprise that the body was covered with blubber like that of the whale, but it was only four inches thick. The oil was clear as water, and burnt nearly as fast as spirits of turpentine.

"We cut the snake up, but found great difficulty, and had to 'flense' him, the body would not roll, and the blubber was so very elastic that when stretched twenty feet by the blocks it would, when cut off, shrink to five or six feet. We took in the head, a frightful object, and are endeavouring to preserve it with salt.

"We have saved all the bones, which the men are not done cleaning yet. One of the serpent's lungs was three feet longer than the other. I should have observed that there were ninety-four teeth in the jaws, very sharp, all pointing backward and as large as one's thumb at the gum, but deeply and firmly set. We found it had two spout-holes or spiracles, so it must breathe like a whale; it also had four swimming paws, or imitations of paws, for they were like, hard, loose flesh. The joints of the back were loose, and it seemed as if, when it was swimming, that it moved two ribs and a joint at a time, almost like feet. The muscular movement of the serpent after it was dead made the body look as if it were encircled by longitudinal ridges. We were nearly three days in getting the bones in, but they are now very clean, and are very porous and dark coloured.

"The heart I was enabled to preserve in liquor and one of the eyes, but the head, notwithstanding it is cool, begins to emit an offensive odour; but I am so near the coast now that I shall hold on to it as it is, unless it is likely to breed a distemper. Every man in the ship participates in my anxiety.

"2 p.m.—I have just spoken the vessel; she proves to be the brig Gipsy, Captain Sturges, eight days from Ponce, P. R., with oranges and merchandise, bound to Bridgport. He has kindly offered to put these sheets in the Post-office when he arrives. As soon as I get in I shall be enabled to furnish you a more detailed account."

ROBBING A BISHOP.—One night last week a couple of expert but profane thieves effected an entrance into Auckland palace, whilst its inmates were all in bed. After scouring the culinary and reception apartments, without profit to themselves or loss to episcopacy, they ascended to the next story. There the irreverent scamps found their way into the room where the Bishop of Durham and Mrs. Maltby slept; and thence, notwithstanding the very natural inquiry from Mrs. Maltby, "who was there," they managed to retire, carrying off with them the bishop's purse. The contents, however, probably disappointed the rogues, as they are reported not to have exceeded £3. Next day the bishop entertained the judges on circuit.—*Nonconformist.*

NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS.—A parliamentary paper has been printed which shows that on the 20th November, 1850, there were 1,092,581 individual depositors in savings banks, whose deposits, with interest, amounted to £27,198,563. There were 12,912 charitable institutions which had deposits with savings banks amounting to £655,093, and 7,506 friendly societies to £1,077,326. The total depositors numbered 1,112,999, and the amount with interest £28,930,982. There were besides 586 friendly societies on direct account with the commissioners of the National Debt, and the amount deposited was £2,277,940.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—On Wednesday a paper was printed, by order of the House of Lords, showing the number of licenses granted by the Board of Trade, from the 20th of February, 1851, to the 24th ult., to joint stock companies to hold lands, tenements, &c. There are twenty-eight companies mentioned in the document, to each of which a grant for thirty-one years has been made to hold lands.

A young female, who has the monomania of homicide, has just been arrested and sent to the Prefecture. She had attempted, but fortunately without effect, to murder her father, her mother, her sister, and several families of her acquaintance, declaring that she wished to drink their blood.—*Galignani.*

THE SISTERS OF MERCY.—A recently published pamphlet gives astounding disclosures of the degree to which Popish practices obtain in Miss Sellon's sisterhood. The Bishop of Exeter has directed that lady to reply to or explain the allegations.

An extraordinary plank has just been received from Van Diemen's Land. It is harder than East India teak, measures 140 feet in length, 24 inches in breadth, and 20 inches thick, without a knot to be seen on the entire surface.

Assize Intelligence.

DURHAM.

MANSLAUGHTER.—John Wailes was indicted for the manslaughter of Nicholas Wren Codling, of Lanchester, on the 9th of February last.—It appeared that the prisoner was the nephew of a man named Teasdale, the landlord of a public-house called the Jolly Butcher, at Redwell-hill. Teasdale became insolvent last year, and his assignees sold the premises to the deceased. Notice to quit having been served on Teasdale, the deceased on the 31st of Feb went to take possession of the premises he had bought, but was refused admission. He again went on the 9th, accompanied by Mr. Brewer, of Newcastle, his solicitor, and six men to obtain forcible possession, if necessary. He was again refused admission. Some of the party then went to the back door and some to the front, demanding admission. The prisoner then came to a window with a gun, Teasdale having a pistol. At that time one of the men was attempting to break in the door with an axe, and the prisoner threatened to shoot him. The deceased then handed a pistol to one of his men, while another, named Stewart, still endeavoured to batter in the door. Teasdale fired his pistol through the door, but it was beaten in, and the attacking party rushed into the passage. The prisoner stood to oppose them, and fired his gun at them as they advanced, and wounded the deceased so severely in the legs that he died a few days after.—The prisoner, who was advised by his counsel to plead Guilty, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six calendar months.

SALISBURY.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—James Amor and George Butler were indicted for cutting and wounding Joseph Ferris, with intent to maim him, and to resist their lawful apprehension. The prosecutor was gamekeeper to Mr. Lock. On the 10th of last December he heard a gun fired, and went to the cover, when he was struck on the head by one of the prisoners and fell down senseless. The prisoners admitted being present, and Butler confessed that Amor struck the keeper with the gun, who was seriously wounded. The jury found the prisoners Guilty. Sentence deferred.

WINCHESTER.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT.—John Watson, Benjamin Watson, and Eli Watson, were indicted for assaulting Henry Oliver with intent to do him some grevious bodily harm on the 27th of December at Moordown. The chief witnesses for the prosecution in this case were indicted by the prisoners for wounding them at the same time that the present charge was made; that is, there were cross indictments. Henry Oliver, the present prosecutor, was a bricklayer, and the prisoners were labourers. Oliver sent a cow, which belonged to John Watson, to the pound, in consequence of finding it in his garden. Upon this John Watson sent to Oliver, challenging him to fight. On the 26th of December they were all at a public-house, and then John Watson abused Oliver and struck him. The landlord, however, separated them; but they continued drinking till Oliver left; a person of the name of Wareham went with him. After proceeding some short distance they observed John Watson lying in a ditch, and when they came up he whistled, and this was answered by persons in a fir copse which was near, and immediately the other two prisoners, Benjamin and Eli Watson, came out of the copse and attacked Oliver and Wareham, beating them in the most dreadful manner, and leaving them for dead. The three prisoners then went to a surgeon's to have their wounds (which they exhibited) dressed, but which it was evident they had inflicted upon themselves; and they stated to a policeman that they had been wounded by Oliver and Wareham. Upon this statement Oliver and Wareham were apprehended and committed to prison. They were however bailed, and then they made a charge against the three prisoners. The grand jury found both bills. It was shown that on the morning of the outrage one of the prisoners called upon some other persons, and asked them to join them, as they intended to half kill Oliver. Other witnesses spoke to different expressions used by the prisoners, signifying their intention to injure Oliver.—Mr. Justice Erle summed up, and the jury found the prisoners Guilty.—Mr. Cole said, as the jury believed the statement made on the part of the prosecution, he should not proceed with the indictment preferred by the prisoners.—Mr. Justice Erle said he approved the verdict the jury had given, and he should therefore sentence the prisoners to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen months, and they would then be liable to be indicted for perjury.

WORCESTER.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—Arthur Townsend, aged 23, a painter, was indicted for the murder of David Sandford on the 31st of October last, at Shipston-on-Stour, in this county. This case arose out of a public-house quarrel; a fight ensued, in which the prisoner stabbed the decease, who died from the wound on the second day after its infliction.—The jury found the prisoner Guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

WOUNDING WITH INTENT.—Peter Phelton and John Brogan, labourers, were indicted for wounding Sarah Smith, on the 11th of September, at Ombersley, with intent to murder her.—The prosecutrix, with her husband, kept the tollgate at Holt-bridge, on the Severn. On the 10th of September she had given birth to a child, and soon after midnight of the same day she was sleeping with Martha Clarke, a nurse, her husband sleeping in a room below the level of the road. Hearing a cry of "Gate!" Mrs. Clarke went to the door. A voice said, "Give me a light." Mrs. Clarke turned to get a box of matches, and the man, who the nurse and the prosecutrix swore was the prisoner Phelton, walked into the house. He was followed by another man, who the prosecutrix swore was Brogan, but was not identified by Clarke, who went up to the prosecutrix and beat her violently with some weapon and broke her arm Phelton beat the woman Clarke on the head, forcing her down on the bed with his hand on her face. She at last twisted the stick out of Phelton's hand, and ran down stairs to the husband's room. Borgan then handed his stick to Phelton, who further ill-used and beat the prosecutrix. The men left before the husband came up, and proceeded on the road to Ombersley. On the previous evening the two prisoners were drinking at a public-house a few yards from the tollgate, and on the following morning were seen lying in a barn near the bridge. Neither of the prisoners were apprehended until a considerable time after the occurrence. Borgan was taken in Herefordshire on a charge of robbery. He asked the constable whether it was about the woman at Holt-bridge, who had been confined the day before; and whether "Peter" had been taken, as he had done more. The prisoner also made other statements, admitting being in the vicinity of the gate on the night in question. Phelton also said, "We were all drunk. I found myself in the stable in the morning, and I know nothing about it." No motive was shown for the commission of the offence; but one of the prisoners, in a conversation soon after the occurrence, said, "It served her right. I would have done the same myself."—The jury found the prisoners Guilty, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and they were sentenced to transportation for life.

CHARGE OF RAPE.—John Shephard, 21, Francis Compton, 20, labourers, and Reuben Brant, 18, and George Groves, 17, boatmen, were indicted for a rape, under circumstances of no common atrocity, on Marry Ann Harris Williams, on the night of the 29th of November last at the parish of St. Andrew, a little distance outside the town of Pershore. The jury found Shephard Guilty as principal, and Compton as accessory in assisting him; and acquitted the other two—an exercise of discrimination with which his lordship declared himself satisfied.—Shephard and Compton were sentenced to 18 years' transportation.

NOTTINGHAM.

A POACHING AFFRAY.—George Bowskill, 34; Samuel Sims, 38; George Dunlop, 31; and John Moaks, 21, were indicted for the wilful murder of William Roberts.—George Robinson and James Alvey had been included in the charge; but, as to them, the bill was ignored.—This case arose out of a frightful affray, which took place on the night of the 13th of October last, between the gamekeepers of Lord Scarborough and a large party of poachers, in the course of which Roberts (one of the keepers) was so severely injured that on the 17th of October he died.—The jury found all the prisoners Guilty of Manslaughter.—Judgment was respited, in order that the opinion of the judges might be taken upon a point of law raised during the trial.—The prisoners were also arraigned upon an indictment charging them with the misdemeanour of night poaching; and, having pleaded Guilty, were sentenced to transportation for fourteen years.

MANSLAUGHTER.—John Bower, the guard of a goods-train on the Midland Railway, was indicted for the manslaughter of John Taylor, the stoker of a passenger-train on the same railway.—It appeared that on the 10th of September last the prisoner started from the Nottingham station at half-past six in the morning with a goods-train for Mansfield, stopping at a short distance from the Lenton points to take up some empty carriages. He was delayed there much longer than usual, partly in consequence of the absence of a fellow servant whose duty it was to assist him in taking up the carriages. Before he started with his train, the passenger train became due, and a pointsman on the line warned the prisoner of that fact, and told him to go back on the line and signal it to stop, or to place the fog signals on the rails at a sufficient distance to give the passenger-train notice of the obstruction. The prisoner omitted to do this, and a collision took place, which caused the death of John Taylor, who was stoker of the passenger-train. It was urged in the prisoner's defence that he should not be held accountable for a mere error of judgment, and that unless he was guilty of gross negligence he was entitled to an acquittal.—The jury, after some deliberation, found the prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

YORK.

Mary Hodgson, 31, was indicted for having, on the 26th of November last, at Arncliffe, in the West Riding, unlawfully endeavoured to conceal the birth of her child by secretly burning the body of the said child, and Richard Jaques, 76, was indicted along with her for aiding and abetting her in so doing.—It appeared from the evidence for the prosecution that the prisoner Jaques is a miner at Arncliffe, near Skipton, and the female prisoner lived with him at his cottage as his housekeeper. The female prisoner was observed by her neighbours to be pregnant, and a neighbour named Margaret Lister called to see her about twelve o'clock on Wednesday, the 26th of November last, when she was told by Jaques that she could not see her, as she was not well and had gone to bed. In the course of the day her attention was drawn to a very bad smell, and to a thick smoke coming from Jaques's chimney, and on going to Jaques's house she saw the prisoner Hodgson sitting before a great fire, blowing it and Jaques sitting opposite whittling a stick. She asked what they were doing with so large a fire, and Mary Hodgson said they were going to bake. She asked the reason of the fire crackling so, and the prisoner Jaques said it was the Skipton coal. Her suspicions being excited, she saw the surgeon, and told him what she had seen. Mr. Robinson, the surgeon, in consequence went to the prisoner Jaques's house about three o'clock, and saw Jaques with a coal can in his hand going to the coal place, and told him he was informed by Mrs. Lister that Mary Hodgsen was about to be confined. Jaques told him she had gone to lie down, as she was not well, and there was no occasion for him. He went away for the constable, and returned in a quarter of an hour, and he then found both prisoners sitting opposite the fire as described by the last witness. He said to the female prisoner, "How do you do, Mary?" and she answered, "I am better than I have been." He then said to the prisoners he suspected they were endeavouring to conceal the birth of Mary Hodgson's child, and Jaques answered "Nothing of the sort; you may search the house." He then remarked on the crackling of the fire, and stuck his stick into it and felt something soft. He then took a coal off the fire with the tongs, and took from underneath the head, chest, and heart of a newly-born infant child, partly consumed. After this Mrs. Lister saw the female prisoner alone, and she told her that she felt ill, and went upstairs to bed, and was delivered of a child on the floor of her room; that she knocked for Jaques to come up, and said to him when he came into her room, "Now it is come." He asked her, "Where is it? I'll soon do for it." She said to him, "Don't hurt it;" and he took it and wrapped it in a piece of linen and threw it out amongst the kindling in the coal-hole. She afterwards told Elizabeth Bracewell, another neighbour, that she had been confined, and that Jaques had taken the child, as she had before stated, and then undressed her and put her to bed. A short time afterwards he went upstairs, desired her to get up, dressed her again, and told her to go down stairs and walk about, and nobody would think anything amiss. She also told witness that after the child was found in the fire she asked Jaques, "Now what must we do? we shall be hanged or transported," and he told her to say she knew nothing at all about it.—The jury found the prisoners Guilty, recommending the female prisoner to mercy on the ground that she had acted under the influence of the prisoner Jaques.—His lordship then sentenced the prisoner Hodgson to be imprisoned three calendar months in the House of Correction, and the prisoner Jaques to be imprisoned twelve calendar months with hard labour, saying he much feared the female prisoner's statement to be true, and that her belief that the child was born alive was correct. His was a very bad case.—The prisoner Jaques was removed protesting his innocence.

HUNTINGDON.

BURGLARY.—James Humberstone, 40, and Robert Stretton, 32, were indicted for burglariously entering the house of Alice Watts at Overton Longville, on the 10th of January, 1851, and stealing therein £13 10s. 6d. in money and a variety of silver and plated articles.—John Hall was examined as an approver, together with his mistress, Jane Speckly. It appeared that Mrs. Watts kept the lock or "stanch" on the river, and received the tolls, which she paid into the office at Peterborough every Saturday. According to Hall's statement, Humberstone, Stretton, and a third man, known to him only as "the tinker," agreed to break into "the stanch" on Friday night, the 10th of January, and having armed themselves with a gun, a boat-hook, and a plough coulter, commenced to break open the door. A man summoned them from a window, and was answered by a volley of stones. After this the door gave way, and three men rushed in, one of whom was recognised by the foreman as Stretton. The house was soon robbed of its valuables, and while Mrs. Watts and the man shivered upstairs the thieves ate and drank everything they could lay hands on. In further corroboration of Hall's story a conversation was proved between Humberstone and Stretton at the lock-up house, in which Hall's name was mentioned in connexion with themselves and the "stanch."—The jury found both the prisoners Guilty, and they were sentenced to be transported for life.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS, selected from many hundreds in the possession of DR. BARKER.—

'I am happy to inform you that my rupture is quite cured.'—Rev. H. Berbica, May 17th, 1851.

'My rupture has never appeared since. I consider it a miracle to be cured after suffering twenty years.'—J. Ede, Esq., June 2nd, 1851.

'I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the success of your remedy.'—Mrs. Sutton, June 1st, 1851.

'A respected correspondent desires to call the attention of such of our readers as are his fellow sufferers to an announcement in our advertising columns, emanating from Dr. Barker.'

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

The above appeared in the 'Tablet,' of Saturday, Sept. 20th, 1851.

DR. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which, for many years past, renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single or double Rupture, however bad or long-standing, in male or female of any age.

The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent, post free, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 7s. in postage stamps or post office order, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 10 till 1, mornings, and 5 till 1, evenings (Sundays excepted).

Post-office orders to be made payable at the Battle-bridge Post-office.

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

DEAFNESS, SINGING NOISES in the HEAD and EARS, EFFECTUALLY CURED.—Dr. BARKER'S remedy permanently restores hearing in all cases, in infancy or old age, however bad or long-standing, even where the faculty has pronounced it incurable. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears resulting from deafness or nervousness, and enables all sufferers, however bad, to hear the ticking of a watch in a few days. The remedy, which is easy in application, will be sent free on receipt of 7s. in postage-stamps, or Post-office order, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool street, King's cross, London.

Consultations daily from 10 till 1, and 5 till 8 (Sundays excepted). A cure in every case guaranteed.

'Your remedy entirely cured my deafness after all other means had failed.'—Rev. H. Smith.

'It quite cured the distracting noises in my head.'—Mrs. Eames.

'I had been deaf eleven years, and can now hear perfectly.—Dr. A. James.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any inquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informes me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills.

(Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of the 1st 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 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 Advertiser who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am eighty-four years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these 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, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) HENRY COE,
North-street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

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 any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him considerable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored 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) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the
'Goulburn Herald,' New South Wales

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

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

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

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Stone and Gravel
Bilious Complaints	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the Skin	Head-ache	Tic-Doloureux
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion	Tumours
Colics	Inflammation	Ulcers
Constipation of the Bowels	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Debility	Lumbago	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
Dropsy	Piles	
Dysentery	Rheumatism	
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	
Fits	Sore Throats	

Sold at the establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and by most all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines, throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Brother Chartists Beware of Youthful Ten Shilling Quacks who imitate this Advertisement.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, Rheumatism, Gout, Indigestion, Debility, Stricture, Gleet, etc.

CAUTION.—A youthful self-styled ten shilling doctor (unblushing impudence being his only qualification) is now advertising under the assumed name of an eminent physician, highly injurious imitations of these medicines, and a useless abbreviated copy of Dr. De Roos' celebrated Medical Adviser, (slightly changing its title); sufferers will therefore do well to see that the stamp bearing the proprietor's name, affixed to each box and bottle is a *bona fide* GOVERNMENT STAMP (not a base counterfeit), and to guard against the truthless statements of this individual, which are published only for the basest purposes of deception on invalids, and fraud on the Proprietor.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are now established as a most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, DISCHARGES OF ANY KIND, and diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, frequently end in piles, fistula, stone in the bladder, and a lingering death!

For gout, sciatica, rhematism, tix doloreux, erysipelas, dropsy, scrofula, loss of hair and teeth, depression of spirits, blushing, incapacity for society, study or business, confusion, giddiness, drowsiness, sleep without refreshment, fear, nervousness, and even insanity itself, when (as is often the case) arising from, or combined with Urinary Diseases, they are unequalled. By their salutary action on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone, and establishing for life the healthy functions of all these organs. ONE TRIAL will convince the most prejudiced of their surprising properties.

May be obtained with directions, &c., at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box, through all Medicine Vendors; or should any difficulty occur, they will be sent (free) on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. DE ROOS, 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

N.B. A considerable saving effected by purchasing the large sizes.

TESTIMONIALS.

To test the truth of which, Dr. De Roos solicits inquiry from the persons themselves.

T. Webster, Esq., Sealford, near Melton Mowbray.—'Having read your advertisements, I felt assured your Renal Pills would be of service to some of my neighbours. I have had twelve boxes, and they have derived great benefit from taking them. One man had a bottle of your Life Drops, and he very earnestly solicits more, it did him so much good. I have and shall continue to recommend your valuable Pills to all my friends.'

Mr. Milton, Welch, Furness.—'Your Renal Pills are the only medicine I have ever met with that have been of service.'

Mr. Westmacott, 4 Market-street, Manchester.—'Your medicines are very highly spoken of by all who have purchased them of me.'

Mr. Smith, TIMES OFFICE, Leeds.—One person informs me that your Renal Pills are worth a guinea a box.'

SKIN ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Scrofula, Diseases of the Bones and Glands.

DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ (or Life Drops) is as its name implies a safe and permanent restorative of manly vigour, whether deficient from long residence in hot or cold climates, or arising from solitary habits, youthful delusive excesses, infection, &c. It will also be found a speedy corrective of all the above dangerous symptoms, weakness of the eyes, loss of hair and teeth, disease and decay of the nose, sore throat, pains in the side, back, loins, &c., obstinate diseases of the kidneys and bladder, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, loss of memory, nervousness, headache, giddiness, drowsiness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, lowness of spirits, lassitude and general prostration of strength, &c., usually resulting from neglect or improper treatment by mercury, copaiba, cubebs, and other deadly poisons.

From its properties in removing barrenness and all disorders of FEMALES, such as leucorrhœa, or "the thites," head-ache giddiness, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, dry cough, lowness of spirits, &c., &c. It is admirably adapted to that class of sufferers, as it creates new, pure and rich blood, (thereby purifying and strengthening the whole system,) and soon restores the invalid to sound health even after all other remedies (which have usually a depressing tendency) have failed; hence its almost unparalleled success.

Sold by Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street; S. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; Hannay and Dietrichsen, 63, Oxford Street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnstone, 68, Cornhill; and Prentice, Edgware Road; of all of whom may be had 'The Medical Adviser.'

May be obtained with directions, &c., at 1s., 6s., and 11s. per bottle, or four 11s. quantities in one large bottle for 33s., by which 11s. will be saved, through all Medicine Vendors, or it will be sent securely packed from the Establishment, on receipt of the price by Post-office Order payable at the Holborn Office.

To Prevent Fraud on the Public by imitations of the above valuable remedies, Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of the Proprietor, in white letters on a red ground, to be engraved on the Government Stamp round each box and bottle, without which none are genuine, and to imitate which too closely is forgery and transportation.

N.B.—Where difficulty occurs in obtaining any of the above, enclose postage stamps to the establishment.

IN SIX LANGUAGES.

Illustrating the improved mode of treatment and cure adopted by Lallemand, Ricord, Deslandes, and others, of the Hopital des Vénérien à Paris, and now uniformly practised in this country by

WALTER DE ROOS, M.D.,
Member of the Faculté de Médecine de Paris.
35, ELY PLACE, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON,

THE MEDICAL ADVISER, improved edition, written in a popular style, devoid of technicalties, and addressed to all those who are suffering from Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and the various disqualifying forms of premature decay resulting from infection and youthful abuse, that most delusive practice by which the vigour and manliness of life are enervated and destroyed, even before nature has fully established the powers and stamina of the constitution.

It contains also an elaborate and carefully written account of the anatomy and physiology of the organs of both sexes, ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS COLOURED ENGRAVINGS, with the Author's observation on marriage, its duties and hinderances. The prevention and modern plan of treating gleet, stricture, Syphilis, &c. Plain directions for the attainment of health, vigour and consequent happiness during the full period of time alloted to our species.

The work is illustrated by the detail of cases, thus rendering it what its name indicates, the medical friend of all who may be suffering from the consequences of early error and vice—a work which may be consulted without exposure, and with every assurance of complete success and benefit.

Published by the Author; and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster Row; Hannay 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; Starie, 23, Titchborne Street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall Street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., Leith Walk, Edinburgh; Dr. Campbell, Argyll Street, Glasgow; I. Priestly, Lord Street, and T. Newton, Church Street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingham, Market Street, Manchester; and R. H. Powell, 15, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

May be obtained in a sealed envelope through all booksellers, 2s. 6d., or to avoid difficulty, will be sent direct from the Author, by post (free) for forty two postage stamps.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

All papers containing which may be seen at Dr. De Roos' establishment.

Extract from the *Medical Gazette* and *Times*:—'Fortunately for our country, a more efficient (because certain) mode of treating these deplorable complaints is at last introduced; and we hail the time as not far distant, when such diseases shall be comparatively unheard of; we would earnestly recommend all persons afflicted with any kind of generative derangement to avail themselves of the information contained in almost every page of Dr. De Roos's work, which we unhesitatingly pronounce the best extant.'

'THE MEDICAL ADVISER is indeed a boon to the public, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainness, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently well understands his subject.'—*W. Times.*

'Many a man, who unmarried and miserable, is now enduring in silent sorrow the penalties of former folly (perhaps committed in ignorance,) had he possessed such a book as this, would have been a happy husband, a honoured parent and useful member of society.'—*B. A. Dispatch.*

Lasting benefit can only be reasonably expected at the hands of the intelligent and practical physician, who, departing from the routine of general practice, devotes the whole of his studies to this class of diseases, the lamentable neglect of which by ordinary medical men, and their futile attempts at cure by mercury and other equally dangerous medicines, have produced the most alarming results.

From the great extent of DR. DE ROOS's practice for many years, and his former connexion with the various institutions, both in London and Paris, for the relief of those afflicted with Debility, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Gleet, Venereal and Scorbutic eruptions, &c., of the face and body; he has had perhaps unusual facilities for observing the peculiarities and consequences of each particular stage. Hence he is enabled confidently and conscientiously to undertake the removal of every symptom (not excepting the most inveterate or long standing) in as short time as is consistent with safety or return of money.

Country patients wishing to place themselves under treatment will be minute in the detail of their cases, and to prevent trouble, no letters from strangers will be replied unless they contain £1 in cash, or by Post-office Order payable at the Holborn Office, for which the necessary advice and medicines will be sent.

Patients in the country corresponded with till cured.

At home for consultation, daily, from 11 till 1, and 5 till 8 (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous arrangement.

Address, WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 35, Ely-place Holborn-hill London.

No more Pills nor any other Drugs.

50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for Infants and Invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular and nervous energy to the most enfeebled.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry, upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalenta Arabica Food.

But the health of many Invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of pease beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Ervalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analysing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quenching a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an Invalid or Infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

Cure No. 75.

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

Cure No. 1,609.

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.—'Sirs,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, sirs, your obedient servant, ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross.—Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, Aug. 27, 1849.'

Cure No. 77.

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

Cure No. 461.

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

Cure No. 180.

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

Cure No. 4,208.

'Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquries. Rev. JOHN W. FLAVELL.—Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk.'

Cure No. 1,784.

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

Cure No. 49 832.

'Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony rom dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty o make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me. MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM.—Ligg, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.'

Cure No. 2,704.

'I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning. WALTER KEATING.—2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey.'

Cure No. 2,906.

'Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food. JAMES PORTER.—Athol-street, Perth.'

Cure No. 89.

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

Cure No. 3,483.

'Twenty years' dyspepsia, in a patient 31 years of age with the most distressing symptoms of flatulency, constipation, sickness at the stomach, acidity, and irritability, which had resisted all medicines, has been entirely removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food. SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist.—Darlington.'

Cure No. 79.

'Gentlemen.—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. THOMAS WOODHOUSE.—*Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex.*'

Cure No. 2,821.

'Gentlemen,—I am using your Food with great success. Before I commenced I could not take a meal of any description but was sure to suffer great pain after it, from indigestion I suppose, but thank God I am much better. I have recommended your Food to a great many of my fellow-sufferers. ALEX. GALDER, Sergeant Royal Sappers and Miners, Ordnance Survey, Dewsbury.—Dewsbury, Yorkshire.'

Cure No. 710.

'I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others' functional disorders. Rev. CHARLES KERR.—Winslow, Bucks.'

Cure No. 7,843.

'Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs; but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise.—ELIZABETH JACOBS.—Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts.'

Cure No. 49,963.

'I was in such a state when I commenced your invaluable Revalenta Arabica Food that I might as well have been dead. I could hardly move, and my sufferings were awful. I am now so well, thanks to your Food, that I went yesterday to see a steeple chase, and was able to cross the ditches as well as some of the horses; My restoration is a matter of astonishment to all my friends. With gratitude to you, &c.—HUGH EVOY.—Fethard, October 21st, 1850.'

Cure No. 49,962.

'Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica

Poetry.

KEEP IN STEP!

'Those who would walk together, must keep in step.'

Aye! the world keeps *moving forward*,
Like an army marching by,
Hear you not its heavy footfall
That resoundeth to the sky?
Some bold spirits bear the banner—
Souls of sweetness chant the song—
Lips of energy and fervour
Make the timid-hearted strong.
Like brave soldiers, we march forward;
If you linger, or turn back,
You must look to get a jostling
While you stand upon the track.
Keep in step!

My good neighbour, Master Standstill,
Gazes on it as it goes,
Not quite sure but he is dreaming
In his afternoon's repose.
"Nothing good," he says, "can issue
From this endless 'moving on;'
Ancient laws and institutions
Are decaying, or are gone.
We are rushing on to ruin
With our mad, new-fangled way."
While he speaks, a thousand voices,
As the heart of one man, say,
"Keep in step!"

Gentle neighbour, will you join us?
Or return to "*good old ways?*"
Take again the fig-leaf apron
Of old Adam's ancient days:
Or become a hardy *Briton*—
Beard the lion in his lair,
And lie down in dainty slumber,
Wrapp'd in skin of shaggy bear—
Rear the hut amid the forest,
Skim the wave in light canoe?
Ah! I see you do not like it:
Then, if these "old ways" won't do,
Keep in step!

Be assured, good Master Standstill,
All-wise Providence designed
Aspiration and Progression
For the yearning human mind;
Generations left their blessings
In the relics of their skill,
Generations yet are longing
For a greater glory still;
And the shades of our forefathers
Are not jealous of our deed—
We but follow where they beckon,
We but go where they do lead!
Keep in step!

One detachment of our army
May encamp upon the hill,
While another in the valley,
May *enjoy* "its own sweet will;"
This may answer to one watchword,
That, may echo to another;
But in unity and concord,
They discern that each is brother.
Breast to breast they're marching onward,
In a good, now peaceful way,
You'll be jostled if you hinder,
So don't offer let or stay—
Keep in step!

Reviews.

Wynville: or, Clubs and Coteries: a Novel. By the Author of 'The Age of Pitt and Fox.' 3 vols. London: Skeet.

THE hero of this autobiographical novel has evidently been created for the express purpose of recording the observations of the author himself on public men, town life, Parliament, and society. The story is subsidary to this object, and must not therefore be criticised too severely; it is enough to say that it naturally answers the end. The merit of the book does not lie so much in its plot as in the real knowledge evinced by the writer; both of the men and the society he writes about, and the story itself, no doubt presents an accurate sketch of the temptations which besets young aspirants to public or professional life.

The hero of the book is a younger son of an old Whig family, provided for sufficiently by an uncle who brings him up. The bar is his profession, politics his pursuit; he is brought into Parliament through the opinion formed of his abilities by Lord John Rowland (Russell) and the interest of the Duke of Fleetwood (Bedford). The period over which the actual story extends begins with the latter days of the Regency and ends with the time of the first Reform Ministry. The leading subjects of the tale are Wynville's experience at the Temple as a law-student, in political circles as a listener and talker, in Parliament as a rising speaker; and his attachment to Lady Jane Mowbray, whom he finally marries.

As we have intimated, however, the author is much more occupied with 'Clubs and Coteries' than his hero; and the names of the characters described are so thinly veiled, that he might almost as well have taken them at once from the 'Court Guide.' Remembering the recent expulsion of Lord Palmerston from office by Lord John Russell, and his return of the compliment by unseating the whole of his quondam colleagues, our readers will feel interested by the following sketch of the ex-Foreign Secretary, attributed to the late Premier:—

Amongst the pupils of Mr. Canning who were inclined to support reform, Viscount Pallarston was in some respects the most remarkable, from his union of many qualities not often found together. He possessed many accomplishments, enabling him to fill with effect a leading department of affairs. His reputation with the country in those days was not so high as it deserved, for in the early part of his career he sacrificed too much to social enjoyment, being proficient in those graceful pursuits which impart more polish to the person than power to the will. But his nature was too masculine to sink beneath the flowery bondage of fashionable life, and applying to affairs he took them for his pastime. Popular with both sides of the House of Commons, bold without bitterness, at once affable and vaunting in his port, he could alternately conciliate or command as exigency required. With the advantages of official experience, he had also some of the main qualities requisite for power. Like more than one of his contemporaries, he had acquired from Dugald Stewart's teaching a certain largeness of thought, enabling him to look beyond precedents on the official file, and making him understand and sometimes sympathise with those broad social impulses which burst beyond traditional routine. As fluent in the cant of diplomacy as if he had lisped it from his cradle, he could as a debater sail near the wind without committing himself to any *tack*, like one bred in the old Pittite school. His secretarial aptitude was undoubted, for he had been connected all his life with office—having served under Portland, Perceval, Liverpool, Canning, and Wellington,—all being ministers of transitional Toryism. He had as much liveliness of fancy as is requisite for decorating a parliamentary harangue. He could sparkle with vivacity in a style that scintillated, but never flashed with the fire of genius, and was conversant with all the arts of compilation and selection necesssary for parliamentary speaking. Then, his fine presence, his buoyant animal spirits, with his undoubted manliness, excellently sustained him before a popular assembly like the Commons. The wear and tear of public life, the pangs of ambition, the toil of competitorship, never soured him into moroseness, or parched him into a mere thing of formula, like a hardened hunter after power. Though his thinking was never original or profound he could spice his commonplaces with so much piquancy, and dress up parliamentary platitudes with so much sounding rhetoric, and then rattle off his concerted pieces with such swashing spirit that he would deceive political novices into the idea that he was a genius! Wanting a high moral purpose, he was only a desultory patriot, and was more calculated to attain present notoriety than posthumous renown. On the whole he was a man fitter to head a faction than rule a nation; for though aided by opportunities and the providence of events he might make or break ministries, he was not of an order of spirits that overwhelm and establish empires. If troublesome, the policy of the sovereign to such a man would be suggested by the Pallarston family motto being read conversely as "*Frangi non Flecti*"; for it is a testimony to the moral order of nature, that it is more easy to crush than to cajole the statesman too enamoured of—himself! Such a man always wants the sympathies of others to make him formidable in his fall.

Here is a companion picture of Lord John Rowland (Russell), in which the author shows a favourable leaning to his subject:—

I was anxious to meet Lord John Rowland, as he was greatly cried up in the coteries; and the circumstances of his rising abilities and his connexion with an illustrious house of the peerage, gave his opinions a consequence which could never have attached to them except for his adventitious advantage of high birth and a great historic family. He had at that time been generally looked upon as a decided failure in the House of Commons. Several speeches of his had failed to move the house with applause of one who had many claims on his kindly regards. The speeches were short and sententious, and read like carefully conned essays; they were neatly worded, and occasionally sparkled with epigram, but they were not of that order of eloquence which fascinates and carries conviction. Yet there were persons who even then, and Maclaurin was amongst the number, deemed it probable that the day would come when the fortunes of the Whig party, and perchance the interests of the empire, would hang on the resolves of that disregarded noble and neglected essayist—that ambitious and yet feeble speaker—who was then sneered at in the clubs, and scoffed at when his name was mentioned in common with the great political celebrities of the time. * * I was introduced to Lord John Rowland, and my very first feeling was that of extreme disappointment. I felt at once disposed to join with those who scoffed at the idea of such a man ever becoming the leader of the Commons of England, or a Prime Minister of the British empire. But after a little while, I changed my first opinion, and felt that there was unmistake force of character in that defined outline of the face—that well-chiselled mouth with its finely cut lips, around which a slightly sarcastic smile played at times, while in the searchingly inquisitive glance of the eyes there was intellectual power and vigour of will. In short, I thought, on looking at the young nobleman, of Dryden's lines on Shaftesbury:—

> A fiery soul which working out its way
> Fretted the pigmy body to decay.
> And o'er-informed its tenement of clay.

Lord John Rowland seemed then in very poor health, his cheeks were sunken, his face pale, and he had a short phthisical cough; certainly in appearance, he was the very last person that any one would suppose was destined

> The applause of listening senates to command.

We were now at the dinner table, and Lord John began to display his mental character in a way that rivetted my attention. His conversation was most interesting in its kind, though that kind was neither brilliant nor profound; his memory seemed stored with a variety of curious facts, which threw light in various directions on society. Sometimes it was a story showing the mercantile value of certain popular works, and he would cite for his informant, a bookseller in Paternoster-row; or perchance he would mention some commercial anecdote, which he had learned from a Russian merchant; or some personal history which he had from the proprietor of a leading newspaper. His facts were happily selected, and told in a pithy, unpretending style, occasionally dismissed from the company's notice, with a short trenchant aphorism.

With another extract we conclude. It relates to a man whose name is held in detestation by a large mass of the people, as one of the most unscrupulous and tyrannical Ministers this country ever had. It is, however, valuable as illustrating the fact that force of character is the true source of success in life. The conversation takes place at a dinner party:—

From the men of the present day, the conversation turned towards departed politicians. Lord Castlereagh's character was discussed; and I was surprised to find that Lord Lingard, Sir F. Bennet, who for many years had been his prominent opponent, and Sir Charles North, rated him so highly. It was admitted by them all, even by Lord Lingard, that Castlereagh was grossly ignorant of the affairs of Europe; but his personal courage, combined with his gravity and fascinating manners, had impressed both Lingard and Bennett with the same views of him.

"A braver man never lived," said Lingard; "his personal courage was matchless. He was perfectly civil, and never worked himself up, as others do, into fits of audaeity. He was always the same."

"By Jove!" said Bennett, "if Louis the Sixteenth had had Castlereagh for his prime minister, the affairs of all Europe might have been changed."

"That proves nothing in favour of Castlereagh," I remarked. "It was Pascal who said, that if the nose of Cleopatra had been an inch shorter, the destiny of the world would have been altered. I confess that I never could conceive Lord Castlereagh to have been such a formidable man as you all appear to think him."

"Because, Mr. Wynville," said Sir Charles North, "you were never personally in contact with him. You take your opinions of him from the newspapers, from Tom Moore's witty squibs, from Byron's sarcastic allusions to him. But if you knew the man, you would hold another opinion of him."

"See what he did," said Bennett. "He began life as Mr. Stewart, an Irish Radical Reformer. He beat the Hills out of Downshire—I remember the time well. He was then looked to as the chief of the Irish Reformers. Pitt put his eye on him. Before he was thirty years old he was the leading minister in the Irish Parliament. He confronted all the bullies that infested that den of political bravos. He put them all down. He circumvented the Irish Protestant leaders, and cajoled all the Catholics. He bullied all the bullies, and did it like a gentleman. In short, he extinguished the Irish Parliament. He then came over here; and after the Union, all the Irish leaders were of very little weight or influence in the new state of things. Lord Clare, the big Tory bully of Ireland, was quietly flapped down by the Duke of Bedford; and so with many others of the local great men of Ireland. But Castlereagh went ahead here; a few years saw him Secretary of State; and from 1812 to the day of his death, he was leader of the House of Commons, and kept his party well together. See what strong qualities of personal ascendancy were required to do all that!"

"These are the kind of men who govern," said Lord Lingard' "one man with Castlereagh's vigour of will is worth fifty of your clever, eloquent, accomplished speakers, like Lord Harrowby or Lord Dudley."

Bleak House. By CHARLES DICKENS. No. I. London: Bradbury and Evans.

IN keeping with a late spring, Mr. Dickens has at length put forth the 'two green leaves' which he promised at the close of 'David Copperfield,' and have since been anxiously looked for by his countless admirers. He has at length re-established his monthly relations with them, and for some twenty months at least they will enjoy the pleasure of his welcome periodical visit. At this time of day, we need not tell our readers that Dickens is more than a popular writer—he is an earnest and practical reformer. The charms of his style—the exercise of that wonderful power of creating character, and of awakening the most varied emotions of which our nature is susceptible, which makes him the Shakespeare of our own age, are subservient to a high sense of duty on the part of the possessor of these rare endowments. His works are not fictions written for mere amusement or recreation. They are instinct with great and noble sympathies, elevated by having a purpose. 'Bleak House' is an attack upon one of the monster evils of English society—the Court of Chancery. Its leading incident is a pet Chancery suit, 'one of the greatest Chancery suits known'—itself a monument of Chancery practice,' 'in which every contingency, every masterly fiction, every form of procedure known in that Court is represented over and over again'—'a suit such as could not exist out of this great and free country.' How the personages introduced in the first number are bound up with this suit, it is impossible to guess, but sufficient is apparent to promise a superabundance of material to work upon; and in such hands, who can doubt the result?

Here is the introduction to the Court in which the cause of 'Jarndyce *v.* Jarndyce' is nourished for the benefit of the lawyers:—

This is the Court of Chancery; which has its decaying houses and its blighted lands in every shire; which has its worn-out lunatic in every madhouse, and its dead in every churchyard; which has its ruined suitor, with his slipshod heels and threadbare dress, borrowing and begging through the round of every man's acquaintance; which gives to monied might the means abundantly of wearying out the right; which so exhausts finances, patience, courage, hope; so overthrows the brain and breaks the heart; that there is not an honourable man among its practitioners who would not give—who does not often give—the warning, "Suffer any wrong that can be done you, rather than come here." Who happen to be in the Lord Chancellor's court this murky afternoon besides the Lord Chancellor, the counsel in the cause, two or three counsel who are never in any cause, and the well of solicitors before mentioned? There is the registrar below the Judge, in wig and gown; and there are two or three maces, or petty-bags, or privy-purses, or whatever they may be, in legal court suits. These are all yawning; for no crumb of amusement ever falls from JARNDYCE AND JARNDYCE (the cause in hand) which was squeezed dry years upon years ago. The short-hand writers, the reporters of the court, and the reporters of the newspapers, invariably decamp with the rest of the regulars when Jarndyce and Jarndyce comes on. Their places are a blank. Standing on a seat at the side of the hall, the better to peer into the curtained sanctuary, is a little mad old woman in a squeezed bonnet, who is always in court, from its setting to its rising, and always expecting some incomprehensible judgment to be given in her favour. Some say she really is, or was, a party to a suit; but no one knows for certain, because no one cares. She carries some small litter in a reticule which she calls her documents; principally consisting of paper matches and dry lavender. A sallow prisoner has come up, in custody, for the half-dozenth time, to make a personal application "to purge himself of his contempt;" which, being a solitary surviving executor, who has fallen into a state of conglomeration about accounts of which it is not pretended that he had ever any knowledge, he is not at all likely ever to do. In the meantime his prospects in life are ended. Another ruined suitor, who periodically appears from Shropshire, and breaks out into efforts to address the Chancellor at the close of the day's business, and who can by no means be made to understand that the Chancellor is legally ignorant of his existence after making it desolate for a quarter of a century, plants himself in a good place, and keeps an eye on the Judge, ready to call out "My lord!" in a voice of sonorous complaint, on the instant of his rising. A few lawyers' clerks and others who know this suitor by sight, linger, on the chance of his furnishing some fun, and enlivening the dismal weather a little. Jarndyce and Jarndyce drones on. The scarecrow of a suit has, in course of time, become so complicated, that no man alive knows what it means. The parties to it understand it least; but it has been observed that no two Chancery lawyers can talk about it for five minutes without coming to a total disagreement as to all the premises. Innumerable children have been born into the cause; innumerable young people have married into it; numerable old people have died out of it. Scores of persons have deliriously found themselves made parties in Jarndyce and Jarndyce, without knowing how or why; whole families have inherited legendary hatreds with the suit. The little plaintiff or defendant, who was promised a new rocking-horse when Jarndyce and Jarndyce should be settled, has grown up, possessed himself of a real horse, and trotted away into the other world. Fair wards of court have f ded into mothers and grandmothers; a long procession of Chancellors has come in and gone out; the legion of bills in the suit have been transformed into mere bills of mortality; there are not three Jarndyce left upon the earth, perhaps, since old Tom Jarndyce in despair blew his brains out at a coffee-house in Chancery-lane; but Jarndyce and Jarndyce stills drags its dreary length before the Court, perennially hopeless. Jarndyce and Jarndyce has passed into a joke. That is the only good that has ever come of it. It has been death to many, but it is a joke in the profession. Every Master in Chancery has had a reference out of it. Every Chancellor was "in it," for somebody or other, when he was counsel at the bar. Good things have been said about it by blue-nosed, bulbous-shoed old benchers, in select port-wine committee after dinner in hall. Articled clerks have been in the habit of fleshing their legal wit upon it. The last Lord Chancellor handled it neatly, when, correcting Mr. Blowers, the eminent silk gown, who said that such a thing might happen when the sky rained potatoes, he observed, "or when we get through Jarndyce and Jarndyce, Mr. Blowers;"—a pleasantry that particularly tickled the maces, bags, and purses. How many people out of the suit, Jarndyce and Jarndyce has stretched forth its unwholesome hand to spoil and corrupt, would be a very wide question. From the Master, upon whose impaling files reams of dusty warrants in Jarndyce and Jarndyce have grimly writhed into many shapes; down to the copying clerk in the Six Clerks' Office, who has copied his tens of thousands of Chancery-folio-pages under that eternal heading; no man's nature has been made the better by it. In trickery, evasion, procrastination, spoliation, botheration, under false pretences of all sorts, there are influences that can never come to good. The very solicitors' boys who have kept the wretched suitors at bay by protesting time out of mind that Mr. Chizzle, Mizzle, or otherwise, was particularly engaged and had appointments until dinner, may have got an extra moral twist and shuffle into themselves out of Jarndyce and Jarndyce. The receiver in the cause has acquired a goodly sum of money by it, but has acquired, too, a distrust of his own mother, and a contempt for his own kind. Chizzle, Mizzle, and otherwise, have lapsed into a habit of vaguely promising themselves that they will look into that outstanding little matter, and see what can be done for Drizzle—who was not well used—when Jarndyce and Jarndyce shall be got out of the office. Shirking and sharking, in all their many varieties, have been sown broadcast by the ill-fated cause; and even those who have contemplated its history from the outermost circle of such evil, have been insensibly tempted into a loose way of letting bad things alone to take their own bad course, and a loose belief that if the world go wrong, it was, in some off-hand manner, never meant to go right. Thus, in the midst of the mud and at the heart of the fog, sits the Lord High Chancellor in his High Court of Chancery.

Mrs. Jellyby, 'a lady of very remarkable strength of mind, who devotes herself entirely to the public,' in a variety of schemes—finely christened by the general term 'Telescopic Philanthropy'—represents a very large class of people in this country, who will scarcely like the manner in which Mr. Dickens holds the mirror up to nature. Chapter IV, would be a very nice little tract to give away to philanthropic ladies—young and old—at the doors of Exeter Hall, during the May meetings. Here is a glimpse at the *menage* of Mrs. Jellyby, which is situated in Thavies Inn:—

A narrow street of high houses, like an oblong cistern to hold the fog. There was a confused little crowd of people, principally children, gathered about the house at which we stopped, which had a tarnished brass plate on the door, with the inscription, JELLYBY.

"Don't be frightened!" said Mr. Guppy, looking in at the coach-window. "One of the young Jellybys been and got his head through the area railings!"

"O poor child," said I, "let me out, if you please!"

"Pray be careful of yourself, miss. The young Jellybys are aways up to something," said Mr. Guppy.

I made my way to the poor child, who was one of the dirtiest little unfortunates I ever saw, and found him very hot and frightened, and crying loudly, fixed by the neck between two iron railings, while a milkman and a beadle, with the kindest intentions possible, were endeavouring to drag him back by the legs, under a general impression that his skull was compressible by those means. As I found (after pacifying him) that he was a little boy, with a naturally large head, I thought that, perhaps, where his head could go, his body could follow, and mentioned that the best mode of extrication might be to push him forward. This was so favourably received by the milkman and the beadle, and that he would immediately have been pushed into the area, if I had not held his pinafore, while Richard and Mr. Guppy ran down through the kitchen, to catch him when he should be released. At last he was happily got down without any accident, and then he began to beat Mr. Guppy with a hoop-stick in quite a frantic manner.

Nobody had appeared belonging to the house, except a person in pattens, who had been poking at the child from below with a broom; I don't know with what object, and I don't think she did. I therefore supposed that Mrs. Jellyby was not at home; and was quite surprised when the person appeared in the passage without the pattens, and going up to the back room on the first floor, before Ada and me, announced us as, "Them two young ladies, Missis Jellyby!" We passed several more children on the way up, whom it was difficult to avoid treading on in the dark; and as we came into Mrs. Jellyby's presence, one of the poor little things fell down stairs—down a whole flight (as it sounded to me), with a great noise.

Mrs. Jellyby, whose face reflected none of the uneasiness which we could not help showing in our own faces, as the dear child's head recorded its passage with a bump on every stair—Richard afterwards said he counted seven, besides one for the landing—received us with perfect equanimity. She was a pretty, very diminutive' plump woman, of from forty to fifty, with handsome eyes, though they had a curious habit of seeming to look a long way off. As if—I am quoting Richard again—they could see nothing nearer than Africa!

"I am very glad indeed," said Mrs. Jellyby, in an agreeable voice, "to have the pleasure of receiving you. I have a great respect for Mr. Jarndyce; and no one in whom he is interested can be an object of indifference to me."

We expressed our acknowledgments, and sat down behind the door where there was a lame invalid of a sofa. Mrs. Jellyby had very good hair, but was too much occupied with her African duties to brush it. The shawl in which she had been loosely muffled, dropped on to her chair when she advanced towards us; and as she turned to resume her seat, we could not help noticing that her dress didn't nearly meet up the back, and that the open space was railed across with a lattice-work of stay-lace—like a summer-house.

The room, which was strewn with papers, and nearly filled by a great writing-table covered with similar litter, was, I must say, not only very untidy, but very dirty. We were obliged to take notice of that with our sense of sight, even while, with our sense of hearing, we followed the poor child who had tumbled down stairs: I think into the back kitchen, where somebody seemed to stifle him.

But what principally struck us was a jaded, and unhealthy-looking, though by no means plain girl, at the writing-table, who sat biting the feather of her pen, and staring at us. I suppose nobody ever was in such a state of ink. And, from her tumbled hair to her pretty feet, which were disfigured with frayed and broken satin slippers trodden down at heel, she really seemed to have no article of dress upon her, from a pin upwards, that was in its proper condition or its right place.

"You find me, my dears," said Mrs. Jellyby, snuffing the two great office candles in tin candlesticks which made the room taste strongly of hot tallow (the fire had gone out, and there was nothing in the grate but ashes, a bundle of wood, and a poker), "you find me, my dears, as usual, very busy; but that you will excuse. The African project at present employs my whole time. It involves me in correspondence with public bodies, and with private individuals anxious for the welfare of their species all over the country. I am happy to say it is advancing. We hope by this time next year to have from a hundred and fifty to two hundred healthy families cultivating coffee and educating the natives of Boorioboola-Gha, on the left bank of the Niger."

The dinner hour of the establishment is nominally five, but as Mrs. Jellyby says, 'We dine at all hours.' At last, however, it is served up, and

Soon after seven o'clock we went down to dinner; carefully, by Mrs. Jellyby's advice; for the stair-carpets, besides being very deficient in stair-wires, were so torn as to be absolute traps. We had a fine cod-fish, a piece of roast beef, a dish of cutlets, and a pudding; an excellent dinner if it had had any cooking to speak of, but it was almost raw. The young woman with the flannel bandage waited, and dropped everything on the table wherever it happened to go, and never moved it again until she put it on the stairs. The person I had seen in pattens (who I supposed to have been the cook), frequently came and skirmished with her at the door, and there appeared to be ill-will between them.

All through dinner; which was long, in consequence of such accidents as the dish of potatoes being mislaid in the coal-skuttle, and the handle of the corkscrew coming off, and striking the young woman in the chin: Mrs. Jellyby preserved the evenness of her disposition. She told us a great deal that was interesting about Boorioboola-Gha and the natives; and received so many letters that Richard, who sat by her, saw four envelopes in the gravy at once. Some of the letters were proceedings of ladies' committees, or resolutions of ladies' meetings, which she read to us; others were applications from people excited in various ways about the cultivation of coffee, and natives; others required answers, and these she sent her eldest daughter from the table three or four times to write. She was full of business, and undoubtedly was, as she had told us, devoted to the cause.

Esther Summerson, the heroine, promises to be one of the author's finest creations. The world of fashion introduces us to Sir Leicester Dedlock and his lady. 'Sir Leicester is only a baronet, but there is no mightier baronet than he. His family is as old as the hills, and *infinitely more respectable*. He has a general opinion that the world might get on without hills, but would be done up without Dedlocks. He would, on the whole, admit nature to be a good idea (a little low perhaps when not enclosed with a park-fence) but an idea dependent for its execution on your great country families.' Lady Dedlock 'has been for years at the centre of the fashionable intelligence, and at the top of the fashionable tree.'

For months tens of thousands of wistful readers will follow with interest the fate and fortunes of the *dramatis personæ*, who are clustered round the great central cause of 'Jarndyce *v.* Jarndyce.'

RECEIVED.

The Master Engineers and their Workmen. Three Lectures By J. M. LUDLOW, ESQ. London: Bezer.

The Bookcase. Vol. 1. *Across the Rocky Mountains.* By W. KELLY, ESQ. London: Simms and M'Intyre.

The Biographical Magazine. No. III. London: Passmore Edwards.—[The present number contains a well written and exceedingly interesting memoir of Percy B. Shelley, which is worth the price of the whole.]

The Gardeners' Record. No. I. For March. London: Groombridge and Co.—[This new candidate for popular favour, is under the management of Mr. J. T. Neville, Secretary to the Royal South London Floricultural Society, and seems admirably adapted for the purposes in view.]

Public Amusements.

ASTLEY'S.

A grand historic and equestrian spectacle, entitled "Tancred, or the Triumph of the Crusaders," has been produced on a scale of magnificence for which this theatre is so justly renowned. The tale is so well known as to render a detail of the plot and incidents unnecessary. Considerable praise is due to the management for the effective manner in which this piece is put upon the stage: each scene is an imposing tableau, and the gorgeous dresses, scenery, elephants, zebras, &c., remind the spectator of the palmy days of Palestine, and the chivalry of the crusaders. Messrs. Ferris and Hustleby ably impersonated Tancred and the renowned Godfrey de Bouillon. Miss Fenton acted in her usual clever style, and the spectacle was enlivened by the drolleries of Barry and the bewitching archness of Mrs. Beacham. Some excellent tumbling by the Nicolo Family followed, and after the usual scenes in the circle, the entertainments concluded with the laughable farce of "No."

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THE HUNGARIAN MUSICAL COMPANY.

This company has given the first concert of their series in this fashionable theatre to a very aristocratic audience, amongst whom we noticed her Grace the Duchess of Somerset, his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the countess Buol-Schauenstein, Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sardinian minister, Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Ashburton, Prince of Nassau, Lord Cranborn, &c.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The manager of this establishment brought forward the first of his promised novelties on Saturday night, in the shape of a grand opera in four acts, entitled the "Sicilian Bride," the music by Mr. Balfe, the *libretto*, originally written in the French language by M. St. Georges, translated into English by Mr. Bunn. The performance of this work occupied the entire evening, its more than ordinary length precluding the necessity of other entertainments. The house was crowded as might have been anticipated. Although we are not prepared, after one hearing, to rank the "Sicilian Bride" among Mr. Balfe's best works, we must admit that it contains some of his best writing. More correct and effective execution would doubtless bring out a great number of points completely lost in the weakness of the Drury-lane band and chorus. It was a mistake, moreover, to consign so laborious and difficult a part to a *debutante* like Miss Crichton. She, however, must not be discomfited. In the midst of all her stage-awkwardness, enough of intelligence was exhibited to show that practice and study may enable her to obtain everything that is wanting; while her singing, unequal as it was, at periods reached a high degree of expression and refinement. Mr. Sims Reeve worked zealously in the cause, and may be considered to have been the mainstay of the piece. Mr. Whitworth displayed his accustomed intelligence, activity, and musical feeling in an up-hill, and by no means agreeable part. Of the other characters nothing remains to be added. The opera was placed upon the stage in a liberal and efficient style. The scenery was beautiful, the costumes and appointments appropriate, the supernumeraries abundant and well trained. In short, no efforts were spared to insure success; and, not to speak of the frequent applause and encores, if the final incidents of the performance—an unanimous call for Mr. Balfe, who came forward and was enthusiastically cheered; a summons for the principal artists; and another for Mr. Bunn, who, after the applause had subsided, expressed his gratitude to the audience in a short and emphatic speech—if these incidents may be presumed to constitute success, the opera of the "Sicilian Bride" must be chronicled as perfectly successful.

DISASTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN ALGIERS.—We have just received the following afflicting accounts from Bougia, the exactitude of which there is unfortunately no reason to doubt. The expeditionary column of Gen. Bosquet, after having defeated the vain attempts of Bou-Burghia, remained in its position in the very heart of Cabylia, about twenty-five miles from Bougia, whence it was able to observe all that was going on in the country. On the 18th the weather began to set in very bad; the rivulets were swollen by the heavy rains; the communications between the town and the camp were interrupted, and the troops began to be in want of provisions. During the night of the 21st there was a very heavy fall of snow; in some places it was six feet in depth, and covered the tents of our soldiers. On the 22nd an order was given to strike the camp, and the troops commenced their march towards Bougia. The cold was very severe, and the men, overcome by privations and fatigue, had lost their habitual vigour, and fell dead along the road. The column was thrown into disorder, and a disaster soon occurred similar to that which was experienced eight years ago by the column of General Levasseur, in the Bou-Thaleb. In the evening of the 22nd some stragglers began to arrive at Bougia, and the accounts which they gave threw the town into the greatest consternation. Measures were immediately taken to render assistance. Independently of the resources at the command of the military, an appeal was made to the inhabitants. Mules, horses, and every means of transport, were put in requisition; many of the inhabitants left the town, provided with torches, in search of our unfortunate soldiers, and every house was open to receive them as they might arrive. Fires were lighted in the streets, soup and hot wine were prepared for them. What is very remarkable is, that the Kabyles never sought to profit by this disaster, but, on the contrary, wherever they met with straggling soldiers, they assisted and brought them to Bougia, as well as they could do it. The official report will soon make known the loss of the French column. At first it was estimated at 300 men at least, but nothing positive is yet known, as stragglers are constantly arriving at Bougia. Several have been placed in the hospital with their limbs frost-bitten. The loss of officers will be small; the only one known to have perished is M. Laure, an assistant-surgeon, who fell a victim to his courageous devotedness, having been drowned in saving the lives of a captain and two soldiers. Generals Bosquet and Jamin did not reach Bougia until the night of the 23rd; they did everything that it was possible to do under such circumstances. General Jamin arrived to-day at Algiers. This event changes nothing in the situation of the affairs of Kabylia—every army in the world has met with similar accidents; and it is a further proof of the necessity of establishing good roads on all points which our columns are obliged to pass over to secure the submission and tranquillity of the country.—*Akhbar.*

THE ENGLISH ABROAD.—The following is an extract of a letter from a British resident at Leghorn, dated Feb. 20, 1852.—"They are talking of making all the British take out permissions from the police every six months, and some every three months, to remain here, and every time the permission is renewed there is about 5s. 6d. to pay, and every one of a family to have a separate one, which would come to be a considerable tax. Their object is twofold—*First, to raise money to support the Austrians; and, second*, to have it in their power to send any away when their leave is out. The old merchants who have been born and lived always here are quite indignant at this. There was a public meeting at the Consulate to-day about it."

COMMISSION OF LUNACY ON A CHANCERY PRISONER.—On the 5th inst a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* was executed at the Southwark Literary Institution, Borough-road, Southwark, before Mr. Commissioner Winslow, and eighteen special jurors, respecting the state of mind of John Price, Esq., aged eighty-four, totally blind, late of Margate, in the county of Kent, but now an inmate of the Queen's Prison, confined for contempt of the Court of Chancery, a gentleman possessed of property of the value of £80,000. The commission had been issued by Mr. John Wild Price, the only son of the unfortunate gentleman, with a view to his liberation. The jury returned a verdict—"That John Price is now of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, and has been so since the 1st of October, 1843."

LORD CAMPBELL'S ANTI-CATHOLIC VIGILANCE.—The opening of the Norfolk circuit last week was distinguished by a religio-political incident—a rare and undesirable variance from judicial monotony. A few years ago Mr. Scott Murray, the high sheriff, was "perverted" to the Romish faith, and he had appointed Mr. Morris, a Roman Catholic, who like himself, had seceded from the church of England, to be the judge's chaplain. In delivering his charge, Lord Campbell took occasion to say that "the high sheriff, without meaning in the slightest degree to be guilty of an impropriety, and, indeed, being informed it had been done in other counties, has appointed a chaplain of his own religion, and that chaplain has appeared in the garb of his order in accompanying the high sheriff and her Majesty's judges coming from the place where the sheriff meets them to the place where we now are. Gentlemen, that I do not approve of; and I think it my duty to say that I hope such an occurrence will not be repeated." The grand jury, at the close of the day, in making their presentment, desired to express their respectful thanks for his lordship's observations on the subject of the attendance of the chaplain, and assured him of their unanimous and entire concurrence in the sentiments addressed to them by his lordship. Since then Mr. Scott Murray has addressed a smart epistle to Lord Chief Justice Campbell, showing a number of instances in which Roman Catholic chaplains have been permitted to attend the judges.

SECESSION OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.—On Sunday evening, the Rev. G. Evison, late a priest of the Church of Rome, renounced the doctrines of that communion in the church of St. Paul's Bermondsey—at which numerous similar senes have taken place of late. The rev. gentleman was late chaplain to the Roman Catholic congregation at Portsea.

Varieties.

A BLUSH is the complexion of virtue.

GLORY.—The best kind of glory is that which is reflected from honesty.

FRIENDSHIP.—Friendship is composed of a single soul inhabiting two bodies.

CONS.—Why are good resolutions like fainting ladies?—They want carrying out.

What is the most proper punishment for quack doctors?—They should be confined to the *Pill*-ory.

DELICIOUS.—To have a pretty girl open the front door, and mistake you for her cousin.

A HINT TO TRAVELLERS.—In riding on the "rail," always take a seat just in the front of a fat old gentleman. In case of a collision, he breaks the hurt wonderfully.

PURSUING KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Studying Euclid by the light of a cigar, while a low-necked frock has got her arm around your waist.

GETTING INTO TROUBLE.—A man in New York has got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A man in Massachusetts did a similar thing once by marrying one.—*American Paper.*

A NEW INVENTION.—An amateur chemist has discovered that oat straw and the other common straws of this country can be converted into cotton by M. Claussen's process, in the same way as flax straw.

THE GREEK SLAVE.—An American on being asked how he liked the denuded statue of the Greek Slave exhibited at the Crystal Palace, replied, "I reckon that where she was raised, cotton was dreadful scarce."

A BEAUTIFUL form is better than a beautiful face; a beautiful behaviour is better than a beautiful form. It gives a higher pleasure than statues or pictures; it is the finest of the fine arts.

GOOD ADVICE.—"I say," said a dandy to an intelligent mechanic, "I've got an idea in my head." "Well, replied the other, "if you don't cherish it with great care, it will die for want of companions."

A CONSERVATIVE.—Mr. Horace Greely, in a speech delivered a few weeks ago, compared a stubborn "Conservative" to a horse on board a ferry-boat; "the horse may back, but the boat moves on, and the animal with it, notwithstanding."

TRUTH is considerably cracked up as a virtue, and yet we know of nothing that would sooner make a nuisance of a man. Speak the truth of everybody you meet, and where would your bed be? In the mud-gutter about half the time.

PRISONERS IN FRANCE.—The "Times" says it has taken some pains to ascertain the number of persons arrested in France within the last few weeks, and it is assured by the best authorities, speaking on sufficient evidence, that the number probably reaches 100,000.

GRACEFUL AND ELEGANT.—Grace is, in great measure, a natural gift; elegance implies cultivation, or something of a mere artificial character. A rustic, uneducated girl may be graceful; but an elegant woman must be accomplished and well-trained.

ARABIAN PROVERB.—By six causes a fool may be known:—"Anger without cause; speech without profit; change without motive; inquiry without an object; putting trust in a stranger; and wanting capacity to distinguish between friend and foe."

DROITWICH SALT.—The brine-springs from which this salt is extracted appear inexhaustible. It was made at the time of the Roman invasion, and they still yield 70,000 tons annually; 40,000 tons are used for domestic purposes, and for agriculture, the remainder in chemical processes.

TITLES.—A Quaker, vindicating the pertinacity of his sect in refusing to give titles to men, gave this whimsical account: "I had the honour," said he, "one day to be in company with an excellency and a highness. His excellency was the most ignorant and brutal of his species, and his highness measured just four feet eight inches without his shoes."

FEMALE INFLUENCE.—I have observed that a married, man, falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and retrieved by domestic endearments, and his self respect kept alive by finding, that although all abroad be darkness and humiliation, yet there is a little world of love at home over which he is a monarch.

LITTLE KINDNESSES.—Small acts of kindness, how pleasant and desirable do they make life! Every dark object is made light by them, and every tear of sorrow is brushed away. When the heart is sad, and despondency sits at the entrance of the soul, a trifling kindness drives despair away, and makes the path cheerful and pleasant.

EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH."

POLITICAL CRICKET.—The celebrated cricketer, Manners, is going to have an innings at last.

A DIS-APPOINTMENT.—The appointment of poor Dis. as *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

A SUM FOR THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.—Deduct Sir Charles Wood from Benjamin Disraeli, and show that a *just* Income Tax remains.

SOMETHING LIKE A BROTHER.—*Flora*: "That's a very pretty waistcoat, Emily!"—*Emily*: "Yes, dear. It belongs to my brother Charles. When he goes out of town he puts me on the free list, as he calls it, of his wardrobe. Isn't it kind?"

CHARACTERISTIC FACT.—So desirous is little Nap. of imitating his great uncle in every possible particular, that we understand he has recently declared his intention of in future regularly wearing his coats *out at Elba*!

OUR LADY OF ATOCHA. — The Queen of Spain has offered her robes and jewels, worn when struck

THE ATHENÆUM INSTITUTE

for AUTHORS and ARTISTS.

30, Sackville-street, London.

Every companionship of men require some particular bonds of union; some natural basis and some common object which induce concentration; and the promoters of this undertaking have based their arrangements on the peculiar position and circumstances of Literary Men and Artists.

In dealing with mental workers, that is, men who are more interested in the works themselves which they pursue than in the commercial results, it became peculiarly necessary to adopt special arrangements. The prospect of profit and pecuniary benefit is sufficient with commercial men to attract attention and command support. Literary men, as it is well known, profess themselves particularly ignorant of figures and calculations; and they have neither the confidence nor the caution, as regards pecuniary transactions of business men. To such a class the common appeals fall dead; and, whilst lawyers and doctors, clergymen and traders, and even soldiers and sailors, have founded Associations and Assurance Offices, the Literary men, have gone listlessly on, united by no common bond, and assisted by no mutual Institutions. The true reason of this may be, that every literary and artistic man passes through an ordeal that teaches him to be entirely self reliant; and the very moderation of his desires induces him to endure evils which business men have been habituated to avoid or overcome. Of their superior intelligence and aptitude for the most onerous offices and duties of life there can be no doubt; and there can be no impediment, but their own want of resolution, to their founding a noble Institution.

Most of the evils suffered by Literary Men arise from their not being organised as a profession. The barrister and the attorney, the clergyman and the military and naval officer, have the advantages of an established profession; they have their associations and institutions; their rank is definitely settled; their united efforts have a national importance; and the road to social honours is smoothed and opened to them.

Yet literature and art are professions—distinct callings, and have the fullest right, from the mental cultivation and natural endowments of their professors, to be ranked among the liberal professions. Authorship has become a separate and distinct occupation. Our country alone demands that six or seven hundred volumes in the shape of newspapers be published every week; the literature of past times and of foreign regions, readapted to our tastes, are clamourously demanded by a reading nation; and educational and professional works are in constant demand. Every transaction of life passes under the pen of the author, or is illustrated by the artist; and every species of authorship is in demand.

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

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

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

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

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

The teachers of a nation, and the moulders of the national sentiment, should be cared for as much as those who make and administer its laws.

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

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

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

OBJECT, GOVERNMENT, CONSTITUTION, REVENUE.

The sanction and assistance of those distinguished by exalted position and abilities being exceedingly serviceable to the progress of the Institute, the following Gentlemen have kindly consented, on its formal and legal establishment, to become—

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

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

OBJECTS.

The Institute to consist of four Branches.

1.—A PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.
2.—A PHILANTHROPIC AND PROVIDENT FUND.
3.—AN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
4.—A LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

3.—The Educational Department will educate, board, and lodge the children of members at an exceedingly advantageous rate, though not gratuitously, except in the case of destitute Orphans, or other cases. This branch would be mainly supported from the philanthropic funds and, doubtless, the admirers and supporters of literature would largely aid this portion of the Institute. Members would be entitled to its advantages, under the rules and regulations more especially set forth in the general laws of the Institute.

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

ADDITIONAL OBJECTS.

The other objects of the Institute will manifest themselves in the course of its operations. It is here sufficient to specify generally the results aimed at.

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

The Application of sums assured will also be placed so much at the disposal of the Assurer that he may change it into an Annuity, or even a present sum of money.

It may also be desirable hereafter to introduce a Banking principle so as to induce parties, by way of deposit, to invest small sums, on which they may receive a larger interest than in the Government Savings' Banks, and which it is hoped, may to a certain extent be applied to the payment of annual Premiums, and other provident purposes.

As the monies derived from works of Literature and Art are received at uncertain times and in uncertain amounts, it is proposed that any Assurer, instead of paying his premium in on a certain day, may have an account opened and pay in any amount, more or less, when he receives money—perhaps £5 at one time, £50 at another, all which shall be carried to his account, and at certain times be settled as to its appropriation; allowing, either by an increased amount of principal or by regular interest, an ample profit to the depositor.

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

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

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

GOVERNMENT.

A PRESIDENT of the highest social rank.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Exalted members of society, who will have the option of acting as Honorary Directors.

HONORARY DIRECTORS—Authors and Artists of the most distinguished position, who would be Trustees and Governors of the Philanthropic Fund.

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

CONSTITUTION.

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

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

PARTICIPATING SUBSCRIBERS are supposed to include the following:—

The Royal Family and Great Officers of the State, on account of the political and moral influence of authors.

Those who have manifested a marked predilection for Literature and the Arts.

Men of Fortune interested in Literature and Art.

Authors of Fortune, who, from philanthropic motives, would aid the Institute.

Publishers, Printers, Stationers, and others whose fortunes are derived from the labours of authors and artists.

PARTICIPATING SUBSCRIBERS include—

Professional Authors, consisting of that mass of writers who produce the current literature of the age in works of science, imagination, education, and the vast periodical and newspaper press of the Empire.

Professional Artists, including all who obtain their living by the exercise of the Fine Arts in all their variety.

REVENUE.

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

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS OF THE NON-PARTICIPATING CLASS will be applied in a novel manner by means of Life Assurance, so as to produce a large Capital Fund which shall be gradually available to the philanthropic purposes of the Institute. Thus whatever sums are subscribed by the encouragers and admirers of literature and art will be applied to assure the lives of such non participating subscriber, or any acceptable life to be nominated.

It is considered that the admirers and encouragers of Literature and Art, will thus be induced to subscribe liberally to a fund which they will see accumulating into sufficient amounts to be of permanent service to the classes they desire to benefit.

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

The First Division of Non-Participating Subscribers.—The Royal Family, the Nobility, and Men of Fortune, would be asked to subscribe, so that their lives, or lives to be nominated, might be assured for any sum not less than one hundred pounds, which principal sum should go to the Capital Fund of the Association at their decease. This class would have the option of nominating a life, or the Institute of choosing one.

The Second Division of Non-Participating Subscribers, consisting of the successful and propertied authors, and others who are interested in, or who sympathise with literature, would only be solicited to insure their own lives or the life of any one they might choose to nominate, at the usual premiums, giving the profits to the Institute, but not the sum assured.

Annual subscriptions thus applied would gradually create a Capital Fund to be at the disposal of the Institute for beneficial purposes.

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

Thus, if the Crown, taking the assurance at the average age, were to subscribe to this Institute of the Authors and Artists of the country the same sum generally presented annually to each of the Dramatic Funds—namely, £100, the Institute would be ultimately benefited to the amount of £3,333 6s. 8d.

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

	£	s.	d.
1 at £100 per year, would produce at the death of the party so subscribing .	3,333	6	8
10 at £50 per year	16,666	13	4
50 at £30 per year	50,000	0	0
50 at £15 per year	25,000	0	0
100 at £6 per year	20,000	0	0
100 at £3 per year	10,000	0	0
Total capital ultimately accruing .	£125,000	0	0

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

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

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

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

In addition to the two foregoing sources of revenue, there would also be the following:—

Annual Dinners, Dramatic Performances, and the Donations of marketable Copyrights, or the joint production of an Annual Work to which the contributions would be gratuitous.

One of the chief objects being to create a corporate feeling, and to tablish a professional Association, there can be little doubt that Donations and Endowments would in time be bestowed upon the Institute as they ever have been on all similar institutions.

The profits arising from the Life Assurance Department would also afford means of revenue, as the silent accumulations thus obtained are much greater than those not accustomed to deal with them imagine.

In time, also, the annual interest of the Capital Fund would form a large item of revenue.

The transactions of the agency and protective departments would also yield some profit; and altogether it will be seen that if the scheme be only moderately carried out, a very handsome income would accrue to the Institute.

In conclusion, the object of the Institute is to afford to authors and artists the advantages arising from Extensive Co-operation: and it is highly desirable so large a class should make an effort to thus benefit themselves. To secure success, nothing is wanting but a hearty determination on the part of those most interested in producing such a result. It is the union of numbers that produces the magnificent results shown in the various Commercial and Philanthropic Institutions of the Empire, and it is earnestly urged that authors and artists should take advantage of their numbers. Nothing can be accomplished without numbers—with them everything. The appeal now made is universal in its application to intellectual workers, and it is hoped it will be responded to so as to neutralise all eliquism, whether arising from literary sectarianism, or the antagonism of political sentiments.

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

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

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THE DUBLIN REVIEW,

No. 62, January, 1852.

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THE O'CONNOR FUND.

We intimated last week that an influential and responsible Committee was in course of formation, for the purpose of assisting this gentleman in his present unfortunate position. We hoped to have been able this week to publish the complete list of the Committee, but the absence from town of several members of Parliament, during the recess caused by the Ministerial re-elections, has prevented their being seen on the subject. We confidently anticipate, however, to announce that the whole arrangements are completed in our next; and that they will be such as to enlist the sympathy, and secure the confidence, not only of Mr. O'CONNOR's numerous friends, but of the public at large; who, though they may not approve of all his long public career, will yet feel that generous sympathy which characterises Englishmen, towards those suffering under mental and pecuniary affliction.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE TRADE.

STAR OFFICE,
16, GREAT WINDMILL STREET,
MARCH 13th, 1852.

The Proprietors of THE STAR beg to intimate to Subscribers and the Trade, that in future it will be Published by Mr. JAMES BEZER, 183, Fleet Street, instead of Mr. PAVEY, Holywell Street. Country Newsvendors who receive their supply through Town Agents and not direct from this Office, will please to remember this change in sending their orders in future.

To Correspondents.

Our Correspondents will oblige us greatly by attending to the following general instructions:—

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

Reports of proceedings of Chartist Bodies, Trades, and Co-operative Societies, &c., should be forwarded immediately after their occurrence. By this means a glut of matter is avoided at the latter end of the week, and consequent curtailment or non insertion.

Reports should consist of a plain statement of facts.

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

W. SMITH, South Shields, is thanked for his communication, which is only one of many of a similar character. We think, however, that it is better to let time test the boastful and deceptive statements referred to. Failure will be the natural punishment of the parties who deal in them.

Mr. NIXON, we are sure, will see on reflection, that the publication of his honest and well-meant letter would only give undue importance to the individual referred to, and add to the already too many internal disputes, which distract the Chartist body.

WE respectfully decline to insert the reply of the Ashton Chartists to the attack made upon their Secretary until it appears the paper that made it refuses them the justice of a hearing. Whatever may be the treatment we receive from others, it shall not cause us to forget the courtesy due from one journalist to another.

ALL future communication for T. M. Wheeler to be addressed to 4, West-street, Soho.

THE NORTHERN STAR,

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852.

WHO SHALL GOVERN?

The Tories are in power—the veritable old Tories; those of whom it was said long ago that they were dead; of whom it was prophesied that political resurrection was totally impossible. But there they are, once more her MAJESTY'S Ministers; and from one end to the other of the domain of commercialism, the cry is 'turn them out.'

'What,' says Manchester, 'Submit to be governed by the old Tories? Let ourselves be ruled by the men who fought against Catholic Emancipation—who struggled to the very edge of insurrection against the Reform Bill—who opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws,—who have never accepted that great commercial reformation—who mean to undo it. Never. We will not submit to it. We will write 'Resurgam' upon the banners of the old League. We will array our forces once more under its banners. We will subscribe forty or fifty thousand League pounds—(a League pound is ten per cent., that is two shillings.) We will cry aloud, and cease not, and if these Tories do not succumb, let them look to their order—let them prepare to defend their 'old nobility,' for we will raise the people to *struggle for their rights.*

It has really come to that. If Free Trade is touched, the Free Traders will go for the rights of the people. What do the people say to that? Really it should almost make them pray for an attack upon Free Trade, and that it might be successful, for that would rouse the Leaguers to a support of the popular demands. Let that happen, and the League will become an organisation, not only to guard corn against an impost, but for extended suffrage, and the rest of the points of the Charter. A fixed duty of five shillings a quarter would convert Mr. COBDEN to Manhood Suffrage, and spur on JOHN BRIGHT to an onslaught upon the House of Lords. Upon our words, we are almost inclined to fling up our caps and hurrah for a fixed duty. If these Leaguers are only sincere—if they really mean what they say, they would carry the Charter, pure and simple, in the next Session of Parliament, after corn was stopped at the Custom House. But the 'IF' stands in the way, and that, although a small word, is a potent. It means more than many a long drawn-out sound of four syllables. It is full of meaning. 'IF' they intend to keep their word, let us see what chance there is of that.

Whatever else may be in doubt, this much is quite certain, that the conversion of the cotton lords into Free Traders would be the result of pure malice. It would not be that they hated the Charter less, but that they hated DERBY more. They would have no more political love for us than they have now. They would not be more attached to real liberty than they used to be. The old league which won over PEEL—which laid the power of the aristocracy in the dust—which elevated the factory higher in the sphere of political power than broad ancestral acres, was the master of the situation. It could have done almost what it would. But it was only formed for the attainment of a class reform—for the carrying out of a measure which should create new markets for the manufacturer—which should open up fresh gold mines for the commercialist—and that once effected it was dissolved. It rises again the same in body and in mind. It still seeks only the aggrandisement of self. It continues to adhere to its old policy. It has not, so to speak, been born again, but has been merely galvanised into a continuation of its by-gone existence. It wants nothing but Free Trade—that is Free Trade in corn;—and it is only in the event of the failure of that desire that it is to take wider views, and rouse the people to action. To what end, pray? To the end that it may frighten the Earl of DERBY and his coadjutors at once out of their wits—out of what remnants of their Protectionist policy may still hang about them—out of office—let in the Whigs again, possibly with a slight infusion of Manchester blood, and then leave the people to fight for their own emancipation, as before. Will the people again be made the cats-paw for such a policy as that? We trow not. They will not trust the League unless the League trusts them. They will not help commercial speculation, unless in return they are helped to such a substantial share of power as will enable them, not only to defend Free Trade, but to win something more for themselves.

But we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that the Premier really means to re-impose Protection. With all his enthusiasm, verging even upon rashness, he has that quick perception, which enables him to read the signs of the times. For the last few years he has shown upon the Corn Law question at all events that his views have been undergoing the process of modification. Time after time his enunciation of the principle has become fainter and fainter. So much so, indeed, that he has been, if he even is not now, an object of suspicion to the more rabid of his own party. His belief in his oldereed, as an abstraction, may be as firm as ever, but his faith in the practicability of making the nation rehearse it, has obviously waned. He indeed seems to say, that unless the people demand it, he will not tax corn. He, too, as well as the Leaguers, has an 'if.' If he has a majority at the next election. We think that is hardly within the bounds of probability—a large minority is all he can hope for; and a minority, however large, cannot support an adverse and retrogressive government. Earl DERBY and his friends are as well aware of that as we are. They only say that they will, if they can do, what they know they cannot do, and that is only saying, in another form, that they will not do it. Even with an absolute majority, we doubt their power, with the opinion of the great mass of the nation against them. The repeal of the Corn Laws was the opening of a new legislative era, and whenever a nation enters upon a course of that kind, the movement, whether for good or evil, will not be burked. It will be carried out, and no Ministry can help it. We do not credit, then, that if the people love Free Trade, it is in danger, whoever may hold the reins of office. We do not think that even if the League fears it, or supposes that it will be called upon to make good its conditional threat of rousing the people; and that being our opinion, we turn to other considerations for an answer to the question—'Who shall govern?'

To us—who belong neither to the Tories, the Whigs nor the Manchester men—who are social as well as political reformers—who wish to see labour industrially free from the money lord, as well as the labourer legislatively free from the oligarchy of land and money—all parties have their good and bad aspects. There are some views of all in which we concur—some desires of all we would most strenuously oppose. We agree, for instance, with those who act with the Free Traders in the great principles of commercial freedom—of fair taxation—of secular education, and religious liberty. Believing that commerce has its mission in the present as well as feudalism had in the past, we would see it unrestrictedly developing itself over the world. Knowing that unequal and heavy taxation does fetter the springs of industry, we would wish it equitably imposed and diminished to its minimum. Viewing the teaching of mere theological creeds as a source of much animosity and a hindrance to the progress of real knowledge, we would ask for education to be open to all sects alike, without violation of conscience. Recognizing the injustice of the many compulsorily supporting the faith of the few, and the unchristianity of immense revenues being wrested from their legitimate application, we would have the church put upon a right footing. But there are other points in respect of which we are far nearer to the Tories and Conservatives. We do not believe in the justice, the rightfulness, or the necessity of the cold-blooded political economy of the age. We protest against the doctrine that man is like so much cotton to be the creature of the laws of supply and demand. We raise our voices against the blasphemous pretence that machinery, which increases the resources of all, should make the reward of the many less, and their resources fewer. We abhor the 'let alone' policy, which would leave Capital and Labour to fight out their fatal death struggle—which would have no Ten Hours factory Bills—which would say the Government should not interfere between the manufacturer and his men; nor between him and the women and children whom he employs—which would have the Legislature stand by and see industry become the bond slave of the possessor of accumulated wealth. We hate that 'let alone' system, of which both Whigs and cotton lords are each strenuous advocates, with an undying hatred. As well let alone the rolling flood when it is submerging our meadows and sweeping away our homes—as well let alone the raging fire when it bursts out in our dwellings—as well let alone the dread pestilence when it cuts off its thousands—as let alone our chaos of Labour and Capital—our discontented artizans with their strikes—our starving needlemen and needlewomen in their garrets—the torrent of demoralisation and profligacy, and misery which is pouring over society.

No, freedom of opinion, freedom of speech, freedom of commerce, freedom of religion, freedom of education, freedom of legislative action, are the rights for which men who would be free are and ought to be struggling. But freedom to oppress, to grind down, to enslave, to pauperise, means license for the few rich, and serfdom for the many poor, and there protection, the protection of the weak against the strong, has its legitimate sphere of action.

Because then for this session, at least, come what Government there may, political reform is hopeless—because in this respect that year must be numbered with the past, we say do not be made the tools of the plutocracy, but give the Tories whose true policy, selfish though it may be, is to help the labourer rather than the money lord, a trial so that we may make the most of the present for social reform, and lay the foundations of a politically free future.

PALL MALL ELECTORAL MARTS.

When Mr. BELL and his constituents were lately brought to book in the House of Commons, Mr. ROEBUCK was, as usual upon such occasions, conspicuous for his ultra zeal and vehemence in the maintenance of purity of election. He was not satisfied with having a solitary offender to sit in judgment upon. Mr. COPPOCK had said, that he could put his finger on all the Boroughs, from A to Z, and point out fit companions for St. Albans. 'The hon. and learned member' had stomach for them all, and announced his determination to have Mr. COPPOCK at the bar, to give the history of political jobbery, from Abingdon to Yarmouth. His 'withers were unwrung.' He had nothing to fear from such an investigation. He was the Bayard of legislators, *sans peur, sans reproche.* True, he was a member of the Reform Club—but he never went there, and as to COPPOCK, *he* knew better than dare to make his appear

the few Democratic elements that have been mixed up with it. Why should not COBDEN be made the depository of the consciences of the constituencies in the same way as the Lord Chancellor keeps the conscience of the Sovereign? By and bye, the system would work so smoothly, that we should have a Parliament that even LOUIS NAPOLEON would envy.

There is only one defect of this kind of Parliamentary Reform. When Ministers talked of a General Election, they would have to speak about taking the sense of COBDEN, instead of 'taking the sense of the country.' We are not certain *that* would work. The hypocrisy and false pretences, hustings and polling booths, speeches and canvassing, are requisite to make the thing palatable. Though the whole thing is a sham, JOHN BULL must be gulled by the show at least of an election. How the people that set the 'Marionettes' in motion, must be tickled with the idea of his believing them to be real elections!

LORD DERBY'S 'APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.'

Following the cue given by the Premier, all the members of the new administration who have appeared at the hustings, stated that an appeal is to be made to the people, as to the restoration of Protection. In the present Parliament no attempt is to be made to disturb the settlement of 1846. If a general election should give a Protectionist majority that will be a sign that the intelligence of the people has decided on the change, not the Ministry. They will be the mere instruments for carrying the popular will into effect. They appealed to 'the country.' Why not obey its commands as tested by the results of a 'general election?'

But, in the case of a dissolution, will the present ministry appeal to the people? They profess to do so in words, at least, and it may be assumed that abstractly they see no harm in it. Ostensibly they are as profoundly impressed with the necessity of recognising and acting in accordance with the formal, constitutional, and distinct expression of public opinion as the veriest 'Liberal' in the land. The age of Peterloo's and Bonnymuir's is past. The will of 'the people' is to be the supreme ruler. Even Tories, in this enlightened and progressive age, have given up 'the right divine to govern wrong,' in words, and we fear only in words. They assume a virtue but have it not. Their 'people' is not the people, but the most miserable sham and mockery that can be imagined. Yet they will not allow the make-believe to be rendered in the least degree more real. Against any extension of the Suffrage, or re-distribution of representation that would admit the people to the slighest additional share of political power, they are as much opposed now as in 1819, or 1832. They have changed their phraseology, not their principles. They think to throw dust in our eyes by the use of cant terms, and juggle a verdict in their favour out of decayed and rotten little villages, denominated boroughs; who are, for the nonce, nicknamed 'the people.' Much as we have heard of the celebrated 'three tailors of Tooley-street,' we can hardly think that they were much outdone in assurance by those who presume to call an appeal to such constituencies appealing 'to the people.'

If we try to get anything like a definite idea of 'the people' without going to any dictionary whatever, the term suggests something very different from that in the Tory nomenclature, or the Whig either, for that matter. There are about seven million adult males in these United Kingdoms. In one way or another the great bulk of these seven millions work to maintain the prosperity of the Commonweal. They delve, plough, sow, harrow, and reap our harvests. They bring coal, iron, copper, tin, and lead from our mines. They fashion these raw materials into countless shapes of utility and ornament. They spin, weave, dye, and sow; they build houses, and make furniture; they distribute the varied wealth thus fabricated among the population. Active, inventive, busy, toiling, they keep the machine of society in motion. Toilers in material, workers in mental wealth, they constitute in the aggregate 'the people.'

What is the 'Parliamentary,' the 'Constitutional' meaning of the term? According to the registration lists, there are about one million voters. That would be one-seventh of the adult males; a small proportion to be entitled to a voice in managing the affairs of a nation to whose riches and prosperity they so largely contribute. But upon looking more closely, we find that the million votes dwindle down to little more than half that number. As in other matters, the rich men carry off the lion's share of the franchise. Some persons monoplise votes for half a dozen counties, and four or five boroughs—double, treble, and quadruple votes are quite common; and thus it happens that the nominal number of voters shrinks to somewhere about six million five hundred thousand, which is, after all, a very homœpathic dose of electors out of a total population of nearly thirty millions.

Even this infinitesimal electorate, however, is so manipulated, segregated, and shuffled, that in the and its most popular components are neutralised. The minority, in point of numbers, property, intelligence, and activity, return by far the largest numerical proportion of members. The electors of 'the people,' who to some extent represent the feelings and opinions of the excluded classes, though they may number ten to one in Electoral power, find themselves somehow or other, with our cleverly contrived Parliamentary system, only one to three in Representotive power. The scheme has been deliberately contrived to give 'the people' the smallest possible voice in the matter. The whole thing is a trick to enable an oligarchy to rule under the semblance of free representative institutions; and the talk of that oligarchy about appealing to the people is the sheerest cant and humbug.

In the event of a General Election, there will be thousands gathered round every hustings, who will have no more power in deciding who shall be sent to Parliament than if they were resident in Timbuctoo. They have, in fact, no legal existence. The 'glorious British Constitution' ignores them. JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, venerable fictions of the same Constitution, are far more real and potential than they are with their trained skill, their power of producing wealth, their active brains ever at work upon questions which affect themselves, their families, and the nation. The law knows them not. If they get irritated at their exclusion, and venture to tell the candidate 'a bit of their mind,' they are told, in the words of Mr. BERESFORD, the Whipper-in to the Tory Government, that they are 'rabble.' He did not appear to speak to the weavers of Braintree, but to the electors of Essex—*ergo*, weavers at Braintree or elsewhere are not 'people.' 'People' and 'electors' are synonymous terms. If by means of bribery, intimidation, family influence and the various other modes of manipulating small constituencies known to unscrupulous electioneering agents, a majority can be secured for restoring a duty on corn, that will be legally, constitutionally the will of the people. The vast mass outside of the Constitution having no political existence, are to be dumb in Parliament.

But if 'inarticulate there, are they therefore doomed to silence or submission elsewhere'! Ah, 'there's the rub.' Will it be quite safe to carry the game to such an extent as to provoke the dumb giant into open resistance? That is a question we leave Lord DERBY and his friends to answer.

Had the late ministry and the Anti-Corn-Law Leaguers done their duty, the 'appeal to the people' would not have been so doubtful a matter as it now is. If their majority becomes a minority, they will have themselves to thank for it. If they have to spend another £250,000 in a sharp fight to retain what they have got, as Sir R. PEEL advised them to do, it will be but a fair penalty for the lukewarmness they evinced on the question of extending the suffrage to the people—the only real sound basis and permanent guarantee of progress and reform. It would have been 'cheaper' to exert themselves in favour of a Bill to amend the representation of the people in Parliament.

The Leaguers do not, however, seem to have comprehended this truth even yet. Mr. COBDEN has got some credit for astuteness and political foresight. As a public man and a leader, many pin their faith upon his statements, and are guided by his opinions. Yet, what can be more silly, than for him to talk at Leeds about settling the question of Protection once and for ever by a renewed struggle with the party in office! So long as the representation continues in its present state, so long as the constituencies are small, ill-distributed, and open to intimidation or bribery, so long will every question affecting popular progres and popular well-being be placed at the mercy of the dominant oligarchy.

Mr. COBDEN may depend upon it that he will not be able to carry *the thoughtful and intelligent* artizans of the manufacturing districts with him in a mere class conflict; and large subscription lists will prove but poor substitutes for that expression of the popular will which, according to Sir R. PEEL, every future Government in this country must obey.

Warned by the experience of the past, all true Reformers will seize upon the present crisis of political affairs to make 'the people' a political fact; and having done that, no honest man, no real well-wisher of his country, need dread an appeal to an honest, industrious, orderly, and peaceful population upon any question whatever.

Trades' Intelligence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

"FIAT JUSTITIA."

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

We have the greatest satisfaction in announcing the probability that the imprisonment of the five defendants will not be of that duration which the vindictive spirit of the prosecutors comtemplated.

The Defence Committee have commenced another spirited campaign, both in the metropolis and in the provinces; and from the reports hitherto received from Sheffield, Bristol, Manchester, and other localities, no doubt remains that the necessary sum to liquidate the outstanding claims upon the Defence Fund will be speedily raised, and the defendants restored to their liberty and homes.

We sincerely hope that the impressive lesson to be learned from this expensive prosecution will not be readily forgotten by the Trades of England, when the last scene of the Wolverhampton drama shall have closed.

We trust that it will not be forgotten, that a deadly blow has been aimed at the freedom and independence of labour. That an insidious attempt has been made to effect a virtual repeal of the working man's Magna Charta—the right of industrial combination; and that this attempt has been signally defeated by the spirit and determination of the working men of England. It is the practical embodiment of the spirit of union which has thus defeated the machinations of the prosecutors; and it is from a real and permanent defensive union that labour must protect itself from all similar and future attacks. The inefficiency of partial and exclusive combinations, to cope with the aggressive spirit of Capital, is, at this moment, being practically illustrated. The Amalgamated Iron Trades, though numerically and financially strong, cannot, single handed, cope with the Bucklersbury despots.

We claim this fact as an undoubted recognition of the correctness of the principle which we have so long invited the trades to adopt.

We hope the time has arrived that a narrow spirit of exclusiveness will no longer be permitted to divide those whose rights, duties, and necessities are reciprocal. We must root out the aristocratic element from Labour's republic, and let the policy be at once admitted and acted on, that the true way of conserving the rights and interests of the skilled artizan from a speedy and inevitable deterioration, is by offering the hand of brotherhood to the lowly and oppressed, and by an enlarged and enlightened philanthropy prevent them from sinking deeper into the abyss of poverty and degradation.

We hope this summer to see our cherished views upon this subject earnestly adopted by the trades. Whatever plans may be proposed whereby the condition of the operative may be improved, we are fully impressed with the conviction that a protective organisation is a necessity, which can no longer be overlooked and neglected. The capitalists duly appreciate the value of combination, and whenever their peculiar interests are assailed or threatened, they show no dainty squeamishness, but at once declare war against the aggressor.

Let the working classes imitate the Free Traders in their energy and promptitude to repel any invasion of what they conceive their rights and interests, and in furtherance of this let a defensive union be the first and immediate business of the season.

Queen's Bench. WILLIAM PEEL, Secretary.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

THE STRIKE.

On Monday a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society took place at their offices, 25, Little Alie-street, Whitechapel, to consider their position and prospects. The attention of the council was called to the circumstance of an address, issued by them to their members on the 2nd ult., having appeared in the "Times" of Saturday last, and represented as being a "new declaration," and which, in that character, had been transferred to the columns of some of the Sunday papers, with the inference that it was a partial abandonment of their position by the Executive Council. It was suggested that its appearance in the "Times" without the necessary explanation, although with proper date affixed, had probably arisen from an oversight; but in order to prevent any misconception that might arise in consequence among their members, it was agreed at once to issue the following address, which had been already partially determined upon, from which it will be seen that the Council profess to feel no misgiving as to the result of the struggle being decisively in their favour.

"From the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society:—

"Fellow Members,—The Executive Council thinks it advisable to address you with reference to your present position and prospects for the future.

"Several statements have been put before the public relative to the number of skilled workmen who have gone to work in the shops of the associated employers. It has been said that in Manchester 3,000 men have gone in, of whom about half are mechanics; and though it is not expressly stated, the inference which is meant to be drawn is that they have abandoned the contest and signed the declaration.

"That is not true. The number of artizans, whether members of the society or not, who have signed the declaration, is quite insignificant—much less, indeed, than we could have supposed; but yet the statement of the Employers' Association, as to the numbers in the shops, may be perfectly correct. All the factories did not close on the 10th of January. After that date, out of the 2,000 members of the Amalgamated Society in Manchester, 1,100 remained in work, and 900 were upon the funds. Those proportions still remain unaltered, and the 1,100 who have always continued employed, together with the moulders and other skilled workmen not belonging to our society, would give about the number returned by the police as 'at work,' without any others having signed the declaration.

"The same remarks apply to the returns made to the London Employers' Association; the totals being composed partly of the men who remained at work, partly of the labourers returned as mechanics, and partly of very few skilled workmen, who have been unwise enough to sign the infamous declaration, and thus to acknowledge themselves to be the slaves of their 'masters.'

"In these circumstances, rightly considered, there is no danger—nay, more, there is absolute encouragement. The men of the iron trades have stood nobly by their cause, and have shown more of devotion than could have been expected from any class. There was never a contest in which those who would treat us as mere machines, who, denying us the free thoughts of men, would drill us into dumb, wealth-getting engines, have been so thoroughly baffled and puzzled. There must have been, we know, much, if not of actual suffering, of strict self-denial; but it has been borne not only unmurmuringly, but for the most part cheerfully. The sense of justice—the consciousness of attempted wrong, the innate natural dignity which prompts every man to assert a right to think and act for himself, have sustained you in trouble, and would have lighted up a darker prospect. You knew that right was upon your side—you had nothing to reproach yourselves with—you felt that before you was social elevation; behind you misery, industrial slavery, and degradation, and you never looked back. It is well, both for the present and the future, that it has been so. Bitter, indeed, would the memory of your present endurance appear to you in after life, if it was linked with the thought that it led to failure; but now, when it is certain that if we are true to ourselves we must succeed, hope points to a greater and happier future, and assures us that the thought of the present, with its trials and difficulties, will become one of the most grateful of our remembrances.

"But above all, it is necessary, in order to succeed, that there should be no relaxation now. Nay, it is absolutely indispensable that greater efforts than ever should be made. The stress of a contest always comes just before its termination. Then obstacles on both sides have heaped themselves up to their greatest height—then difficulties have reached their climax—then danger is the most imminent and pressing. It is at the close of a battle when the two hosts stand panting before each other, gathering strength for the last blow, that victory is either won or lost. Then the slightest error, the least vacillation, the smallest shadow of wavering, is fatal. We have neither vacillated nor wavered yet. In the opposite ranks there are signs of breaking up. One more determined effort and success is ours—a success not for party, factious, or personal objects, but one which ensures justice to labour, and makes it certain that in future years we and our children shall be free men, and not 'declared' slaves.

"Let those who read these words think what they mean. Let them weigh well the alternative they embody. Let them remember that their fate and the fate of others is really in their own hands—that now is the very turning point of their lives—that upon its result hangs even the semblance of liberty; and then if any man out of work wishes to put his hand to his own infamy—if any man in work shrinks from bearing his part in the contest—let them leave us. The cause of labour is not to be gained by such men. But we hope and believe that they are few, very few—drops of serfdom in a great ocean of independence; and that the many—the thousands—will, some by their firmness in bearing difficulty, and others by their actual help and support in averting it, show that they are true men.

"Other trades have come forward to our assistance, to a greater extent than we had a right to expect. Let us not disappoint them in our earnestness or determination to conduct the struggle with firmness and dignity. They have reposed their confidence in us and our proceedings. They are now watching anxiously the progress of events, desiring to see the industrial classes of this country fairly and honestly represented by the Amalgamated Society in this—labour's great struggle. Let us show that their confidence is not misplaced, that their expectations of earnestness are no exaggerated, and then we shall have still further claims upon them for support, and no doubt those claims will be amply satisfied.

"Let every energy be employed to raise the necessary funds, not only for the purposes of the moment, but to create the means of permanently improving the condition of our trade, and then shall we have to rejoice not only that now we have successfully defied opposition, but also that it has been rendered less possible for the future.

"By order of the Council,

"J. MUSTO, President.
"W. ALLAN, Secretary.

"London, 25, Little Alie-street, March 8."

MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

A meeting of the trades was held in Birmingham on the 5th inst., to receive a deputation of the operative engineers from Lancashire. Mr. W. Newton was present, and addressed the meeting, over which Mr. George Dawson, M.A., presided. Three resolutions were passed: the first was—"That this meeting is of opinion that a great principle is involved in the dispute now pending between the master engineers and their workmen; it is also a war of capital against labour, and therefore every man who lives by his labour is deeply interested in the result;"—secondly, "That in consequence of several of the employers in the iron trade closing their establishments, and forcing unskilled workmen, unconnected with any society, on their own resources, we call upon the public to extend the sympathy towards them which their present position demands;"—and, finally, "That this meeting is of opinion that it is necessary that a Trades' Conference be called together, as early as possible; so that arrangements may be made for securing that protection to labour, from the encroachments of capital, which present circumstances demand."

STRIKE OF WORKMEN.

The "Newry Examiner" states that the operative stonecutters and masons employed on the works of the viaduct over the Boyne have struck for an advance of wages.

FACTORY DELEGATE MEETING.

There was a meeting of factory delegates at Manchester on Sunday, to consider the propriety of applying to parliament to insert the words "no child" in the act of 1850, so as to prevent relay working, but ultimately it was determined only to apply to the present government to better enforce the regulations to the present act through the inspectors.

STRIKE AT THE COAL-PITS.

Some of the workmen at one of the coal-pits of the Escarpelle, near Douai, have struck in consequence of the arrest of some of their comrades. They proceeded to another pit and endeavoured to induce the men to join them, threatening to cut the rope of the pit if they refused. Some of them were then arrested by the gendarmes; the others immediately endeavoured to effect a rescue. Some others of them were then arrested; and a picket of artillery being sent to the spot, order was restored.—*French Paper.*

AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE BRASS TRADES.

On Wednesday night an aggregate meeting of the brass trades took place at the National Hall, High Holborn, to consider the claims of the operative engineers and take steps for their support.—Mr. W. Alland was called to the chair, and in addressing the meeting in support of the position occupied by the Amalgamated Society, said that their demands were perfectly just with respect to the abolition of systematic overtime, for no man ought to be compelled to work more than six days in the week. He, however, knew an engineer who had in one week worked 100 hours, he also worked twenty-four Sundays in succession, and because he asserted his right as a man and refused to work on the twenty-fifth, he was discharged. Such a state of things was worse than slavery, and surely required to be altered, and the engineers deserved support in endeavouring to abolish it; and especially they deserved the support of the brass trades, between whom and their own there was so close a connexion.—Mr. J. Barry, member of the Amalgamated Society, explained to the meeting the nature of the dispute from which the strfke had arisen, as it has been repeatedly explained in our columns. Several operatives connected with the brass trades also addressed the meeting, and the following resolutions were adopted: "1. In the opinion of this meeting the closing of the shops by the master engineers was an act of gross injustice, inasmuch as they have thereby thrown out of employ large numbers of men; not only those connected with the Amalgamated Society, but also those who were in no way connected with the dispute in question; and this meeting is also convinced that the question upon which the employers and the operative engineers are at variance has a bearing upon the future rights of all workmen, and as the result of the present contest must materially affect our relative positions, we therefore pledge ourselves to assist the operative engineers by contributions and our influence while the struggle continues. 2. That this meeting expresses its sympathy with the operatives who have been thrown out of employ by the employers' strike; and is of opinion that their noble, peaceful, and dignified resistance to the unjust demands of the employers, demands the admiration and support of the whole working population of our country." A committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions, and the meeting separated.

WOLVERHAMPTON CONSPIRACY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—The London Defence Committee having deputed myself and Mr. Bunn, to visit the trades of Sheffield for the purpose of raising subscriptions necessary to liberate the Defendants now in the Queen's Bench, and to free their bail from responsibility, we have much pleasure in informing you and the trades generally, that the working men of Sheffield feel indignant with the vindictive proceedings of the prosecutors of these unfortunate defendants, and not only against them, but against the trades of this country. We have during the week waited upon a great number of the trades, all of whom have promised to take this question up, and to render such assistance as is compatable with their means. Trade, however, is bad, and great numbers of men are out of work, and receiving support from their respective trades. Still one feeling of universal sympathy for the victims in the Queen's Bench actuates and pervades the whole.

The Saw Grinders, a small body have unanimously voted £3. Their first subscription was £5. The Shoe Makers, another body small in numbers, but earnest and powerful in their hatred of oppression, have voted £2 10s., their first subscription was £2. The Printers, also few in numbers, have voted £2. Their first contribution being £3. The Table Blade Forgers, one of the most influential trades in Sheffield, and who for some time have been supporting a considerable number of unemployed, have generously voted £10.

Thus has the work commenced in right good earnest, and there is no doubt but that a fund adequate to meet the liabilities of the Defence Committee will be raised in a very short time, especially if other towns and trades will act with that promptitude and liberality which characterises the trades of Sheffield.

If you can insert this in your Journal, you will much oblige, yours respectfully,

EDWARD HUMPHRIES,
WILLIAM H. BURN.

Sheffield, March 10, 1852.

The "Piedmontese Gazette," of the 1st, notices disturbances which took place at Sassari, in the island of Sardinia, on the 24th ult. It confirms the fact of many men having been wounded, particularly of the troops, who behaved with great moderation. The government has sent reinforcements to Sassari, but the latest accounts, which reach to the 27th, announce that tranquillity has been completely restored.

CHEAP OMNIBUS FARES.—The proprietors of the numerous omnibuses on the Oxford-street and Holborn line, from Paddington to the City, &c., have now adopted a table of fares on a scale of liberality and cheapness never yet enjoyed by the public on this, confessedly the most important omnibus route in the metropolis. By this new table there is a fare of 3d. for the whole distance from Regent-circus, Oxford-street, to the extreme end of the journey eastward, besides the same fare for the half journey either way, as before. In addition to this there is a twopenny fare from the Marble-arch to the bottom of Holborn-hill, and another to the end of the journey, and also from the starting place at Paddington or Bayswater to the Marble-arch, so that the passengers have now the opportunity of riding a third of the distance throughout the line for a third portion of the fare. In addition to these facilities for cheap travelling, the cheap omnibuses at one penny and twopenny fares maintain their ground on this road, and are very liberally supported. A penny fare has also been adopted on the New-road line from Paddington to the Portland-road, which is a distance equal to the length of Oxford-street, and is the first adoption of this extremely low fare on this important road.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee met on Tuesday evening March 9th, at 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row. Present—Messrs. Arnott, Bezer, Holyoake, and Grassby. Mr. John Arnott presided.

The following are the receipts since our last meeting, viz.:—

Friends Meeting at Whittaker's Temperance Hotel, Bradford, per G. J. Holyoake, 9s. 4d.; Glasgow, per J. Watt, 5s.; F. G., Edinburgh, 6d.; William Bowlin, 1s.; John Bowlin, 1s.; Henry Ross, 1s.; William Shute, 1s.; T. M. Wheeler, 1s.; J. D. Nieuss, 1s.; Newcastle-on-Tyne, per George Grant, 7s. 9d.; Newrathay, per J. Nicoll, 5s.—Total, £1 13s. 7d.

We have received letters from several of the principal localities in London, complaining of the conduct and policy pursued by some of the members of this Committee at the late Conference of the Parliamentary Reform Association, added to which Messrs. Bezer and Shaw have signified their intention of resigning, on what they regard a point of policy. It is highly necessary that some understanding be come to upon the matter; a Convention will be the proper party to appeal to, and the sooner it is called the better. We therefore hope that the diminished debt will be speedily liquidated, and then we will immediately call one.

In addition to our own ideas of not calling a Convention before the debts are paid, we are strengthened in our opinion by correspondence from Ashton-under-Lyne, per James Taylor, Wellingbro', Yarmouth, Bradford, and several other important towns in England, Scotland, and a large number of the principal Chartists in the country.

JAMES GRASSBY, Sub-Secretary,
96, Regent Street, Lambeth.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL—FINSBURY LITERARY INSTITUTION.—SUNDAY AFTERNOON.—Mr. Murray in the chair. Credentials were received from Messrs. Jones and Wood, for the North London locality, and from Messrs. Snelling and Ferdinando, for the Victoria-Park locality. Mr. Jones stated that he had resigned as delegate for the John-street locality, his views not being in accordance with those of his constituents. Mr. Wood stated that the Islington locality had merged into the North London. Mr. Bezer complained that Mr. Jones had not tendered his resignation to the locality, as it left them deficient of a delegate. Mr. Jones reported that, as Secretary to the O'Connor Fund, he had received correspondence from Mr. Saul, declining to act as Treasurer, and also from Mr. Duncombe, declining to act as a Trustee. After some discussion Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., was nominated as Trustee, and Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds as Treasurer. The time fixed for receiving returns of nominations for treasurer, trustees, and secretary is until March 14th, when the list will be published, and all votes must be returned by March 23 d. Mr. Jones reported from the Observation Committee. In conjunction with his brother delegates he had attended the Parliamentary Reform Conference, but on finding that no person was allowed to vote who was not prepared to support their programme, he had protested against those conditions, and withdrew from them all confidence and support. The Observation Committee, in connexion with other delegates, had decided upon moving an amendment at the public meeting on Wednesday evening. He could assure them that a large majority of those present voted for the amendment. He, in conjunction with Mr. Shaw and others, had been deceived, and voted by mistake for the resolution; thus leading many of their own friends astray. Notwithstanding this the "Globe" asserted that the amendment was carried. Other papers stated that the numbers were so near that it was difficult to decide. He recommended that an aggregate meeting of the Chartists of London should be called, to express their opinion upon the conduct of the late Conference. Mr. F. Farrah moved, and Mr. Henderson seconded—"That the report be received, and a vote of thanks given to the Observation Committee." Mr. Bezer supported the motion. He exonerated the Conference from acting unfair in not allowing the Chartist deputations to vote; but taking their conduct as a whole, he believed they were acting diametrically opposite to the interests of the working people. In addition to other journals the "United Service Gazette" had declared their amendment carried. He was more than ever convinced that the true policy of the Chartist body was the obstructive. They had as much right to oppose error as to support truth. The report and vote of thanks were then adopted. Mr. Bligh moved, and Mr. Nicholls seconded—"That an aggregate public meeting be called at the earliest opportunity, and that Sir Joshua Walmsley, and other heads of the Parliamentary Association, be invited. The motion was carried, and a committee appointed to get up the meeting and collect subscriptions for the same. Mr. Knowles moved the following resolution:—"That this Delegate Council having considered the conduct of G. J. Holyoake, as exhibited at the Parliamentary Reform Conference, towards his brethren of the Executive and Chartist body generally, cannot acknowledge him as an exponent of their principles, or as one of the recognised leaders of their movement, and respectfully request him to retire from his seat on the Chartist Executive." Mr. Bryson seconded the motion, which was supported in long speeches by Messrs. Bligh, Snelling, Weedon, Ferdinando, Bezer, Clarke, Wood, Murray, and Jones. Messrs. Nicholls and F. Farrah opposed the resolution. The resolution was carried by seventeen votes to two, with one neutral. Many of the delegates stated they had received instructions from their localities on the subject. The Council then adjourned.

LITERARY INSTITUTION.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Wheeler lectured at the Literary Institution, Leicester-place, Finsbury, on the "Past, Present, and Future Condition of the Working Classes of England." The lecturer dwelt upon the two first divisions of his subject, leaving the "Future" until an ensuing evening. Messrs. Rogers, Bezer, and Grant also addressed the audience, and dwelt upon the necessity of the people obtaining political power as the only means of abolishing the grievous monopolies under which they laboured.

SHIP INN, STEELHOUSE-LANE, BIRMINGHAM.—At a meeting held on Sunday evening last—Mr. Goodwin in the chair—the subject of raising a testimonial to Mr. O'Connor for his past services in the cause of democracy, was ably discussed; when it was moved by Mr. Mantle, seconded by Mr. Canthlan, "That a committee of seven persons be appointed from this meeting to consider what steps can be taken to assist the committee already formed in London for the above laudable object." The committee appointed were, Messrs. Goodwin, Mantle, Carter, Couthlan, Fussell, Newhouse, and Nixon, who earnestly invite all parties favourable to attend the committee meeting, on Sunday evening next, at the Ship Inn.

THE EXECUTIVE AND THE LATE CONFERENCE IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mr. Wheeler, in an explanatory letter as to the course pursued by the Chartists at the Convention last week states that the Parliamentary Reform Party invited other bodies of Reformers to send deputations to lay their opinions before them. Some few of the Chartist localities did so. Prior to the commencement of the business the deputations so appointed inquired whether they would be allowed to vote on the resolutions put to the meeting, and received an answer in the affirmative from Mr. Hume, the chairman. This arrangement was subsequently broken by Mr. G. Thompson and the business committee, and hence arose the discussions which we gave last week as reported by the daily papers. Mr. Wheeler states that illness prevented him from sending his usual report, which would have given a very different complexion to these discussions and to the conduct of the Chartist delegates, which, he considers was justified by their position and a due adherence to principle. As to the conference itself, Mr. W. thinks it was an entire failure, and that if the amendment had been fairly put at the closing meeting, it would have been carried in favour of Chartism. On this same subject the Finsbury locality passed resolutions at their meeting on Sunday; recommending that no one should be elected either to the Executive or Delegate Councils who advocate any other measure of reform than the People's Charter, thanking the delegates who maintained the right of free discussion at the Conference, and requesting Mr. G. J. Holyoake to resign his seat on the Executive in consequence of his conduct at the same. A similar resolution to the last was also passed on Sunday by the Chartists of the Total Abstinence locality, 86, Royal Mint-street, Tower-hill. The members of the Victoria-park locality, Bethnal Green, agreed to a resolution expressive of their pain in being compelled to disapprove of Mr. Holyoake's conduct in that instance, approving as they do of his general policy. But they think his opposition to Mr. Bezer's amendment was not worthy of a consistent Chartist.

BRISTOL.—At the weekly meeting, held on Tuesday, the 9th instant, a congratulatory address was adopted, and forwarded to T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., on his restoration to health, accompanied with an earnest solicitation for his generous countenance and assistance in re-organising a real People's party for the purpose of Parliamentary Reform, based on the principles of the People's Charter, which was signed by the Chairman and Secretary on behalf of the body. The business of the evening concluded with the appointment of a committee to collect funds on behalf of our respected, but persecuted friend, Feargus O'Connor.—WM. SHEEHAM, Sec.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—THE PROPOSED CHARTIST CONVENTION.—After duly considering the address emanating from our Manchester friends, the members have adopted the following resolution, proposed by Mr. William Charlton, and seconded by Mr. Angus M'Leod:—"That until the debt incurred by the Executive is cleared off, this locality cannot sanction the calling of a Convention, nor will it send a delegate to such Convention, if convened.—C. B. KNIGHT, Corresponding Ssecretary.

NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE.—On Monday evening Mr. Bronterre O'Brien lectured to a numerous and enthusiastic audience, at St. Andrew's-hall, Saffron-hill, on the celebrated seven propositions of the National Reform League. The meeting was of the most encouraging character. This was the first of four lectures to be delivered on successive Monday evenings at the same hall.

CONFERENCE OF THE FRIENDS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the large room of the Working Tailors' Association, Castle-street, Oxford-street, of the council of promoters of Working Mens' Associations, and a number of other individuals favourable to social and political reform. Amongst those present, were Lord Goderich, Professor Maurice, Messrs. Hughes, Ellison, Lumley, Lockhart, and other gentlemen well known for their advocacy of the cause of working men.

Shortly after the appointed time, about sixty persons being assembled,

Professor MAURICE was called to the chair, and stated that the present was a preliminary Conference, similar in its nature to those held at the Cranbourne Tavern in 1849, which had resulted in the formation of the Tailors and other Working Men's Associations. Those Conferences had, in his opinion, been productive of much good. Individually he had been greatly benefitted by them, as they had taught him infinitely more of the feelings and opinions of working men than he had previously known; and he trusted a corresponding effect had been produced upon the working men who attended them, relative to other classes in society. From those Conferences they had learnt some things which were necessary to be done to promote the welfare of the people, and with the limited means they possessed, they had endeavoured to put those views into practice. The result had been the establishment of various Associations of working men, and the promulgation of opinions, calculated to promote that object. He felt grateful to those who composed those Conferences for the instruction afforded him; and being anxious to obtain more of a similar character, he, in concert with Lord Goderich and other friends, were anxious to resume them. At their former meetings it had been the rule to lay down some subject for discussion at their ensuing meeting, and then freely to examine and discuss it, the subject for deliberation being left entirely to their choice. He concluded by expressing his belief, that much good would arise from such a free interchange of their opinions.

Mr. WALTER COOPER, in a long and eloquent address, suggested that such subjects as "Labour and Capital," "Political Reform," "The best means of Promoting Education," and "How far the Priesthood of this country could assist the friends of progression," would form good subjects for discussion on ensuing evenings.

Mr. J. LOCKHART, in a lengthy address, proposed that the subject should be whether Christianity sanctioned the division of society into classes.

Mr. LLOYD JONES proposed as a question "What should be the conduct of the friends of Co-operation in the present political crisis," and dwelt with much effect upon the good and evil contained in the two struggling doctrines of Free Trade and Protection.

Mr. STALLWOOD advocated an inquiry into the question of Capital and Labour, and stated that the Pimlico Working Builders' Association had sixty men employed in their establishment.

Mr. WHEELER addressed the meeting on the rise and fall of co-operative societies since 1830, and the reasons of their failure, showing the necessity of an alteration in the laws, before they would meet with general support, or have a certain prospect of success.

Mr. HUGHES proposed that they should inquire into "the effects of Trades' Unions in past time, and their probable future influence on the cause of co-operation."

Mr. JEFFERSON proposed "What are the relations which should exist between Capital and Labour."

The various questions were then put to the vote, and it was decided that the question proposed by Mr. Jepson should be the one to be debated on the ensuing meeting.

It was then resolved:—"That the Conference should hold its meetings fortnightly, on Wednesday nights, and that a Committee should be appointed to secure a larger place of assembly, and to arrange the Conference business."

It was then decided that the Committee should consist of two persons from the Council of Promoters, two associates, and three non members.

Lord Goderich, Professor Maurice, Walter Cooper, T. Ellis, and Messrs. Theobald, Jepson, and Stallwood, were then appointed the Committee.

The Conference then adjourned until Wednesday, March 24th, to assemble at the Association Rooms, Castle-street, at eight o'clock.

RIOT ON THE ENTRY OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT INTO DUBLIN.—A riot, created by the Orange party, and which at one time appeared likely to be attended with serious consequences, marked the public entry of the Earl of Eglington into Dublin on Wednesday. (The arrival of the vice-regal coart will be found in our sixth page.) It appears that about the time the procession was on its way through Dame-street a knot of "gentlemen," students of Trinity College, thought fit to hang an Orange handkerchief on a lamp-post in the College railings. This was naturally regarded as a token of defiance, and the populace became highly excited. A policeman ordered the badge to be taken down, and, being refused, he dragged it off its eminence by force. It was, however, again replaced on the lamp, and a regular *melee* ensued. Stones and other offensive missiles flew about in all directions, several of the students rushing into the streets armed with sticks. So formidable an appearance did the riot then assume, that the military had to interfere to check the disturbance, and after a fierce struggle several of the "gentlemen" ringleaders were captured and brought prisoners to College-street police-office, where they were dealt summary justice, either in the shape of fine or threats of imprisonment. Others who figured less prominently in the riot, were discharged with a caution. It was altogether a most disgraceful scene, and had not its parallel since the commemorative days for tricking out the statue of King William on College-green. An affray, arising out of the above, took place on Wednesday night, when several individuals, students of College, and others, were taken into custody.

THE PROPOSED LOCAL RATE FOR EDUCATION.—The town council of the borough of Salford, on Wednesday, after a long and animated discussion, affirmed the following proposition:—Proposed by Alderman Higgins, and seconded by Councillor Langworthy—"That inasmuch as there are two schemes now before the public, and about to be discussed in Parliament, having for their object the better education of the children of the working classes, and both based on a public rate, their council admits that there is great need of increased education amongst the working classes, and that it is desirable to supply the means by a public rate, to be limited in amount, and to be under local management." The votes were seventeen for the motion (including that of the mayor), and fourteen against it.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RED LION TAVERN, CITY-ROAD.—On Thursday morning a fire broke out in the extensive premises known as the Red Lion Tavern, 7, City-road, the property of Mr. Alexander Levy. A police constable had his attention directed to the building by perceiving an unusual glare of light in the bar. Without a moment's delay an alarm was raised, and the proprietor of the establishment was awakened, who at once came down stairs to ascertain the cause of the noise. Having called violently for some minutes, the other residents, with the exception of Mrs. Levy, were made sensible of their impending fate, and they fortunately succeeded in reaching the street in safety, although nearly stifled with smoke. At that period Mrs. Levy was still upstairs, and, owing to the fire raging so furiously, there seemed no chance of saving her life. The police constable, at the risk of his life, rushed through the fire and smoke, and having mounted the stairs he happily managed to lay hold of the unfortunate female and carried her down in safety. Notwithstanding the most strenuous labours of the brigade the flames continued to burn, and not until every part of the spacious building was nearly burned out, the valuable stock of liquors consumed, and some hundred pounds' worth of other property destroyed. The total loss, which is considerable, will fall on the Sun Fire-office.

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.—Elijah Brice, a lad aged fifteen years, in the employment of Mr. John Price, farmer, of Rowlstone-court, Herefordshire, met his death under the following extraordinary circumstanees. On Sunday evening, during the absence of his master, deceased caught one of the cart colts and put a halter on it. Both boys then went into a meadow with the animal, and deceased having tied a waggon rope to the halter, one end of which he attached to his own waist, he directed his companion to whip the colt round. After a time a second colt came up and the other ran away, dragging the unfortunate deceased along, taking him the whole length of the meadow and through a "brake," after which the rope came untied. On his companion going up to him he found him dead.

A FEMALE SHIP CAPTAIN.—Amongst the fleet lately wind bound in Lamlash, not the least, but, perhaps, the greatest, wonder was the good old brig Cloetus, of Saltcoats, which, for more than twenty years, has been commanded by an heroic and exceedingly clever young lady, Miss Betsy Miller, daughter of the late W. Miller, Esq., shipowner and wool merchant of that town. He was concerned with several vessels, both in the American and coasting trade. Miss Betsy,

The Metropolis.

Health of London During the Week.—The official return says:—In the second week of February, the deaths registered in the metropolis were 970; in the first week of March, which ended last Saturday, they rose to 1,128. This latter number is the highest that has occurred during the nine weeks that have elapsed since 3rd January; and it deserves also to be noticed that the mean temperature of last week was lower than in any other week during the same interval. In the first week of February, when the mean temperature was 47 degrees, the deaths were 1,016, and in last week, when the temperature was 36·4 degrees, the return exhibits an increase of more than 100 deaths. A comparison of the returns proves that not the young, but persons of advanced years, are the sufferers; for whereas in the preceding week (ending 28th of February) 486 deaths occurred under 15 years of age, the number of last week, being 466, shows an actual decrease; but amongst persons of middle age the deaths have increased from 363 to 399, and amongst persons of 60 years and upwards they have risen from 212 to 250. Last week the births of 873 boys and 826 girls, in all 1,699 children, were registered in London. In the 7 corresponding weeks of 1845-51 the average number was 1,436. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 inches on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; the mean reading of the week was 30·061 inches. The mean temperature of the week was 36·4 deg., which is 4 degrees below the average of ten corresponding weeks. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day of the week; it was 35·2 on Wednesday, or 5·6 deg. below the average; it was 34·8 on Thursday, or 6·1 deg. below the average; and on Friday, when it was lowest, it was 33·9 deg., which is 7·2 deg. below the average. The wind blew generally from the north and east.

Fire at the Wellington Barracks.—On Sunday evening some alarm was created in the neighbourhood of Birdcage-walk, by the occurrence of an accidental fire at Wellington-barracks. It was found that one of the chimnies had caught fire, and the flames extended to the roof. The energetic treatment to which the element was subjected soon replaced the building in a state of security, the damage done proving inconsiderable.

A Gamester's End.—On Saturday night an inquest was held on the body of William Mimmack, who committed suicide on Saturday morning last. About seven o'clock on the previous evening deceased went into a coffee-house in Upper Thames-street, and, having engaged a bed for the night, was shown to his room, and nothing more was heard of him until ten o'clock on Saturday morning, when he was found hanging by a rope round his neck tied to the post of the bedstead. He was lying flat on the ground, from which his head was not suspended more than from seven to eight inches. A doctor was sent for, who on his arrival declared that life was extinct, and had been so for some time. During his absence from home his family received from him a letter conveying his intention to commit suicide.—A book was found in his pocket in which were the following entries:—"Thames-street, six o'clock.—I now fly in the face of my friend and Maker. Horse-racing has killed me. It would be a good thing if it was made felony to bet on any of them." Another was dated "March 5, 1852.—Another miserable day, and your's has been the same. God's will be done. I am a poor wretch. This punishment I deserve." The last was a scrap of paper, on which was written the following:—"My poor brothers appear so happy, and I am so miserable that I must join them. The little money is left in my bureau at home, if I have any. The Lord have mercy on me. It is a rash act. Everything is against me—even the elements." The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

Supply of Spirits to the Blue Coat Boys.—Information having been given to Alderman Kelly, the highly respected head of the ward of Farringdon-within, in which Christ's Hospital stands, that certain publicans within his jurisdiction were in the habit of supplying some of the children with ardent sprits, and that great evil was likely to result from the practice, immediately consulted his brethren upon the subject. The alderman immediately directed that the town clerk should send a copy of the section of the act of parliament to every licensed victualler in the ward, together with the assurance that the penalties should be enforced, but that any complaints should be particularly attended to on licensing day, with the view to more severe punishment than the law provided for its violation. The following is the part of the enactment alluded to:—"2nd and 3rd Victoria, cap. 94, sec, 27, entitled 'An Act for further Improving the Police in and near the Metropolis'—and be it further enacted, that every person licensed to deal in exciseable liquors who shall knowingly supply any sort of distilled exciseable liquors to any boy or girl apparently under the age of sixteen years, to be drunk upon the premises, shall be liable to a penalty not more than 40s., and upon conviction of a third offence shall be liable to a penalty of not more than £5."

Fire.—Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Sunday night a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Millard, cook and confectioner, 10, Brecknock-place, Camden-town, immediately adjoining the railway. Assistance being promptly at hand, the damage was confined to the destruction of the first and second floors of the dwelling. The fire is supposed to have originated from the over-heating of the flue attached to the bakehouse.

Suicide of a Female at Blackfriars Bridge.—On Tuesday evening Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at the Union Inn, Union street, Blackfriars, on the body of Johanna Driscoll. The deceased, who was well known in the saloons in the neighbourhood of the Strand, where she had acquired the cognomen of "Happy Jack," was formerly in very good circumstances, but had latterly been not very well off, and frequently said she would throw herself over Waterloo Bridge, and had, in fact, about four years since attempted to destroy herself by that means, but was rescued, having sustained a fracture of one of the thighs from coming in contact with one of the buttresses of the bridge. A statement of this circumstance had appeared in the daily papers at that time, and the deceased carefully preserved a copy of the paragraph, which she now and then amused herself with by reading it to her friends. On Friday last she seemed more depressed than usual, and on Saturday morning, about four o'clock, she left her lodging rather indignantly, under the impression that she had been treated by her landlady with contumely, and was not again seen until about nine o'clock, when she was discovered between the piles of Blackfriars-bridge Pier, with her hand clasped round one of them, as if in the grasp of death. She was then quite dead, and appeared to have been in the water for three or four hours. Several witnesses having proved the above facts, the Jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased was found drowned; but how she got into the water there was not sufficient evidence to show."

Fire and Explosion at a Tar Factory.—On Tuesday morning an explosion and a serious fire took place in the premises belonging to Mr. Edward Dorset, naptha and tar manufacturer, situate on the brink of Raven's Bond Creek, Deptford. The origin of the disaster could not be clearly ascertained, but shortly after the men had commenced work an explosion was heard resembling the discharge of a piece of artillery. The inhabitants on proceeding to the spot whence the noise proceeded, found the premises, which were something like twenty feet high, in a blaze, and the stock in trade was of such a combustible character that it soon became ignited, and ran like liquid fire over the ground, and having entered the creek a large sailing barge narrowly escaped being destroyed; as it was, one side of the vessel was extensively scorched. Such was the force of the explosion that a heavy steam boiler, eight feet wide, was lifted from its original position and thrown over a wall eight feet high, and one of the workmen was so seriously injured by the hot liquid as to be obliged to be removed to the hospital. With all possible expedition the engines attended, but by that time every portion of the building in which the misfortune commenced was wrapped in flame, consequently not the least chance remained of saving any of the contents. Unfortunately the sufferer was not insured for a single penny.

State of Newcastle-court, Strand. — On Tuesday an inquest was held by Mr. Langham, at the Castle Tavern, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, as to the death of an illegitimate male child named Addison, about two months old, which was found dead in a house in Newcastle-court, Strand.—Elizabeth Butler said she lived in the room with the child's mother. On Saturday morning, about six o'clock, Mrs. Addison, the mother of the child, got up, and said she found it was dead. The father got up too, and expressed a hope it was not, and then, finding it apparently so, ran with it to the King's College Hospital.—The Coroner: Who was the mother of the child? Witness: Caroline Hailes, my cousin.—The Coroner: Then she was not married. Who did she live with? Witness: A man named Addison, a sweep.—The Coroner: Tell me now the whole of the persons who slept in the room. Witness: There were Addison and my cousin, two boys and myself.—The Coroner: How old were those two boys? Witness: One was seventeen, and the other twenty-one.—The Coroner: Did you all sleep in one bed? Witness: Addison and my cousin slept in one bed, the two boys in another on the floor, and myself in another bed on the floor.—Then altogether there were six persons of both sexes sleeping in the room. What were the names of the boys, and who were they? The witness said she did not exactly know their names. They were the sons of Mrs. Hailes.—Mr. Baker asked the witness, with the permission of the coroner, whether she had not a child two years old sleeping with her? The witness said she had. (Great sensation in court.)—The Coroner: Then why did you keep that back. Was that illegitimate like the rest? Witness said it was.—Caroline Hailes, the mother, gave nearly a similar account of finding the child dead in the morning, and was asked by the coroner if she considered this a fit state of living in? She said she believed it was usual with poor persons. She was examined at some length, but her answers were only a corroboration of the testimony of the last witness.—Wm. Addison, the father, was next called, and, in addition to the above, stated that the whole six had, in different places, slept in the room for the last two years. (Great horror was expressed.)—The foreman: Now, mind what you swear. When you lived in Little Serle's-place, had you not an old woman residing in the same room? Witness replied he had, but she was dead.—The Coroner: Then that made seven of both sexes.—Mr. Cheatle, the house physician at King's College Hospital, examined the body of the child when it was brought there. He attributed death, not to suffocation, but to a want of free air, under which the child gradually sank and died.—The Coroner observed that never in his life had he heard of such a gross case of immorality as had that day been placed before him.—The jury found—"That the deceased died accidentally from a want of free air, and had gradually sank."

Alleged Murder.—An inquest was held on Wednesday at the Westminster Hospital, as to the death of Ann Dendon, aged thirty-five, who was alleged to have been murdered by her son-in-law, George Shelley, who is about sixteen years of age. The deceased lived with a man named Shelley, at 1, Vincent-court, Westminster, where, on Sunday afternoon, the deceased asked young Shelley for a penny, which she said he owed her, but which he denied, and she struck him on the face. He told her if she did so again, he would hit her with the poker; and she threw a knife at him, but it fell at his feet. He took up the poker, and afterwards admitted he struck her with it. A little girl named Jessop, who was in the room, was frightened and ran into the yard. Shelley ran out of the house, and the deceased followed him and threw part of a shovel after him. She was afterwards taken to the Westminster Hospital. Mr. Holt and Mr. Alford saw her there, and discovered a scalp wound on the left side of the head, and symptoms came on the next evening as if the brain was affected. She gradually got worse, and died the next morning. Upon opening the body there was no corresponding mark under the wound on the brain, but there was a softening of the white matter of the cerebellum. The heart and kidneys were greatly diseased, and a very slight blow, Mr. Alford said, if it interfered with the circulation, would be likely to produce fatal consequences. The death, he considered, was the result of concussion of the brain, arising from the blow. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against George Shelley.

Removal of the Wood Pavement from Holborn.—Preparations have been commenced for the removal of the wood pavement from Little Turnstile eastward towards Chancery-lane, to be replaced by Aberdeen granite. The thoroughfare has long been in a dangerous state, owing to the dilapidated condition of the wood pavement; and several serious, and two fatal, accidents occasioned by it opposite Dean-street.

The Minie Rifle.—On Wednesday the non-commissioned officers assembled again in the marshes, and the practice was carried on by file firing, first at 200 yards range, second at 400 yards, third at 600 yards, and last at 800 yards; each non-commissioned officer firing five rounds at each of the above ranges, or twenty rounds by each man. It is supposed these experiments will conclude the practice with the Minie rifle for the present at Woolwich, the firing of the non-commissioned officers, without rests, at 200, 400, 600, and 800 yards' ranges being all that could be wished, and a proof that they have acquired, under the instruction of Major Brownrigg, a thorough knowledge of the use of the new arm.

Suicide in a Water-butt.—An inquest was held on Wednesday at the Queen Elizabeth Tavern, Mill Pond-row, Bermondsey, on the body of Mr. George Letts, aged fifty-nine years, a retired licensed vitualler, who was found drowned in a water-butt. John Buckley Brown, a builder, said he had known the deceased many years as a publican, he having kept the Ship Inn, Marygold-street, Bermondsey. On Sunday last deceased came to the witness's house on a friendly visit, and after some conversation deceased gave witness a gold watch and chain as a mark of respect, and said, "I am going to Rochester and cannot tell when I may be back." Deceased then added, "If anything should happen to me by being killed on the railway, you must bury me in the same grave as my dear wife." Witness remonstrated with him, and told him he must be mad. Deceased replied "Never mind; I am quite well, but fear I shall not live long." They then went out for a walk, and, having returned, partook of a little weak brandy and water, after which deceased got up from his chair, and said he was going home to bed.—Martha Brown proved that the deceased came home quite sober on Sunday evening, and while she was up stairs, she heard the splashing of water, and on going into the back garden, she saw the feet of a man projecting over the top of the water-butt, which was filled with water. Witness raised an alarm, when several persons came in and got the deceased out, but he was quite dead. Deceased had on several occasions exhibited symptoms of insanity since the death of his wife by the cholera. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

The Provinces.

The Condemned Convicts.—Kalabergo, the young Italian who was left for execution at the late Oxford assizes, for the murder of his uncle, will, it is stated, suffer death on the 22nd inst. The wretched woman Pinckard, who was condemned at Northampton for strangling her mother-in-law, will undergo her sentence on Saturday week. The day for the execution of the two men, John Eyres and John Kemish, who were convicted at Winchester of the murder of John Soffto at Romsey, has not as yet been fixed.

A Munificent Gift.—The Rev. Dr. Warneford, who has upon various occasions given munificent sums towards the erection of churches, schools, &c., in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, has sent to the bishop a cheque for £30,000, which he directs shall be distributed to various charitable purposes, which he enumerates, directing the proportions into which his gifts shall be divided.

Terrible Explosion of Fire-damp.—A very serious explosion of fire-damp occurred on the morning of the 5th inst., at Birchwood Colliery, near Alfreton. At two o'clock, it appears, the "holers," according to their general custom, went to work at the pit. Between five and six they were followed by the other workmen; and there were then forty-five men and boys in the pit, following their accustomed avocations. At six o'clock a fearful explosion of fire-damp occurred, doing great injury to the works, and endangering the lives of the whole body of colliers, some of whom, it was believed, will not survive the extensive injuries they have received from the burning gas. At nine o'clock four of them only had been got out of the pit, their clothes and hair being completely burned off their persons; they were all suffering greatly, and were not expected to survive. The report of the explosion was heard a considerable distance from Birchwood, and such was its force, that corfs, pieces of coal, and rubbish were blown out of the pit with great force.

Suicide at Bristol.—On the 5th inst. Mr. John M'Lean, the chief engineer of the Rose steamer, which trades between Bristol and Waterford, committed suicide by blowing his brains out in his own house. He has left a wife and five children to lament his loss.

Fire at Carlisle.—On Sunday morning the extensive biscuit manufactory of Mr. William Slater, situate in the West Walls, Carlisle, was discovered to be on fire, and the whole has been destroyed, the walls only being left standing. The manufactory is insured for £500; but it is understood that its destruction alone involves a loss of at least £1,000. The building is also insured.

The Fatal Accident on the North-Western Railway.—An inquest was held on Monday at Kilburn, on the bodies of George Chapman, aged twenty-five, Richard Pinnock, twenty-seven, and William Rowley, thirty-five, labourers, who were knocked down and killed by the engine of a mail train on the 5th inst., near Kilburn-station. A large number of witnesses were examined, from whose evidence it appeared that about sixty men were at work a quarter of a mile distant from the "opening gang" of five to which the deceased belonged; and the safety of this body of workmen was insured by the attendance of a policeman, in addition to an overlooker, so that they might be duly warned when an engine appeared in view. It did not seem, however, to be usual to use the same precaution in the case of the small "opening gangs:" but it was proved that in this instance the whistle of the engine had been sounded in ample time to allow of the escape of the deceased, had the sound not been deadened by the noise of another passing train. The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied with the following recommendation:—"That, in order to prevent the recurrence of any catastrophe of the kind, the directors of the company, or the contractors of any works upon this line of railway, should station a persan or superintendent over every gang of men to give them sufficient intimation of the approach of the trains."

Long Sutton.—A whole family, at Long Sutton, have been nearly poisoned from partaking of a pudding boiled in a pan which had been recently used by a relation for boiling arsenic. It had been subsequently scalded, and this was deemed sufficient to avert any ill effects.

Yeomanry Cavalry in Kent.—The late Secretary of State for the Home Department, previous to leaving office, issued instructions to all her Majesty's lieutenants of counties, to call out the Yeomanry Cavalry corps for permanent duty and inspection, by a field officer of the Queen's forces, in the course of the summer. Orders have consequently been given by the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent to the commanding officers of the East and West Kent regiments, in compliance with the above instructions from the Home Office, who have ordered all the respective troops to be recruited up to their full complement, and to commence their drills, with sword exercise and ball practice, at targets, dismounted.

Seizure of an Illicit Still at Bristol.—The officers of excise at Bristol succeeded on Sunday in seizing an illicit still, which was being worked in the underground cellar of a house in Pipe-lane, Temple-street. The still, with several tubs of wash, some spirit-colouring matter, &c., were all carried off and forfeited to the Crown, and a man named Maden, who confessed to being the owner of the property, was taken before the magistrates, and committed for three months to hard labour.

Burnham Beeches.—The fine old forest of Burnham Beeches, a spot so universally known to the lovers of sylvan scenery, was for a long time on Sunday evening last in most eminent danger of destruction by an alarming conflagration, which had its commencement in a very extensive range of coverts immediately adjoining the forest boundary. A large tract of woodland, abounding in underwood, gorse, and heath, here lies in almost unbroken continuity, and it was nearly in the centre of this vast range that the fire had its origin. For two or three hours the devouring element extended with fearful rapidity, spreading itself in all directions, and lighting up the heavens with its lurid glare, attracting thereby hundreds of spectators to the spot, who afforded, at the same time, much valuable aid in arresting the progress of the flames, which object was happily attained after great perseverance and labour, but not until something near twenty acres of the lower kinds of underwood had been consumed, and considerable damage done to that of larger growth. The fire crept out into the Beeches at one point, but the damage done to them was very inconsiderable. The fire is not satisfactorily known to have arisen by accident.

Compton Martin.—Fatal Accident.—On Saturday last as Mr. Watts, farmer, was returning from Bristol, he had to pass a gipsy encampment, where a fire was burning. Mr. Watts, as a precaution, got out of the cart to lead the animal past the encampment, when it suddenly started and broke away from Mr. Watts, who was knocked down by the shock, and the wheels of the vehicle passing over him, broke the bones of both legs. The poor man only survived the accident twenty minutes. At the inquest, held on the body on Monday, a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned. Mr. Watts has left behind him a wife and eight children. Much commiseration has been excited in the neighbourhood by his death.

A Brother Killed by his Sister at Coleford.—A young man named Edwin Gwyn, who resided with his mother on a small farm, called Broadwell, near Coleford, and who was twenty-six years of age, had quarrelled with his sister, who is twenty-three years of age, and had struck her several times, when she ran out of the house to escape from him, and threw a flat iron, with which she had been ironing some clothes, at him. He died in two days from the injuries received. A coroner's jury, after a long deliberation, returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide." Ann Gwyn was, therefore, discharged from custody.

Discovery of an Alleged Murder.—Within the past week a statement was made by a woman residing at Pickup Bank, near Blackburn, who supposed that she was on her death-bed at the time, of a nature calculated to implicate a man, whom she stated she knew, in the murder of a man named Walsh, who resided at that place, and who suddenly and mysteriously was missed from his home about twenty-five years ago. The woman's statement was to the effect that one night, about the time that Walsh disappeared, a man now living, and known to her, came to her house, and from his depressed and melancholy appearance she asked him what was the matter, when he stated that he had murdered Walsh, and thrown his body into a coal-pit in the neighbourhood. She added that she could not bear to leave the world without divulging her guilty knowledge of the murder of the deceased, and the place where the body had been concealed, with the view of bringing the murderer to justice. Since this statement was made the woman has recovered, and denies all knowledge of the matter, and says she must have been unconscious when she made the statement. The relatives of the deceased have, however, it is said, taken up the matter, and headings have been fixed to the pit mouth into which the body was said to be thrown, with the view of drawing off the water, which is several yards deep, and searching for the body. Should the body be found, identification will in all probability be impossible, from the long period it has been in the pit, but the presence of any remains of it might lead to a discovery of the mysterious occurrence.—*Preston Pilot.*

Death from Lock-jaw, caused by an Injury to the Foot.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Infirmary, Stockport, on the body of a young man, named Edward Lovett, who came by his death under the following circumstances:—On Sunday, the 22nd of February, the deceased and some of his friends went for a walk in Bramall Park, and on reaching the brook, the deceased proposed to jump across it, as he had frequently done before. For this purpose he took off his clogs and sprang over, but unfortunately he jumped about a foot short of the embankment, alighted on a stake driven in at the brook side, and was dreadfully hurt, the stake having in fact passed right through his foot. He was immediately taken to the Infirmary, where he died on Saturday from lock-jaw caused by the injuries he had sustained. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Serious Gig Accident.—On Sunday morning last as Mrs. John Whatmore and her son, about seven years old, were proceeding in a gig from Ludlow to Bridgnorth, the horse took fright, and set off at full speed, in spite of the exertions of a powerful man who was driving it. The horse came with such violence against the Harpswood turnpike-gate, which was locked, as to force it open, breaking the lock and bolt which secured it. Some distance from the gate, the horse shied at two men who were in the road, and fell, turning over the vehicle. Mrs. Whatmore was thrown out with great force, and lay for some time insensible; the driver was stunned, but not seriously hurt, and the little boy was thrown into the hedge unhurt. Mrs. Whatmore was conveyed to the residence of Mr. Green, when as soon as possible she was removed in their carriage to her brother's, Mr. John Whatmore, of Bridgnorth. On medical assistance being procured, it was found that Mrs. Whatmore's left arm was broken close to the shoulder, and that she was otherwise bruised. The horse was not in the least hurt. Mrs. Whatmore is progressing favourably under the attention of Dr. Hodges of Ludlow.

Highway Robbery and Attempt at Murder.—Mr. Balls, a cattle dealer, from Birmingham, having purchased a quantity of cattle in the neighbourhood of Cheltenham, sent William Williams, to collect and drive the beasts to Birmingham, and upon his arrival at Moreton he accidentally met a strange man in the street, who inquired of him where he could obtain a night's lodging. Williams, in reply, informed him that he did not know, being himself a stranger in the place, and that he intended proceeding as far as Stow that night. The stranger immediately replied that he was going to Witney, and would accompany him to Stow. They then went to Mr. C. Phipps's house, and had two or three pints of beer, for which Williams paid, and about half-past nine o'clock, it then being beautifully moonlight, they started together towards Stow. According to the wounded man's aversion, when they had reached the before mentioned spot, he stopped for the purpose of lighting his pipe, and the villain that he had been treating asked him to allow him to hold his stick. Immediately he had received it, he dealt Williams a dreadful blow on the head (which felled him to the ground), exclaiming at the same time, and likewise brandishing a knife, that unless he delivered up his money, he would rip his body open. He stabbed Williams two or three times in the face, and otherwise maltreated him. A cart at the time was coming towards Moreton from Stow-market, and its approach doubtless disturbed the wretch in this most fiendish act, for he immediately decamped across the fields. Williams had about 25s. in his possession when he left Moreton, but none of it has been found. He is lying at the station house in a very precarious state.

The Convict Pinckard.—Mr. Latchmore, Mr. Parker, and a deputation from Northampton, waited on the Right Hon. Spencer Walpole at the Home-office on Wednesday, on behalf of the condemned criminal Elizabeth Pinckard, who was left for execution at the Northampton Assizes, having been found guilty of the murder of her husband's mother. On the trial, one of the medical witnesses expressed a strong opinion that the deceased had committed suicide.

Disturbance at Fulham Union-house. — On Sunday morning considerable dissatisfaction began to manifest itself amongst the abled bodied men in this house, so much so that it was thought advisable to send for a body of police to preserve order, and Mr. Superintendent Witherford promptly attended with six constables. About two o'clock it was found that some of the men were pulling some bricks down, when the officers interfered, whereupon a general *melee* ensued, some of the men pulled off the handle of the pump, with which the stools were broken. Police-constable Furzey, while attempting to use his staff, was pinioned behind, and struck a severe blow on the cheek with the pump handle. Mr. Mainey, the governor, exerted himself manfully, and with the officers dealt some telling blows upon some of the ringleaders, and many of them, after being put down once, preferred lying on the floor to running the risk of a second encounter; and after a short time order was restored. On Monday they were brought before the Revs. A. W. M. Hopper and George France, when three of the worst were sent to the Castle for two months, and two others for six weeks, all with hard labour; and seven others were discharged after a severe reprimand.

The Amazon.—The Reverend William Blood, one of the few who survived on the occasion of the recent loss of the Amazon, has been presented to the incumbency of Temple Grafton, near Alcester, in the diocess of Worcester. Mr. Blood was for some years curate of St. Patrick's, Berbice.

Ireland.

The New Lord Lieutenant.—According to official announcement the Earl of Eglington will hold a levee at the Castle on the 16th. The following evening their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Eglington will hold a drawing-room, and on the 24th they will give a ball at the Castle, in celebration of St. Patrick's-day.

Waterford.—Capital Conviction.—John Ahearne was indicted at Waterford for conspiracy, with others, to murder James Troy. The substance of the evidence was, that the prisoner has used threats against the deceased—that those who appeared friendly to the ill-fated man induced him to drink with them—and induced him into a lonely way at night, when all fell upon him, and murdered him. The jury convicted the prisoner. The sentence was that he should on the 22nd of April be brought to the common place of execution and hanged by the neck until he was dead.

Progress of Ribbandism.—The following alarming statement appeared in the "Belfast News Letter":—"It seems incredible, yet it is nevertheless true, that in that district especially which has been made lamentably notorious by the outrage upon Mr. Chambre, the leading gentry are obliged, for the protection of their lives, not only to go out armed themselves, but to be accompanied by a strongly-armed force of constabulary. Travel in what direction you please along the roads in this district, or at whatever hour, and you will be sure to meet these indications of a fearful struggle between civilisation and savage barbarism. The excellent Lord Clermont—a nobleman of liberal politics as well as of a liberal heart, whose whole time is occupied in doing good, and striving to ameliorate the moral and physical condition of the peasantry, as he goes to, or returns from, the meetings of the Poor Law board, or on any other business which calls him beyond the circle of his domestic hearth, is never seen without an escort of policemen, armed to the teeth, and horsemen provided with loaded blunderbusses, before and behind his carriage. Few men of mark in the neighbourhood have escaped the alarm and annoyance of being served with threatening notices, warning them of sure and speedy vengeance if they do not comply with the most extravagant and insolent demands. Will it be believed that poor Mr. Chambre, who has just been rescued from the jaws of death, and who still totters under the savage injuries inflicted upon him by his dastardly enemies, has received a fresh notice, intimating that he might as well save himself the trouble of going to Dublin, as he is still a doomed man, and will yet undergo the fate which was originally intended for him? Will it further be believed that Dr. Stronge, the medical practitioner who attended the unfortunate gentleman during his painful and critical illness, has also received a threatening notice, to the effect that he is marked for assassination because he contributed to the recovery of Mr. Chambre? The Ribband reign of terror is extending in every direction and penetrating every rank of society. If a gentleman dismisses a servant on suspicion of his being tainted with the Ribband poison, forthwith the master receives the 'notice' of the conspirators; and, if he refuses compliance with the demand therein contained, he is one of the proscribed, and literally may 'prepare his coffin.' This has already happened in some instances, and may happen in many more; for the truth is, no servant in the neighbourhood can be trusted, unless his attachment to the family has stood the test of long trial and faithful service."

The grand jury of Tyrone have adopted a petition to parliament, praying for the Scotch system of jury trial to be brought into effect in this country.

Crusade Against the Established Church. The clergy of the diocese of Dr. M'Hale, assembled last week in full conclave at Tuam, have issued a series of resolutions, the first of which is the following:—"That the established church is such a monstrous nuisance in Ireland, amid a Catholic population, that no candidate offering himself for this county shall have any chance of the votes of the Catholic clergy and people who will not uniformally oppose every Ministry that will not consent to make the annihilation of this source of grievous oppression a Cabinet measure."

A respectable farmer named Colgan was convicted at the Maryborough assizes, on Saturday, of administering arsenic to his wife. It was in the trial of this case, on Friday last, that Judge Torrens was taken suddenly ill; but his lordship was able to proceed with the trial next day.

The Late Failures.—On Saturday a docket of bankruptcy was lodged by certain English creditors against the firm of James Foxhall and Co. In addition to the several heavy failures in the grocery trade already reported, there are grounds for apprehending others amongst the smaller traders.

The Assizes.—The grand jury have found a true bill against John M'Ginness for having conspired, along with Francis Berry and others, to murder Meredith Chambre, Esq.

Illness of Judge Torrens.—Mr. Justice Torrens has been compelled by ill health to return to town from circuit, leaving the other judge of the home circuit, Mr. Sergeant O'Brien, to get through the business in the best way he can. Before leaving the bench on Monday the learned judge recorded two sentences of death, to be transmuted to transportation for life; one in the case of Colgan, a man in a respectable station of life, for administering poison to his wife, and the other in that of a man named Fahy, for the murder of his fellow-servant. In the latter case the leniency of the learned judge caused some surprise.

Tenant Right.—A meeting was held at Banbridge on Monday, to support Mr. Sharman Crawford's Tenant-right Bill, now before parliament.

The Munster Exhibition.—A meeting was held on Tuesday at the Mansion-house, convened by the Lord Mayor at the request of a deputation from the committee of the Munster Exhibition, with a view of bringing before the manufacturing interests of Dublin the utility of the undertaking, and to consider the best means of promoting its success. Sir Robert Kane, President of the Cork College, addressed the meeting at some length, as did also the Hon. P. J. Vereker, and the Dublin manufacturers present seemed to take a warm interest in the object of their proceedings. A local committee was formed, and a large subscription list was opened.

Conviction of a Monk for Bible-Burning.—Brother John Bridgman, a monk of the order of St. Francis, was tried and convicted of a riot, at the Mayo assizes, on Saturday last, before Baron Lefroy. In fact, the offence of the monk was for scandalously burning a Bible, and thereby creating a riot. The jury found a verdict of Guilty, when Mr. Blake, Q.C., said to his lordship that the Crown did not wish to press for any punishment in this case, the object of the prosecutors being to put a stop to such acts. The prisoner was sentenced "To give bail, himself in £20, and two sureties in £10 each, to keep the peace and good behaviour to all her Majesty's subjects for seven years, and to come up for judgment when called upon, getting ten-days' notice."

Death of Sir Harcourt Lees. — "Protestant ascendancy" has lost one of its oldest and most ardent champions by the death of the eccentric but kind hearted Sir Harcourt Lees. The rev. baronet expired on Sunday at Blackrock-house at the ripe age of Seventy-five years. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Mr. John Lees, who married the daughter of General Sir James Coldwell, K.C.B., of Beechlands, Isle of Wight.

Arrival of the Lord-Lieutenant.—The Earl and Countess of Eglinton arrived at Dublin on Wednesday. The reception throughout their progress was enthusiastic in the extreme. Lord Eglinton rode on horseback, wearing a large shamrock on his breast, and surrounded by a brilliant staff. Lady Eglinton followed in a chariot drawn by four horses. On the arrival of the *cortege* at the Castle, the ceremony of swearing in was at once proceeded with, and at its conclusion three volleys of musketry were fired by the troops stationed at College-green. Their Excellencies subsequently held an undress levee, which was very numerously attended.

Scotland.

Daring Housebreaking.—One of the most daring acts of housebreaking that has for some time come under our notice, was perpetrated between Sunday night and Monday morning, at the mansion of W. M'Ewen, Esq., near Cambuslang. The thieves appear to have conducted their operations in a very skilful manner. With a brace and bit they cut out a hole in the panel of the front door, sufficiently large to admit of their withdrawing the bolt from the inside. This done, they had to pass a vestibule door, which was also locked from the inside, but by removing a pane of glass from the upper portion of the sash, they appear to have opened it without difficulty. These obstacles surmounted, the depredators had the whole house at their command, but appear to have concentrated their attention to the silver plate, a large portion of which they contrived to discover and appropriate to themselves. We believe the family were at home at the time this nocturnal visit was paid to the house.—*North British Mail.*

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The March general session was continued on Monday at Westminster by adjournment from Clerkenwell.

Stealing Ale.—George Ludlow, 28, and Michael Mann, 35, were indicted for stealing a barrel of ale, the property of John Letsome Elliot and others, their masters. The Court sentenced them to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

An Old Offender.—John Williams, 20, was convicted on a charge of stealing a handkerchief from the person of a man whose name was not known. The Assistant-Judge read a list, from which it appeared that he had been almost constantly in prison since 1846—having undergone no less than nine terms of imprisonment, varying from one to nine months each. He was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

Extensive Robbery.—Charles Cox, 43, pleaded Guilty to a charge of stealing a cashbox containing six £10 notes, two £5 notes, thirty-seven half-sovereigns, a check for £16, another for £14 2s. 6d., and some other articles, the property of William Harris, in his dwelling-house. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Throwing Stones at a Railway Carriage.—William Hay and John Whitnell, two country lads of 13 and 12, were indicted for feloniously casting stones at a railway carriage used on the London and North-Western Railway, with intent to endanger the safety of Charles Skelton and other persons, being on the same carriage. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. The learned judge said, if they had been grown up men he certainly should have imprisoned them for two years. He then sentenced them to one month's imprisonment and hard labour, and directed that they should be kept apart from the other felons.

Heartless Robbery.—Mary Ann Vaughan, 19, and Sarah Pritchard, 23, were charged with stealing, and George Holmes, 27, with stealing and receiving, a great quantity of clothing and linen, the property of James Rouston. This appeared to be a most heartless robbery. The prosecutor was a poor man, living at Alfred-cottage, Kensal-green. His wife was taken ill, and eventually died on the 23d of last month, leaving him with four children. Pritchard went some days before her death to assist in the house, and the other woman, Vaughan, came after that occurrence to help to clean up. They were observed from time to time taking bundles away, and continued this till the place was completely stripped. The policeman who searched Pritchard's lodgings found her there with Holmes, who was living with her, and found on him a shirt, pair of boots, and drawers, which were immediately identified by the prosecutor; and in the other room a whole heap of things, also his property. At Vaughan's lodgings a number of other things were found. Both the female prisoners, in their defence, declared the things had been given them, Vaughan declaring that she was going to make clothes from them for one of the children; but the prosecutor denied this, and said that, if anything had been given to makke up for the children, it was only a piece of black for mourning. Holmes protested his innocence. He said Pritchard told him they were given her, and he believed her; and then turning to her said, "Am I innocent or guilty?" Pritchard: You are innocent, and so am I. They were given to me, and I gave them to you. The jury found Pritchard and Vaughan Guilty of stealing, and Holmes of receiving. Holmes still vehemently protested his innocence, and the learned Judge said, he only wished he could give him twice as much as the other prisoners. He ought to be ashamed of himself. Here he was living with this woman, and appealing to her whether he was innocent or guilty. She would not betray him, but he was pretty sure that he would have betrayed her if he could have gained anything by it. No doubt he would have been too glad if his companion had got twelve months so long as he escaped. He then sentenced all of them to six months' imprisonment and hard labour.

A Demoralised Police.—The "Liverpool Chronicle" states that it is notorious that the police force of that town is in a state of total demoralisation, presenting an example of ferocity, duplicity, and corruption, of party likes and hatreds, such as is wholly unparalleled in any other town in the kingdom. Mr. Mansfield, the able stipendiary, has declared that he will continue his efforts to reform the character of the force, many of whom, according to the local paper referred to, are habitually bribed; the "pickings" of some of them amounting to more than double their weekly wages, and the moral sense being debased to the lowest degree. The system of collusion, the "Chronicle" states, has long since passed in a by-word, conveying an equal amount of scorn and reproach.

The Stockton Temperance Society is said, by the "Shields Gazette," to consist of one thousand members, or a tithe of the population of the town! The inhabitants may well be on the look out for a better "supply of water!"

CONFLICT AND ALLEGED MUTINY ON BOARD AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

A desperate affray took place on Saturday afternoon on board the packet ship Queen of the West, bound for New York, and lying in the river ready for sea. The particulars are as follow:—The Queen of the West had cleared out of the Wellington Dock and lay near the Cheshire side of the river, between Egremont and Seacomb. About one o'clock the captain went on board in a steam tug, and commenced mustering the crew. Some disagreement took place between him and a few of the men with regard to the proper complement for the ship, George Freeman, one of the crew, insisting that she ought to have thirty seamen, while the captain had only given directions for twenty-six being enrolled. Freeman and the captain came to high words, and the latter taking hold of Freeman by the breast told him to be quiet and do his duty. The seaman, irritated, struck Captain Mors, who was knocked down and severely handled by the crew, who armed themselves with belaying pins and marling-spikes. The mate, Mr. Risk, came to the rescue, and attacked the crew with a cutlas. The captain seized a revolving pistol, and aimed it at the head of one of the men, but it snapped without doing any execution. He then armed himself with a cutlass, and aided by the mate, made an onslaught on the crew, who were driven below, after a tough encounter, in which many of them were sadly gashed and mutilated. One man, Drones, was flogged, and the ringleaders were put in irons. Another had his hand nearly cut off; most of them were slashed about the head and face in a dreadful way, and one had his shoulder deeply cut. Intelligence of the affray having been communicated to the police, a posse of officers, under the command of Superintendent Ride, was sent on board, and the insurgent portion of the crew, twelve in number, were brought ashore handcuffed, accompanied by Captain Mors and the mate. One of the sailors was found so badly hurt that he was removed at once to the hospital. The others were taken to the Central Police station, where Captain Mors formally charged them with mutiny, and gave an account of what had taken place to Mr. Superintendent Clough. The names of the men are—Thomas Brown, (Norwegian), James Black, James Fowler, George Freeman, William Perry Easton, Alexander Jack, John Drones, John Morton, and James Francis. The men appeared terribly cut and bruised, and the back of Drones, who had been tied up and lashed immediately after the affray, was quite raw from the lacerations. The disturbance having taken place on the Cheshire side

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The elections for the sham parliament are concluded. In nine districts fresh elections will have to take place, in consequence of candidates having been returned opposed to Louis Napoleon, or because they had not the requisite number of votes. These fresh elections will take place next Sunday. Five successful opposition candidates have been returned. These are MM. de Kerdrel, elected for Fougeres; *de Cirrac, for Beaupreau*; Bouhier de l'Ecluse, for Sables d'Olonne; Cavaignac, for Paris; and de Calvieres, in the Gard.

The Corps Legislatif is convoked for the 22th inst., and its first session is to terminate on the 20th June. By a decree in the 'Moniteur,' Billault is appointed President of the Corps Legislative. Refusal by any functionary to take the oath of allegiance without alteration or reserve, is equivalent to resignation.

Letters from Paris state that there is the visible preparation of the public mind, by semi-official organs for the proclamation of the empire. With this view M. Amedee de Cesena has penned an article in the 'Public,' of which he is editor in chief. At the end of this ominous composition he informs his readers that 'the enthusiasm of the people makes it the duty of Louis Napoleon to conquer by the acts of his presidency a place between Louis XIV. and the Emperor Napoleon I.' The numeric adjunct to the emperor's name is noticed as the more significant, as M. de Cesena has been, since December 2, what M. Granier de Cassagnac was before that epoch, the prophetic herald of the Prince President's decrees.

M. Bocher has been tried before the Tribunal of First Instance on the Seine. The result has been a check for the government, since M. Bocher has been condemned only to a fine of 500 francs, without imprisonment; and the two *employes* who were indicted with him on the same charge of distributing publications without the name of the printer being attached, were sentenced to a fine of 150fr. This slight punishment is in fact equivalent to an acquittal, and is accepted as a triumph by the Orleanists. M. Bocher was introduced between two gendarmes, and made to sit on the same bench which is occupied by common felons. He made an excellent and moderate speech on his own behalf. But the oration of M. Odillon Barrot in his defence has made a prodigious impression. M. Barrot spoke with great energy and vigour. He said that M. Bocher had performed his duty. He was bound to distribute the publication in question, not only as a defence against a most unjustifiable invasion of the rights of property, but as the protest of filial piety against the memory of an outraged father. The latter expression alludes to the letter of the princes. The deliberation lasted for two hours and a half. The length of this sitting was attributed to the circumstance that the court sent to the ministry of police to know if the trial would be allowed to be published in the newspapers. Leave was given. The government, however, will not quietly submit to this check, as is shown by the Procureur General having given notice of appeal to a higher court, where he will press for a more severe punishment. M. Bocher, has not been again taken into custody.

On Monday night at half-past eleven a large body of political prisoners, destined for transportation, were escorted by detachments of lancers and gendarmerie mobile from the Fort d'Ivry in several vans with their beggage to the terminus of the Havre Railway. On arriving at Havre these unfortunate victims of the *coup d'etat* will be embarked for the penal colony of Lambessa, in Algeria. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour several spectators gathered about the Place du Havre, but, in the presence of the strong military force, they abstained from all demonstration.

Last Wednesday some serious riots broke out at Douai among the coal miners. Some of the most disorderly having been arrested there was an attempt made to raise the colliers of neighbouring pits. A strong body of gendarmes were called in and made some prisoners, who were rescued by the mob. A detachment of artillery was then brought out, which silenced the rioters by its determined attitude.

A circular of the minister of justice, addressed to all the procureurs-generaux, recommends them to exercise the strictest surveillance over the tales given in the feuilletons of journals and all the other literary works so published. The minister of police will perhaps consider this an interference with his department.

The 'Opinione' of Turin announces that Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, died at Venice on the 2nd inst. Thus, after an illness of six days, the last marshal of Napoleon has expired in exile, at the age of seventy-eight.

A decree in the 'Moniteur' declares it to be indispensable for every public functionary to take an oath of allegiance, in accordance with Art. 14 of the constitution; and orders that in case such oath is refused, or its terms modified in any way, the person so acting shall be considered as having given in his resignation. Special decrees shall determine the mode in which the ministers, members of the great bodies of the State, officers in the army and navy, magistrates and functionaries, shall take the oath in question. The following is the text of the oath required by Art. 14: 'I swear obedience to the constitution and fidelity to the President.' It is remarkable that the constitution provides no oath to be taken by the President himself. It is fair to suppose that his conscience must have been sorely tormented by the oath that he swore to that constitution which he destroyed on December 2, since he shrinks rom hampering himself in like manner again.

A special train arrived at Havre on Monday, from Paris, with 477 prisoners condemned to transportation. They were escorted by a detachment of sixty of the gendarmerie mobile, and were immediately taken to the Florida basin, and embarked on board the Christophe Colombe which soon afterwards left the dock. Among the number sent on board are M. Salva, ex-chef de bataillon of the National Guard of Sotteville, a painter named Aymard, M. Leballeur-Villiers, of Rouen, and M. Pornin, who was the organiser of the Montegnard guards.

GERMANY.

AUSTRIA.—Lord Derby's speech in the House of Lords, upon the refugee question has been received, as it might have been expected, with extraordinary satisfaction in Austria, and the Vienna papers are very elequent upon the subject. The 'Austrian Correspondence,' the mouthpiece of the ministry, complains of the pitiless manner in which Prince Schwarzenberg's despatch to Lord Granville has been handled by the English papers, and congratulates itself on the favourable contrast in the language held by Lord Derby on the same subject. The rumours of the possible change in the corn laws of England have been received with the utmost consternation in such of the corn growing districts as are still in a position to export. Upwards of 300 ships in the Black Sea, and a still greater number at Constantinople, are lying idle; and in Constantinople extreme anxiety was manifested (at the last advices) on all hands for the first whisper of the projected changes in England, no merchant venturing to freight a vessel until something positive was known. This was felt more (says a letter from Trieste) on account of the favourable state of the weather, and the probability of quick passages.

PRUSSIA.—The German journals unanimously approve the measures by which corn is to be imported free of duty into the states of the Zollverein till next harvest. The 'Kolner Zeitung' expresses a hope that the time is not far distant when the commerce in the necessaries of life will no longer be subject to those perturbations which the sudden changes of the Legislature so frequently occasion in business.

The Government of Electoral Hesse still holds back an ordinance has just been published by which every baker, who either does not bake the due allowance of bread necessary for the day, or who refuses to sell it at the given price, is to be subject to a fine, and, in aggravated cases, to the deprivation of his licence.—*Moniteur.* March 8.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The 'Genoa Gazette,' of the 1st inst., has an account of a serious riot at Sassari. It commenced in a public-house, by a brawl between two chasseurs and some inhabitants, who, probably getting the worst of it, attracted more of the people and soldiers to the spot, when the fray began in earnest, and caused a great agitation throughout the town. The National Guard were called out, and a company being soon formed, commenced its march to the place where the disturbance was at its height, when it met a piquet of cavalry which was turning a corner; this piquet it unaccountably mistook, it would seem, for the mob, and fired upon it, killing the commanding officer and one man. This caused a general collision between the National Guard and the troops, in which several lives were lost and many men wounded. The Sardinian steamers Tripoli and Authion left Genoa on the 29th ult., with a reinforcement of 400 infantry and four pieces of artillery for Sassara. Later intelligence announces that perfect tranquillity was restored.

NAPLES.—The treatment which Poerio and his companions received on their journey from Ischia to Montefosco is worthy of Naples rule and Naples humanity. They were chained together during the whole of their journey, and not allowed to get out of their vehicles even for the most urgent reasons. On arriving at Avellino, a distance of twenty-seven miles from Naples, they prayed to be allowed to descend, but were told by their guards that they would willingly grant such a natural request, but their orders were very positive. On arriving, half dead, at Montefosco, they found no beds or any necessary preparations, and were obliged to lie down on the bare stone floor. This information is derived from a gentleman who had been at the prison of Montefosco. Poerio is represented as suffering very much, and not likely to live long. Captain Nisco is rapidly sinking, and spits blood. The mother of Poerio is now perfectly out of her mind.

The Duke d'Aumale, who is now in Naples, is urging the Neapolitan government to remonstrate with the Prince President against the confiscation of the Orleans property. The Neapolitan government, however, as well as the court, are perfectly puzzled to know how far they can countenance the champion of 'order'—how far they dare remonstrate, or how far it would be prudent to keep silence.

SWITZERLAND.

The 'Postampt Gazette' of Frankfort publishes the text of the note respecting French refugees presented by the French Ambassador to the Swiss government. The Ambassador says:—'I desire a formal promise that every expulsion of refugees that I may solicit shall be granted, without inquiring to what category belong the French political refugees affected by this measure; and, moreover, that the orders of the central power shall be executed on the terms prescribed beforehand, without mitigation by the authorities of the cantons. The Ambassador of France is alone in a position to know the individuals whose former or present relations render impossible the prolongation of their residence on the territory of the Helvetic confederation, as well as those to whom toleration may be shown, if their conduct should render them worthy of it. The first must leave as soon as they are designated, and the others must be told that they can only be permitted to remain in Switzerland on condition of their giving no cause for complaint. The President of the Republic expects from the federal government, in consideration of the relations which he wishes to keep up with it, and which a refusal to satisfy would gravely compromise, that it will give him this proof of friendship and good neighbourhood, which have been so long traditional in Switzerland. A different line of conduct would produce sad complications, and impose upon the government of the Republic the duty of devising measures, which, it is true, it would apply very unwillingly, but which it would be forced to adopt, if the demand which I have the honour to address to your Excellency should fail in its object.'

The French 'Assemblée Nationale' contains an important article upon the Swiss question. It appears from this, that the Cabinet of Vienna distinctly notified to the federal council the intention to occupy the canton of Ticino with Austrian troops, unless the demands for the expulsion of certain refugees were complied with, and guarantees given for preventing their return, as well as the renewal of conspiracies against the peace of Lombardy. Prince Schwarzenberg sent instructions to M. Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, to propose to the French government a simultaneous action in the same views, and the occupation of Geneva and the canton of Vaud by the French troops. The government of Louis Napoleon declined to co-operate with Austria in invading the Swiss territory; and Austria was also persuaded to desist from this enterprise. No doubt the firm attitude of the cabinets of London and Berlin, backed perhaps by the counsels of Russia, procured this result. But no sooner was the project of the joint violation of the neutral territory baffled than a new scheme was adopted by the two conspiring powers, which threatens to be equally ruinous to Switzerland. The French and Austrian governments have entered into a convention for the commercial blockade of that country. Now in order that this iniquitous measure may be effectual it will be necessary to force Piedmont to join the league, and stop her frontier, extending from Geneva to the Lago Maggiore, against Swiss commerce. There are two powerful obstacles in the way of this result, public opinion in Italy, which is represented by the Liberal government of Sardinia, and the influence of Great Britain at Turin. Upon these moral and political supports alone rests the Cabinet of MM. d'Azeglio and Cavour, in Piedmont, the fall of which would be the signal for the subjugation not only of Switzerland, but of Piedmont and the whole Italian peninsula, to the tyrannous league of France and Austria. Now, therefore, is the hour for the Tory ministers to show themselves genuine Britons, and to protect our commerce abroad as well as at home. This statement, as far as we can learn, has met with only one contradiction. The 'Debats,' referring to the statement in the 'Assemblée Nationale,' says that it is either 'inexact or premature.' Our readers can easily form their own conclusion on this matter, after such a denial as that!

The government of America has resolved to accredit, for the first time, a permanent chargé d'Affaires to the Swiss confederation. In Switzerland this act of a powerful government of decided non-intervention principles gives the liveliest satisfaction. The federal council has resolved to send to America a piece of granite from the valley of Hablern, near Interlacken, to form a part of the intended monument to Washington.

The 'Independence' of Berne announces that the difficulties between the French government and the Swiss confederation have been arranged 'for the present.'

HUNGARY.

The scanty news we have from Hungary says that the government is making all possible efforts to establish the new organisation; but the work goes on very slowly, partly from a dogged passive resistance among the people themselves, and partly from quarrels between the men in authority. The 'Nugent' Regiment of Infantry, which has just returned from Holstein, is to be quartered at Presburg. Famine and bad government, poverty and military occupation of the country, are making things in Hungary almost as bad as they can be. It must be remembered that an Austrian regiment and an English one are two very different things. An Austrian regiment is a little army of some 4,000 men. The natural inference is, that the state of affairs in Hungary has grown far worse of late as to require a reinforcement of 4,000 men to the large army which overspreads the land like a plague of locusts.

TURKEY.

A telegraphic despatch in the 'Staats Anzeiger,' dated Agram, March 1st, states that a great conspiracy had been discovered among the Rajahs of Bosnia, in consequence of which a general disarming had been ordered. Strong detachments of troops had appeared in Bilbacz, Novi, and Czasin, the communal authorities had been summoned to supply the active portion of the army with provisions. The border roads nearest Austria were strongly guarded by Turkish soldiers.

SPAIN.

We have received the Madrid journals of the 4th. The Government continues its system of annoyance towards the journals. On the 3d no less than six were seized, namely, the 'Constitutional,' 'Clamor Publico,' 'Novedades,' 'Observador,' 'Opinion Publica,' and 'Heraldo.'

UNITED STATES.

Our advices from America state that an influential meeting of merchants, judges, &c., had been held to consider the subject of the proposed Exhibition of Industry. At this meeting it was definitively determined to ratify all that had been done as preliminary by Mr. Riddle, the American Commissioner to London, to open subscriptions at once, and proceed to erect a Crystal Palace in Reservoir-square, to invite all nations to participate in the exposition, to distribute the labours and responsibilities of the enterprise for the more effectual execution of the general plan, &c.

The New York correspondent of the 'Times' says—'The Kossuth correspondence between Commodore Morgan, Captain Long (of the steam-frigate Mississippi), Consul Hodges, and Mr. Webster has appeared in all the papers, and forms the principal subject of conversation. This correspondence was called for by the Senate, and laid before that body. Poor Kossuth's affairs are every day getting worse. His egotism, vanity, and wilfullness have involved him in inextricable difficulties. Day after day new revelations are coming out against him at home and abroad. His influence in the United States, which two months ago seemed all but omnipotent, and which, if applied to a good and practical end, might have secured permanent advantage to his own country, has all been frittered away. Men who readily subscribed their money and listened to him with rapture and tears on his arrival at New York, are now heartily ashamed of themselves, and would be glad to withdraw their subscriptions. The loan goes on very slowly, and by-and-by we shall hear no more about it. The doctrine of intervention to put down intervention is laid quietly by for another day; the Kossuth fever has been followed by a chill in the body politic, and the patient is likely to recover—with a better regulated purse.

'Every true friend of Hungary and of Kossuth deeply regrets that while he held the heart of the American people in his hand he did not ask some practical aid from Congress that would have benefitted his countrymen. If he had ever intimated his desire to that effect, Congress—probably without a dissenting vote—would have set apart a territory of fertile soil 100 or 200 miles square to found a Hungarian colony on one of our great western rivers, accessible to navigation. Those hundred penniless exiles who followed Kossuth to the United States would have ceased to be beggars and become independent men. Immense sums of money would have poured in from all quarters to enable the exiles to establish themselves in their colony, and before a twelvemonth had gone by they would have been one of the most independent communities on earth. There would have been no lack of means to bring thousands of their brothers and friends left behind them. Austria could doubtless have been persuaded to favour the emigration of all those who were disposed to go, if our government had sent a proper negotiator in a spirit of true respect and conciliation. Ten years would not have gone by before Kossuth would have been in the Senate at Washington, the representative of one of our most flourishing States. Instead of this he has turned out a mere agitator. He prepared for his arrival in the New World just like Jenny Lind, and Catherine Hayes, and other artistic celebrities, by first making a noise in England. Then he makes his *debut* in New York. And afterwards begins his grand tour through the Union, for all the world like Lola Montez, with this exception, that the Countess of Landsfelt has shown far more tact and good sense in the management of her affairs.'

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Advices from the Cape state that upwards of 6,000 head of cattle had been captured by Major-General Somerset up to the 23rd ult., and 7,000 were in possession of Colonel Eyre to the 21st ult., exclusive of vast numbers, estimated at seven hundred drowned at the confluence of the Isomo, and Major General Somerset, and Colonel Eyre were in direct communication on the 22nd ult., and were about to descend the lower Bashee, to which large herds of cattle had been driven, while Jaku, it was expected, would make a forward movement. The Fingoes had rallied round the British troops. The continued rains had been much against the troops, who were, however, in high spirits and health.

Confidence amongst the colonists, the general tone of feeling at Cape Town, and throughout the colony, had considerably improved, and the reduction of the rebel forces was confidently spoken of and anticipated. The arrival of the reinforcement of troops had greatly tended to increase the growing confidence of the colonists in the power of the government, and it was rumoured that Sandila, tired of the hostile position he has hitherto maintained, was about to abandon it.

PERSIA.

A letter from Teheran, of Feb. 21, in the 'National Gazette' of Berlin, states that the cause of the disgrace of Mirza Taghe Khan, the late Vizir, was his having ventured to point out to the Shan the profligate conduct of his Majesty's mother. The Shah manifested the greatest indignation at the recital of the Vizir, and immediately dismissed him from his high post. The Vizir was afterwards in danger of his life, but his wife, who is the Shah's sister, succeeded in receiving a positive assurance that his life should be spared. The Russian ambassador also interfered, and received an assurance from the Shah to the same effect. Subsequently, however, the Shah, when on a hunting party, allowed himself to be worked on by his mother, and gave orders for the Vizir's death. The executioners, when they arrived, found him in a bath, and experienced from him a desperate, but unavailing, resistance.

GREECE.

EXPULSION OF POLISH REFUGEES.

The 'Courrier d'Athenes' states that on the night of the 12th or the 13th of February the gendarmes, assisted by numerous agents of police, surrounded with extraordinary noise and ostentation the house inhabited by the few Polish refugees, who still live at Athens, and of Messrs. Negris and Bouyoucli, Greek citizens, who live on terms of friendship with them. At the point of day officers of the 'public ministry,' accompanied by a great number of gendarmes and police agents burst into the domiciles of those persons, and having arrested them, proceeded to a minute examination of their papers, all of which were seized. These Poles having established a riding-school, frequented by ladies of distinction and young men of the first families, this establishment also was not spared, and it was almost destroyed under pretext of searching it for arms. The motive assigned for these severe measures is a plot which the Poles are alleged to have formed against the state. The true motive, in the opinion of everybody, is the wish to conciliate in certain quarters, where it is desired that these unhappy outcasts should wander over the whole earth, without being able to find an asylum?

The expulsion of the Polish refugees has led to interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies at Athens. M. Chrisanthopoulos, the deputy of Æginum, after calling to mind the general sympathy which the cause of Greek liberty had encountered in every part of Europe during the struggle with the Turks, invited the Minister to declare the reasons which had induced the government to act so arbitrarily and harshly as to expel the Polish guests of the nation. M. Paikos, Minister for Foreign Affairs, promised that he would be ready to make a statement on the subject at the next sitting of the chamber. In answer to an observation by M. Tzanos, M. Provelegio, Minister of Justice, declared that the expulsions referred to had not taken place on the demand of any foreign power. The government was bound to remove the refugees, because they had abused the hospitality which had been extended to them, by conspiring for the ruin of the state. When the chamber should have before it the documents which he had ordered to be translated and laid before it, members would find that the government had acted not only fairly but with indulgence towards the expelled Poles.

The ministerial organ states that his Hellenic Majesty, imitating greater monarchs, has replied to the notification of Louis Napoleon's election to the presidency for ten years congratulating the Prince President upon the 'happy result.'

Foreign Miscellany.

In consequence of the present abundance of money in the Piedmontese markets, the King has, on the proposition of the Minister of Finance, reduced the interests upon exchequer bills to four and a half per cent., if due within six months, and to five and a half per cent. if the bills are for a longer period.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Palermo on the 16th ult. The motion was undulatory from north to south, and lasted three seconds.

THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA.—According to a letter from Vienna, in a Berlin journal, the dissension which arose between Austria and the United States respecting the reception given to Kossuth may be considered to be arranged.

The passage of the Vistula, at Marienburg, has been interrupted by the floating ice, and, unless frost sets in may remain impracticable for several days. The water was very high, and still rising at a rate to cause great fears of an inundation, which would be a fearful disaster for a vast extent of adjacent lowland country.

The continental papers speak of dearth and consequent distress as prevailing more or less from Holland to Russia.

In the Belgian Chamber on the 5th, the Deputy Pierre, who had just arrived from Luxembourg, stated that pauperism and desolation had there attained to a degree unknown, even in Flanders at the worst epochs. The total loss of the potato crops, the high price of grain, and want of employment, were concurring to produce this desperate state of things. M. Rogier, the Minister of the Interior, said that he had sent thither a superior *employe* of the administration to collect facts. Already he could see that the budget of public works would not suffice to give employment to the working classes. He should probably ask a supplementary credit for this purpose.

The Duchess of Nassau has appealed to her countrywomen for subscriptions in relief of the suffering.

Kossuth is still in the West, and is said to be in the receipt of at least one thousand dollars daily towards the Hungarian funds.

Kinkel is about returning to Europe, with some thousands of dollars, obtained by subscription.

THE PURIST OF THE COMMONS.

Mr. Roebuck has at last "caught a Tartar." In the debate on the St. Alban's Disfranchisement Bill, Mr. Roebuck, it will be remembered, emphatically disclaimed the Coppock connexion. In defence of himself from an insinuation by Lord Claude Hamilton, he is reported to have said, that he had nothing to do with Mr. Coppock in any of his elections; that Mr. Coppock would not have dared to come where he was a candidate pretending to be on his side; that his constituents had always absolved him from his election expenses; and that he rarely or never goes to the Reform Club. Mr. Coppock has published a letter to prove that each of these assertions is "false." Mr. Roebuck has been at the Reform Club at least a hundred times within the last twelve months. In 1841 he sought communication with Mr. Coppock to get returned at the then coming election. He wrote many letters, some marked "private," others not so: two of those not marked "private," but at much length showing Mr. Roebuck's position, and the tactics he had to pursue at Bath to get re-elected, are published by Mr. Coppock. In those letters he asked for a Government candidate to join him; and he invited Mr. Coppock to assist him personally—"If you could come down yourself (*incog.* mind) much good might be done." In consequence of those letters, Lord Duncan was sent down to Bath by Mr. Coppock, as a Whig candidate, to secure Mr. Roebuck's return by a coalition of the Radicals and Whigs. Mr. Roebuck continued his visits to Mr. Coppock, at his house in Cleveland-row; and on the 19th of June, 1841, Mr. Coppock "supplied Mr. Roebuck, from a private subscription-fund, with the means to pay his election expenses, the inability on his part to meet them having been previously stated by him." On the 29th of June Mr. Roebuck was returned for Bath in conjunction with Lord Duncan.

Mr. Roebuck has, of course, replied to this publication. He says, with amusing *naivete*, he had really forgotten the transaction! and the proceeds to defend it. It was with Mr. Coppock only as the agent of the Government (!) that he corresponded; there was nothing to be ashamed of; and the money forwarded to Mr. Coppock was subscribed by friends of both candidates, and for their joint expenses.

THE FRENCH CONSULATE IN JERSEY.—M. Laurent, a principal clerk in the London French Consulate General, has arrived in Jersey, and commenced his official duties as vice-consul for France in the Channel Islands. Mr. Simon, who has been vice-consul for France in Jersey for twenty-five years, has been superseded. The reason given by the French government for superseding Mr. Simon is as follows, viz.: "The imperative requirements of the service, and the need which was felt of having in the Norman isles an agent who was a Frenchman, and who as such could thus perform those civil and notarial acts for his countrymen which they had for a long time desiderated." M. Turgot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in dismissing Mr. Simon from his post, finds no fault with that gentleman; on the contrary, he praises him highly. The conduct of the French government in this matter has caused the utmost surprise and displeasure in Jersey.

A SCOTTISH MRS. SLOANE.—A Mrs. Cunningham, of the Pleasance, Edinburgh, has been convicted, before Sheriff Gordon, of horrible cruelty to a pauper children, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Public Meetings.

MILITARY DESPOTISM ON THE CONTINENT.

On Monday evening a meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth, convened by the Society of the "Friends of Italy," took place at the British School Room, George-street, "To consider the threatening aspect of foreign powers, and the position and duty of England in the present state of the continent."

Mr. F. DOULTON was unanimously called on to preside.

Mr. D. MASSON moved—"That this meeting views with deep concern the triumph of despotic and lawless power abroad as confirmed by the suppression of French liberty by Louis Napoleon. That these advances of despotism abroad are fraught with danger to the liberties and the interests of Great Britain; that, therefore, on grounds as well of self-defence, as of just regard for other peoples, it is incumbent on this country to have and to maintain a decided course of foreign policy; and that no set of men are fit to conduct the government of this country at the present time who have not, among other things, a bold and liberal apprehension of England's place and duty in Europe." He observed that there prevailed over the continent a system of despotic and even of lawless rule, or misrule. Both were bad things, and the former generally was converted into the latter. Some thought despotic rule, where it was mild and according to law, better than a wrangling parliament; both those persons should remember that unless speech and the press were free, there would be no real national progress in accordance with the ideas of the people. (Cheers.) If a despot, of the best intentions and the largest brain in the world, arrested free speech, he destroyed the nation's progress. This kind of government now prevailed all over the continent. In Russia, every one knew there was nothing like free speech; the people were in that condition from which we escaped centuries ago; they had not yet learnt to demand the right of free speech. Still there were numbers of the intelligent class who laboured under the same disability, and held their lives and property at the mercy of the Czar. Going further south, we found that great nation the Germans, who gave us the printing press—(cheers)—when, if ever, despotic rule ought to have been hung up in a museum—we found them too groaning under despotism. In Austria, a mere sprinkling of Germans were spread through a variety of other great nations; and there was, in fact, nothing Austrian but the Austrian despotism—a mere diplomatic fiction. (Hear, hear.) Destroy that government and there would be nothing left of Austria. (Cheers.) Recently this despotism had trampled out the liberties of a great and free nation, which would have been a worthy brother to England in the European family. (Cheers.) In Italy, whose people were the most intellectual race of Europe, a body of military, aided by Papal domination, held in thraldom the whole nation. (Hear, hear.) It had been said in reference to Italy, that a nation deserved not to be free unless they desired it. What stronger proof of their desire for liberty could have been afforded than was given by the inhabitants of Rome when they barricaded their city, and defended it for a month against the treacherous French—the picked soldiers of Europe? (Cheers.) Looking to the present state of France, and the recent elections, he would ask what was the value of universal suffrage without free speech? It was a mere name, and nothing more. (Cheers.) Louis Napoleon was a thorough despot; and what was more, he was not one of the clever despots who had gained the applause of some; but, judging from his writings, he was one of the most stupid men that ever tried to be clever. (Cheers and laughter.) Not only had he resorted to despotic rule, but to misrule, imprisoning and banishing thousands of patriots, and causing his army to sweep away thousands more here. (Hear, hear.) In process of time the despotism of the continent would swallow up those little states where freedom yet existed; and then England would stand alone. Did any one ask, what had we to do with such a state of things as that? Non-interference was very well as a principle; but it had its limits. There was certain things which ought not to be permitted by other nations to be done in any part of the earth. (Hear, hear.) Suppose the Turkish government should go about to murder all the Christians in that country; would any one say that was not a fit subject for interference? (Cheers.) He maintained that things had been done in Austria and other countries which equally demanded interference. (Oh!) Already the despotism of the continent had come home to this country; witness the insolence of diplomatic intercourse on the part of some powers;—an insolence which would never have been stood by Pitt, even; though he was on the wrong side. (Hear, hear.) It was in the nature of things that the despotic powers of the continent would not stop till they had brought us under the same clutches; above all things they would seek to put down liberty in its home and cradle—free England. Defence of our liberties,—of our commerce, which would be asssiled on every sea in Europe,—of our countrymen travelling abroad—alike demanded that we should do something to meet and check this despotism. But how? The whig foreign policy had not been such as to give any guarantee of their entering sincerely on such a work. (Hear, hear.) And what would our new ministry do? (Laughter.) Lord Derby, in his speech on the 27th ult., was evidently truckling to the despotic powers; he talked of the duty of informing foreign governments of any plots that might be discovered against them. (Hear, hear.) How were these plots to be discovered? By letter opening, or by dogging refugees with the police? Was that an English proceeding. (Hear, hear.) The great means for checking despotism was a large and liberal measure of parliamentary reform. Whatever government would deal rightly with respect to the continent ought to put this country in a state of self-defence, by the organisation of a citizen-force, independently of the standing army.

Mr. J. STANFIELD seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

Mr. SHARN moved "That the Society of the Friends of Italy, already existing, affords an excellent means for testifying these sentiments legally and constitutionally, and especially for expressing sympathy with the oppressed people of Italy, and that the present meeting is prepared to support this society in its operations and aims." He contended that it was the bounden duty of the people of this country to make themselves acquainted with foreign affairs, in order to express such an intelligent opinion as must have weight with the government. By supporting the Society of the Friends of Italy they were, in fact, aiding the progress of liberal principles all over the continent, for the interests of all nations were admittedly bound up together; and the friends of Italian freedom were, of necessity, as much the friends of Hungarian, German and French freedom. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T WEBBER seconded the resolution.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

MARYLEBONE VESTRY.

On Saturday, at the ordinary weekly meeting of the Marylebone Vestry, it was resolved that the ensuing election for guardians be by open voting. After which Mr. M'Evily moved—"That a committee be appointed to watch the progress of the Militia Bill, and to adopt, in conjunction with the other metropolitan parishes, such constitutional means to prevent it passing into a law as they may think most fit, and report to the vestry." After much discussion the resolution was adopted by a large majority. A memorial was then read from the Marylebone Ratepayers' Protection Association, calling on the vestry to take some steps for the abolition of the coal duties and other imposts charged upon the people of the metropolis by the corporation of the city of London. It urged the injustice of the privileges granted to the city of London, which gives them the power of imposing on the inhabitants of the metropolitan district a duty of 1s. 1d. per ton in coals, for the embelishments and widening of the streets of the city, and also the power of levying a toll of 2d. on every tradesman's cart, either on entering or leaving, with a load however small. While the City of London had only a rental of £800,000, the parish of Marylebone had a rental of upwards of a million, and contained 17,000 houses—more by 1,000 than the City of London, and Marylebone had 800 more public lights than the City. There are in Marylebone 17,000 houses, reckoning eight rooms to a house, and consuming eight tons each per year, which gives a tax of £7,366; to which add £3,000 for gas, will make £10,366 total tax on this parish, for which the inhabitants receive no benefit.—Mr. Hodges said he had intended to have moved a resolution on this subject, but as Sir Peter Laurie had left the vestry, he would defer the subject till the next meeting.—Mr. Nicholay gave notice that next Saturday he would move "To take into consideration the present position of the government, as regards the welfare of the country, and to protest, petition, or take such other measures as may be thought necessary in the present crisis, to prevent the possibility of any return to Protection, or the imposition of a tax on the food of the people, fully believing that such attempt would not only prove an utter failure, but be fraught with danger to the peace, stability, and well-being of the country." The vestry then broke up.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—NOTTINGHAM.

A public meeting of the members and friends of the National Public School Association was held in the Exchange-hall, last week, under the presidency of Mr. Felkin, the Mayor. The Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Baptist minister of Nottingham, moved, "That this meeting recognises a great deficiency in the existing supply of the means of popular instruction, and records its conviction that that need will be best met by a general system supported by local rates, and under local management, and that shall provide secular instruction only." Mr. Alderman Heymann seconded, and Dr. Watts supported, the resolution in a lengthened speech, in which he thoroughly elucidated the scheme of the National Association, as promulgated at Manchester. It was then put and carried *nem. con.* The Rev. J. A. Baynes moved, and Mr. Councillor Eyre seconded, "That a petition praying for the adoption of the scheme, signed by the chairman, on behalf of the meeting, be forwarded to Mr. Walter, M.P., with a request that he would present it to the House of Commons."—A working man in the garb of a "navvy," whose name was given as George Woodward, expressed his approval of a compulsory educational scheme, but remarked that something was radically wrong in the present system, or the people would be able to educate their own children. Dr. Watts had described the women in Lancashire as being obliged to leave their children at home to attend to each other, leaving them the day through without either parent or teacher. Lancashire must be in an unsound state (observed Mr. Woodward,) or such a state of things could not exist.—A stranger, who gave his name as Pettifore, contended for the continuance of the voluntary system without either interference or hindrance.—Dr. Watts replied to the objections raised, and the resolution was carried by a considerable majority. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

TEN HOURS FACTORY MOVEMENT.

A meeting of delegates from factory operatives was held at the Cotton Tree Inn, Manchester, on Sunday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the legislature to insert the words "no child" in the act of 1850. Mr. P. Hargreaves presided, and there were twenty-six delegates present, including seven from different branches in Manchester. There were a number of letters read from towns in Scotland and England deprecating any further movement, and especially if Lord Shaftesbury was to have any part in it, because to his lordship was attributed the loss of two hours per week in the present act. Mr. Phillip Grant, who was understood to have had a communication from the Earl of Shaftesbury, said he would advise that the operatives should refrain from going to parliament in the present position of parties, or they would be more likely to come away with an eleven hours than a more complete Ten Hours Bill. The house in a month might no longer exist, and in this case their time might be thrown away. A Manchester delegate said the committee themselves were of opinion that it would be unwise to go to parliament now, but they had about eight friends in the present Cabinet pledged to a Ten Hours Bill, and he thought at all events that they could not do better than go to them and ask them to see that the present act was enforced. He moved, "That, in consequence of notorious violations of the present Factories Act in some of the districts of Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire, it is the opinion of this meeting that no proper means should be neglected by which such nefarious practices can be put an end to, believing that if the government were again appealed to, such an alteration would be made as would render breaches of the factory law extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible." The motion was seconded, and, after a good deal of discussion, was carried.

ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.

A meeting was held on Tuesday ast at the Royal Hotel, Liverpool, to oppose the present ministerial policy, in conjunction with the Manchester Anti-Corn-Law League.—Mr. A. H. Wylie was voted to the chair, and the following resolution was moved by Dr. Blackburn, seconded by Mr. Jeffrey, linendraper, and unanimously carried:—"That believing the present ministry to be pledged to a reactionary policy with regard to Free Trade, not only by their past opposition to every enactment having this object, but also by very recent declarations thereupon, we fully coincide in the propriety of that step by which the Anti-Corn-Law League has been reconstructed."—Mr. James Harvey said he had attended the meeting of the League when Mr. Cobden contended that the question of Protection should be an isolated one. From this he dissented; he considered that the question of Free Trade was bound up with the question of prices, by which that trade was regulated. Mr. Harvey was proceeding with his argument, when the Chairman reminded him that the meeting was one to consider the best course to be adopted for preventing a re-imposition of the Corn Laws, and they could not entertain the topics which Mr. Harvey sought to introduce.—Mr. Broadribb said he for one was quite ready to fight for Free Trade in food; but let them understand what they were contending for. Let all articles of food be included in it; it was not corn alone, but cheese, butter, and hams that were taxed. They had a tax of twenty-six millions and a half on drink, and twenty-five millions and a half on tea, and though the meeting were not disposed to entertain the question of prices, he would take leave to say—(The chairman stopped the speaker on the same ground as he had Mr. Harvey.)—Mr. Thornely, M.P., and other speakers addressed the meeting, when a petition was adopted, a committee appointed, and, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting was adjourned for a week, in order to await the intervening ministerial explanations in parliament as to their intended course of policy.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special meeting of this association was held on Tuesday in the Manchester Town-hall, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature in favour of the retention of our existing commercial policy. The chair was taken by Thos. Bazley, Esq., the president of the chamber. Mr. Henry Ashworth, of Turton, near Bolton, moved the following resolution:—"That, remembering the repeated manifestations of hostility made by the noblemen and gentlemen who now compose the Executive of her Majesty's government to the commercial policy happily adopted by the Legislature of this country, and especially to that most important of all questions—the abolition of duty on the import of corn and food consumed by the mass of our people, this chamber reiterates its unbounded confidence in the true patriotism and justice of that policy, and resolves that a petition be forthwith transmitted to both Houses of Parliament, praying that each may respectively take such measures as may remove all uncertainty, and assure the country that the undeniable progress hitherto made under that policy shall not be arrested by any return in any degree to class legislation."—Mr. Owen seconded the motion, and it was agreed to unanimously.—Mr. W. Romaine Callender moved the following petition to the Legislature:—'That this chamber has witnessed, under feelings of unmixed satisfaction, the speedy and constantly progressive march towards contentment and happiness which the industrial classes of this country have made under that most wise system of free commercial policy which was foreshadowed by Mr. Huskisson in 1824, and received development under the ministries of which the late Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell were respectively the chiefs. That, in the opinion of this chamber, so well are the benefits which have already accrued to this country understood, and so hopeful the progress which each succeeding year manifests, that any retrocession from that policy, and especially the re-imposition of any duty on corn or other food consumed by the great mass of the people, will evoke consequences that every true patriot would deplore. That not only would the fact of such retrocession be most calamitous, but the anticipation of such a possibility is in itself, detrimental to every interest in the state. Uncertainty paralyses the operations of commerce and shipping, endangers industry in every branch, and retards the progress of agriculture both at home and in the colonies; and as, from recent changes in the government of this country, and dreaded uncertainty exists and is increasing, your petitioners, disavowing, as this chamber has always disavowed, all intention of interfering in party politics humbly, but earnestly, pray that your honourable house may instantly take such measures as may assure the country that no retrocession shall take place in the commercial policy now existing, which, founded on the immutable principle of justice, is diffusing happiness by spreading employment on every side, and

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

STAMFORD.—RETURN OF MR. HERRIES.—On Saturday last the re-election of Mr. Herries took place at Stamford. The proceedings were held on hustings erected on the Corn-hill, and in front was a large assemblage of the electors and mechanics of the town, who, according to Stamford custom, gave the "Burghley candidate" a rather rough reception. The uproar continued during the whole of the time occupied in reading the precept and the Bribery Act, and cries of "Hurrah for Free Trade," "The Big Loaf, &c., were abundant.—Dr. Hopkinson proposed, and Mr. Chas. Haycock seconded, the nomination of Mr. Herries.—Mr. Herries, on proceeding to address the electors, met with considerable interruption.—Mr. Herries dilated at some length on the depression of the landed interests, the Papal Aggression, and the repeal of the Navigation Laws, which had caused a diminution in the proportionate weight of British shipping of this country in comparison with the advance in shipping of some trades belonging to other countries. With respect to the militia, he believed that the government would propose such an amended measure as may serve to maintain the safety and tranquillity of the country. Mr. Herries was on the point of concluding, when a person in the crowd asked him what he had got to say about the Reform Bill? He replied that if Lord John Russell's bill had got to a stage to enable him to do so, he should have voted against it. He was for all useful reforms, that could be shown as such, but not for change for the mere sake of change. (A Voice: "The Ballot.") He was against the Ballot. (Another voice: "You would not be here if we had the Ballot.") In conclusion, he said he should be prepared to give the utmost practical support to the landed interest of this country. No other person having presented himself for a hearing, the mayor declared Mr. Herries to be elected; and the proceedings terminated with three groans for Lord Exeter's nominee.

CHATHAM.—Sir Frederick Smith, the late commanding engineer at this garrison, has been soliciting the suffrages of the electors of this borough.

SCARBOROUGH.—The Earl of Mulgrave, eldest son of the Marquis of Normanby, who was defeated at the last election of this borough by Mr. G. F. Young, has announced his intention to stand for the representation at the next vacancy. Mr. Young will retire, and solicit the representation of Cambridgeshire.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Mr. King King and Mr. Hanbury, the new candidates for this county in the Protectionist interest, are busy canvassing the county together. At Ledbury they were followed from door to door by a mob armed with a piece of meat enveloped in crape, and elevated on the top of a pole. Another man had a diminutive loaf on the end of a stick, which he pertinaciously carried before the candidates.

EAST GLOUCESTER.—There are rumours that in consequence of the health of the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Worcester will retire from the representation of this division of the county; and that Mr. Philip W. S. Miles, the present Protectionist member for Bristol, will be brought forward to supply his place.

BRISTOL.—A son of the venerable Colonel Gore Langton has come forward to lead the Free Trade ranks. Mr. Philip Miles, the Protectionist, has resigned. The impression is, looking at the state of the register, that Mr. H. Berkeley and Mr. Langton will be returned unopposed.

LYME REGIS.—An address to the electors of this borough has been issued by John Satchell Satchell, Esq., of Sydling House, Dorsetshire. The hon. gentleman expresses his confidence in Lord Derby, and unhesitatingly subscribes to his views. Admiral C. Phipps Hornby, C.B., the uncle of Lord Derby, has also been announced.

WESTMINSTER.—A requisition is in course of signature calling on Captain W. Peel, R.N., third son of the late baronet, to stand for Westminster, on the principles of his late father.—Sir De Lacy Evans has announced his intention of again presenting himself to the electors.

TYNEMOUTH.—Mr. R. W. Grey, the present member, has issued an address to his constituents, in anticipation of an early dissolution. Hugh Taylor, jun., Esq., of the Coal Exchange, London, has intimated his intention of coming forward for Tynemouth on the Conservative interest.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Mr. Wawn has intimated his resignation of South Shields; and Mr. Ingham has consented to stand on Free Trade principles. The Hon. A. Liddell is the only other candidate named.

BURY, LANCASHIRE.—It is expected that Mr. R. N. Phillips will be a candidate for this borough, in place of Mr. Walker, who retires. Mr. Phillips is a Free Trader and Liberal. Mr. Thomas Grundy, solicitor, has been spoken of. Lord Duncan, the present representative of Bath, has been induced to go down to Bury by an influential deputation, and has put forth an address. He refers to his conduct in the house for fifteen years as proof of his consistency as a Reformer. He has been an unflinching advocate of Free Trade, and says his "best exertions will be used to prevent any reversal of the commercial system which has been so recently established, and under which the working classes, and all the other classes of the community, are enjoying a degree of prosperity unparalleled in the annals of our history." He is for the extension of the suffrage, the ballot, the shortening of Parliaments, a "well-considered system of general education, which recognises and does not interfere with the rights of conscience," and is a Financial Reformer. On Wednesday night Viscount Duncan had a personal meeting with the constituency at the Red Lion, Bury, and experienced a most enthusiastic reception. A section of the Liberal party had previously split off from the main body, and have been getting up a requisition to Mr. Frederick Peel. At the head of this party is Mr. Richard Ashton, who had at one time consented to come forward in the Liberal interest, and would undoubtedly have been elected without opposition. Mr. Ashton has issued an address on behalf of Mr. Peel, but it is understood that Mr. Peel gives no promise to stand until he has seen the requisition. The meeting at the Red Lion was very crowded, and highly influential. Mr. John Grundy, of Outwood Lodge presided, and there was a large muster of very respectable and influential electors. Lord Duncan having narrated the whole course of his parliamentary career, it was moved by Mr. S. Grundy, of Larkhills, and seconded by Mr. Alcock, of Hudcar—"That Lord Duncan was a fit and proper candidate to represent Bury in Parliament"—and carried with only one dissentient, amid enthusiastic cheering.

BOLTON.—Mr. Peter Ainsworth, of Smithills-hall, one of the old members for Bolton, has again addressed the electors as a candidate for the vacancy created by the retirement of Sir Joshua Walmsley.

OXFORD COUNTY.—RETURN OF THE RIGHT HON. J. W. HENLEY.—The Right Hon. J. W. Henley, M.P., having accepted the office of President of the Board of Trade in the Derby Administration, a new election for Oxford county became necessary, which took place on Tuesday morning in the County Hall, Oxford. The County Hall was well filled, but the majority of the persons in the body of the building were apparently townspeople, who, although they deported themselves with great respect towards Mr. Henley, seemed to regard with anything but veneration the Protectionist creed of his country supporters. It would not be strictly true to say that the right hon. gentleman was re-elected without opposition, but another candidate was proposed only to be withdrawn before a show of hands could be taken, the object being to enable the gentleman and his proposer to make a couple of Free Trade speeches. The High Sheriff declared Mr. Henley duly elected, and after delivering a lengthy speech, and a vote of thanks to the Sheriff, Mr. Henley was chaired through the town with the usual ceremonies. The right hon. gentleman left Oxford for London immediately after the ceremony was brought to a close.

NORTH ESSEX.—RE-ELECTION OF MAJOR BERESFORD.—On Tuesday, Major Beresford, the new Secretary-at-War, went through the ceremony of re-election at Braintree, the polling-place for the northern division of Essex. The attendance was very meagre. Charles G. Round, Esq., proposed, and Charles Du Cane, Esq., seconded, the nomination, and no other candidate being proposed, the High Sheriff declared Major Beresford to have been duly elected. (Cheers and hisses.) Major Beresford then came forward amidst loud cheering from the farmers, and a not very flattering reception from the weaving population of the town of Braintree. In speaking of Free Trade, he said, they (the electors) knew his opinions, and those of his distinguished leader, Lord Derby; those opinions were steadfastly adhered to, but in a parliament like the present, hostile to those views, they had no wish to discuss that question. They left it to the country to give their decision upon it, and had no doubt the response would be "Protect your own country, stand by Englishmen, and don't give all the advantage to the foreigner. (Cheers, "No, no," and uproar.) The gallant major concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the high sheriff, which was seconded by Mr. Henry Bullock, and carried, and after a few rounds of cheers, with the set-off of some almost equally hearty groans, the proceedings terminated.

EAST RIDING. — RE ELECTION OF CAPTAIN DUNCOMBE. — On Tuesday, the Hon. Captain A. Duncombe, one of the newly-appointed Lords of the Admiralty, was re-elected for the East Riding. The nomination took place at Beverley, and was attended by only very few of the freeholders. The nomination took place in the Sessions House, which was not half filled, and that by the inhabitants of the town itself. The Hon. gentleman was proposed by Sir Tatton Sykes, and seconded by Mr. Ward, a shipowner of Hull.

DORSET COUNTY.—RE-ELECTION OF MR. BANKES.—On Tuesday the Right Hon. George Bankes, her Majesty's Judge Advocate-General, was re-elected for the county of Dorset without opposition.—Mr. Bankes, who was nominated by Mr. Farquharson, and seconded by Mr. Porcher, two county magistrates, both of whom spoke highly of his services at quarter sessions, having been declared duly re-elected, proceeded to thank them for the honour they had done him. The right hon. gentleman, having touched on a variety of topics without saying anything particularly remarkable, concluded with a hope that the sun would shine on her Majesty and on her government, and that God would bless the Queen for ever.—Three cheers were afterwards given for the Queen, and one or two faint ones for Cobden, with a groan or two for some one whose name we did not hear, and in great good humour the auditory proceeded to accompany the right hon. gentleman in his progress through the town.

LINCOLN.—At Lincoln Mr. Seely, it is stated, will again appear on Liberal principles to the constituency, and with every prospect of success. Colonel Sibthorp, of course, will stand; and a requisition is in course of signature to Sir E. Bulwer Lytton.

CHATHAM.—Sir Frederick Smith, the late commanding engineer of the Chatham Garrison, has appeared among the electors of that borough, soliciting their support at the next election to represent them in Parliament. The gallant officer presents himself in the Conservative interest.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., and the Hon. W. Bagot, the present representatives for Denbighshire, will offer themselves for re-election in the event of a dissolution of Parliament. It had been rumoured that the Honourable W. Bagot would be likely to retire from the representation.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—The re-election of the present members, Messrs. Sandars and Rumbold, is said to be very doubtful. Mr. Edward Ladd Betts, the railway contractor, and partner of Mr. Peto, M.P., is likely to be brought forward on the Liberal interest to contest the representation. Sir Edward Lacon and Mr. W. H. Windham, who formerly represented East Norfolk, are also named as likely candidates.

GLOCESTERSHIRE (WEST.)—The rumours put forth in some papers of the probable intention of the Honourable Grantley Berkeley to put forward his son for West Glocestershire in his stead are without any sound foundation.

MACCLESFIELD.—Mr. John Williams, one of the present representatives of this borough, offers himself for re-election.

ROCHESTER.—The present members for this city, Messrs. Bernal and Hodges, will again solicit the suffrages of the electors of the city at the next election. It is stated that Mr. Bodkin intends again to offer himself as a representative for the borough.

CAMBRIDGE (BOROUGH).—Mr. Mowatt made his *debut* here on Tuesday evening, before a full meeting of the electors generally, at the Town-hall. The chairman (Mr. H. S. Foster) explained that Mr. Mowatt and the committee were not pledged to each other, and it would be for the electors to judge from this statement whether they should support him or not. Mr. Mowatt then addressed the meeting, expressing himself in favour of an extension of the franchise to every *bona fide* householder and ratepayer, and a thorough revision of the electoral basis. He supported Free Trade in its most extended sense, the ballot, triennial parliaments, and direct taxation, the spread of education generally, with a preference for the voluntary system; and opposed the game laws, as the remains of an old feudal system, and the imposition of church or any compulsory rate for religious purposes. At the end of Mr. Mowatt's speech a vote of confidence in Mr. Adair and the hon. candidate was passed, and a motion pledging the meeting to support them at the next election. The meeting then, after the usual formalities, dispersed.

COLCHESTER.—The "Ipswich Express" states that Mr. Wardington, upon retiring fron Maldon, will solicit the suffrages of the Colchester Conservatives, instead of Mr. W. Hawkins, whose name, as the desired colleague of Lord John Manners, has been for some weeks before the public.

LEOMINSTER.—Mr. F. Peel and Mr. Arkwright have now completed their canvass of the electors of this borough, and both express themselves perfectly satisfied with the result.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, it seems, has abandoned the idea of securing the representation of the county of Galway for his son and heir. Lord Dunkellin, says a local paper, has finally decided upon becoming a candidate for the representation of the town where his father has very considerable influence; the electioneering agents are appointed, and the other arrangements, preparatory to the impending contest, are already carried out.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.—The first battle for the Derby Ministry fought on Irish ground has been decided in favour of the Government. After a keen contest for so very minute a constituency as that of the borough of Enniskillen the Solicitor-General was declared the winner by a majority of nine votes, being eight under the number by which he defeated his opponent at the contest in April last. The voting at the close on Monday evening was as follows:—For Mr. Whiteside, 81; Mr. Collum, 72—Majority, 9.

Colonel Dunne, the Clerk of the Ordnance, was re-elected on Monday for the borough of Portarlington, Kildare is now the only place where danger is to be apprehended on the part of the Ministry; and although the day of trial is fast approaching, nothing like a correct estimate can be formed of the issue between the government and the priests' candidate.

DUBLIN.—RETURN OF MR. NAPIER.—The election for the University came off on Tuesday, when the new Attorney-General had a pleasant walk over for his seat. His proposer and seconder were respectively the Rev. Dr. Wall and the Very Rev. Dr. Singer, Dean of Raphoe, two of the extreme party in college politics. The initiatory proceedings having closed, Mr. Napier delivered a long but in most respects a clever and judicious oration. Carefully shunning the shoals of Protection, the hight hon. gentleman touched upon a variety of topics, which could not fail to win the plaudits of his auditory, such, for instance, as centralisation, the land question, agrarian combination, law reform, and scriptural education.

CORK COUNTY.—The coming election for the county of Cork may be regarded as a pitched battle between the Roman Catholic clergy and laity, and the issue is very doubtful. Mr. Vincent Scully stands under the sheltering wings of "the Church," there being upon his managing committee no less than fourteen priests to nine laymen. The staff of Mr. Alexander M'Carthy, on the other hand, is composed of thirty-two lay and but four clerical-electors.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN STAR OFFICE.
Saturday Afternoon.

THE ELECTIONS.

KILDARE.—WITHDRAWAL OF LORD NAAS.—Lord Derby's Chief Secretary for Ireland has been signally defeated. The electors of the Irish agricultural county of Kildare would not send him back as a member of the Protectionist Cabinet, to represent them in Parliament; and being at length thoroughly convinced of their determination, he has wisely saved himself and his friends from the disgrace of being sent away from the hustings in a ridiculous minority, and withdrawn in time from the contest.

CORK COUNTY.—Mr. M'Carthy, one of the liberal candidates for Cork county, has withdrawn from the contest, leaving the field to the only remaining liberal, Mr. Scully, and to Mr. Frewen, the Protectionist, who, under present circumstances, is not likely to go to the poll.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—RETURN OF SIR JOHN TROLLOPE.—Sir John Trollope, the newly-appointed President of the Poor Law Board, was re-elected yesterday at Sleaford. There were not at any time more than 200 persons present. Sir John Thorold, Bart., of Syston, briefly proposed, and Mr. Anthony Wilson, seconded the nomination; and no other person being nominated the under-sheriff declared Sir John Trollope duly elected. Sir John in returning thanks, said he should soon have to make another appearance before the electors, as the present Parliament was doomed, and would no doubt in the course of a very short time be dissolved.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—RE-ELECTION OF MR. DISRAELI.—The election of a member for this county, consequent on the acceptance of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer by Mr. Disraeli, took place at Aylesbury yesterday, and terminated, as was expected, in the re-election of the right hon. gentleman, after a show of opposition on the part of Dr. Lee, of Hartwell-house, who has on former occasions been put in nomination. The election was held in one of the assize courts, which was densely crowded.—Mr. P. D. P. Duncombe proposed, and Mr. G. Carrington seconded, the nomination of Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Gibbs, of Aylesbury, and Mr. Shaw, briefly nominated and seconded Dr. Lee, of Hartwell-house. Mr. Disraeli, who was received with enthusiastic cheering, delivered a lengthy speech, at the commencement of which he promised to give a most definite description of what is the intended policy of the Government. The hon. gentleman was of opinion that the repeal of the Corn Laws, the sugar duty, and the navigation laws, was not carried into effect on principles of political and financial justice. He then proceeded as follows:—The income tax in this country is levied upon an income, in round numbers, of something more than £200,000,000 a year. Now, real property, which contributes exactly half of the revenue upon which the income tax is levied, namely, something more than £100,000,000 a year, one moiety of the great national income upon which the tax is levied—real property, besides contributing to the general taxation of the country, the imperial taxation, pays in Great Britain alone £10,000,000 per annum extra. (Hear.) Why, then, it is quite clear upon the surface, that if £100,000,000 worth of property of the £200,000,000, pays £10,000,000 extra, it pays £5,000,000 more than it ought to pay. But then it is said that real property consists of something else besides land. I admit it. I will put the case with great fairness. I will suppose that if real property is assessed to the income tax, for example, at something more than £100,000,000 land, only supplies, £50,000,000, or a moiety of it. These are the premises of our opponents. I will admit them. Then it follows that land must pay £2,500,000 more than it ought to pay; that is quite clear. It is quite clear, therefore, that by your system of local taxation, upon the question as stated by the Free Traders, land is subject to £2,500,000 per annum more than any other property in the country. (Hear, hear.) Now, that is a very great burden, when you are calling upon the cultivator of the soil to enter into unrestricted competition with the cultivators of the soil of all other countries. (Hear, hear.) The British farmer had been told of late years that he produces too much wheat, and that he should grow something else. But what is the case? When you come to barley, what does the Legislature of this country do? Why, it raises upon barley a revenue amounting to £11,000,000 sterling—(hear, hear,)—a revenue equal to the revenue of powerful Monarchies and ancient empires (hear); that is the amount of the revenue raised by the malt tax and the spirit tax. (Hear hear.) Now, I say that that is monstrous (hear, hear); that that is a system which no doubt could have existed when you gave an artificial price, as you say, to the farmer for his wheat; but when you tell the farmer, "We have subjected you to such a severe competition that you must give up even growing wheat," you are bound to take care that his production of the inferior crop is not laden with severe restrictions and heavy imposts. (Hear, hear.) Is that justice? ("No, no.") Have your cheap bread and your foreign flour, but have them up the exertion and by the gains of your own industry, and not by unjustly taxing your fellow countrymen, the producers of Great Britain Mr. Disraeli flatly denied the rumour that her Majesty's ministers shrank from appealing to the people. He did not think that Lord John Russell, who on quitting office did not consider that he was justified in recommending a dissolution, would turn round upon his successor, and challenge him to do the very act which he had himself described as one injurious to the country? It was the intention of the government to bring in a bill for Chancery Reform, to proceed with the bill for disfranchising St. Albans, the Mutiny bill was not passed. The hon. gentleman concluded as follows:—I shrink from no immediate decision; but allow me to say that, as far as I am concerned, the issue shall not be narrowed to the mere question of commercial legislation. I shall ask the country to decide upon the policy of the late Government in every respect and in every department—upon that foreign policy which we endeavoured to check two years ago, though we were defeated in the attempt, and which the late Foreign Minister of England, only two months ago, virtually announced that we were right in opposing. I shall ask the opinion of the country upon the colonial policy of the late Administration—(hear, hear)—a decision of the House of Commons upon which they escaped—I will not say they evaded—by the local militia. (Laughter.) I shall ask the opinion of the country upon that question of law reform to which I have referred. I shall ask the country if the recommendations of the Commissioners for the reform of the Court of Chancery are to be carried into effect or not. I will make the issue wide and multiform, and whatever may be the Parliament that is collected together, that parliament shall be one which, at least, shall represent the decision of the people of England, not upon a single question, but upon all those great principles which should give colour to the policy and form to the conduct of a strong Administration. I know well the difficulties we have to encounter, but I confess that though our position may be critical I for one do not believe that it is perilous. I may express my hope that whatever may be the fate of the government, when we leave office there will at least be among all temperate and impartial men a sense that, however humble may have been our efforts, we have endeavoured to do our duty to our country, to our sovereign, and to our God. (The right hon. gentleman was loudly cheered at the close of this address.) After a few questions had been put to Mr. Disraeli by Mr. Barry, Dr. Lee briefly addressed the electors.—The show of hands was then taken; it was decidedly in favour of Mr. Disraeli.—Dr. Lee, after consulting with his friends, said he should decline to go to the poll on this occasion.—It was thereupon declared, amid much cheering, that Mr. Disraeli was duly elected.—Mr. Disraeli thanked the electors, and a vote of thanks to the Sheriff closed the proceedings.—As the crowd quitted the hall three cheers were given for Free Trade by a considerable proportion of them. Mr. Disraeli dined in the afternoon with 300 of his friends at the George Hotel.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—After some observations from Lord ESSEX on Free Trade,

Lord LYNDHURST called the attention of the house to the serious interruption which a dissolution of parliament would cause to the progress of private bills, and moved for a return of those bills then pending before the house.

The Lord CHANCELLOR then entered into a statement of the intentions of the government as to the measures of Law Reform now before the house, and concluded a speech which was not very audible in the gallery by some observations as to the reforms which he considered desirable with regard to the making of wills.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed his satisfaction at what had fallen from the Lord Chancellor.

The returns moved for by Lord Lyndhurst were then ordered, and their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. HERRIES, in moving that the order of the day for the Committee of Supply be postponed until Monday, stated that it was his intention at an early day to move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the operation of the East India Charter Act.

Mr. ANSTEY thereupon deferred his motion, which stood for that day, for a commission of inquiry to take evidence in India upon this subject, with the intention of moving it in the form of an amendment of Mr. Herries's motion.

On the order of the day for the second reading of the Parliamentary Representation Bill,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he had introduced this bill as a Minister of the Crown, and in pursuance of the recommendation contained in her Majesty's speech from the Throne; but he did not think he should be able to carry through a bill of this important nature as a private member of Parliament. He did not propose, therefore, to proceed with the bill this session, not precluding himself, however, from moving a general resolution on the subject of an amendment of the representation. He moved the postponement of the second reading for three months.

Mr. HUME expressed his regret that the bill, however imperfect, was not to be proceeded with.

After some observations from Mr. W. Williams, Mr. T. Duncombe, and Mr. G. Berkeley, the motion was agreed to.

The second reading of the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill was postponed till the 24th inst.

Mr. WALPOLE explained the intentions of the present government with reference to the measures before the house of the reform of the Court of Chancery.

Sir J. PAKINGTON intimated that he was prepared to proceed with the Passengers' Act Amendment Bill.

On the second reading of the St. Alban's Disfranchisement Bill,

Mr. J. BELL complained that the measure was unjust towards those who, having given evidedce to the Commissioners, were to be disfranchised in consequence of their disclosures, in violation of the pledge of indemnity. He then offered to the house elucidations of the general system of corruption, and his advice as to the best remedies—the result, he said, of experience which he had acquired at his own cost. He moved that the debate be adjourned; but the motion was not seconded.

Mr. HUME hoped that the history which the house had heard would induce the present government to attack the root of the evil, and deal with other cases as well as that of St. Albans.

The bill was read a second time, after a remark by Sir De Lacy Evans upon the case of Harwich.

The house then went into committee upon the Personal Estates of Intestates Bill.

The house adjourned at a quarter past seven o'clock until Monday.

FRIGHTFUL SUICIDE IN ISLINGTON.—On Thursday morning a carpenter and undertaker named Samuel Wilkinson, residing at No. 9, Bird's-buildings, was found by his wife in a dark cellar, where he was repairing the drains, with a frightful gash in his throat and moaning as in the agony of death. She instantly gave the alarm, and Mr. Borer, a neighbouring cheesemonger, went into the cellar and found deceased with his windpipe completely cut through, and in fact his head well nigh severed from his body. A bloody raizor lay close by. Mr. Gill and two other surgeons speedily appeared, but the vital spark had fled. His wife also, in consequence of "domestic jars," attempted suicide some time back, but was luckily cut down before life was extinct.

SARAH BARBER.—This unfortunate woman has terminated her earthly career. Upon her reprieve, it will be recollected that she was ordered to be transported for life, preparatory to carrying which mitigated sentence into execution, she was removed to the Millbank Penitentiary. The matron and governor are reported to have been so disgusted with her habits and manners as to be induced to seek her early removal to the Antipodes; consequently by the very first vessel laden with female transports, she was despatched to one of the Austrian penal settlements. Previous to this her hair was cut close—of which she was very proud—and this had such an effect upon her mind as to cause her appetite to fail. She continued to decline in health until at length she died, the immediate cause of her death being a sort of rapid consumption. The very next day her body was wrapped in a shroud, and thrown overboard, seeking its last resting place in the bosom of the ocean, about half way between England and Sydney.

FOREIGN POLICE IN LONDON.—The Prussian government has appointed a Lieutenant of Police (Greif) to be stationed in London for the purpose of watching over the movements of the German refugees there, and reporting to head-quarters thereon.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LADY OF TITLE.—On Friday about noon an accident occurred to the lady of Sir Edward Graham, of Esk, which unfortunately terminated fatally. Her ladyship was in the act of calling upon a friend, residing at No. 23, Metropolitan-buildings, Old St. Pancras-road, and having ascertained that her friend was absent from home, she was retracing her steps down the stone staircase, when she missed her footing, and fell violently into the passage, her head at the same time coming in contact with the door of an apartment situated at the foot of the stairs. Mr. C. Candland having failed in procuring medical assistance, removed her to the Free Hospital, Gray's Inn-road, where the house surgeon made an examination, and perceived that life was extinct, her ladyship having dislocated her neck. Her ladyship was thirty years of age, and at the occurrence of the accident was accompanied by her son, aged seven years.

THE INVASION PANIC AND THE ENROLMENT OF THE MILITIA.—Last evening a meeting, convened by the Peace Society, to consider the above subject, was held at the Horns Tavern, Kensington, Samuel Sterne, Esq., presiding. Resolutions to the effect that the enrolment of the militia was totally unnecessary, was proposed and carried unanimously, and a petition to parliament having been resolved upon, the meeting separated.

LEICESTER-SQUARE IMPROVEMENT BILL.—A numerously attended meeting of the inhabitants of Leicester-square took place on Thursday evening at the Sabloniere Hotel, for the purpose of adopting measures to oppose Mr. Wyld's bill for building permanently on the interior of the square. W. R. Rhodes, Esq., was called to the chair.—Mr. Hind explained the objects of the meeting, animadverting in strong terms upon the misrepresentations made to the inhabitants, for the purpose of obtaining their sanction to the erection of a building now standing upon that piece of ground.—Mr. Ridgway dwelt upon the fact that only three inhabitants supported Mr. Wyld's proposed improvement.—Resolutions were put and carried unanimously—1st. "Condemning Mr. Wyld's misrepresentations, and pledging the inhabitants to oppose the bill in every stage." 2ndly. "That the meeting regarded the bill as an act to confiscate the rights of private property." 3rdly. "That he proposed simply, in the first instance, an erection of iron and glass like the Crystal Palace, without any stone, slate, and bricks, in the construction, and that only for three years, to which his present bill was a gross contradiction." Thanks were then voted to the chairman.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE ON THE RAILWAY. — On Wednesday night as the down mail train was passing between London and Stratford, the Post-office guard, named George Greathead, accidentally tumbled out of the carriage, and was left on the line. The accident was not discovered till the arrival of the train at Stratford, on inquiry being made for the guard. The train was detained thirty minutes, when the guard arrived; fortunately he had received but few and slight injuries, and was enabled to proceed on his journey.

DRAINAGE AND EMBANKMENT OF LANDS.—The Earl of Carlisle has laid on the table of the House of Lords a bill of 133 clauses for the drainage and embankment of land in England and Wales.

Police.

MANSION-HOUSE.—YOUNG THIEVES.—Four boys named Scott, Parsons, Knight, and Grady, were brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having robbed Esthe Hooper, an old woman who keeps a grinder's shop in Artillery-lane, of £3 10s. in silver and a half-sovereign. The poor woman kept her money locked up in a drawer in her bedroom, which she also kept locked, and three of the boys successively engaged her attention by purchasing nails, while the fourth climbed from the yard to the window of her room, entered, broke open the drawer with a housebreaking implement, and stole the money.—The prisoners were committed for trial.

ASSAULT.—Peter Portman, a Hungarian officer, was brought before Sir R. W. Carden, charged with having grossly assaulted Miss Helen Williams. As Miss Williams and her mother were walking along in Aldgate, between nine and ten o'clock on Wednesday night, the defendant took the liberty of putting his hands upon her person, and immediately received from her a slap in the face. The gross assault committed by the defendant was witnessed by others, and the defendant was given into custody. The defendant said the lady had made a mistake in supposing him to be capable of such an action, and that she had knocked off his hat, so that he had found it necessary to call the police. A Hungarian appeared for the defence and said that he had not seen the defendant put his hand upon the lady, but could not say that the assault had not been committed. He stated, in answer to a question from Sir Robert Carden, that his friend had, perhaps, taken drink enough to intoxicate him.—Sir R. W. Carden, after having very strictly investigated the charge, said he felt it to be his duty to state that the assault, of which such undoubted evidence had been given, was one which called for unusual punishment, and he could not mark his reprobation of such conduct adequately without inflicting the penalty, not of a pecuniary fine, but of imprisonment in Bridewell for seven days. The defendant was then committed.

BOW-STREET.—POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—Ellen Bartlett, a middle-aged woman, was charged with stealing a post-office letter, containing money.—The prisoner resided with her brother-in-law, who keeps a post-office receiving-house in Berwick-street, Soho. Lately there had been a great number of complaints from the district respecting the loss of cash-letters, and Mr. Sculthorpe, a president in the London department of the general office, was authorised to test the honesty of the receiving-house keepers in consequence. With this view a marked half-sovereign, a sixpence, and some postage stamps (also marked), were enclosed in an envelope, with a letter addressed to a nurse in the Wanstead Orphan Asylum, and on Saturday afternoon the letter was posted at the Berwick-street receiving-house. In two hours afterwards it should have reached the chief office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, but it was not included in the collection despatched from Berwick-street. Mr. Sculthorpe then proceeded to the receiving-house with Peake, the constable, and made inquiries respecting the missing letter. The prisoner appeared to know nothing about it, and the receiver, Mr. Burman, very readily consented that all parties should be searched. Eventually Mr. Sculthorpe discovered the marked half-sovereign in a cash box, and on asking who had put it there, the prisoner burst into tears and exclaimed, "I did." She afterwards stated that she had kept it in her possession for a long time, having received it in change for a sovereign which was paid to her as wages by her brother-in-law in January last.—Evidence of these facts having been given, the prisoner persisted in the statement that she had received the half-sovereign from a tradesman in Tottenham-court-road, in change for a sovereign.—Mr. Hall committed her for trial.

ACCIDENT THROUGH FURIOUS DRIVING.—Richard Mendy, a driver of one of the Pimlico omnibuses, was brought before Mr. Henry, charged with furiously driving through the Strand, and endangering the lives of the passengers thereby.—Mr. John F. Williams, patent felt manufacturer, of 19, Bunhill-row, St. Luke's, stated that shortly before seven o'clock in the evening he got into an omnibus at the Mansion-house, to proceed westward, and in a few minutes perceived that the driver commenced racing and edging with a Westminster omnibus going in the same direction, and in that manner they proceeded through the streets until they arrived opposite Bedford-street, in the Strand, when he suddenly found himself lying on his back in the middle of the carriage way. On partially recovering from the shock he discovered that the vehicle had come in contact with a coal cart that stood within a few inches of the kerb, on the proper side of the road, and that the entire of the omnibus had been rent asunder, the fore part being severed and dashed to pieces, while the hinder part was left about twenty yards distant, resting, in atoms, on the wheels. There happened to be only another passenger sitting opposite, who escaped miraculously without any material injury; but had there been females inside, the consequences might have been most serious, owing solely to the prisoner's wanton and furious driving. Other evidence proved the prisoner to be so drunk as to be scarcely able to walk upright. He was committed for two months to hard labour, and, in addition, to have his licence revoked, as he could not be considered fit to act in the same capacity in future.

MARYLEBONE.—THE MARYLEBONE MURDER.—William Styles was placed at the bar on Monday for re-examination charged with the murder of his wife, but owing to the absence of Dr. Hassell who had some portion of his clothes in order that he might ascertain whether the marks upon them were human blood or not, the case was again adjourned.

THAMES.—ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—Thomas Tritton, 25, George Freeman, 50, a crimp and brothel keeper, of 101, New Gravel-lane, Shadwell, William Phillips, Jane Burney, *alias* Long Jenny, Susannah Calvert, and Catherine Donolly, were brought before Mr. Yardley, charged with ill-treating a Lascar named Hassan, belonging to the ship Lady Macdonald, an East Indiaman, and robbing him of three sovereigns and a half-crown.—The Lascar who was robbed and ill-used, and his shipmate Mordin, were sworn on the Koran, and gave their evidence through an interpreter. They were in the long room of the Barley Mow public-house, in New Gravel-lane on Monday night, and, being "homeward bounders," particular attention was paid them by the girls of the town assembled there, especially by the female prisoners, who, after several dances with the "dark" men, asked them to treat them with beer, to which they acceded. The Lascars were afterwards asked for gin, with which they also treated the women, and at an early hour on Tuesday morning accompanied them to a house of infamous character in New Gravel-lane kept by Freeman. The women here demanded 6s. of the Lascars, which was handed to Burney. Another of the women said she was the mistress of the house and ought to have the money, and a sham quarrel was got up among them, and they left the room, but not before intimating to the Lascars that they should return. A few minutes afterwards the male prisoners, who are paramours of the women, entered the room in which the Lascars were, and Freeman asked them what they wanted in his house. The foreigners made signs that they had been invited thither by the women, and were going to remain the night with two of them; on which Freeman, who is a tall and powerful ruffian, attacked them, and struck Hassan such a tremendous blow on the mouth with his fist that he dislodged three of his teeth and cut his lips severely. A scuffle ensued, and both the Lascars were severely maltreated by Freeman, Tritton, and Phillips. They forced Hassan on to the floor, and while Freeman and Tritton held him down and nearly strangled him Phillips rifled his pockets, and took from them three sovereigns and a half-crown. The Lascars were then kicked out of the house. They made known the outrage that had been committed upon them to Wood, a police constable, who soon apprehended the prisoners. They were stated to be the worst of their class, and in the practice of inveigling sailors into their infamous haunt in New Gravel-lane, and robbing them by fraud or violence.—Mr. Yardley remanded all the prisoners for a week.

CLERKENWELL.—ILLICIT SPIRITS.—Two men, Dodd and Darell, were charged with having in their possession six gallons of spirits of wine, which had been illicitly manufactured. On Monday night Messrs. Buller and Pargeter, active officers of the Inland Revenue, met the prisoners in Wilderness row, St. John-street. The first-named, who is a very tall man, was carrying on his head a basket, which had the appearance of containing linen only. The officers happened to know them, and followed them to Brooks-market, where Dodd handed down his load to his companion, whereupon they were at once seized, after a most desperate resistance, during which the accused parties endeavoured to destroy the spirits. The witnesses ascertained the contents of the basket to be bladders of spirits of wine, on which a duty is chargeable to government at the rate of 11s. 9d. per gallon. The prisoners, with the spirits, were then removed to the station-house. The officers had noticed a girl following the defendants, and afterwards dogged her to No. 5, Wallbrook-place, East-road, City-road, where they found a still at work in the last process of distillation, containing upwards of 100 gallons, which place they took possession of with a large stock of spirits, and apparatus by which the illegal trading had been carried on.—Mr. Corrie wished to be informed if the prisoners were known to the Excise? The officers said, they were old offenders, and the worthy magistrate sent them to the House of Correction for two months in default of paying £20 each.

"MAY A MAN MARRY HIS AUNT?"—A young man applied to Mr. Corrie, and coolly said—Please your Worship, I wish to know whether it is lawful for a man to marry his aunt? (A laugh.)—Mr. Corrie (smiling): It is a most extraordinary question. Have you married your aunt? Applicant: Yes; my mother's sister. (Laughter.)—Mr. Corrie: How old are you? Applicant: Nineteen.—Mr. Corrie: And what age is your wife? Applicant: Twenty.—Mr. Corrie said that such a marriage was certainly illegal according to the Scriptures, and he referred to Leviticus and the Common Prayer Book.—The wife, a good looking young woman, here said: He is a fool; I am willing to do everything to make him comfortable.—Applicant: I can't live with her, she has got such a bad temper.—Wife: If the marriage is illegal, and he leaves me, is he not bound to support me?—Mr. Corrie: Oh, no. Wife: Then can he marry again?—Mr. Corrie: Yes. Wife: And can I do so?—Mr. Corrie: Yes. Wife: Oh! then that's all right. (Laughter.)—Applicant: I'll take good care I'll not get married again, I have had enough of it for the last six months.—The applicant then left the court, followed by his aunt-wife, who continued abusing her nephew until they got out of sight.

ROBBING LODGINGS.—Mary Ann Hastings, *alias* Daintree, and who has numerous other *aliases*, was finally examined, charged before Mr. Corrie with innumerable robberies under the following circumstances:—The prisoner, who is a respectable-looking elderly woman, evidently well educated and of good address, has been for a length of time in the habit of calling upon tavern and house-keepers in the metropolis and various parts of the country, representing that she was a widow from the country requiring temporary lodgings, &c., and referring to highly respectable parties. On obtaining possession of the apartments, in the course of the night she would plunder the place and make her escape. Information was given to the police, when William Diamond traced the prisoner to have pledged plate, jewellery, wearing apparel, and other property at numerous pawnbrokers. He took her into custody, when she was identified by several persons who had been plundered and by pawnbrokers