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# The Northern Star,
## AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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"United you stand,
Divided you fall."

### TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My Friends,—In little more than three weeks after you shall read this letter, Parliament will have met. And, however I may worry you with repetition, I again remind you of the controversy which will take place between all parties in the ensuing session. Not only between the Protectionists and the Government, and the Catholics and Government, but the present state of France ; which will have a greater effect than Protectionism or Catholicism. At present the French Ministry is broken up, and the several parties in that country are contending for power—that is, to establish their own power, but are wholly indifferent with regard to the people.

The Special Constable President has resolved upon dismissing Changarnier, the Commander-in-Chief of the army, while a portion of the press tells you, that at least 100,000 soldiers are determined that he shall continue as Commander-in Chief. Now, none of those parties have the slightest consideration for the people, while many declare their resolution of electing the Special Constable as Emperor.

Now, my friends, my only wish and desire is, to prepare you for the coming struggle. If you are united, you can turn any change that this convulsion may create, to the benefit of your own order ; whereas, if you are disunited your oppressors will turn it to their own benefit. And, for this reason, I do hope and trust that the object of the Manchester Conference and of the London Conference, will be to dispel all antagonism, and once more create union among your order.

I attended a meeting on Wednesday night last at the Hall in Webber-street—a capital meeting—and from my reception, and from the manner in which my speech was received and applauded, I have come to the conclusion, that the working men of London, as well as myself, see the necessity of establishing an union among your order.

I understand that I have been elected as a delegate to the Manchester Conference, and I shall have great pleasure in attending and faithfully discharging my duty. I have received invitations from the men of Bradford and Rochdale, and I shall visit both of those towns when the Manchester Conference concludes its business ; and I think that will be the best time—just before Parliament meets. And I promise you, working men, as I represent you, as well as the men of Nottingham, that I will not fail in performing my duty to you, in the ensuing Session of Parliament.

Again, again, and again, I implore you to place no confidence in trafficking politicians, or professing leaders, but rely wholly and entirely upon the strength that your own union will give you, and the weakness it will give your oppressors. I work for no class but yours—I think of no class but yours—and I have devoted my time and my fortune to the elevation of your order; but the old maxim may be true, that "PROFFERED SERVICE STINKS ;" but however I may stink in your nostrils, I am determined to die perfumed with the sweet scent of philanthropy ; and, perhaps, when I am dead and gone, you will say of me as you have of Henry Hunt, "WE TREATED HIM UNJUSTLY."

But in conclusion let me tell you, however you may revile me, or transfer your confidence to profit-mongers and trafficking politicians, I am resolved, "come weal come woe," to adhere to those principles which will rescue you from the grasp of your oppressors, and enable you to live and support your families as you ought to do—in comfort and affluence. If I had my will, no mother should drag her baby from her breast to obey the summons of the dread Curfew, but all should remain at home, attending to their families, performing their domestic work ; and then all would be happy, and we should not have a drunkard or a criminal in the land.

I must remind you—or rather inform you—of something that occurred at the meeting that I attended on Wednesday night. I stated that the population per square mile of Jersey and Guernsey was four times as great as that of England, five times larger than the population of Ireland, and twelve times larger than that of Scotland ; and that they paid from five to seven pounds an acre for Land. As I was coming out of the hall, a fine, tall, able young fellow met me, and told me that he was glad I mentioned it, as he had been in Jersey nine years, and that he never saw a beggar or a pauper.

Now, working men, will not this fact convince you, that your oppressors manufacture your sweat, your blood, your marrow, and your bones into gold, and that THEIR MINT IS YOUR DISUNION?

Your Faithful and Uncompromising
Friend and Advocate,
Feargus O'Connor.

### MR. O'CONNOR AND THE MEN OF THE POTTERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

My Dear Sir,—You asked me to provide you with a list of the articles manufactured for the Honesty Fund by the men of the Staffordshire Potteries. I have now much pleasure in doing so.

The first lot consists of

A Tea and Coffee Set, 45 pieces, Porcelain China, Victoria Shape, decorated with Royal Blue and Burnished Gold ; one of the Newest Shape and Design out. Value £5.

Second,—Of one Set (3), Porcelain China Vases, Trentham Shape, with raised Dresden Flowers, and Landscapes in centre ; elaborately gilt with Burnished Gold. Value £3 10s.

Third,—One Set (3), Stone China Vases, Matt Blue Ground and Landscapes, richly gilt with Burnished Gold. Value £2.

These articles are all of first-rate quality, put down at prices under rather than above the value. It is expected that the working men and women who sympathise with the donors, and feel interested in the case of Mr. O'Connor, will signify the same by corresponding with Mr. Hopkinson, Old Hall-terrace, Hanley, Staffordshire.

I understand that these things will be disposed of by subscription tickets, sixpence each ; it will, therefore, be an easy matter for the democrats of Aberdeen, Glasgow, Leeds, Manchester, Derby, London, or elsewhere, to send six postage stamps to Mr. Hopkinson, which will entitle all parties so doing to an interest in the sale. Or, parties of ten, twelve, or any greater number, may unite together in the various towns or districts for such purpose.

You ask me what I think of the treatment Mr. O'Connor has experienced at the hands of English Judges and jurors. I have always understood it to be the duty of a judge to warn juries against the influence of prejudice ; and I have also understood that a jury should decide all cases brought before them on their merits. O'Connor *versus* Bradshaw, was not the case, tried in the Court of Westminster. It was Mr. O'Connor's character, as a politician ; and with Mr. Roebuck as opposing counsel, and a middle-class jury in the jury box, the decision, though disgraceful, and the judgment, though unjust, were quite as favourable as Mr. O'Connor could, under such circumstances, expect.

I regret much that any man should suffer as Mr. O'Connor now does, from difficulties brought on, not by personal extravagance, but by unjust prejudice, and a persecuting spirit on the part of those whose duty it was to have protected the innocent when slandered, and, above all, to have guarded against the power of prejudice. Were Mr. O'Connor a Tory, and not a Chartist, my sympathy would be the same.

The Staffordshire men are working hard in his behalf, and I wish them success.

I am, your obedient servant,
Samuel M. Kydd.

### POLISH AND HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the South London Chartist Hall, to hear a lecture from F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., on behalf of the above gallant men.

About eight o'clock Mr. O'Connor arrived, and was received with loud cheers from the numerous body assembled.

Mr. Luke King having been called to the chair, briefly opened the business of the meeting, and introduced Mr. O'Connor.

Mr O'Connor (who, on rising, was again greeted with great applause) comenced by stating, that although it was a damp night, it warmed his blood to see such a glorious gathering for so noble and patriotic a purpose. They had been told that the Austrian government had demanded satisfaction for the injustice inflicted upon Haynau. He (Mr. O'Connor) thought that they had not inflicted full justice upon Haynau, or they would have scarce left him with life ; and, if he was compelled to sell everything he possessed, even to the *Northern Star*, he would see that those brave men of Barclay's should not be injured by any government prosecution. The press of this country had reviled the man Sloane, for his horrible treatment of the poor girl who had lived with him as a servant, but not one of that press denounced the conduct of Haynau for his tenfold horrible atrocities, until the people spoke out in an unmistakeable manner, and scarce one paper but what denounced the conduct of Barclay's men. (Cheers.) He only wished that the men had put Haynau into a vat, and brewed him. No conduct could be too harsh for such a ruffian. He (Mr. O'Connor) had never committed a cruel action in his life ; but if he had been there, he should not have been able to control his feelings. If it had not been for the treachery of Georgey, Hungary would now have been free ; and if Hungary had been so, Poland, and the rest of Europe, would also have been free. He was glad to be able to announce that the results of these past struggles would not be entirely lost ; a struggle would soon take place in France which would compel the special-constable President to relinquish his office. When the Exhibition took place here, they would have an immense number of these men in London. It was estimated that as many as four millions of strangers would be present ; he trusted it might be so ; these brave men would inspire them with some of the spirit which animated themselves. In France a soldier only enlisted for seven years, but he was a citizen soldier, and a brave man for the rest of his life. In this country they did not need to marshal physical force ; if needed, it would come like an electric shock to them all ; but he who marshalled it was either a fool or a knave. He wanted to marshal their minds, and not their arms. If they struggled as hard for one month as he had struggled for years, they would have the Charter at once. He wished to keep them firm to the question of the Charter, for if they had too many irons in the fire some of them would be sure to cool. He also called upon them not to mix themselves up in the Papal Question. He warned them, that in the next Session of Parliament there would be such an agitation as never had been seen in this country. Formerly, Lord John always received the support of the Catholic Irish M.P.'s., but now they would be bitterly opposed to him. They must not suppose that because the house consisted of 658 members, that it required half that number to defeat a Ministry ; sixty determined members, who would sit and rise with the house, would be able to defeat any government; there were forty Roman Catholic members, and the spirit that would animate them might be seen from the fact, that John O'Connell, who was never once in the house during the last Session of Parliament, was now in Limerick, moving heaven and earth against the government. Lord John would thus find that, though the Protestants of England might put down the Catholics of England, they could not put down the Catholics of Ireland. He wanted not to see them divided upon either religious nor any other questions, but to see them contented and happy ; to see their prisons and workhouses converted into colleges and schools, and tithes and poor rates unknown. That this was not the case they had only themselves to blame ; it was not the fault of the government, but the fault of their own disunion. In the days of their ancestors they had all the points of the Charter, with the exception of the Ballot ; but when the Charles's and the James's came to the throne, and found they could not carry their despotic and illegal measures—they enfranchised a quantity of petty places, with but twelve or thirteen votes in each, and thus swamped the representation. He did not come there to cajole or flatter them. He had spent £130,000 in their cause. He had abandoned his pleasures, his horses and hounds, to devote himself entirely to them ; and he could lay his hand on his heart, and say that he had never given a vote against his conscience, or performed an act which he believed would be injurious to their interests. His father had been buried seven years in a cell under ground until his forehead was rotten, because he would not abandon the cause of the people. His uncle was in the fifty-fourth year of his banishment for his devotion to his country, and, like them, he would always remain true to the people. As to the Austrian government demanding that the English government should prosecute the lashers of Haynau, it was ridiculous to suppose it. If an assault was committed upon a man in the street, he must go before a magistrate, swear to the facts, and confront the accused with cries of "let him come." The *Chronicle* advocated the government prosecuting those men in the absence of Haynau. Did not this show that there was one law for the poor and another for the rich, in the estimation of the *Chronicle*? Did not this show them that other parties profited by their divisions? But he defied the government to prosecute those men ; and if they did, they should be so defended as men never were before. (Loud cheers.) He would do it himself, if the people would not, though he spent his last farthing in so doing. (Cheers.) He wished to prepare the men of London for the coming struggle. In London they were isolated and unknown to each other, and, consequently, disunited ; it was not so in Manchester—the Northern Hive. That they could be united in London the 10th of April, 1848, on Kennington-common, sufficiently showed, but they were never ripe for action, never prepared so well as the men in the north. By action he meant mental action; but he was determined to travel the country, and to use his best exertions to cause them once more to present an united front to their opponents. Mr. O'Connor then gave a humourous description of the relative position of different classes in British society, and showed that anywhere relief in taxation would be injurious to them ; that if ten millions of taxes were taken off, twenty millions would be robbed from labour. When an income tax of £200 was laid on a manufacturer he reduced his labourers £400 ; and so with all those who lived by the labour of the working men. To him it was a horrible sight to see young men, of twenty-seven years of age, so emaciated and worn down by over-labour and deficiency of food, that they would bear no comparison with the ruddy cheeks and healthy appearance of their employers at fifty years of age. It was a well-ascertained fact, that the average life of an operative, in the manufacturing towns, was only twenty-seven years, whilst that of an agriculturalist was fifty-three years. Was it to be endured, that those who produced nothing should live in idleness to an advanced age, whilst those who produced all should die of exhaustion, ere they could enjoy any result from their labour? He wanted to see them earn enough by that age to live in comfort for the rest of their days, and thus rid him of the pain of seeing their pallid and careworn faces. Formerly Ireland was England's chief difficulty, but France would now also be one of her chief difficulties. When he was in Paris, about the time Cardinal Wiseman came to England, he heard numbers of respectable Frenchmen, including priests and deputies, congratulating themselves that the Pope would convert England ; and they might depend upon it that the old feeling of hate against England was not yet evaporated. He had often told them that when the last shot had been fired against tyranny then immediately did that tyranny recommence. Was this not well evidenced by the present state of things in France ? Though, nominally, a Republic, no person could write an article in a newspaper unless he signed his name to it. The nincompoop of a President—(cries of "We wish we had him here, we would serve him like Haynau")—no, he does not deserve that ; Haynau was a brute ruffian, and he is only a fool. The nincompoop of a President was endeavouring to have his salary raised to £120,000 a year, whilst the salary of the American President was only £5,000 a year ; yet on every wall and space in Paris you saw the words "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Was not that a complete mockery. Not only was discontent rife in France, but in America also. There the people were beginning to see that they must have the land free to all before they enjoyed prosperity. Was it not a sin that people should be starving in this country for want of employment, whilst we had plenty of idle land, on which to grow the food we were compelled to import from abroad ? (Hear, hear.) He did not want to locate them all on the land, but he wanted to locate those who were now unwilling idlers, and thus make them good customers for the boots, the hats, and the clothes which the manufacturers produced. Was it not disgraceful to see the bright harness of the brewers' and distillers' dray horses, in which the poor wretches, by whose drunkenness they were kept in such glittering splendour, could see their pale faces reflected ; and to think that government encouraged and profited by their drunkenness ? In Ireland, when a man was reduced to his last shilling, he always went to the whisky shop to spend it, on what he called "kill grief ;" and he knew that many thousands of men in England also were driven, by desperation, to drunkenness and crime. When speaking once in the house he had told them, that if a man was starving he thought it would be no crime for him to satisfy his hunger from the crowded butchers' and bakers' shops, by which he was surrounded. For saying this he was immediately hooted and attempted to be bellowed down, but he again reiterated it—that he would be a vagabond if he allowed himself to die of starvation, while surrounded by plenty. Mr. O'Connor touched on a variety of other subjects connected with the Charter and the Refugees, and concluded an address which was loudly applauded, by stating, that no amount of government patronage which had been tendered him, had ever caused him to desert the people even in thought; and that while he remained true to them, and to the Charter, he trusted he should ever have their support. (Cries of "Hear, hear ;" and loud cheers.)

Mr. O'Connor then called for a collection for the Poles, which realised £1 3s., besides some collected on the stairs, in addition to a charge of one penny each for admission, to a crowded audience.

During the collection, and after the proceedings, the Refugees and Mr. Brown sang a variety of national songs, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Mr. Lunn moved, and Mr. Antill seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor, amidst tremendous acclamation, followed by three times three.

Mr. O'Connor acknowledged the compliment in a feeling manner, and then retired amid prolonged applause.

Mr. Brown, in a very able speech, appealed to his audience to continue their support of these men. Meetings would be held on the following Sunday evening at Turnmill-street ; and a public meeting would be held in Carlisle-street, Portman-market, on that day fortnight, in aid of their funds. Mr. Brown then stated, that he was particularly requested by the Refugees to return their thanks to Mr. O'Connor, for his generous conduct, as no other public man had done his duty in a similar manner. (Cheers.) He also, on their behalf, thanked their friends in the country for their kind support.

A vote of thanks was given to the chairman ; three cheers for Kossuth, Bem, Dembinski, and all who had suffered for the cause of Liberty ; and three groans for Haynau : and thus ended one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings that has been held in London for some time past.

### MR. ERNEST JONES IN MANCHESTER.

On Friday in last week, the Manchester Council, through their secretary, received a letter from Mr. E. Jones, informing them of his intention to be in Manchester at nine o'clock on Sunday evening, for the purposes, as stated in the letter, of defending himself against the attacks of the Manchester Council, as published in their reply in the *Northern Star* of the 28th of December, against the long tirades of slander and abuse previously published, from the pen of that gentleman. On the receipt of this letter, the Council were called together, and they came to the following resolution :—"That this Council having heard read a letter from Mr. E. Jones, in which that gentleman informs the Council that he intends to be in Manchester at nine o'clock on Sunday evening, for the purpose of answering the reply of the Manchester Council to the letters previously published from that gentleman in the *Northern Star*. In reply, the Council have only to say, that they are prepared to defend every word and act in reference to the controversy betwixt themselves and Mr. E. Jones, and will afford every convenience in their power to any party who may think proper to impeach their motives, or oppose their views ; and, that a fair opportunity may be given to all parties, a meeting be called for that purpose on Sunday, the 12th of January." Intimation of this was sent to Mr. E. Jones, at the same time calling his attention to the lateness of the hour at which he said he should arrive in Manchester. The Council also passed a resolution "That Mr. E. Jones's name should be announced in the weekly bills announcing the Sunday evening's lecture, as being 'expected to be present.'" Mr. Jones, in the meantime, had written to other parties, informing them of his intended visit.

On Sunday evening a lecture was delivered by Mr. D. Donovan.

Many persons from Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Royton, Staleybridge, Hebdenbridge, and Padiham, mostly young men, some with large sticks, were seen disputing with the Manchester men, and declaring that their intention in coming to Manchester was to support Ernest Jones by any means in their power. The Manchester men protested against the factious opposition of some of the men of the surrounding districts in attempting to swamp them by votes on the visit of Ernest Jones. A greater unity of action and mind was never displayed by the men of Manchester in support of their Council than on the present occasion.

Mr. J. Sutton took the chair at half-past six o'clock, and said he was informed that a great number of persons had come prepared to disturb the peace of the meeting, but he cautioned them that should any one attempt to do so they would immediately be handed over to the officers. The directors were determined to protect their hall, and the Chartists of Manchester were also determined that the peace of their meeting should not be disturbed. A great deal of abuse had been allowed on that platform, such as would not be tolerated any where else, and the Council were determined to put a stop to it: discussion was always courted, but personal abuse would not be tolerated.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. D. Donovan, who gave a very interesting lecture on the Political and Social Condition of the People of Norway.

During the delivery of the lecture, and about eight o'clock, Mr. Ernest Jones entered the Hall, and was well received by his friends.

When Mr. D. Donovan had concluded his lecture, The Chairman introduced Mr. Ernest Jones, who was loudly applauded.

Mr. Jones said he had come there purposely to face his accusers, and asked them how they dared to accuse him? Mr. Jones referred to the letter of the Manchester Council, as published in the *Star* of December 28th. He would not say much until he had heard what his accusers had to say against him. Mr. Jones then alluded to the chairman (Mr. Sutton) and said it was somewhat strange that one of his accusers was to sit as his judge.

Mr. Sutton rose amidst interruption, and said, as Mr. Jones had objected to his sitting, as chairman, if the meeting thought fit, he would leave the chair. ("No, no.")

Mr. Jones said he had no objection to Mr. Sutton being in the chair. (Laughter.—A Voice ; "Why mention it then?") Mr. Jones, with great vehemence, called on the Council to come out of their holes, and say what they had to say before his face.

During Mr. Jones's speech, Mr. James Leach entered the hall, and was tremendously applauded. That gentleman took his seat opposite Mr. Jones, and amongst the members of the Manchester Council, who occupied the right hand side of the chairman.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. James Leach, to defend every act or deed of the Council.

Mr. Leach said he was not aware Mr. Jones would have been there so early in the evening, as, from his letter, it appeared he could not be there before nine o'clock, or he (Mr. Leach) would have been earlier. The Manchester Council had no charges to make further than were published in the *Star* of Dec, 28th. ; and every man on the Council was prepared to reiterate and substantiate every syllable of that letter. The Council had nothing to urge against Mr. Jones or his principles, but with the policy he was pursuing to carry out those principles. He (the speaker) would not permit the cunning and trickery of the lawyer to supplant fair and manly discussion. If Mr. Jones had come, thinking that by clap-trap and vapour, he could cheat that meeting out of a vote, he would be miserably deceived. If he was prepared to enter into a fair and candid inquiry into the cause which had led to the differences between the Executive and the Manchester Chartists, they were prepared at once to compare notes with him. He (Mr. Leach) begged to call the attention of the meeting to the fact, that when the election of the late Executive was announced in the *Star*, the Manchester Chartists declared, by a resolution passed at a members' meeting, that they would have nothing to do with that Executive, neither would they obey any of its mandates. He (Mr. Leach) was not present at that meeting, but he fully concured with the resolution, both as regarded that Executive, and also the present one. It seemed to him, from present appearances, and from the nonsensical trash written by one of its members, that the same proceedings which had brought the Chartists—and even the name of the Charter itself into disgrace—was again to be re-enacted, if the people had no better sense than to be made the dupes and tools of mere political mountebankism ; but, as far as Manchester was concerned, he had no fear whatever. Mr. Jones should have begun at the beginning, and have traced to the letter of the 28th of December. Mr. Jones sought to place the Manchester Council on their trial, whereas it was he who ought to have been the defendant, to justify his accusations against the Manchester Council, in calling them an "*insignificant faction,*" a "*sordid clique,*" an "*aristocracy of labour,*" an "*interested, selfish clique,*" "*rubbishing clique,*" the puppets of Cobden, Bright, Walmsley, &c." This tirade of unmanly demagogism brought the reply from the Manchester Council, which Mr. Jones complained of ; and as this was the last published, and Mr. Jones's was the first, he should sit down, to give him an opportunity of defending, before the meeting, that which he had thought proper to say of the Council. He again assured him that he would defend every sentence and word of their reply to his attack. Mr. Leach resumed his seat amid the cheers of the meeting.

Mr. Jones said that he did not apply the aristocracy of labour to the Manchester Council, but to some one else ; but from what had transpired he did not know why he should not. ("No, no," hisses, and great uproar.) Mr. Jones then referred to the members of the Executive, and named them individually ; paying a high compliment to each, also to himself, and the letter of the Council on the 28th of December ; alluded to the delegate meeting held that day at Halifax, where the delegates for Bradford sat, and voted for the resolutions there passed, and he hoped the men of Manchester would do the same. It was also his intention of having a vote of confidence for himself, to test the men of Manchester ; and he should propose that all those who had confidence should—("No, no," great hissing and uproar for some time.") [Mr. Jones was here attempting to steal a vote of confidence for himself, but the audience quickly perceived his dodge and refused.] Mr. Jones then went on to say, that he should certainly propose a resolution, and he begged them not to oppose it, as if they offered any opposition to the Executive, Mr. O'Connor would have nothing to do with them. He also reminded them that the Executive had been elected by universal suffrage, and was the acknowledged head of the Chartist movement, and they alone had a right to discountenance the attempts of any local leaders calling a Conference. He declared that it was the cowardice of the Convention in '48, that ruined the Chartist cause ; that Leach and Donovan ran away from Kennington Common, whilst he, of all the Convention, was the only man who stood his ground, and gave the character of firmness and patriotism to the Chartist cause. He was charged with being guilty of misrepresenting the people in the Convention. He never said there were 50,000 men in Yorkshire ready to march upon London. He said 30,000, but not 50,000 He was charged with quibbling, chicanery, falsehood, and extortion ; as one that fattened on the dissensions and miseries of his unfortunate victims ; and with platform bravado and private cowardice. After a somewhat lengthy and earnest appeal, Mr. Jones proposed the adoption of the Halifax resolution, viz :—"That this meeting has every confidence in the Executive, and pledges itself to render them all the assistance in its power." He (Mr. Jones) hoped they would pass the resolution, as Mr. O'Connor had expressly stated, that if they offered the Executive any opposition, he would not act with them. The chairman, upon this reminded Mr. Jones that that line of conduct would not do : they must hear both sides of the question before a vote was taken. Upon this Mr. Jones sat down.

Mr. Leach reminded Mr. Jones that the question was not confidence in an Executive, but the policy to be pursued by the Chartist body. The expression of an opinion of the Manchester Council on the system of agitation caused him (Mr. Jones) to attack the Manchester Council, and he had called upon him to substantiate his charges, instead of which he had thought it better to leave it alone. Turning to Mr. Jones, Mr. Leach said, Sir, if you had not done or said anything before derogatory to you as a man, in reference to this dispute, the cunning attempt you have just made to cheat this meeting out of a vote, after the string of falsehoods you have coined, and which have for the first time escaped the lips of any man, is sufficient to bring upon you the indignation of every friend to justice. We are aware, sir, that you did not come down to Halifax for nothing, or take a gig to come from thence to Manchester, as you say, at your own expense, for nothing, either. You have not yet told us what you went to Halifax for; the Manchester Council were not there. We may be allowed to suppose that it was, as one of your friends of the Executive has remarked in the last week's *Friend of the People*, to put down the Manchester *treason*. Why, sir, both you and the delegates, of which you have said so much, do not represent five hundred organised men ; and with all due respect, both to yourself, your *Friend of the People*, and the delegates at Halifax, the Manchester Chartists will not be driven from the position they have taken, until all such *vapouring blustering* folly as has hitherto disgraced our cause, be brought to its proper level ; as far, at all events, as this district is concerned. And now, a word about the charges you say has been brought against you. You say you did not say that there were 50,000 armed men in Yorkshire ready to march on London, if the government dared to touch a hair of your head, but that you said 30,000. I always understood you said 50,000 ; but if you had said thirty men, instead of 30,000, it would only have been a little shorter stretch of your heroic imagination, and one was as likely to come down on London as the other. You say you were charged with being a quibler and extortioner, &c. We charge you with no such thing ; but you charge us with being the defenders of the middle class, and, after a bitter philippic, you called upon the Chartists to crush the profit-mongers. In reply, we said we were not aware that we had defended the profitmongers ; but that one of your profession ought to be the last to provoke comparisons between the trades and professions of men ; that the highwayman might have some qualms of conscience whilst despoiling the victim he had overpowered. Not so the lawyer, he despoils professionally ; that he was, from his legal birth to his grave, a compound of quibble, chicanery, falsehood, and extortion, and, acting under the influence of his education, he robbed upon principle, and fattened upon the dissension and misery of his unfortunate victims : but we added, no doubt, Mr. Jones would claim exemption from this rule ; and we said we would grant it, and claim the same in return for those he had made the object of his slander and abuse. You say Donovan and myself ran from the waggon on Kennington-common. I have only to say to that, that Mr. O'Connor and myself were looking at you from the waggon, when you were three hundred yards away from it, and that I remained there a considerable time after you had left it. And now, in conclusion, let me call your attention again to the question, and ask you, as a man, either at once to come to it, or to abandon the false and foolish position you have taken. He (Mr. Leach) cared little whether they passed Mr. Jones's resolution or not ; but, if they did pass it, all he could say was, support it ; he should not.

Mr. Jones here requested Mr. Leach to move an amendment, but Mr. Leach refused ; he did not think it worth his while.

Mr. Jones arose, amidst the applause of his friends, and again called upon the Council, and especially Leach and Donovan, to prove the charges against him. The remarks in the *Star*, in reference to William Cuffey, were not intended for the Manchester Council, but for Philip M'Grath—the friend and ally of the Manchester Council. He had so many parties attacking him in all parts of the country, that he was obliged to answer twenty of them in one batch ; and, of course, the Manchester Council came in for their share. If they were Chartists, and Democrats, they would vote for the resolution, which had been carried at the Halifax delegate meeting.

Mr. Leach then alluded to the business in the Convention of 1848, which Mr. Jones had referred to ; likewise making some remarks on Mr. Jones's conduct since he had been in the hall, particularly his attempt to take a vote of confidence to himself, which caused much laughter.

Mr. Donovan rose to propose an amendment, as his friend Leach would not do so ; before doing so he would call their attention to the report of the Executive meeting in the *Northern Star*, remarking to the audience, those of the Executive who thought the letter of the Manchester Council an attack upon the character of Mr. Jones, and those who did not, from which he concluded, from the evidence of the report itself, that the Executive did not agree that it was an attack upon Mr. Jones's character. The Manchester Council was aware of the private correspondence going on in the country, and of Mr. Jones's errand to Yorkshire. Mr. Jones had come to organise the Yorkshire mind, and from thence he had come down, well armed, to crush at all hazards, the so-called "Manchester Faction." Mr. Donovan made some remarks on the conduct of Mr. Jones, after which he proposed the following amendment :—"That this meeting adhere to its former resolutions, and has full confidence in the Manchester Council."

Seconded by T. Abbott, who strongly protested against the interference of members of other localities on the present occasion ; (which protest was loudly applauded by the Manchester men, and hissed by those of other localities, which caused great uproar for some time.)

Mr. Jones came in front of the platform to speak, but was hooted and hissed. Silence having been restored, Mr. Jones said :—Mr. Abbott had asked him whether he (Mr. Jones) intended to allow persons from other districts to vote ; he would answer : did not a large number of persons come from other districts to vote, when Mr. O'Connor was there ? (Confusion was created again.) Mr. Jones made some observations as to what Mr. Leach and Mr. Donovan had said, and strongly called upon the meeting to adopt his resolution.

Mr. Dickenson came in front of the platform to address the meeting, and to propose a rider to the other resolutions.

Mr. Jones protested against Mr. Dickenson speaking, and a long parley took place between them, the meeting shouting and hissing one for another, and for nearly half an hour the body of the hall was in confusion ; a considerable number of persons left the hall during the dispute about speaking, and at length the Council prevailed upon Mr. Dickenson to offer no further opposition ; consequently the motion and amendment were read to the meeting.

The Chairman put the amendment first, and called for a show of hands, when a forest of hands was held up with a tremendous shout. The motion of Mr. Jones was put, but lost by a great majority, when another tremendous shout was raised at the victory of Donovan's motion.

Silence having been restored, the Chairman declared Mr. Donovan's amendment carried by a large majority, which created another tremendous shout.

The Chairman declared the meeting dissolved, and the business terminated about half-past eleven o'clock.

On the retirement of Mr. Jones from the hall he was greatly annoyed by hissing and hooting, both from men and women ; one woman was about thrusting her umbrella at Mr. Jones, but the Chairman took it from her. Mr. Jones in refusing Mr. Dickenson a hearing (who is in great favour with the Manchester men and women) has created him many foes. He never experienced such a defeat. Instead of a vote of confidence in him and the Executive, he suffered a signal and complete defeat. Such a meeting never took place in the hall before.

James Alcock, Cor. Sec.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—As my decision of the meeting held last Sunday evening, in the People's Institution, was disputed by Ernest Jones, I hope you will allow me to say, through the columns of the *Star*, that to the truth of that decision I should have no objection to testify upon oath. And my opinion is, that had there been none but Manchester men in the meeting, the majority against Mr. Jones's motion would have been ten to one.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
John Sutton, chairman.

### THE O'CONNOR DEFENCE FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—As a constant reader of your valuable journal, I observed in the *Star* of December 28th, 1850, a letter from our worthy and tried friend Mr. Jude, the latter clause of which I took to be an appeal to the mining population, in behalf of that faithful and unflinching advocate of the working classes, Mr. O'Connor, and I feel proud to say that the miners of Murton Colliery have thought it their duty to respond to the appeal, by sending the sum of £1 2s., to assist in defraying the expenses that have been so unjustly laid upon that honourable gentleman. The miners of the above Colliery are sensibly aware that unions, without the aid of the public press, availeth very little ; and that every thinking miner must admit, that the *Northern Star* has been an organ of defence, in detailing to the world the wrongs inflicted upon them. It is for this privilege that the miners of Murton Colliery have responded to the appeal made by Mr. Jude, in the hope that their brother miners will act in a similar manner, and not suffer themselves to be one jot behind the National Trades, in the endeavour to rescue Mr. O'Connor from the grasp of his opponents. Signed on behalf of the miners of Murton Colliery, John Bell, Secretary.

Murton Colliery, Jan. 6th, 1851.

Extraordinary Death.—On Wednesday a long inquiry took place before Mr. W. Carter, the coroner, at the Marlborough Arms, Camberwell, on the body of Mr. William King, aged fifty-four, whose death took place under very singular circumstances. The deceased had been separated from his family for nearly seventeen years, and was not known to have had any regular home lately, but told his son recently that he was now doing an excellent business, and wished him to give up his situation to join him, but he had declined. On the Sunday before Christmas-day he had a fit in St. George's Church, Camberwell, and seems to have been taken to his mother's, where he met his son, who, in the evening, tried to get him a bed, but could not, and left him near Camberwell-bridge. On the Tuesday he was found in the Old Kent road, with a number of persons around him, and on the arrival of a policeman he was supposed to be drunk, and taken to the station-house, where he was locked up all night. In the morning he had his breakfast and was taken to the police-office, when the magistrate, seeing he was ill, directed he should be taken to the workhouse in a cab. It should be stated that on his arrival at the station-house he gave his card, "Mr. King, 19a, Throgmorton-street." When he reached Camberwell Workhouse, Mr. Smithers found him in a very bad state, the extremities being almost cold. It was considered there had been neglect at the station-house at Rotherhithe, and the Police Commissioners were written to on the subject. Mr. King, the parish surgeon, saw him directly ; he was then insensible, and the eyes dilated, and not susceptible to light. He had all the appearance of having taken some opiate, and continued insensible for several days, ultimately dying on Thursday last. He denied that he had been drinking, and Mr. King found on opening the head that the brain was greatly enlarged, and the bone was worn to the thinness of a wafer. After a long consultation the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

Hove.—Baron Goldsmid has presented the parish of Hove with a piece of land as the site for an additional church. The space allotted will, it is estimated, afford accommodation for 1,500 persons.

### OPENING OF THE ECLECTIC INSTITUTION, SOHO.

On Tuesday evening a public meeting was held at this Institution, 18a, Denmark-street, Soho. The attendance was good, and the place—formerly a chapel—commodious, and neatly fitted up.

Mr. J. Milne was called to the chair, and introduced Mr. O'Brien to the meeting.

Mr. O'Brien read letters of apology for non-attendance from Ernest Jones, G. W. M. Reynolds, and other speakers, who had been announced to attend. He then detailed the means by which they had attained possession of the Institute, and explained the reasons for naming it the "Eclectic." The Eclectic philosophers flourished about the time of the Christian era, and were joined by many of the early Christians ; they did not confine themselves to any particular sect or school, but took what they considered to be good, from the writings and doctrines of each. In the same manner they intended to take what was good from all the other parties now in existence, without identifying themselves with either ; from the Chartists they took Universal Suffrage, and also the other points of the Charter, until they could get better points ; they agreed to the Ballot, not because it was a good principle, but because bribery and intimidation would for a time render its shield necessary. It was the lesser of two evils. They accepted Annual Parliaments, not from any blind veneration for them as an early custom in our history ; for the fact was, that in those days they were called together merely to give their sanction to the raising of money, and were then immediately dismissed ; but because since the first promulgation of the doctrines now called the Charter. some sixty-years since, some millions of persons had assented to Annual Parliaments ; and it would be unwise to disturb their unanimity. Members of Parliament were only public servants, and should be continued in office only as long as they acted honestly. As an Eclectic body, they were not only Chartists, but something more ; and they were determined to make the world understand what that something more meant. He defied any government, let it be constructed on a broad or narrow basis, ever to promote the happiness of the whole people whilst it retained as private property any of the things which God had created. The subject of public credit was equal in importance with the subject of the nationalisation of land, yet, up to that time, no public man had taken pains to make the public mind acquainted with it, and until that subject was as divested of mystery as any other, no real advance would be made in a knowledge of politics ; to do that would be one of the greatest objects of their society. That great incubus, the national debt, was the accumulation of a variety of loans ; a tax was laid on different articles, such as salt, tobacco, &c. ; and on the faith of the proceeds of these taxes capitalists advanced money to the government ; the inconvenience of that system soon made itself felt, some taxes realised more, and some less, than the loans for which they were raised. To remedy this, the whole were consolidated, and thus our present National Debt was formed, and our system of public credit established. The difference between what a working man produced and what he consumed was the sole foundation of all credit. Although the working man was the sole foundation of all credit, he was deprived of all its advantages ; the only credit he could obtain was at his "uncle's," where, instead of paying five per cent., like the merchant, he must pay twenty per cent., and instead of giving a bit of paper for security, he must give goods to the worth of three times what he received before he could get the value of a "bawbee." All these subjects would be laid bare at that institution, but only by degrees, as the public was prepared to listen to them. A knowledge of their social rights was even more important than the Charter. The Charter would be useless to an ignorant people. Athens and Lacedæmon once possessed the suffrage, but the mass of the people being ignorant they soon lost their liberty. America has the suffrage now, but things there were fast approaching to the same state as in England; and if it were not for the resource of the back woods, New York and Philadelphia would soon equal in poverty Manchester or Birmingham. Mr. O'Brien then entered into an interesting detail of the subjects to be explained in their weekly meetings and lectures, and stated that classes would be established for all scientific subjects, and that he pledged himself to instruct persons in the French language in twelve lessons, so that they might perfect themselves afterwards.

Mr. Leno next addressed the meeting, followed by Messrs Swift and Hunnibell, and the proceedings were closed by a second long and spirited speech from Mr. O'Brien, during which he made some strong observations relative to the Manchester Council, F. O'Connor, and Ernest Jones.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, who duly acknowledged the same.

### NATIONAL CHARTER LEAGUE.

On Sunday evening last the usual weekly lecture was delivered by Mr. Thomas Clark, in the absence of Mr. Rendall ; subject :—"National Secular Education." Some of the views of Mr. Clark were combated by Mr. Nobbs, Mr. M'Grath, Mr. Walsingham, and Mr. Doyle. All however agreed that the education of the people is a primary object ; the only difference of opinion had reference to the power to initiate a proper system. Mr. Clark received the thanks of the meeting for his lecture, and the chairman announced that on Sunday next, Mr. M'Grath would deliver a lecture on the interesting subject of "Astronomy." The lovers of this science will do well to attend, as Mr. M'Grath fully comprehends it, and will, no doubt, treat the audience to a masterly exposition. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

## National Land Company.

Rochdale.—A public meeting of members was held on Sunday last, when the following resolutions were agreed to :—"That all Land members, both paid-up and unpaid-up, are requested to pay their share towards the winding-up of the Land Company, within one month from the above date, or lose all claim to what they have paid."—"That a committee be appointed, with secretary and treasurer, and that they meet every Sunday, at two o'clock, to receive subscriptions."—"That the following persons be the committee for the next three months :—Joseph Rigg, John Dawson, Abraham Crabtree, John Scowcraft ; John Tweedale, treasurer ; Robert Gill, secretary."—All communications for this branch of the Land Company must be addressed to the Secretary, 24, Henry-street, Rochdale.

Inventors' Patent Law Reform League.—At a public meeting, held on Wednesday evening, at the Orange Tree Tavern, George-street, New-road, (Mr. J. Ellis, in the chair), the following resolutions were agreed to :—"That this meeting having observed a statement in the newspapers to the effect that the government intend to bring in a bill for the protection from piracy of inventions, not already protected by the Designs Act of last year, desires to express an earnest hope that this announcement may prove correct, as it is fully convinced that the Great Exhibition of 1851 will not be a true exposition of British ingenuity unless protection be given to British inventors. That to withhold protection from the British inventor at such a crisis would be an act of injustice to the ingenious of this country (who are anxious fairly to compete with other nations), and an insult to all foreigners, who may visit this country for the purpose of witnessing the Great Exhibition. That immediate arrangements should be made for the holding of public meetings in the borough of Finsbury, at Blackwall, Poplar, and in other districts where the subject was likely to command attention and consideration."

The National Debt.—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the Act, 10th Geo. 4, c. 27, sec. 1, that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended the 10th day of October, 1850, amounted to the sum of three million four hundred and sixty three thousand one hundred and fifty-four pounds thirteen shillings and one penny. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice that the sum of eight hundred and sixty-five thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight pounds thirteen shilling and threepence, being one fourth part of the said surplus of three million four hundred and sixty-three thousand one hundred and fifty-four pounds thirteen shillings and one penny, will be applied under the provisions of the said act, between the 7th day of January, 1851, and the 5th day of April, 1851, to the following purposes, viz.:—To be applied to the purchase of stock, £865,788 13s. 3d. ; add interest receivable on account of donations and bequests to be applied to the purchase of stock, £3,818 10s. 11d. ; total, £869,607 4s. 2d.—National Debt Office, Jan. 4, 1851.—A. G. Spearman, Comptroller-General.—*London Gazette* of Tuesday.

The Rev. Mr. Dodsworth has resigned the incumbency of Christ's Church, St. Pancras, and entered the Romish communion.

# Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

The President of the Republic has definitely accepted the resignation of his Ministers; indeed, he had no alternative, as, individually and collectively, they assured him of the utter impossibility of their being able to hold out any longer; that the Legislative Assembly had imbibed a notion that it was the chief power of the State, and that the President's position was no longer tenable, if he persisted in his assumption of superiority over every other power. On Friday evening, after the debate in which they had been so signally worsted by General Changarnier, they drove off and dined with Louis Napoleon, at the Elysee. They then and there told him that their resignation was inevitable. The Prince then offered, in the extremity of his distress, to offer up General Changarnier as a sacrifice, and to deprive him of his command of the troops in Paris; to this proposal M. Baroche replied that such a proposal might have been entertained on the preceding day, but that it was now impossible. It is, perhaps, fortunate that this bold measure was rejected by the Cabinet, as, had it been acted upon, I am firmly persuaded that blood would again have stained the streets of Paris. General Changarnier is the *de facto* President of the Republic, whilst Louis Napoleon holds the title *de jure*; and there can be but little doubt that his sudden dismissal would have been followed by an insurrection. The Prince has all the appliances and means of State, but the General has 115,000 fixed bayonets at his beck and call. Like the Centurion, he speaks as one having authority; his popularity with the vast body of troops now quartered in and about Paris is unbounded; whilst despite all the cigars, champagne, and cold fowls, so hospitably distributed to the soldiers at the reviews of Satory, and La Mande, Louis Napoleon is their constant subject of ridicule.

The 'Patrie' published the following as permanent orders from the Commander-in-chief, to the troops assembled in Paris:—

'1. Not to obey or pay any attention to any request until after taking or having received the orders of the Lieutenant-General.

'2. Not to listen to representatives of the people.

'4. To shoot all traitors instantly.

'20. Every order which does not come from the General-in-Chief is null; to reject the advice given by every officer not employed under the Commander-in-Chief; no orders to be executed excepting those coming from the General-in-Chief or his regular agents.

'21. Every requisition, summons, or demand, on the part of a civil, judical, or political functionary, shall be rigorously repelled.'

These orders excited very much surprise in Paris, and M. Napoleon Buonaparte interpellated the Minister of War on the matter. The Minister and M. Baroche asked for a day or two's adjournment, in order to give time to see if there was such a document in his office; but the Assembly refused and Gen. Changarnier rose and gave the desired explanation, and said that no permanent or temporary instructions of the nature of those given in the 'Patrie' had ever issued from the Commander-in-Chief. The 'Patrie' thus put upon its mettle, published on Monday morning an exact version of the orders, signed by Gen. Reibell, who commands one of the brigades in Paris, which were issued, necessarily with the authorisation of Gen Changarnier, during the insurrection in June. These orders contain all the objectionable passages so emphatically repudiated by Gen. Changarnier. Such a public scandal as this would create a considerable disturbance in England, but as Sterne says, 'they manage these matters better in France.'

Various rumours are flying about as to the formation of a ministry. Some persons think that the present crisis will be prolonged in order to get up demonstration in favour of the President others; state that the Ministers hold their portfolio *pro. tem.*, and that the Ministry will only be slightly modified. The great object of Louis Napoleon appears to be to get rid of Gen. Changarnier, whose power and influence, both over the Assembly and troops, is said to be unbounded. It is feared that if an attempt is made to dispossess him of the command, there will be serious disturbances. It is also said that Louis Napoleon has been advised to throw himself upon the country, and see what good that will do.

The desire of the President to get rid of General Changarnier became known to the members of the Assembly on Tuesday afternoon, and was, it is said, received with the strongest expression of disapprobation. According to the latest accounts, it appears that no ministry has been appointed yet; and this fact seems to indicate that the President intends to be in no hurry, but by letting the present crisis continue to rouse the feeling of France against the Assembly, which has become very unpopular of late.

## GERMANY.

Up to the 2nd inst., the various committees appointed at the Conference at Dresden, were still occupied with the examination of the various paragraphs of the old German constitution, with the view of ascertaining how far they could be modified. It is still doubtful whether England and France have protested (as some German journals assert they have) against the admission of non-German provinces into the Germanic Confederation. The probability is, that those powers have contented themselves for the present with starting some objections to that contemplated step.

There are many rumours afloat respecting the plans which will be proposed at Dresden. And, among others, it is asserted that Austria will advocate the depriving of the respective Legislative Chambers of Germany of the right of refusing the taxes, and the tribunals of the power of pronouncing any decision as to the legality of ordonnances emanating from the governments.

The Committee of the Conference on the organisation of the supreme central power and territorial questions held a meeting on the 2nd inst., at which it was understood the question of the admission of the non-German States of Austria, was warmly discussed, but no decision was then arrived at.

The third committee, empowered to deliberate on material interests, commerce, customs, &c., also held a sitting, wherein the tender question of customs approachment is also said to have been mooted, not as a point to be urged at the present in a crude form, but as a germ for future development.

A meeting is about to take place between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, at Dresden, for the purpose of completing the reconciliation between the governments of the two powers, and establishing a lasting and solid amity. Personal meetings of this sort between monarchs are, however, not noted as being very eminent pledges of enduring peace between their respective countries, and therefore it would not be advisable to build any sanguine theories on this event, even if it takes place.

## PRUSSIA.

The Chambers re-assembled on the 3rd inst. Count Rittberg, the President of the Upper Chamber, in opening the session, expressed a hope that constitutional liberty would be adhered to by those who were sitting in Conference at Dresden, and that the scenes in Hesse Cassel would not be attempted in Prussia. These remarks have been censured as out of place. It is said that Manteuffel is anxious to get the budget voted, as there is no money in hand to carry on the affairs of the state, and a quarter's salary is due to all the officials employed under government. There was no discussion on the address, and the lower chamber, on the 4th, adjourned to the 7th.

The Second Chamber, in the sitting of the 5th inst., resolved, by a majority of 147 against 141, to pass over the debate in the address to the simple order of the day.

## SPAIN.

On December the 30th Donoso Cartes, the Montalembert of Spain, made an eloquent speech in opposition to the government estimates, which throws some light on the state of affairs in Spain. In concluding he said:—That socialism would soon develope itself in Spain for the same reasons it had developed itself in France. Socialism would not fall till the great system of almsgiving, established by the church, was brought into practice again. The church had divided the poor into three classes, the farmers, the workmen, and the beggars. To the farmer she rented land as cheap as possible, the workmen received employment either in manufactories or in raising beautiful monuments, and the beggars were fed. That division no longer exists, and as there is monopoly of capital, there is war between the proprietor and the workman, and socialism will be the consequence; and at the first disorder that occurs in Spain the government will see that there are more socialists than they imagine. The government should not spend the public money in erecting theatres, but in repairing the crumbling churches, those palaces of the poor, and should exert itself to better the public morals.

## SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Measures are being taken by Austria and Prussia to settle the Schleswig affair. Two commissioners have been appointed, who are to proceed to Keil for this purpose; and the Austrian and Prussian troops are being put in a state of readiness to march to Schleswig-Holstein, to enforce the settlement. It is said that the Stadtholderate will not submit to this dictation, in the first place, because they are not inclined to do so, and in the second, because the troops would be certain to disobey any orders to that effect.

# Foreign Miscellany.

The celebration of New Year's Day in Paris is well worthy of being witnessed, and would infuse life and gladsome feelings into the surliest and sulkiest of misanthropic mortals. Throughout the entire day and the succeeding week the whole city is literally turned inside out. The Boulevards are occupied by strings of tented shops, under which fragile covering are displayed glittering heaps of paste jewellery, gimcrack ornaments, scentless perfumery, and tasteless confectionary, cheap toys, cakes, and gilded gingerbread, which latter article is in great request with the *al fresco* purchasers. Throughout the whole of the 1st and 2nd inst was a living tide streaming from the Madelaine to the bastile, from the Tuileries to the Barrier de l' Extole. The gardens of the Tuileries and the Palais Royal were alive with children and their nurses; and the Champs-Elysees was swarming with gaily dressed holiday folk, who assembled in motley groups around peripatetic conjurors and dentists and found in the open air hundreds of patients upon whom they operated with great skill, whilst up the middle of the noble avenue the carriages of the half-ruined but still showy nobles clatter along with gaudy liveried servants. Thus, to all appearances, Paris is all gaiety and prosperity, but there are corners of the veil which may be lifted, and will reveal that all is not gold that glitters. The shopkeepers will tell you that but for the crowds of English who inundate the capital, they would sell nothing. Trade is dull, and speculation is stagnant. The preparations for the forthcoming exhibition in London have instilled a fleeting activity in the workshops of the Faubourgs, but the large manufacturers complain that they have no orders. Everybody is complaining, and much distress prevails in the manufacturing districts.

The trial of Lopez and others concerned in the Cuba expedition has commenced in the Circuit Court of New Orleans.

The question of coloured immigration from the United States has been made the subject of official discussion, and excites much interest. It is supposed that the free coloured Americans of the Southern States may enjoy the liberties and equality in Jamaica which are virtually denied them on the soil of the American Republic.

The Danes have repaid the attack made on them three or four days ago at Mollhoest, where they lost twenty prisoners, by surprising and carrying off a picquet of seventeen Holstein jagers near Kropp, who fell without resistance into the hands of a patrol of Danish cavalry.

In Hesse Cassel measures of execution, by the way of billeting troops at free quarters upon individuals implicated in the refusal of taxes, continue. Among these are included almost all public functionaries, burgher guard officers, and some private individuals. The number of men quartered varies from five to ten or more. A master saddler who, in the open streets, grossly insulted some Austrian officers and soldiers, and sought to cause a riot, has been arrested, tried bycourt-martial, and condemned to one month's imprisonment.

Advices from Texas states that there has been some difficulty at Matamoras on account of the non-payment of the Mexican troops. It was proposed by the military to take possession of funds in the Custom-house, in order to meet the deficiency, and to throw open the port for the introduction of all kinds of goods at a nominal rate. This was resisted by the civil anthorities, who are determined to close the port of Matamoras rather than yield to the aggressions of the military.

The Indiana State Convention has reconsidered the section securing the right to married woman to hold property, and have refused to sustain the provision

A terrible steam-boat disaster occurred on the Mississippi River on the 17th ult. The steamer South America took fire near Bayou Sara, and was totally consumed in less than twenty minutes, thirty or forty lives being lost by the calamity. Also another steam-boat was destroyed on the Monongahela, near Pittsburgh, on the 20th ult., by the explosion of the boiler, by which several persons lost their lives.

A lump of solid gold, worth about twelve dols., the first of the week, was found near the mouth of Shoal Creek, in Arkansas, by several gentlemen while they were engaged in examining a bed of coal. Those who profess to have some knowledge of such things, express it as their opinion that gold exists in considerable quantities at that place, or in the neighbourhood.

General Chaplin, who was in custody for aiding and abetting the escape of slaves in the United States, has been released from gaol, on 19,000 dols. bail. A letter from Baltimore says he will now have an opportunity of returning to the Free States, and as he values his liberty for the remainder of his life, he had better never come back. Let his friends pay the bail bond and thus secure his escape, for rest assured that all the ingenuity and talent of counsel can never save him from conviction by a Maryland jury.

M. Frederic Bastiat, a French representative, and a distinguished political economist, died at Rome on the 24th ult.

In Paris, the creditor who arrested M. Mauguin on the 4th commenced an action against the turnkey who obeyed the summons from the Legislative Assembly to release his prisoner, and there is little doubt that the judicial tribunals will make a stand against the pretensions of the advocates for parliamentary privilege.

The skirmishes between the Holsteiners and the Danes are becoming every day more important. The frost, however, the great hope of the former, had not set in up to the latest dates from that duchy.

In November last the public revenues of Spain amounted to 30,034,055 reals more than in the corresponding months of 1849. During the year 1850, the sum distributed by the Queen was 2,000,000 reals, the number of poor relieved by her was 14,265.

On the 17th of December, Omer Pasha made his triumphal entry into Bosna Serai. Mahmud, the rebellious Pasha of Tuzla, rode on a miserable saddle affixed to the back of a peasant's sorry jade. After him rode the other prisoners the Musselims, the Cadis, &c., each horse being attached to the saddle of its predecessor. Four Nisams (Christians), dressed as jesters, with cap and bells, and performing all kinds of antics, led on the mournful procession. After this first act was over, Mustepha Pasha Babic was led on foot through the streets, and it is said that the sad spectacle drew tears from the eyes of many of the Turks who stood round. Omer Pasha intended to proceed at once to the Hernegowina. Mahmud Pasha had escaped to Vinkovze, in Slavonia, but for some reason unknown he returned to Tuzla, and voluntarily surrendered himself to the Seraskier, who has treated him as above mentioned, and paid the arrears of his troops with the 18,000 ducats which he found in the fallen despot's possession.

It is said that the French government has given orders to several steamers to watch the court of Italy, especially about the Roman States, to prevent any attempt being made to disturb the present state of Italy.

The Genoa papers of the 2nd give an account of a serious disturbance which occurred in that city on the preceding evening. It commenced by some idle boys insulting a few tirailleurs who were regaling themselves in a wine shop. The soldiers attempted to chastise the offenders, but found they were backed by a mob. A scuffle ensued, which was with difficulty stopped by the timely arrival of a piquet of national guards.

Marshal Radetzky fell from his horse and injured his arm while at Verona, but not to such an extent as to create any uneasiness.

The Stadtholders have devoted a sum of 15,000 marks to the education and support of the orphaned children of the soldiers who have fallen in battle.

The Senate of Hamburgh has decreed the expulsion of the Hungarian refugees in that town.

A letter from Florence of the 30th ult. states that the delegates of that city had communicated to the booksellers a long list of works which the government had thought proper to prohibit. Those books are devided into two categories—one of which the introduction is prohibited, the other of which the sale is forbidden.

A letter from Cadiz states that the number of travellers, who had repaired thither to embark in the Caledonia steamer for Cuba, was so considerable that a great number could not find room on board.

According to an ordinance published on January 5th by the administration, the following papers are excluded from the Electorate:—The Berlin 'Constitutional Zeitung,' the 'Kladderadasch,' the 'National Zeitung,' the 'Deutsche Reichs Zeitung,' the 'Weser Zeitung,' the 'Kolner Zeitung,' the 'Frankfort Journal,' the 'Augsbourgh Algemeine Zeitung,' the 'Vereins Blatt from German Operatives,' the 'Turnblatt of Schwalm,' and the 'Nord Deutsche Zeitung,'

Letters from Naples, of the 27th of December, state that the partisans of Mazzini have been circulating proclamations in that city, in consequence of which a great number of persons had been arrested.

In the Cape of Good Hope journals of the 18th November, it is stated that tranquillity prevailed on the frontier, and the Kaffirs exhibited the apparent disposition to live in peace under the mild government of Sir H. Smith; but many persons entertained the notion that as soon as his Excellency should have returned home, some attempts would be made to effect an outbreak. A proclamation had been issued by command of Sir H. Smith, stating that the Chief Sandilli having failed to appear at the late meeting, or to account satisfactorily for his absence; 'now be it known that I hereby depose the said Sandilli from his rank as a Chief, and that I appoint Charles Brownlee, Esq., Commissioner for the Gaika tribe, to assume the direct controul of Sandilli's tribes (whose loyalty I have no reason to doubt,) under the instructions of the Chief Commissioner of British Kaffraria, Colonel Mackinnon.'

The cholera has again broken out it St. Catharines, Jamaica, and some fatal cases had occurred.

A serious disturbance that took place in Barbice, British Guinea, on the evening of the 7th December, between the black soldiers of the 3d West India Regiment stationed there, and the police. These black soldiers are all Africans, commanded by white officers, to whom it is but justice to the privates to say they invariably show the most profound and unwavering deference and submission, and whom, we feel quite sure, they would follow into any dangers. It appears that the disturbance arose out of the arrest by the police of one of the non-commissioned officers of the 3d West India Regiment, while standing on Saturday evening in the market of New Amsterdam blocking up the way; and that on the arrest being made a body of the black soldiers, armed to the teeth, proceeded down to the police station, and rescued their officer, as indictments say, *vi et armis*.

## THE CASE OF JANE WILBRED.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the board of guardians of the West London Union, the case of Jane Wilbred was brought under their immediate notice, and that it was resolved to offer a reward of £20 for the apprehension of Mrs. Sloane. That, however, did not produce the desired effect, although it put a great many officers on the alert to try and discover her retreat. A second resolution was passed to petition the Secretary of State to increase the reward to £50 on the part of the government. The government in this instance have shown great promptitude in attending to this petition, for hardly had it been presented, when it was publicly announced that the government would give £30, in addition to the £20 offered by the guardians, to any one giving information that may ultimately lead to the apprehension of Mrs. Sloane. So great has been the interest excited in the minds of the public by this atrocious case, that the Royal Free Hospital has been literally besieged by people wishing to see Jane Wilbred. Indeed, it has been found necessary on visiting days to place her in a private room, apart from the wards, in order that she may not be subjected to the cruel scrutiny of strangers, and particularly to that of the great number of artists who daily apply for permission to take her portrait. The committee have passed a resolution that she shall not be seen until after the trial; consequently, if the trial (which is anticipated by a great many will be postponed till next sessions) does not take place this week, the public will have to delay their curiosity to see what kind of a person Jane Wilbred is until near the end of February next.

The Great Falls of Niagara.—On Tuesday evening last our citizens were startled on hearing a loud and terrific noise, resembling, as near as we can describe it, the heavy booming of artillery in quick succession, which shook the earth around us very sensibly. Part of the Horse-shoe Fall on the Canada side had fallen, carrying away about ten rods of the rock in length, by four in width. The canal boat, which had been lodged for the last few months on the brink of the rock which has fallen, and which has excited the admiration of all who beheld it, was also carried over with the rock. It is now in the whirlpool, two miles down the river, dancing attendance on the freaks of that great maelstrom. The crash occurred about seven o'clock in the evening, and it is indeed providential that it fell at such an hour and at this season of the year. Had it been in the summer, when so many thousands of strangers are here, there undoubtedly would have been persons crushed to death; for it is precisely the spot whence so many contemplate the grandeur of nature and behold the waters of the mighty cataract above them rusking terrifically over their heads that is now filled with huge masses of rock which have fallen from above. The loss of this portion of the rock has not in the least diminished in appearance the view of the Falls, but has, in our opinion, added to the scene, which looks grander and more sublime, if possible, than ever.—*Niagara Falls Iris*, Dec. 14.

Civil List.—The Queen has granted pensions on the Civil List of £100 a year each to Mrs. Belzoni, the aged widow of the celebrated traveller, and to Mr. Poole, the author of "*Paul Pry*," and of several contributions to periodical literature, who is, we regret to hear, a great sufferer from bodily infirmities.—*Observer*.

*Amazing Success of the New Mode of Treatment.*

DR. BARKER'S Compound Indian Extract, for Secret Debility, and Impediments to Marriage, is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous and sexual debility, irregularity, weakness, consumptive habits, and debilities arising from mental irritability, local or constitutional weakness, generative diseases, &c. It is a most powerful and useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate approaching dissolution, such as depression of the spirits, melancholy, trembling of the hands or limbs, disordered nerves, and inward wastings. The fine softening qualities of the Compound Indian Extract is peculiarly adapted to remove such symptoms, and gradually to restore the system to a healthy state—even where sterility seems to have fastened on the constitution, this medicine will warm and purify the blood and fluids, invigorate the body, and remove every impediment.

The Compound Indian Extract should be taken previous to persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the possibility of hereditary transmission of disease to the offspring. Sold in bottles, 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. each. Sent direct by Dr. Barker, on receipt of the amount in postage stamps or post-office order.

THE MEDICAL REFEREE, profusely illustrated with Cases, the Seventh Edition, in a sealed envelope, price Sixpence. Sent post free to any part of the world, on receipt of eight postage stamps. A medical work on nervous debility, and the concealed cause of the decline of physical strength and loss of mental capacity, with observations on Marriage. By Alfred Barker, M.D., 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. A copy of this valuable work is enclosed with every bottle of the above medicine, and also with every box of DR. BARKER'S PURIFIC PILLS, without which none are genuine.

DR. BARKER'S PURIFIC PILLS.

A certain cure for Veneral Diseases, Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, and all diseases of the Urinary organs from imprudence or otherwise, General Debility and Impurity of the Blood, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Lumbago, Pains in the Kidneys, Back and Loins, Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Loss of Appetite, Disordered Nerves, Inward Wastings, Blotches on the Face and Body, &c., &c. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box; to be had of most chemists, or sent post free on receipt of fifteen, thirty-six, or sixty-eight postage stamps by Dr. Barker.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW TREATMENT.

Dr. BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, having had a vast amount of practice at the various hospitals in London and on the Continent, is enabled to treat with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disease arising from solitary and sedentary habits, indiscriminate excesses, and infections, in all their various forms and stages, whether primary or secondary, which, owing to neglect or improper treatment, invariably end in gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, gravel, pains in the kidneys, back, and loins, and finally, an agonising death! All sufferers are earnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. Barker, as he guarantees to all a speedy and perfect cure, and the eradication of every sympton, whether primary or secondary, without the use of any dangerous medicines—thus preventing the possibility of any after symptoms. This truth has been borne out in thousands of cases, and as a further guarantee he undetakes to cure the most inveterate case in a few days, without hindrance from business, or any change of diet, &c. Country patients must be minute in the detail of their cases as that will render a personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicines One Pound, in postage stamps or by post-office order Patients corresponded with till cured. Females may with the utmost safety confide themselves to the care of Dr. Barker, as the most honourable secresy and delicacy are observed in every case. At home daily or consultation from 9 till 1 mornings, and 5 till 8 evnings; Sundays excepted.

Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post office, to Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, Kings-cross, London. A cure effected or the money returned in all cases.

DU BARRY'S HEALTH RESTORING FOOD THE REVALENTA ARABICA.

CAUTION.—The most disgusting and injurious compounds being sold by unscrupulous speculators upon the credulity of the Public, under close imitation of the name of DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, or wtih a pretence of being similar to that delicious and invaluable remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Messrs. DU BARRY and Co. caution Invalids against these barefaced attempts at imposture. There is nothing in the whole vegetable kingdom that can legitimately be called SIMILAR to Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, a plant which is cultivated by Du Barry and Co. on their estates alone, and for the preparation and pulverisation of which their own Patent Machinery alone is adapted. Let Corn Chandlers sell their pease, beans, lentil, and other meals under their proper names, and not trifle with the health of Invalids and Infants, for whom DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA alone is adapted.

Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., of No. 4 Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, who was cured of twenty-seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks' time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., barrister-at-law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering sixty years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; Mr. Thomas Woodhouse, Bromley—recording the cure of a lady from constipation and sickness during pregnancy; the Rev. Thomas Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, coroner of Bolton; Captain Allen—recording the cure of epileptic fits; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3 Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks; late surgeon in the 90th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; J. Smyth, Esq., 37 Lower Abbey-street, Dublin; Cornelius O'Sullivan, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dublin—a perfect cure of thirty years' indescribable agony from aneurism, which had resisted all other remedies; and 20,000 other well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127 New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. 'A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.'—*Morning Chronicle*. In canisters with full instructions, weighing 1lb. at 2s 9d.; 2lb. at 4s 6d; 5lb. at 11s; 12lb. at 22s; superior refined quality, 10lb. 33s; 5lb. 22s; suitably packed for all climates. Canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of post-office or bankers' orders (the 12lb. and 10lb. canisters free of carriage.) Each canister bears the seal and signature of Du Barry and Co. in full, without which none can be genuine, Du Barry and Co., 127 New Bond-street London. As a measure of precaution against spurious imitations, Messrs. Du Barry and Co. have appointed such agents in London and the country whose high respectability is an additional guarantee to the public of the genuineness of their health-restoring food. Thus, in London, are agents:—Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 182 Piccadilly, purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler, 155 Regent-street; F. Deane, 116 Mount-street; Abbias, 60 Gracechurch-street; Browning, 4 Gracechurch-street; Skelton, 49 Bishopsgate-street; 109 and 451 Strand; 4 Cheapside; 56, Lamb's Conduit-street; 54 Upper Baker-street; 6 Edward-street, Portman-square; 24, Motcomb-street; 63 and 150 Oxford-street; Barclay, 95 Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67 St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton, Sanger, and Hannay; James Youens, 4 Laurie-terrace, Westminster-road late of Ludgate-hill; Newbery and Son, St. Paul's; W. Windle, chemist, 48 Portman-place, Maida-hill; Russell and Co., 22 King-street, Covent-garden, and 72 High-street, Borough; Lindsey, 10 Newland-terrace, Kensington, Crosse and Blackwell, 21 Soho-square; Dann, Johnson, and Co., 84 New Bond-street; Robert Wood, 132 New Bond-street; W. S. Rumsey, 3 Queen-street place, Cheapside, Laugher, chemist, Camden town; W. F. Smith, 12 Keen's-row, Walworth-road; Matthews, grocer, Albemarle-street; Shuttleworth and Stamper, 140 Leadenhall-street; Hicks and Son, 72 Welbeck-street; Holmes and Dinneford, 1 Spring-street, Sussex-gardens; Samuel Hardstaff, 89 and 90 High-street, Camden-town; H. Freeth, 32 A Great College-street, Camden-town; Lockwood, 75 New Bond-street; and through all grocers, chemist, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom. Caution.—The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable food, as also that of their firm, have been so closely imitated that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Barry's address, 127 New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Revalenta, or other spurious compounds of peas, beans, lentil Powder, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounds, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.

DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS.

The Revalenta Arabica, discovered, exclusively grown, and imported by Du Barry and Co., 127 New Bond-street, London, sole owners of the Revalenta Estates and of the Patent Machine by which alone the curative principles of the plant can be developed.

This light delicious breakfast Farina (without medicine of any kind, without inconvenience, and without expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies) speedily and permanently removes dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, acidity, cramps, spasms, fits, heartburn, diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, affections of the liver and kidneys, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spleen, general debility, paralysis, cough, asthma, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, delusions, loss of memory, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self destruction, &c. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, and imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most unfeebled.—Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

An Analysis by the celebrated professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c.:—I hereby certify, that having examined 'Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica,' I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to construct dyspepsia, constipation, and their nervous consequences.—Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Analytical Chemist, 24, Bloomsbury-square, London, June 8th, 1849.

A FEW CASES.

UKASE BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Consul-General has been ordered to inform Messrs. Du Barry and Co., that the Revalenta Arabica, they had sent to his Majesty, the Emperor, has, by imperial permission, been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palaces.—Russian Consul-General, London, December 2nd, 1847.

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

Gentlemen,—I have derived much benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Food.' It is only due to the public and to yourselves to state, that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant, Stuart de Decies, Dromana, Cappoquin, County Waterford, February 15th, 1849.

Twenty-seven years' dyspepsia, from which I have suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by your excellent Revalenta Arabica Food in six weeks' time, &c.—Parker D. Bingham, Captain Royal Navy, 4 Park Walk, Little Chelsea, London, October, 1848.

Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt of this two ten-pound canisters of your 'Revalenta Arabica Food.' I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear sir, yours most respectfully, Thos. King, Major-General, Louisa Terrace, Exmouth, August 17th, 1849.

I now consider myself a stranger to all compaints except a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and even quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which I had suffered or years, and which my medical attendant had declared incurable at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall from my horse, hemiplegia was the consequence, my left arm and leg were paralysed; also my left eyelid and the eye was displaced. From 1798 these dilapidations have resisted all remedies until now, at the age of eighty-five, by two years use of your delicious breakfast food, my left arm and leg have been rendered as useful to me as the right, and the left eyelid restored to health, the eye so much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this extraordinary cure of much importance to sufferers at large, and consider it my duty to place the above details at your disposal, in any way you think will promote the welfare of others. Faithfully, Wm. Hunt, Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, Oct. 15th, 1849.

I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good in my own and other functional disorders. (Rev.) Charles Kerr, Winslow, Bucks, Jan. 22nd, 1848.

My dear Sir,—It is not to be told all the benefit your food has been to me; and my little son cries for a saucer of it every morning, he has never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. I consider you a blessing to society at large. Most faithfully yours, Walter Keating, 2, Manning-place, St. Saviour's, Jersey, Nov. 4th, 1849.

Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant. (This infant was six days old when it commenced living on the Revalenta.) No. 21, Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, Nov. 22nd, 1849.

Sir,—I have given your Revalenta Arabica Food to my little girl, who is of a delicate constitution, and I find it does her much good, &c. H. Clark, Catherine street, Frome, Somersetshire, Dec. 16th, 1848.

Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who during the last seven years had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your Food, vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully. Wm. Martin, 12, Patrick-street, Cork, April 4th, 1849.

Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your Food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, 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 cenama, and sometimes 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, March 31st, 1849.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to say my daughter has greatly benefited by taking your Revalenta Arabica Food. Her epileptic fits are much less frequent than formerly, instead of coming on every three weeks, there are now intervals of seven or eight weeks between, and with very little convulsion. I am in great hopes they are gradually leaving her, as she is greatly improved in health and strength. I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, John H. Allen, Captain R.A., London, 9th February, 1850.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to tell you that the diarrhœa, of which I had suffered for two years, is much improved, and all the attendant symptoms considerably abated, since I commenced taking the Revalenta; and should it continue without a relapse, I shall have little to complain of, &c Samuel Laxton, Market-street, Leicester, November 2nd, 1848.

.........For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily. ........Next to God, I owe you a debt of gratitude, I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your Food, &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours very truly, (Rev.) Thomas Minster, of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire. —St. Saviour's, Leeds, December 9th, 1847.

Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you, that the person for whom the former quantity was procured, has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers, &c. I am, gentlemen, very truly yours, James Shorland, late Surgeon 90th Regt., 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, December 3rd, 1847.

Some time has now elapsed since the lady (who had been an invalid for thirteen years for want of digestion, accompanied with cough and general prostration of strength) for whom I procured your Arabica Food, has been using it daily as directed, and I am happy to say that it has produced a most salutary change in her system.—James Porter, Athol-street, Perth, May 2nd, 1848.

Dear Sir,—Your excellent Arabica Food has completely restored my stomach, nerves, and liver, which has been disordered for nearly twenty years past, and my health is now everything I could wish, and has been so these three months past, &c. Andrew Frazer, Haddington, East Lothian, March 3rd, 1849.

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and copious extracts from 20,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of two stamps, in canisters with full instructions, weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lb., at 4s 6d.; 5lb., at 11s.; 12lb., at 22s.; superior refined quality, 5lb., 22s.; 10lb., 33s.; suitably packed for all climates. Canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of post-office or bankers' orders; the 10lb. and 12lb. carriage free to any town or railway station connected by rail with London. Du Barry and Co., 127 New Bond-street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 182 Piccadilly; Hedges and Bulter, 155, Regent-street; Barclay, 95 Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67 St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton, Sanger, and Hannay, 63 Oxford-street; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

Respected Friend,—I think no one who had received or seen so much good and comfort result from it as in my mother's case, would be without it in sickness. Thou art at liberty to use this letter as thou thinkest best, and I will cheerfully answer any inquiries. I am, thy friend, Edward Corbett, Sanitary Engineer, &c., 2, Princes-street, Manchester, 3rd month, 19th, 1849.

Caution.—The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable Food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Barry's address, 127 New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Arabian Revalenta, Lentil Powder, and other spurious compounds of peas, beans Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant or unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of the invalid or infant.

CURES FOR THE UNCURED!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

*An Extraordinary Cure of Scrofula, or King's Evil.*

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. H. Alliday, 209 High-street, Cheltenham, dated January 22nd, 1850.

Sir,—My eldest son, when about three years of age, was afflicted with a glandular swelling in the neck, which after a short time broke out into an ulcer. An eminent medical man pronounced it as a very bad case of scrofula, and prescribed for a considerable time without effect. The disease then for years went on gradually increasing in virulence, when besides the ulcer in the neck, another formed below the left knee, and a third under the eye, besides seven others on the left arm, with a tumour between the eyes which was expected to break. During the whole of the time my suffering boy had received the constant advice of the most celebrated medical gentlemen at Cheltenham, besides being for several months at the General Hospital where one of the surgeons said that he would amputate the left arm, but that the blood was so impure, that if that limb were taken off it would be then even impossible to subdue the disease. In this desperate state I determined to give your pills and ointment a trial, and after two months perseverance in their use, the tumour began perceptibly to disappear, and the discharge from all the ulcers gradually decreased, and at the expiration of eight months they were perfectly healed, and the boy thoroughly restored to the blessings of health, to the astonishment of a large circle of acquaintances who could testify to the truth of this miraculous case. Three years have now elapsed without any recurrence of the malady, and the boy is now as healthy as heart can wish. Under these circumstances I consider that I should be truly ungrateful were I not to make you acquainted with this wonderful cure, effected by your medicines after every other means had failed.—(Signed)—J. H. Alliday.—To Professor Holloway.

*Cure of Acute Rheumatism of Four Years Standing.*

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley, January 19th, 1850.

Sir,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I write to thank you for the benefit I have received from your pills and ointment which have completely cured me of the rheumatism, under which I suffered for the last four years, at times I was so bad as hardly to be able to walk; I had tried every kind of medicine that was recommended without receiving any being. I at last thought I would give your medicine a trial, and purchased from Mr. Hollin, Chemist, of this town, two boxes of pills, and two of ointment, and in three weeks, through them and the blessings of God, I was restored to health and strength, and am now as well able to walk as ever I was in my life. I am well known in this parish, having been sixty-five years in it, with the exception of ten years I served in the 24th regiment of foot.—(Signed)—John Pitt.—To Professor Holloway.

*Cure of a Bad Leg of more than Sixty Years Standing.*

Mr. Barker, of No. 5, Graham's-place, Drypool, near Hull, had ulcers on his leg from the age of eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although for many years he had sought the first advice in the country, nothing was found to cure them. He very often suffered most excruciating pain for long periods together, which incapacitated him from attending to his business. He had given up all hopes of getting a cure, when at last he was persuaded to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he did, and however wonderful it may appear, the leg was thoroghly healed by their means, and by continuing to use the Pills alone after his leg was well, he has become in health so hale and hearty as now to be more active than most men of fifty.—N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary statement can be vouched for by Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, 22, Market-place, Hull. February 20th, 1850.

*Cure of a Desperate Case of Ringworm of Six Years Standing.*

One of the most eminent surgeons in Lima (the capital of Peru) had a child covered with ringworm for more than six years; in vain he exhausted all his art in his endeavours to effect a cure. Not succeeding, he consulted among his brethren, the most celebrated medical practitioners of the city, but nothing was found to do the child service. When he was persuaded by Mr. Joseph P. Hague, the English chemist and druggist, residing at No. 74, Calle de Palacio, to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which was done, and after using six large pots of the Ointment, with a proportion of the Pills, the child was radically cured, to the surprise of the whole medical profession. The name of the parent, from motives of delicacy, is withheld.—Lima, 13th of November, 1849.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bad Legs | Corns (Soft) | Rheumatism |
| Bad Breasts | Cancers | Scalds |
| Burns | Contracted and Stiff-joints | Sore Nipples |
| Bunions | | Sore Throats |
| Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies | Elephantiasis | Skin-diseases |
| | Fistulas | Scurvy |
| Coco-Bay | Gout | Sore-heads |
| Chiego-foot | Glandular Swellings | Tumours |
| Chilblains | | Ulcers |
| Chapped-hands | Lumbago | Wounds |
| | Piles | Yaws |

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.

*As adopted by Lallemand, Ricord, Dislandes, and others, of the Hopital des Veneriens a Paris, and now uniformly practised in this country by*

WALTER DE ROOS, M.D.,
35, Ely Place, Holborn Hill, London,
AUTHOR OF

THE MEDICAL ADVISER, 144 pages, improved edition, written in a popular style, devoid of technicalities, and addressed to all those who are suffering from Spermatorrhœa, 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.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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.'—*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.'—*Dispatch*.

The diffidence and fear of exposure, consequent on these affections, frequently prevent persons applying for assistance, until great mischief has been inflicted on the constitution and powers of life. It is hoped the perusal of this work will teach such persons the evil of delay, and lead them at once to seek that assistance which alone can save them from the horrors of an existence protracted amidst long enduring wretchedness, both mental and physical.

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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, Veneral and Scorbutic eruptions, &c. of the face and body; he has had perhaps unusual facilities for observing the pecularities 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 a time as is consistent with safety or return of money.

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## Poetry.

### LIFE IS REAL.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
"Dust thou art, to dust returnest,"
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way:
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing, leave behind us
Footsteps on the sands of time.

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

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

LONGFELLOW.

## Reviews.

*Voyage of the Prince Albert in search of Sir John Franklin.* By W. P. Snow. Longman and Co.

It is much to be feared that our gallant countrymen, who have so long been lost in the dreary regions of "thick ribbed ice" are beyond the reach of friendly help or rescue; and, though we should be the last to offer discouragement to any enterprise whatever, which promised to extend the knowledge or promote the interests of mankind, yet we must give it as our deliberare opinion, that all that is necessary to be known respecting these Arctic Seas, has already been ascertained, and that any further explorations, for the purposes of discovery, will be a useless waste of time, intellect, and treasure.

In the meantime, however, as long as the slightest chance remains of rescuing Sir John Franklin and his companions from the fate which there is too much reason to fear they have already met, it is the duty of the nation to spare no reasonable exertion for that purpose. If not discovered and succoured during this present spring, we believe that no hope whatever can remain, and so far as the most recent accounts go, there seems but slender probability of that being the case.

All honour to those who embarked in the search last year, and among them not the least, to the author of this "Narrative of Every Day Life in the Arctic Seas."

Mr. Snow belongs to the class of hardy and enterprising adventurers who are never more at home than when they are abroad, and appears to have been knocked about in all parts of the globe during the greater portion of his life. He hastened from America when the less official expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin were planned, in addition to those sent out by Government. He was too late, by a few days, for the purpose he had in view—that of serving as a volunteer under Penny, the well known whaler, and as the next best course open to him, he offered his services to the expedition fitted out by Lady Franklin, aided by public subscription. The vessel in which he went out was a small one, being rather less than ninety tons burden, and resembled the craft in which early explorers first made their discoveries, rather than the large and well-appointed ships of modern days.

The voyage of the Albert was characterised by the usual incidents, delays, and difficulties of Arctic navigation; but, upon the whole, was a successful one. She overtook all the other expeditions; but, ultimately, it was resolved to return to England, apparently on account of the state of the crew, and the belief that, in any case, while they ran much risk, they could be of little substantial use.

Mr. Snow's volume is an interesting narrative of an interesting expedition, made through new scenery, under new circumstances: for the meetings with various whalers, and with the ships engaged in the same search as themselves, gives life to what is usually solitude itself. His style is vigorous; and the scenery and circumstances are so fresh, so wonderful, and so exciting, as to justify reflection. The singularity of the sun at midnight, the alternate desolation and magnificence of Arctic scenery, the wonderful operation of nature by means of avalanche, icebergs, and almost perpetual frost and snow, are not so hacknied as to pall; but there are newer things in Mr. Snow's volume, and one of them is steam-power in the Arctic seas :—

> The Felix was taken in tow by the Resolute; and together, the whole fleet passed through heavy masses of loose ice and bergs to the north and north-west, at the rate of about four miles an hour. At eleven a.m. we came to a heavy nip, and all the vessels had to be made fast to a floe until a passage could be cleared. To effect this, the screws were brought into play in the manner I have previously alluded to. The Pioneer, Lieutenant-Commander Osborn, immediately on casting off the Resolute's tow-rope, was directed to dash at the impediment under full power. This she did boldly and fearlessly: rushing stem on, and fairly digging her bows into it in a most remarkable manner. Backing instantly astern, and then again going ahead, she performed the same manœuvre, fairly lifting herself up on end, like a prancing war-horse. But this time the nip was too heavy to be so broken, though both the steamers had previously cleared many similar impediments in that manner. It was now, however, necessary to resort to other means; and, accordingly, parties from every ship were sent on the ice to assist in blowing it up, and removing the fragments as they got loosened. The same plan as that, I believe, adopted in blasting rocks was here pursued. Powder was sunk to a certain depth, a slow match applied, and at a given signal ignited. Due time was allowed; and then the enormous masses would be seen in convulsive movement, as though shaken by a volcanic eruption, until piece upon piece was sent in the air, and the larger bodies were completely rent into innumerable fragments. The steamers then darted forward, and with warps dragged out the immense blocks that had been thus dissevered. One of these blocks (more like a small berg than aught else) was brought alongside of the Assistance, while I was on board of her in the gun-room. It was hollow at the top, and contained some excellent water, which was conveyed on board to replenish the stock.
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> I had before made mention of the remarkable stillness which may be observed at midnight in these regions; but not until now did it come upon me with such force and in such a singular manner. I cannot attempt to describe the mingled sensations I experienced, of constant surprise and amazement at the extraordinary occurrence then taking place in the waters I was gazing upon, and of renewed hope, mellowed into a quiet, holy, and reverential feeling of gratitude towards that mighty Being who, in this solemn silence, reigned alike supreme as in the busy hour of noon when man is eager at his toil or the custom of the civilised world gives to business active life and vigour. Save the distant humming noise of the engine working on board of the steamer towing us, there was no sound to be heard denoting the existence of any living thing or of any animate matter. Yet there we were, perceptibly, nay, rapidly, gliding past the land and floes of ice, as though some secret and mysterious power had been set to work to carry us swiftly away from those vexations, harassing, and delaying portions of our voyage, in which we had already experienced so much trouble and perplexity. The leading vessels had passed all the parts where any further difficulty might have been apprehended, and this, of course, gave to us in the rear a sense of perfect security for the present. All hands, therefore, except the middle watch on deck, were below in our respective vessels; and, as I looked forward ahead of us, and beheld the long line of masts and rigging that rose up from each ship before me, without any sail set, or any apparent motion to propel such masses onward, and without a single human voice to be heard around, it did seem something wonderful and amazing. And yet it was a noble sight: six vessels, varying in size, strength, and equipment, from the huge hull of the powerful man-of-war, to the humble and lowly private ketch—alike varying in their build and sailing qualities, from the lofty three-master to the single-sparred cutter, acting as a tender to a schooner, but a size or two larger, square sails and fore and aft sails, pinnaces and barges, whale boats and light boats—with every new invention in the art of steaming to aid the one class, while late discoveries and useful plans were brought into use in gutta percha and inflated skins to aid the latter class—were casting their long shadows across the smooth surface of the passing floes of ice, as the sun with mellowed light, and gentler but still beautiful lustre, was soaring through the Polar sky at the back of Melville's Cape, already on his way to begin the journey of another day.

The following description of American intentions, and the mode of navigating American vessels, gives a striking picture of the go-ahead habits of the people, and of the success which attends such rash or resolute determination, till it fails:—

> They intended to push on wherever they could, this way or that way, as might be found best, in the direction of Melville Island and parts adjacent, especially Banks's Land; and they meant to winter wherever they might chance to be, in the pack or out of the pack. As long as they could be moving or making any progress in any direction that might assist in the object for which they had come, they meant still to be going on, and, with the true characteristic of the American, cared for no obstacles or impediments that might arise in their way. Neither fears nor the necessary caution which might easily be alleged as an excuse for hesitation or delay, at periods when anything like fancied danger appeared, was to deter them. Happy fellows! thought I; no fair winds nor opening prospects will be lost with you; no dissension or incompetency among your executive officers exist to stay your progress. Bent upon one errand alone, your minds set upon *that* before you embarked, no trifles nor common danger will prevent you daring everything for the carrying out of your mission. Go on, then, brave sons of America, and may at least some share of prosperity and success attend your exertions!
>
> If ever a vessel and her officers were capable of going through an undertaking in which more than ordinary difficulties had to be encountered, I had no doubt it would be the American: and this was evinced to me even while we were on board, by the apparently reckless way in which they dashed through the streams of heavy ice running off from Leopold Island. I happened to go on deck when they were thus engaged, and was delighted to witness how gallantly they put aside every impediment in their way. An officer was standing on the heel of the bowsprit, conning the ship, and issuing his orders to the man at the wheel, in that short, decisive, yet clear manner, which the helmsman at once well understood and promptly obeyed. There was not a rag of canvas taken in, nor a moment's hesitation. The way was before them: the stream of ice had to be either gone through boldly or a long detour made; and despite the heaviness of the stream, they pushed the vessel through in her proper course. Two or three shocks, as she came in contact with some large pieces, were unheeded; and the moment the last block was past the bow the officer sang out, 'So; steady as she goes on her course,' and came aft as if nothing more than ordinary sailing had been going on. I observed our little bark nobly following in the American's wake; and, as I afterwards learned, she got through it pretty well, though not without much doubt of the propriety of keeping on in such procedure after the 'mad Yankee,' as he was called by the mate.

*The English Republic.* Edited by W. J. Linton. No. I., for January. London: Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

The Editor of this new periodical fully understands the nature and the magnitude of the task he has undertaken. Nothing, indeed, but the deep, earnest conviction, unwavering faith, and quenchless zeal, which has distinguished the career of Mr. Linton, could have induced him to "fling aloft the Banner of the Future, and ask, who will stand by me for the restoration of the Commonwealth—for the foundation of the English Republic?"—in the face of the obstacles he has to encounter. But many of these obstacles will be lessened by the spirit in which Mr. Linton will pursue his noble object. Hear how he speaks for himself in the opening address :—

> The purpose with which I commence this work is, by expounding republican principles (such as I have learned them, chiefly from him who is the Apostle of Republicanism), by making my countrymen acquainted with the views of Republicans abroad, and giving them correct versions of the current events of the great European struggle for Republicanism (of which 1848 and 1849 have been but the first campaign), and not omitting to remind them of their own old republican wisdom when England taught the nations how to live, to revive among them the smouldering fire of English heroism, that faith in God and man which led their fathers to victory. Desirous, not of renewing the form of Puritanism, but of revivifying the soul of earnestness which marked the brief day of our Commonwealth as the grandest period of English history I shall essay to show wherein we Republicans of the nineteenth century may imitate the worthiest of our race, in what we ought to advance beyond them; and so I would in some way help to establish a Republican party, really a Young England, to be the heralds and leaders of the Republic, the beginning of the future nation.
>
> For now there is no English nationality. There was a nation when an Alfred ruled the people; a nation when an Elizabeth scattered the Invincible Armada; a nation when our royalest Protector could strike down tyranny at home, and throw his shield over the oppressed of distant lands. But there is no English nation now. A horde of traders, every man's hand against his neighbours, where combination is almost unknown, except for purposes of plunder—is that a nation? A nation—and trampled on by creatures too ashamed of their imbecility to confess it even to each other! A nation—whose rulers are daily convicted of incapacity, of falsehood, of every conceivable meanness! A nation—whose poor die by thousands! A nation—without education! A nation, in whose life is no harmony or order—whose heart is torn with ceaseless contention of class against class—whose "prosperity" means ruin to the majority—whose "peace" is successful trickery, or infamous cowardice—whose "honour" is a bye-word to the world!—Is it not so? Ask our millions of workmen what combination means in England. Ask any of our "rulers" what any others of them are. Ask the betrayers of the Bandieras, the accomplices of Szela and Odillon Barrot, or the presenters of "his portrait" to Palmerston; ask any of our "statesmen" or diplomatists, to disclose the villanies, the lies, to which they have listened and complacently replied. Question the mere men of figures concerning Irish famine, and the means by which the English labour market is supplied. Ask the State reporters of mines and factories—ask the private strivers for education—what the "Government" does there. Ask any one at home what "prosperity" means; but dare not ask a foreigner the signification of English "peace" and "honour."
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> If there was no God but a Devil—if patriotism was a meaningless word, and beastliest selfishness the height of virtue—what change need take place in England? The nation is not. There is only a gloomy den of abominable hypocrisies, a wretched chaos, called England; and it is time for all brave true men who find themselves involved in it, and who believe that God sent them into it, not that they should join the evil-doers, nor yet that they should run away from the fear of evil, but that they should do manful work in endeavouring to remedy it—it is time for all such brave true men to take counsel together, and ascertain at least what is their first duty in the emergency.

An elaborate and admirably written exposition of "Republican Principles," occupies nearly the whole of the first number. We have only space for the "Summary," and, meantime, sincerely recommend this periodical to all who wish to understand on what basis English Republicanism is placed by an eloquent, sincere, and enthusiastic apostle of the Gospel of Republican Liberty :—

> We believe in Equality, Liberty, and Fraternity: in the equal ground of human right, on which alone true freedom can be based,—the freedom which is not the unlimited sway of the stronger, but the opportunity of healthy growth to the utmost of natural capability for the weakest as well as for the mightiest, in order that the fullest perfection of each may be obtained, toward *a brotherly combination of strengths* for the surer and greater progress of the whole world.
>
> We believe in the perfectibility of the human race: that is to say in its power of continual improvement. And we believe that this improvement may be systematized, and insured, and immensely accelerated, by men acting in concert, in Association,—freely organising themselves under the government of the Wisest and Most Virtuous among them.
>
> We believe that Government, however chosen or however worthy of rule, is not required by society to be the dictator over the lives of individuals—as a central despotism would be—but *to order the combined action of the whole Nation and to protect the rights of all.* We believe that the world-old circles of Family, City, and Country, are natural arrangements, and worth preserving. That, as the individual is complete in his own nature, so the Family is also a perfect sphere, needing no ordering from authority, the City also sufficient to itself for all its own requirements, and the Country the same—a special *workroom,* built by God for a special purpose, whose walls shall not be thrown down.
>
> We believe that the business of Government is to do that which neither the Individual nor the City can efficiently do: to maintain throughout the Nation the harmony of equal rights, which includes *provision that the best means of growth at the nation's command shall be furnished to all the individuals of the nation.* It is therefore the province of government to guard the Land—*which is common property*—from the encroachment of individuals,—to care that none hold it without paying a fair rent for it to the State, and that it shall never be so monopolized, at whatever rent, that any shall be debarred from it; to protect the private property—*the honest earnings and acquirements*—of individuals; to maintain the right to labour by lending the credit of the state to all who need it, *so insuring to every one employment at a fair remuneration;* and to provide the highest possible education for every one of the nation's children.
>
> We believe that the only Government which can safely be trusted with these powers is the Elect of the Nation, empowered by the majority to act for them. We believe that the right to rule resides only in a Majority: their rule being only limited by the right of the individual. The most overwhelming Majority may not override the right of an independent nature. Society and Individuality are mutually sacred and inviolable.
>
> Nevertheless we believe in individual duty: that every one (*saving his right of conscience*) ought to enrol himself dutifully in the ranks of his fellow-men, to act obediently within the appointed and ascending spheres of organisation, to devote the utmost of his powers to the service of his Family, his Country, the World, and Truth.
>
> And we believe that, based upon a written constitution recognising these rights and duties, the Nation may be so organised that the long sought problem of the harmonization of individual welfare with national progress may be speedily solved, and the present Anarchy give place to Order, under which we shall henceforth be enabled to fulfil God's law—the Destiny of Life—to grow healthily, to love, to aspire, and to progress.
>
> We believe, in a word, in the possibility of a social state, *based upon already ascertained rights and duties,* in which might be forthwith commenced the realisation of the "dream" of all prohetic minds,—the beginning of the better time, in which the wretchedness of extreme want might immediately cease, and strife and wrong gradually diminish, checked by the strong hand of enthroned justice, and fading from the ever-increasing light of education and of hope.
>
> Such is the aim of our exertions for our own Country. And for the Nations we believe with a no less fervent hope: looking for the establishment of the universal federation of republics, *for the proclamation of God's Law as the religion and rule of the enfranchised and organised World.* May our own Nation be of the first to swear fealty to the common pact, among the worthiest of endeavourers to reach the goal,—that goal which will be but the starting-place of the Genius of Humanity, toward the indefinite perfection of the future.

*Robert Owen's Journal.* Part II. Clayton and Son, Strand, London.

No one would imagine that the snows of eighty winters had passed over the head of the brave old Patriarch of Socialism. His "Journal" is as hopeful, buoyant, and enthusiastic as the earliest of his writings, and looking back on his long career of public life, he is satisfied with the results of his past labours, as exemplified in the improved tone of public opinion, with reference to the important questions he has so consistently urged upon the attention of society. The present part contains three articles explanatory of the means of "Well-Placing, Well-Educating, and Well-Employing the Human Race, for Ever." Four articles on the practical arrangements which require to be united with Spade Cultivation, in order to reap from that mode of culture the greatest amount of intellectual, moral, and social well-being. Two articles on the Church and its Doctrines; an interesting account of his discovery and establishment of the Infant School System: addresses to the Roman and British Hierarchies, the Ministers, and Mr. Cobden, and several other papers of great value.

*The Christian Socialist.* Part II. Watson, Queen's-head Passage, Paternoster-row, London.

In addition to a variety of ably-written articles on Co-operative topics, the present part contains much interesting and pleasing information respecting the rapid spread of associations, both at home and abroad. The following account of an association established in Greece, at the end of the last century, embodies an important and salutary lesson to the infant associations, which are now springing up in various parts of this country.

> Ambelakia is a village in Thessaly, clinging to the steep rocks of Ossa, and overhanging the vale of Tempe. When Beaujour, the Consul of France, visited it in 1777, those mansions which belonged to the manufacturers were in their glory, of which Mr. Urqhart saw the remains in 1830. The place was then famous for the manufacture of that beautiful red cotton yarn, which was then principally imported into this country from Turkey. Beaujour in his account of the commerce of Greece, published in 1800, has left the following account of its commercial life :—
>
> "Ambelakia resembles from its activity rather a town in Holland than a village in Turkey. This place exerts by its industry, vigour, and life, an influence over the surrounding country, and gives birth to an immense commerce, which unites Greece and Germany by a thousand ties. In fifteen years the population has increased threefold. It amounted to four thousand in 1798. The inhabitants live in their manufactories like swarms of bees in their hives. The slavery which blasts the plains watered by the Peneus, and stretching at their feet, has never scaled the rocky sides of Ossa. They are governed like their forefathers by their elders and their own magistrates. Twice have the Mussulmans of Larissa, jealous of their prosperity and happiness, attempted to climb their mountains and spoil their houses, and twice have they been repulsed by hands that dropped the shuttle to handle the musket. Every arm, even the child's, is employed in the manufactories of Ambelakia; whilst the men dye the cotton, the women prepare and spin it; for no machinery is used in this province. It is a pleasant sight to see the women of Ambelakia, each armed with a distaff, chatting together in groups before the doors of their houses. There are now twenty-four factories, in which yearly six thousand cwt., and upwards of cotton are dyed. This yarn finds its way into Germany, and is disposed of at Buda, Vienna, Leipsic, and other great cities. The Ambelakian manufacturers used to have their own separate offices in these towns, and sell their cotton each on his own account. There were therefore as many separate interests as merchants. But it was soon found that competition was ruining each and all, and it was therefore proposed to unite masters and men in one great association. The plan of a great *commandite* society was suggested in 1777, and a year after it was carried into execution. The rules of the new body were drawn up by men of wisdom and experience. Every proprietor or head of a factory might contribute a sum proportioned to his means. The lowest investments were fixed at a sum in the Turkish money, answering to between £500 and £600, the highest could not rise to more than four times that sum; in order that the large capitalist might not monopolise the advantages of the scheme. The workmen subscribed their little profits, and uniting in societies purchased single shares, forming smaller *commandite* societies incorporated into the larger. Besides their capital, the workmen contributed their labour and skill to the general fund of productive power. Abundance was soon spread throughout the community. The dividends were at first restricted to ten per cent. per annum, and the surplus profit was applied to the augmentation of the capital, which in two years rose from £50,000 to upwards of £80,000. At the head of this company were placed three directors, who formed, for the purpose of commerce, a firm under an assumed name, at Ambelakia itself. They reserved to themselves the right of signature, or only confided it to three associates at Vienna, the place from which the returns were made. These two firms had their correspondents at Pesth, Trieste, Leipsic, Salonica, Constantinople, and Smyrna, to receive their consignments, effect the returns, frequent the great fairs, and thus extend the market for the cotton yarn of Greece. An important part of their trust was to circulate the funds realised, from hand to hand, and from place to place, according to their circumstances and necessities of their trade. Thus the association secured to itself the profits of the banker, and gained the command of time and market. When the exchange was favourable they remitted specie, when unfavourable, they remitted raw material from Salonica or Smyrna. Thus the business was conducted by a very small staff, and these were all Ambelakiotes. The correspondents returned to Ambelakia after three years' service, and then served one year at home, that they might imbibe afresh the principles of the society.
>
> "The commerce of Ambelakia thus organised made rapid progress, and gave a new life to all the places in connexion with it. For a long time harmony reigned, and success attended all their undertakings. The directors were disinterested, the correspondents were zealous, the workmen were docile and laborious. The work with its profits being equally divided amongst all the workmen and the several manufactories, was executed with care and dispatch. The capital and the interest upon it went on increasing year by year. The shares had risen to a tenfold value. But this prosperity, which at first sight seemed to augur permanent success, really introduced confusion.
>
> "The directors in becoming rich, became exacting; the poor enriched in their turn, would not obey their orders; the workmen left the shuttle for the pen, and wanted to sell instead of dyeing or spinning. Every one wished to govern. The meetings became tumultuous, the workmen, who were in a majority, got the upper hand; after that, good counsel was scarce, opinions became more and more divergent, conciliation became hopeless. The society was thus distracted for a year and a half, and two years ago (1798) blew up altogether, to split up into as many little *Commandites,* as there were societies of workmen. Distrust, envy, the love of mischief-making, all those little paltry passions which enter so largely into the Greek character, are already undermining the new societies. They cannot last long."

*Catholicism the Religion of Fear.* By G. J. Holyoake. Watson, Queen's-head Passage, Paternoster-row, London.

If ever the title of a work was justified by its contents, it is that which Mr. Holyoake has chosen for this *brochure.* It is impossible to look at the eight engravings, copied from the work of the Jesuit, Father Pinamonti, published by Catholic authority, without a shudder, accompanied by deep commiseration for the unhappy beings, whose mental faculties are subjected to such depraved and demoralising influences. Father Pinamonti's book is called "Hell opened to Christians;" and any thing more horrible and disgusting can scarcely be imagined, than the varied illustrations of agony and torture presented by the fervid imagination of the priestly author and artist. Mr. Holyoake has done good "suit and service," by bringing out an antidote to such pestiferous works, at the present moment; and showing in his calm, clear, and logical style, the mind-enslaving and debasing tendencies of Roman Catholicism. Not more eloquently than truly does Mr. Holyoake draw the true moral for the rational reformer, from the existence, and restless struggle for supremacy, of such an enemy to public freedom and progress, and to individual virtue and happiness. He says :—

> If there be a God who will cast out unbelievers in the Bible into outer darkness, where there shall be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, we need to run with palpitating hearts to that ancient Church, which is the most likely to know his will. It becomes policy in us to submit, or mercy in them to compel us. How desolating is this Religion of Fear! Its influence is a perpetual demoralisation of mankind. Why should they be generous to enemies, or forgiving to those who do them ill, if God will not be forgiving to them? We may perpetually ask can men be more noble, more generous, more just than God? Men never rise above the Ideal they are taught to imitate; and the fatal example of a retaliative and a punishing God will always create and continue a retaliative and punishing people. Generous instinct, intellectual refinement, and social culture, conduct us therefore to the wise dogma of modern Rationalism, which teaches us that if there be a God he must be the infinite enlargement of the gentle impulse, the patient endurance, and the noble generosity which constitutes the fairest attributes of humanity. We therefore abandon the Religion of Fear, we give up Catholicism, for higher reasons than those which discover flaws in its Apostolical descent, for better reasons than those which rival churches urge—we give it up for reasons for which we give up nearly the Protestant and Dissenting hierarchies—we give it up for the unanswerable reasons of its *immoral influence.*

### LIBERATION OF KOSSUTH.

A movement is making among commercial men in Manchester to induce Lord Palmerston to take steps to procure the liberation of Kossuth and his brave companions in exile. A memorial is lying for signature on the Exchange, of which the following is a copy :—

> To Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the memorial of the undersigned showeth,
>
> That your memorialists respectfully, but earnestly, solicit your lordship's intercession, in the name of England, on behalf of the brave, but unfortunate, Hungarians, now detained under Turkish superintendence at Kutaja, in Asia, contrary to expectations which they had been led to entertain; and that, as England interposed at first to support Turkey in her exercise of the rights of national hospitality, and to save her from the compulsory surrender of those who had taken refuge within her borders, and thrown themselves on her protection; and as your lordship on more than one occasion (February 7, March 18, 1850,) has publicly expressed your hope and belief that this detention would be only for a time, and shortly terminate, your memorialists entreat your lordship to follow up with vigour the same just and humane policy, and by procuring the liberation of Kossuth and his companions, enable them to remove into distant countries, where they may honourably maintain themselves by the exercise of their talents and industry, till circumstances shall again permit them to return to the land of their fathers.
>
> And your memorialists, &c.

The memorial has received a good number of signatures, and among the leading names are those of Mr. Salis Schwabe, Mr. John Potter (the mayor), Mr. James Heywood, M.P., Mr. Henry, M.P., Mr. Wm. Rawson, Mr. John Shuttleworth (alderman)), Mr. W. Townley, Mr. A. H. Ashton, Mr. H. J. Leppee, Mr. Whittaker, and Mr. J. Leisler.

Annual Return of Fires in London.—On Monday morning Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the London Fire Engine Establishment, laid his report of fires which had occurred in the metropolitan district during the past year, before the managing committee, at the chief station in Watling-street. Mr. Braidwood described the number of premises totally destroyed and considerably damaged as being 247. Of these the most extensive was that which occurred in Mark-lane, City, which was not entirely extinguished for nearly two months. The property destroyed on that occasion was roughly estimated at upwards of £200,000, but the precise amount of loss has never been accurately learned. Neither could anything likely to be depended upon be gleaned as to the origin of the misfortune. The next fire of any importance was that which occurred on the night of Thursday, the 3rd of October, in the Southwark-bridge-road. Although the engines of the brigade were stationed immediately opposite, and the turncock was on the spot in less than two minutes after the alarm was given, the whole of Messrs. Brookes' candle works were burned down, and several houses seriously damaged The next district which suffered, and that to a serious extent, by fires, was Bermondsey. From the 17th of October to the 25th of December, a great number of very alarming and devastating conflagrations happened, which laid in ruins a vast amount of property. Amongst the buildings described as considerably damaged was the Travellers' Club. The report returns the number of buildings slightly injured as being 621, whilst in the preceding year, they were only 582, showing an increase of 39. The total number of premises entirely destroyed and seriously damaged in 1849 was 256, being nine more than last year. The total number of fires of all kinds last year was 868, whilst in 1849 there were only 838, showing an increase of thirty fires during the past twelve months. The false alarms during the last year were 91, whilst the year before they were only 76. The chimney on fire last year were 79, whilst in 1849 there were 89. The number of fatal fires last year were 17, and the number of lives lost 18, whilst the number of persons who perished from the same cause in the preceding year was 26, which shows a decrease of 8 last year. The total number of calls for assistance during the past year was 1,038, whilst in 1849 the calls were 1,003, showing an increase of 35. The origin of a great many fires cannot be accounted for: a great number, however, are returned as being caused by sparks, gas, lucifer matches, smoking tobacco, drunkenness, and explosion of fireworks. Of the latter nearly 100 houses were seriously damaged, as well as the parochial school and a spacious church in Spitalfields a few months since.

Lamentable Ignorance.—A lad, ten years of age, named Walter Gilbert, was called as a witness in an assault case at Rotherham, on Monday, when Mr. Bosvile said, "Can you read or write?" "No!" said the lad in a surly tone. "Do you go to any day school?" "No," was again the reply. "Do you go to the Sunday school, then?" "No," continued the boy. "Do you ever go to a place of worship?" The form of the negative was used for the fourth time. "Do you know what an oath is?" "No." "What becomes of people who tell lies?" After some hesitation, Gilbert said, "They'll go to t' oud lad." "And what do you mean by t' oud lad?" For a while the lad was silent, but ultimately, upon the question being repeated, said, "I don't know." It is needless to say that the evidence of such a witness was deemed inadmissible.—*Sheffield Times.*

### STATE OF OUR REPRESENTATION.

The existing suffrage throws the power into the hands of the aristocracy. The Reform Bill cut off many of the rotten boroughs, but left a sufficient number of small boroughs to neutralise the electoral power of the large ones. The suffrage is so adjusted as to defeat the objects for which that measure was sought. At present there are eighty-five different kinds of franchise, making it extremely complicated; and after all, the total number of electors in 1847 was only 944,473, out of a population of nearly six millions male adults. The suffrage requires to be placed on a much more simple basis, and the obstructions to its exercise removed. Some more equitable distribution of electoral power is required.

| | Electors. | | Members. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The aggregate number of voters on the register for cities and boroughs in England and Wales, is | 375,269 | returning | 335 |
| Ditto ditto Scotland | 42,318 | ,, | 23 |
| Ditto ditto Ireland | 38,168 | ,, | 39 |
| | 455,755 | | 397 |
| Of these there are— | | | |
| Twenty-one cities and boroughs, with | 228,255 | returning | 44 |
| Two hundred and thirty-three ditto | 226,500 | ,, | 353 |
| | 455,755 | | 397 |

It will thus be seen that a minority of the electors of cities and boroughs alone return eight times as many members as the majority of such electors return; and the members so returned by this minority amount to twenty-three more than a clear majority of the whole house.

There are thirty-four boroughs with less than 500 electors, and twenty boroughs with less than 300 electors. These return a greater number of members together than all the larger constituencies, and, of course, have the power of swamping them. The results may be stated in another way. About 7,000 electors in twenty-nine of the smallest constituencies, equal in the legislature to 287,470 in fourteen of the largest. The following table shows the inequalities of the representation :—

It gives twenty-five of the small constituencies, each returning two members, in contrast with twenty-five of the large constituencies, also returning two members each. It will be seen that in one case 9,153 electors return fifty members to parliament, and in the other case, 229,365 electors return only fifty members. One list contains a number of boroughs easily influenced, the other contains all the large and important constituencies in the empire :—

| | | Electors. | | Members. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peterborough, | with | 543 | returns | 2 |
| St. Alban's | ,, | 536 | ,, | 2 |
| Poole | ,, | 522 | ,, | 2 |
| Tiverton | ,, | 442 | ,, | 2 |
| Dorchester | ,, | 411 | ,, | 2 |
| Tewkesbury | ,, | 407 | ,, | 2 |
| Bodmin | ,, | 401 | ,, | 2 |
| Buckingham | ,, | 393 | ,, | 2 |
| Devises | ,, | 390 | ,, | 2 |
| Huntingdon | ,, | 390 | ,, | 2 |
| Totness | ,, | 378 | ,, | 2 |
| Wells | ,, | 372 | ,, | 2 |
| Ripon | ,, | 361 | ,, | 2 |
| Honiton | ,, | 353 | ,, | 2 |
| Evesham | ,, | 352 | ,, | 2 |
| Wycomb | ,, | 346 | ,, | 2 |
| Tavistock | ,, | 342 | ,, | 2 |
| Cockermouth | ,, | 339 | ,, | 2 |
| Lymington | ,, | 324 | ,, | 2 |
| Chippenham | ,, | 307 | ,, | 2 |
| Harwich | ,, | 294 | ,, | 2 |
| Richmond | ,, | 265 | ,, | 2 |
| Andover | ,, | 243 | ,, | 2 |
| Knaresborough | ,, | 223 | ,, | 2 |
| Thetford | ,, | 214 | ,, | 2 |
| | | 9,153 | | 50 |

| | | Electors. | | Members. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tower Hamlets | with | 19,361 | returns | 2 |
| Liverpool | ,, | 17,320 | ,, | 2 |
| Marylebone | ,, | 16,812 | ,, | 2 |
| Finsbury | ,, | 15,821 | ,, | 2 |
| Dublin | ,, | 15,049 | ,, | 2 |
| Westminster | ,, | 14,125 | ,, | 2 |
| Lambeth | ,, | 13,885 | ,, | 2 |
| Manchester | ,, | 12,836 | ,, | 2 |
| Glasgow | ,, | 11,743 | ,, | 2 |
| Bristol | ,, | 11,032 | ,, | 2 |
| Southwark | ,, | 8,463 | ,, | 2 |
| Birmingham | ,, | 7,535 | ,, | 2 |
| Edinburgh | ,, | 6,827 | ,, | 2 |
| Leeds | ,, | 6,015 | ,, | 2 |
| Greenwich | ,, | 5,573 | ,, | 2 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | | 5,370 | ,, | 2 |
| Hull | ,, | 5,192 | ,, | 2 |
| Nottingham | ,, | 5,148 | ,, | 2 |
| Sheffield | ,, | 4,995 | ,, | 2 |
| Norwich | ,, | 4,967 | ,, | 2 |
| Belfast | ,, | 4,701 | ,, | 2 |
| Leicester | ,, | 4,208 | ,, | 2 |
| York | ,, | 4,173 | ,, | 2 |
| Exeter | ,, | 4,144 | ,, | 2 |
| Coventry | ,, | 4,056 | ,, | 2 |
| | | 229,365 | | 50 |

In the counties of England there is one voter for every 19 persons; in Wales, 18; in Scotland, 33; in Ireland, 123. In the boroughs of England there is one voter for every 17 persons; in Wales, 21; in Scotland, 34; in Ireland, 11. In England altogether there is one voter for every 18 persons; in Wales, 19; in Scotland, 34; in Ireland, 58. Thus we see that the franchise is as unequally possessed as the representation is unequally distributed.

British Factories, Number, and Employment.—By a Parliamentary return recently issued, of cotton, woollen, worsted, and silk factories, subject to the Factories' Act in the United Kingdom, it appears that the number of factories in the United Kingdom is 4,330, of which 3,689 are in England and Wales, 550 in Scotland, and ninety-one in Ireland. The number of spindles used in the whole is 25,638,716, and the number of power-looms, 298,916. The number of moving power by steam is 108,113, and by water 26,104. The number of children between eleven and thirteen years in silk throwing mills is 1,737 males and 3,916 females. The number of children under thirteen (those attending schools) is 19,400 males and 15,722 females. The number of males between thirteen and eighteen is 67,864, and of females above thirteen, 329,577. The number of males above eighteen is 157,866, making the total number employed in the 4,330 factories 596,082, of whom 246,867 are males and 349,215 females.

Street Population.—Mr. Henry Mayhew, in his very interesting work on *London Labour and the London Poor,* gives the following estimate of the number of persons who obtain their living in the streets:—"The street musicians are said to number 1,000, and the old clothes men the same. There are supposed to be at the least 500 sellers of water cresses, 200 coffee stalls, 300 cats' meat men, 250 ballad singers, 200 play bill sellers, from 800 to 1,000 bone grubbers and mudlarks, 1,000 crossing sweepers, another thousand chimney sweeps, and the same number of turncocks and lamplighters; all of whom, together with the street performers and showmen, tinkers, chair, umbrella, and clock menders, sellers of bonnet boxes, toys, stationery, songs, last dying speeches, tubs, pails, mats, crockery, blacking, lucifers, corn salves, clothes pegs, brooms, sweetmeats, razors, dog collars, dogs, birds, coals, sand, scavengers, dustmen, and others, make up, it may be fairly assumed, full 30,000 adults; so that, reckoning men, women, and children, we may truly say there are upwards of 50,000 individuals, or about a fortieth part of the entire population of the metropolis, getting their living regularly in the streets.

Lord Ashley's Shirt.—At the Mayor's dinner at Bath, last week, Lord Ashley, M.P., in acknowledging the drinking of his health, said, I call your attention to the fact, that I this evening am suitably attired for this occasion. I have upon my person, at this moment, a very beautiful shirt, worked for me by the fair hands of the young women in the establishment of my friend Mr. White—(laughter)—presented to me with language of kindness and compliment which it would ill become me to record. I might have held up that little article—(loud laughter)—and in the presence of ladies (for some there are here), exactly specifying what it is: I might say with the great King of these realms, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense.*" (Loud laughter.) Well, gentlemen, this article of dress I have preserved for gala days; and what day can be so properly a gala, as when I am invited to dine with my kindhearted constituency? Whenever I wear this it will serve me for a memorial, though I need it not, of the invariable kindness I have received from the inhabitants of this great city, and of the duty which I feel of offering an unceasing prayer for the peace, welfare, and the prosperity of this vast community. (Cheers.)

Hampstead.—The oldest inhabitant of Hampstead, Mr. Rowbotham, a clock and watchmaker, died recently, at the age of ninety. He told his son and many other persons, that in his youth, the Upper Terrace-avenue, on the south-west side of Hampstead-heath, was known by the name of "The Judges' Walk," from the circumstance of prisoners having been tried there during the plague of London. He further stated, that he had received this information from his grandmother.—*Notes & Queries.*

A perfect Cure of Dropsy by Holloway's Pills.—Mrs. Lambert, of Swan-street, Newcastle, had enjoyed the best of health until the meridian of life. At that critical period she was attacked with dropsy, attended by a very troublesome cough. The medical aid of several very eminent practitioners was procured, but their efforts failed to remove, or even abate, the rigour of the disease. The water in her body and legs increased so rapidly, that fears were entertained that she could not long survive. At this crisis she commenced taking Holloway's Pills, which acted so powerfully on her complaint, that its progress was immediately arrested, and in the course of two months the cure was complete.

## Varieties.

What "graphy" do young schoolboys like best?—Top ography.

A queer old gentleman, being asked what he wished for dinner, replied—"An appetite, good company, something to eat, and a napkin."

Old Sir James Herring was remonstrated with for not rising earlier—"I can make up my mind to it," said he, "but cannot make up my body."

Sanitary Conviviality.—"Now then, Gentlemen, suppose we have 'a drain,'" as the Commissioners of Sewers said to the Court of Alderman.

Balderdash for the Bald.—If the growth of the hair is promoted by Macassar, will an Anti-Macassar have a contrary effect.

Table of Interest.—The dinner-table.

Physical Difficulty.—Putting a blister on a hedgehog.

How to tell Chalk from Cheese.—Endeavour to make cheese out of London milk.

A negro once gave the following toast:—"De late Gubernor ob de State—he come in wid bery little opposition, he got out wid none at all."

Conundrum for Legislators.—Why do the Patent Laws tend to promote discovery?—Because they tax invention.

Conundrum for Cockneys.—Which has the greater amount of animal heat, the beaver or the otter?—Why, of course, the *otter* of the two.

Question in Compound Arithmetic.—If time is money, money is also time, of course; then how many seconds are there in eighteenpence, and how much time do you spend if you buy a shilling's-worth of strawberries?

Simplicity.—A good young man from the country, hearing of 'Tattersall's' for the first time, inquires if "it is a ragged school?"

Contradiction of Crime.—Juvenile offenders always aim at concealment; and yet they are generally very much afraid of a hiding.

Female Politicians.—Ladies are generally supposed to care little about politics, yet the majority of them are strongly attached to parties, and all good housekeepers are conservatives.

Christmas Games.—Many a young lady who objects to being kissed under the misletoe, has no objection to be kissed under the rose.

The Height of Famine.—The famous Dragon of Wantley is related to have been so famished with hunger, that he once actually are a raw Scotchman.

A gentleman, passing through a potatoe-patch, observed an Irishman planting some potatoes. He inquired of him what kind he had there?—"Raw ones to be sure,)' replied the son of Erin; "if they were boiled they wouldn't grow."

A visible sign.—A coach containing a young man and woman with one trunk on behind—behind the coach, we mean—is pleasingly suggestive of matrimony: but a half-dozen young ones, and seven bandboxes, if much more suggestive—ther's no mistaking that sign.

Something smart.—A young lady having given a gentleman, who was not very remarkable for his taste in dress, a playful slap on the face, he called out, "You have made my eye *smart.*"—"Indeed," said she; "well, I am happy to have been the cause of making something *smart* about you."

Measures of Time and Motion.—The difference between these measures may be ascertained by taking a cab; when, if you pay by time, the motion will be slow and the time long, but if you pay by distance, the motion will be swift and the time short.

Steam engines in France.—There are 5,607 establishments in France where steam-engines are employed, representing 65,120 horse power. The steamboats are 279 in number, of 22,893 horse power. The length of railway open is 1,357 English miles, worked by 725 locomotives.

If People wear tight shoes, is it surprising they have corns? If they swallow poison, or live unhealthily, is it surprising they are sick? If they are vicious and improvident, is it surprising they become outcasts and destitute? Nature's laws cannot be expected to be suspended in favour of vice and weakness, when they are not in favour of desert and intelligence.

The Common Prayer Book.—It is said that a check has been given to the printing of copies of the Book of Common Prayer, from the anticipation generally entertained that, at the instance of the episcopal authorities and other dignitaries of the Church of England, some modification of an Evangelical tendency will be introduced into the Liturgy.

Criminals in Newgate.—A decrease continues in the number of boys committed to Newgate. In 1850, 37 less than 1849, and in that year 73 less than in 1848; making a total decrease of 110 in two years. The total number for the three years was 284, in 1848, 211 in 1849, and 174 in 1850.

A Want Supplied.—The *Roscommon Journal* says, that a Scotchman in a neighbouring town put a placard in his shop window, stating that he "wanted a boy," and the next morning on opening his door was surprised to find a basket lying outside, which, on opening, he found to contain a male child, with a label attached, having on it, "Here he is!"

The Jury System.—The *Legal Observer,* in noticing the statistics of County-Court practice during the last year, says:—"The disfavour into which jury trial, an institution as ancient as the days of Alfred, has fallen, is singularly manifested by the fact that, out of 226,403 cases, in which either party might have required a jury, there were only 802 in which either party thought it desirable to invoke the assistance of that species of tribunal."

An Irishman, who was very *near-sighted,* about to fight a duel, insisted that he should stand six paces nearer his antagonist than the other did to him, and that they were both to fire at the same time.—This beats Sheridan's telling a fat man who was going to fight a thin one, that the latter's slim figure ought to be chalked on the other's portly person, and if the bullet hit him outside the chalk mark, it was to go for nothing.

Retort Courteous.—The other day a harmless creature (reckoned an idiot) who is in the habit of rambling about as a beggar, and well known in Llanrwst and the part adjacent, as Bala Jack, was rudely accosted by a saucy fellow who thought to make game of him, "I say, Jack, don't want a place, master wants a fool?"—"Ay, indeed," replied Jack, eying him contemptuously, "want a fool, does he? Then thou art going to leave, or else he requires a couple of us." It is needless to say the fellow was quite silenced.—*Carnarvon Herald.*

Flattering Preference.—Two natives of the Marquesas Islands have been carried to France. The story runs, that on the voyage one of their fellow-passengers, fishing for a compliment, asked them which they liked best, the French or English? "The English," answered the man, smacking his lips; "they are the *fattest.*"—"And a great deal more *tender,*" chimed in the woman, with a grin that exhibited two rows of pointed teeth as sharp as a crocodile's.

The Romish Church.—The following very curious chronological table will show the progress which corruption and error have made in the "infallible Church"—that Church which is the "rock," and is alike unchanged and unchangeable:—"Holy Water introduced 120; Penance 157; Monkery 328; Mass in Latin 394; Extreme Unction 550; Purgatory 593; Invocation of Virgin and Saints 593; Papal Usurpation 607; Kissing the Pope's Toe 709; Image Worship 715; Canonisation 993; Baptism of Bells 1,000; Transubstantiation 1,000; Celibacy of Priesthood 1,015; Indulgences 1,196; Dispensations 1,200; Inquisition 1,204; Auricular Confession 1,215; Elevation of the Host 1,222."—*Rymer's Chronology.*

Short Sight.—Dr. Turnbull says, in the *Medical Gazette,* "It has struck me that, if we could discover any substance which could be so applied as to contract the iris, one cause of the effect of short-sightedness would be remedied. The result, I am happy to say, has been most satisfactory. In the first instance I applied the extract of ginger, which was rubbed for five or ten minutes over the whole forehead, with a view of acting upon the fifth pair of nerves. Afterwards I substituted a concentrated tincture, of the strength of one part of ginger to two parts of spirits of wine, decolorized by animal charcoal. The success of this application was remarkable. In many cases it had the effect of doubling the vision."

The Height of Impudence.—Some time ago, a fellow was charged in the Glasgow Police Court with stealing a herring barrel from a person in Stockwell-street. After the charge had been proved, the principal accuser addressed the magistrate:—"Deed, Sir Baillie, the man at the bar is a great rogue; the stealing of the barrel is naething to some of his tricks. He stole my sign-board last week, and what does your Honour think he did wi't?"—Magistrate: "That would be hard for me to say."—"Weel, sir, I'tell ye. He brought it into me ain shop, wi' my ain name on't, and offered to sell me't, as he said he thought it would be o' mair use to me than onybody else!"

Extracts from the Irish Hue and Cry.—Tony Gowan is advertised as having lost "a pig with a very long tail, and a black spot on the tip of his snout that curls up behind."—A cow is described as "very difficult to milk, and of no use to any one but the owner, with one horn much longer than the other."—John Hawkins is alluded to as having "a pair of quick grey eyes, with little or no whiskers, and a Roman nose, that has a great difficulty in looking any one in the face."—Betsy Waterton is accused of having "absconded with a chest of drawers and a cock and hen, and has red hair and a broken tooth, none of which are her own."—The manager of the savings bank at Dunferry, near Goofowran, is spoken of in these terms: "He had on, when last seen, a pair of corduroy trowsers, with a tremendous squint, rather the worse for wear, besides an affected lisp, which he endeavours to conceal with a pair of gold spectacles."—A burglar has his portrait taken in the following manner: "He has little or no hair, but black eyes on a turned-up nose, which is dyed black to conceal its greyness."—*Punch.*

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CANTERBURY *versus* ROME, TWO LECTURES, BY ERNEST JONES,

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CONTENTS.—What is *really* the teaching of Christ?—How has he been obeyed?—How did the church perish?—The five taints: ambition, avarice, usury, insanity, blasphemy.

THE PAPAL CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—British—Saxon—Norman—Anglican—Old Coifi—The Devil's messenger—Pirate parsons—How the Charter was obtained, and what it was worth.—The Lollards—Ficketfields—The fiery pit—The price of wood—Luther's letter—The church property—Did the church help science, religion, or freedom?—Papists and state churchmen, Dissenters and democrats.

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To commence at eight o'clock precisely.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE hereby announce the following meetings:—

On Sunday afternoon at three o'clock the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 26, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening next at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove—Princess Royal, Circus-street, Marylebone—King and Queen, Foley-street, Portland-place—Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road—Crown and Anchor, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town—Globe and Friends, Morgan-street, Commercial road-east—and New Eastern Literary and Scientific Institution, Morpeth-street, Green-street, Bethnal Green.

On the same evening at five o'clock, the United Councils of the Tower Hamlets will meet at the Woodman Tavern, White-street, Waterloo Town; and at eight o'clock Mr. Ernest Jones will lecture at the above Tavern. Subject: 'Past, Present, and Future.'

On Monday evening next the Election and Registration Committee will meet to receive the report of the auditors, at 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

On the same evening the Limehouse locality will meet at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemakers' Fields.

On Tuesday evening next a public meeting will be held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, for the purpose of considering the present critical position of affairs at Home and Abroad. The whole of the Executive Committee—viz., Messrs. O'Connor, Reynolds, Ernest Jones, Harney, Grassby, and Milne, are expected to attend and take part in the proceedings. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Admission free.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary.

'Liberty—Equality—Fraternity.'

EARLY NEXT FEBRUARY WILL BE PUBLISHED

The First Number of

'THE PEOPLE.'

'We'll struggle on till all be won the good God has designed.

THE EMPIRE OF THE PEOPLE—the Monarchy of Mind.'

A NEWSPAPER established by private individuals is manifestly inadequate to the attainment of any great National object. 'It is,' says a distinguished Irish writer, 'in many particulars defective, in many others injurious, and in some dangerous, unsafe, and untrustworthy; it may be bought or bartered; it may be traded with and trafficked on; it may be corrupted, conquered, or intimidated, and offers no guarantee for firmness, independence, or honesty.'—Influenced by these considerations, a number of Irishmen—deeply interested in the welfare of their Native Land—have resolved on the establishment of a National Weekly Journal, which, founded by the People, will be alone responsible to them, and will have for its immediate aim and object the uncompromising advocacy of their rights—their interests—and their liberty.

Whilst all parties, creeds, and sections in Ireland have their respective organs by which the public opinion of the community is governed and directed, it appears strange that the great body of the Irish people are as yet unrepresented or mis represented by the Press. The establishment of 'THE PEOPLE' will remedy this deficiency, and as it will effectually labour to represent the public opinion of the Irish People, so it will depend on their powerful co-operation for support.

The Principle on which the establishment of 'THE PEOPLE' is proposed is that of a Joint-Stock Association. A fixed number of Proprietary Agents—one or more selected by the Popular Party in each locality—or persons who may voluntarily present themselves—subject to the decision of the Directors—will constitute the Company.

With this view, a Provisional Committee has been formed in Dublin—Treasurers and Trustees have been appointed—a temporary office has been secured—the sanction of the great mass of the friends of freedom in Ireland, England, and Scotland has been obtained, and about the time specified the arrangements will be so far completed as to enable 'THE PEOPLE' to commence its operations.

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For obvious reasons, a mere outline of the Prospectus can be presented to the public; parties wishing for further information, will please communicate with the Secretary, who will give all requisite particulars relative to the Proprietary Agents.

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⁂ Mr. L. T. Clancy, 50, Chiswell-street, Finsbury, London; Mr. W. Mills, 36, North-street, Brighton; Mr. James M'Nally, Clayton-street, East, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. M. Legrave, Dawson Wall, Barnsley; Mr. W. Kennedy Wigan; Mr. George Cavill, 33, Queen-street, Sheffield; Mr. John Murray, 3, Canning-street, Calton, Glasgow; and Mr. P. Scally, 7, Snow Hill, Strude Hill, Manchester, will give every information relative to 'THE PEOPLE.'

THE LONDON CO-OPERATIVE STORES are now opened at

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To enable members of the above-named Association, and other persons who may desire it, to obtain articles, of daily use perfectly free from adulteration, of the best quality, and the lowest charge, after defraying the necessary expense of management, distribution, and providing for a reserve fund.

Co-operative stores have been established with much success in different parts of the kingdom. The benefit to the subscribers may be judged of from the fact that the subscribers to the Pioneer Store in Rochdale, divided in the last year £800 after payment of all expenses, although the goods were charged considerably below the ordinary price.

2.—OPERATIONS OF THE STORES.

Wherever practicable, orders will be taken at the houses of customers, and goods will in all cases be promptly and carefully delivered.

The proprietors will act as agents on behalf of any parties who may order goods of usual consumption, even if not kept in stock.

3.—CAPITAL.

The necessary capital has been advanced in the first instance by some gentlemen favourable to the cause of association; the capital for subsequent operations will be furnished by subscribers to be repaid in goods.

Co-operative stores have usually been founded by a number of persons who have advanced the funds necessary to carry on the business, and who have applied to their own use whatever surplus remained. In the present instance the funds requisite for commencing the undertaking having been already advanced, the public have the opportunity of seeing the stores in operation before being called upon to subscribe.

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All the subscribers to the stores of not less than five shillings shall receive back at the end of each quarter of a year, as a bonus, the profits upon all purchases made by them during such quarter, subject to the necessary expense of distribution and a reserve fund.

The transactions of the stores will be for ready money, but subscribers will have credit to the amount of their subscriptions.

The proprietors also contemplate making arrangements for the benefit of the poorer class of their customers, by which part of the profits upon purchases made by them shall accumulate, for the purpose of enabling them to become subscribers.

MANAGEMENT.

A general meeting of the subscribers will be held once in every quarter, when all accounts relating to the Stores will be laid before them, and auditors will be appointed from the subscribers.

The books are to be at all times open to the inspection of the supervisor appointed on behalf of the Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations, who will also be consulted on the general business of the Store.

Subscriptions received at the office, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, from 8 o'clock a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m.; on Saturday evenings till 11 o'clock, where prospectuses may be obtained; and also at the

Working Tailors' Association, 34, Castle-street, Oxford-street.

North London Needlewomen's Association, 31, Red Lion-square.

Working Shoemakers' Association:

- Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boot and Shoemakers, 11 A, Tottenham-court-road.
- Gentlemen's Boot and Shoe, and Strong Shoe Makers' 151, High Holborn. Branches: 21, Lower White-cross-street, City, and 5, Church-street, Chelsea.
- West-end, Working Bootmakers, 8, Castle-street, Oxford-street.

Working Printers' Association, 4 A, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street.

Working Bakers' Association, 26, Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square.

Working Builders' Association, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square,

Pimlico Working Builders' Association, 2, Upper Dorset-street.

Orders for any of the above Associations will be received at the Central Office, where prospectuses of the Co-operative Stores may be obtained. For further particulars see Tracts on CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM, and also the CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST, a new weekly publication, the first number of which appeared on Saturday, Nov. 2nd, to be had at 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, where also communications for the editor are to be addressed. On behalf of the proprietors, LLOYD JONES, Manager.

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The Title of the Newspaper in which the Advertisement was read should be mentioned.

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"We must lay aside that fallacious mode of censuring by the lump, and must bring things close to the test of true or false."—BURNETT'S THEORY.

SAVAGES AT SEA.—Captain Daley, the commander of the Jeremiah Garnett (which arrived on Tuesday at Liverpool from Shanghai), reports that on the 7th September he fell in with two canoes, which contained nineteen savages of a copper colour, tattoed all over, and in a state of nudity. By signs and other means of interpretation it was gathered from them that they had been blown out to sea thirteen days previously from the Islands of St. David's. They were received on board the Jeremiah Garnett and fed, but one of the poor wretches died the same evening. Capt. Daley bore up for St. David's and her; and [illegible] them.

LETTERS TO THE HIERARCHIES, By ROBERT OWEN. Also to RICHARD COBDEN, Esq., M.P., with observations on the means to well-place, well-employ, and well-educate the population; and other interesting matter, in

ROBERT OWEN'S JOURNAL,

No. IX. contains LETTERS TO THE CHARTISTS, AND TO THE CABINET MINISTERS.

No. XII. will be published next Saturday.

Part II., price 4d., is now ready.

Published weekly by Clayton, 265, Strand; and Watson, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row.

Price, 1d., and in Monthly Parts, 4d.

## To Correspondents.

W. W., Leeds.—Mr. Kydd leaves London on Monday for the West Riding of Yorkshire; parties wishing his services should write to him. His address is 5, Park-row, Knightsbridge.

NOTTINGHAM.—J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums (sent herewith):—HONESTY FUND—Mr. J. Turton 6d—J. Brown 6d—J. Hind 1s—Mr. Lee 1s—J. Thurman 1s—C. Poyser 6d. ——WINDING-UP FUND.—J. Brown 6d—J. Hind 6d—Mr. Meakin 3d—Mr. Liggett 1s—J. King 6d—Mrs. A. Burbage 1s—Mr. G. Gamble 6d.

POLISH AND HUNGARIAN REFUGEE FUND.—Mr. Drake, Brick-lane 5s—Two Hungarian Friends 1l 10s.—THOMAS FERGUSON, Sec., 3, Gray's-buildings, Elizabeth-street, Hackney road.

Mr. BROADBENT, Waterhead Mill, begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums for the HONESTY FUND.—James Broadbent 1s—James Bradley 1s—James Bradsley 1s—Amicus Justicus 1s 6d—J. Summerscales 1s—Robert Broadbent 1s—T. Law 1s—J. Johnson 1s—Joseph Heywood 1s—John Billington 1s—Robert Beaumont 1s—John Ingram 1s—J. Meadowcroft 1s—J. Taylor 6d—T. Sheridan 6d—J. Hanson 6d—Mrs. Millrench 6d—Matthew Brierley 6d—J. Beaumont 6d—J. Mills 6d—J. Shaw 6d—J. Broadbent 6d—J. Royle 6d—Daniel Whitehead 6d—Henry Wriley 3d—A few friends 2s 9d.

MR. C. MESSENGER, Lower Warley.—The list of names, together with the sum of £1 1s. 4d., has been handed over to the proper quarter.

MR. T. WALLEY, South Stockton.—The correction has been made in the book.

MR. MORRIS, Tintwistle.—Your letter respecting the scrip has been handed over to the Directors.

MR. HEMMIN, Cheltenham.—Yes, it is right. Sorry for the mis-spelling.

MR. T. NEWELL, Howsell, near Malvern.—His account amounts to 4s. 2d.

MR. J. TEMPERLEY, High Gate.—Received.

Mr. FLINN, Neilston.—We would gladly send it to the address could we do it without complicating the accounts.

Mr. J. ROBERTS, Chester.—The 5s. was received and included in the list given in at the office, but by some oversight was omitted by the compositor.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Now ready for delivery with the *Northern Star*, authentic, highly finished, and beautiful

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And we feel assured our Subscribers will admit, on seeing impressions, that the Plates are only second to the Building itself in their extraordinary novelty and dimensions. Price of Prints 6d.; Proofs 1s. each. Post Office orders for the number required, must be forwarded by the Agents to William Rider, at the *Northern Star* Office, Great Windmill Street; or to Mr. Pavey, Holywell-street, Strand; or they may be obtained through their respective London Booksellers. The usual allowance to the trade.

TO THE READERS OF THE "NORTHERN STAR."

With the commencement of the Session we purpose to make several important alterations and improvements in the shape, contents, and publication of the *Northern Star.*

It will, in the first place, contain *Sixteen* instead of *Eight* pages; thus giving greater facilities for filing and binding it, and permitting at the same time of superior arrangements in the classification of news, correspondence, reviews, and original articles.

A larger quantity of small type will be used than at present, which will materially improve the appearance of the paper, and add to the quantity of its contents.

The present Scottish Edition will be discontinued, and advantage be taken of the extension of railways, to delay the publication of the First Edition till Friday evening; by which our Scottish readers will have one day's later news.

By making correspondence as brief as possible during the sitting of Parliament, we shall be enabled to give very full reports of its proceedings, together with an ample and careful selection of home and foreign news. We shall also issue a Saturday Edition for the metropolis, and the home counties, containing all the news of that morning. This will place the *Star* on an equality with the other metropolitan journals published on the same day, as regards the lateness and variety of its news.

By these changes we hope, that while the *Star* will maintain its distinctive character as the organ of Chartism, it will also present all the best features of a carefully compiled Family paper.

We trust that our readers and friends will exert themselves to support these efforts to issue a journal worthy of being the organ of Democracy in this country.

Orders, Subscriptions, and Advertisements for the New Series, which will commence on Saturday, February the 8th, should be forwarded to this office immediately.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1851.

## CHARTIST POLICY.

It would appear, from what has transpired during the past week, that there is at present very little chance of a united Chartist party being formed. We regret the fact, but it is as well that it should be openly stated. No benefit can arise to any one by concealment of the truth, or by acting upon fallacious data. By openly acknowledging and accepting the actual state of affairs, there is, on the other hand, this advantage to be derived; if we cannot make things as we wish them to be, we can at least make the best of them as they are.

Indulgence in vituperative personal abuse, naturally provokes retaliation in the same coin. Reason loses its sway in proportion as the passions become inflamed. The combatants soon lose sight of principle, and fight only small personal battles; to the great amusement of the bystanders, who have not the slightest objection to see them pummel each other so lustily. It is, however, astonishing how rapidly evil example spreads in such cases, and how eager some people become to mingle in the fray. This week we have received resolutions from so-called "Councils," in localities where we were not aware that any Chartist organisation whatever existed. They have been deaf and dumb enough, at all events, when they were wanted to help in any good work requiring the smallest self-sacrifice. The eagerness with which they seek to rush into the midst of a personal squabble—the pains they have taken to cull *all* the strongest vituperative epithets to be found in the English language, and the force with which they launch their huge avalanche of Billingsgate, against the characters and motives of parties of whom they can in reality know very little indeed, contrasts strangely and strongly with their previous torpor, if not practical non-existence.

What may be the nature of the influences which have called these self-styled "councils" into the field we do not pretend to know, nor shall we too curiously inquire. Every one, however, in the least acquainted with these matters, can easily imagine the nature of the machinery by which such spurious manifestations of opinion are attempted to be palmed off as a genuine expression of public feeling. There is no necessity for any laboured refutation of the assumption—no need to fight with shadows. One fact stands boldly out in the midst of all "the fire and fury, signifying nothing," with which we are dinned. The so-called NATIONAL Charter Association can only contrive to muster about eighteen hundred votes for an Executive, and these, too, be it recollected, are not all *bona fide* members, but composed of all the "waifs and strays" who could be caught hold of by accident at the time the election took place.

We take no pleasure in stating that fact, but it is a fact; and whatever ability the members of that Executive may individually or collectively possess, however their past exertions may have entitled them to fill the position, we say as we said last week: that it is preposterous for them to assume *national* authority, to claim *national* obedience, or put forth the presumption that they lead a *national* party. To the support and the sympathy of the few hundred persons who elected them they have an undoubted right; beyond that English Democracy owes them no allegiance whatever, and is free to take its own course altogether, irrespective of any resolutions, addresses, or deeds of that body.

If the Executive are satisfied with their position, let the matter rest where it is. They know the extent of their jurisdiction, the amount of support on which they may calculate—and if they so chose may take their own way, and agitate for the Charter, as an united body, in any form they think proper. Those who voted for them, who placed them in a position to incur expense, and to give labour, are bound either to support them or give formal notice of withdrawal. As an united party, however small, and with certain pecuniary means, however limited, they will be able to effect some good, but no benefit whatever will be derived, by any party, from a protracted dispute about mere personal matters. That can only lead to the waste of energy—the waste of time, and the waste of money, for the worst and most unprofitable of purposes. If the two sections of the Chartist body cannot agree to act together, let them fairly and frankly separate, the world is wide enough for them both to pursue their own path, without jostling. The section that acts on the most comprehensive, enlightened, and practical policy, will do the most to further the end which each has in view. It will speedily be known by the public support given to either, which is the best. By this course each would be progressing, however slowly. The public at large would not be edified by the spectacle of Chartists bespattering each other with abuse, and disputing who are to be leaders, when there is nothing to lead. That folly has surely lasted long enough. Let us have no more of it.

We observe that orders have been issued forbidding any Yorkshire localities to send delegates to the Manchester Conference. In the course of the painful and damaging discussion which has lasted so long, much virtuous declamation has been expended about "dictation." It certainly appears to us, that this is the climax of "dictation." The parties who have dared to pass such resolutions, should be sent back to the first form, and instructed in the very alphabet of Democracy. They are ignorant alike of its principles and its spirit; and, we believe, that this exhibition of themselves will not conduce to make the people at large much in love with the prospect of their ever having power to give effect to their own wishes. "Better to bear the tyranny we have, than fly to others that we know not of."

The Manchester Conference will, of course, proceed to hold its sittings as if no such ukase had ever been issued. We trust it will do so with as little reference to these unhappy differences as possible, and that what is said will be in a manly, but temperate and rational tone. As Democrats, they must recognise the full and unfettered right of every individual to judge for himself, on all questions of public and private interest. If others have been compelled, by the impressions made on their minds, to take a different view from themselves, their convictions are to be respected. Let them go their own way in peace. Let the Manchester Conference set about its own work—that of organising a People's Party, in a calm, comprehensive, and earnest spirit; and when the task is completed, let them appeal to the people for support, in a way that shall give no encouragement to the perpetuation of divisions, or the excitement of antagonistic feelings among those who profess to be seeking the same object as themselves. If those who may be appointed to carry out the resolutions of that Conference take a lofty and dignified position; if they turn neither to the right hand nor the left, in the discharge of their public duties; if they resolve never to condescend to personal squabbles, sedulously avoid returning railing for railing, and keep steadily before the people the great principles for which they contend—we promise them ample and speedy success. Self-respect is the first step towards gaining the respect of others.

As to the policy of the Conference, we have no wish to interfere. That can be best decided when all the facts connected with the Chartist movement, and the present state of public opinion, have been fully considered by its members. If, however, we were to venture upon offering any suggestion, it would be, that as a basis for all their deliberations, they should resolve upon keeping the agitation for the Charter separate from any other movement. We would rather that it were otherwise, but the duty of the practical politician is to work with such instruments, and such a public opinion as he finds around him—not to construct theories, or propose organisations which, however correct in the abstract, have no immediate chance of being realised.

An attempt has been made, we are certain, in all sincerity, to amalgamate in one movement all the different sections of the Democratic party, both political and social. That attempt has failed, much to our individual regret, for we have longed as much for such an union as the most ardent advocate who attended the John-street meetings.

It would appear, however, that there is something in the nature of the plan itself which is adverse to its success. There is, in fact, an essential difference between a struggle to obtain political rights and the use of these rights after they are obtained. All who are excluded from the enjoyment of these rights may unite in the first—the use which they will make of them depends on their previous education, habits, and position in life; and as these vary so much, it is impossible to secure the same unity of opinion and action in the second.

The legitimate and straight-forward task of the Chartist party is to instruct the masses as to the nature and extent of their political rights, and to organise them for the purpose of wringing these rights from a hostile Government and a reluctant Legislature. The duty of Social Reformers is not less obvious—nor less important: it is to diffuse a knowledge, of the most equitable and beneficial mode of using those powers when attained.

Each party will effect much good by keeping to its own work. The principle of the division of labour holds good in the political as well as in the industrial world. No great popular or successful movement, that we remember, was a composite or a complicated one. The Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts—Catholic Emancipation—the Reform Bill—the Penny Postage—the Anti-Corn Law League; all were distinguished by singleness of aim, and pertinacity of purpose on the part of their supporters. The agitation for the People's Charter must be marked by the same characteristics.

It does not, however, follow as a corrollary that Chartists, because they confine themselves strictly to the Charter in their capacity of members of a Chartist movement, are therefore to take no part in any other movement having in view the elevation and improvement of their fellow men. On the contrary, the more actively they mix with others the better for the great cause of political freedom. We do not advise the mixing up of the Co-operative movement directly with the Charter, but we do say, that for Chartists everywhere to combine for the purpose of becoming, as far as possible, their own producers, distributors, and educators, would indirectly give a compactness, power, energy, and organisation to the Chartist movement, which it has never yet possessed. The forethought, business habits, and practical knowledge acquired in the formation and management of workshops, mills, warehouses, and schools, would be brought to the aid of the political agitation. It would improve it in spirit, tone, and manner, and provide a larger and steadier supply of funds to carry on the struggle for political emancipation. It would, in fact, make Chartism what the middle classes made the Anti Corn Law League, and with the same result—SUCCESS. The "League" was neither a cotton spinning, a woollen, manufacturing, or a mercantile body in its corporate capacity; but there can be no doubt, the practical intelligence, and the abundant means brought to it, by the fact of its members being engaged in these occupations, hastened the downfall of the territorial monopoly. Chartists must for a nobler and more universal object, bring into the field elements of a similar description, and therefore, while keeping their agitation strictly confined to its legitimate and single purpose, they may also give such encouragement to the spread of co-operation in principle and practice, as shall not only confer immediate benefits on the working classes, but aid in ultimately placing them within the pale of the constitution, in the full enjoyment of all their political privileges.

If the Manchester Conference acts in this spirit, and proposes a practical and efficient plan of organization, we have no doubt that it will succeed in attracting round the standard of the Charter a powerful association. If London cannot, or will not, act with it, there is no need for any angry words on the matter. Parliament will be assailed by two bodies instead of one, and perhaps both of them will be stimulated to make more earnest and ardent efforts in the noble rivalry that may spring up between them in the good work. Mutual recrimination, and personal disputes, are as contemptible as they are criminal. It is for the Charter, and not for A B C. or D, that the Chartists are called upon to struggle. Those who attempt to occupy their minds, or waste their time and energies with petty personal squabbles, are either fools or knaves, and in neither case not fit to be the leaders of a great popular movement.

## PARLIAMENTARY PROSPECTS.

Signs of the approaching commencement of the Session begin to make their appearance. As yet, they are purely of a financial character. The certainty that a considerable surplus will this year be at the disposal of the Ministry brings out the advocates of the repeal of various taxes, with their reasons why the impost they are specially opposed to should be abolished. We have already recorded our opinion of the urgency of the repeal of the taxes on knowledge. This week new claimants demand the abolition of the window-tax, and we apprehend with a greater chance of more immediate success. When the house-tax was repealed twenty years ago, it was distinctly understood that the window duty was to follow at the earliest possible moment. But, like many other obnoxious and mischevious burdens, it has been maintained by successive governments because the people have never told them in decided terms it would no longer be endured.

Last session, however, Sir CHARLES WOOD only barely escaped a defeat. On the division he had a majority of TWO in favour of retaining this most injurious impost. Had the door not been shut in the face of other members, who hastened to it when the division bell rung, the majority would have been the other way. However foolhardy and obstinate LORD JOHN and his colleagues may be in their resistance to popular demands, they are too good parliamentary tactitians to disregard such an emphatic warning as that division. The window-tax must go, whatever else remains; and thus one huge injustice will be swept from our fiscal system.

The tax, though a war tax, and, like all war taxes, levied expressly for the protection of our "property, our homes, and our religion," was cunningly laid upon those who had the smallest amount of property, and the poorest homes. The wealthy classes escaped by the contrivance of an ingeniously-constructed sliding-scale, which diminished in proportion as the means of the tax-payer increased, and increased in proportion as they diminished! The poor hardworking and struggling artizan has to pay forty or fifty per cent on this rental for *his* light, while the rich man escapes with one or two per cent. on *his*. How much of the proportionately large mortality among the working classes is owing to this exclusion of the precious but plentiful light and air, which is requisite for health, cannot perhaps be accurately estimated. But if it be true that typhus fever sends more victims to the grave yearly than were slain at Waterloo, that, as one item of the *fearful* account against this tax, will serve to give an idea of the magnitude of the evil it inflicts on the community. The retention of a tax so prejudicial to the health, the comfort, and the morals of the masses, gives the lie to all the boasted anxiety of the Government and the Legislature about sanitary improvement. The first and most indispensable pre-requisite to health and cleanliness is an abundant supply of sunshine and air. Deprived of those, man withers and deteriorates as certainly as plants or trees. The Session of 1851 will do something worth remembering, if it admits the light and the breath of Heaven freely into the pent-up dwellings of the poor. We may expect the construction of a superior class of houses for the industrious classes, in which the ingenuity of the architect will not be expended in contriving how to evade the tax-collector, but to admit the pure air and the golden sunshine, with their purifying influences, to the fireside of the labourer.

Another financial question which will give rise to much debate is the Incom Tax. It will be remembered that the late SIR ROBERT PEEL only asked that tax for three years, and that the Whigs proposed its renewal, with a larger per centage, on coming into office. The renewal was granted, but not the increase, with a very significant indication, that if the impost was to be made a permanent one it must be levied upon more equitable principles. Nothing can be more glaring than the injustice which taxes an income of £150 derived from personal labour, and therefore dependent upon personal health and skill in the same way, and to the same extent, as £150 derived from real property—whether that property be lands, houses, shares, or stocks. That monstrous anomaly must be redressed, if a tax on incomes is to be paid after this year. But, beyond this, the question may fairly be put: why should the man who receives £2 18s. 9d. a week be called upon to pay £4 7s. 6d. every year to the Government in hard cash, while his neighbour, who lives next door to him, and receives £2 18s. a week, does not pay one farthing? However clumsy the taxing machine may be—however ignorant Financial Ministers—surely we may demand some nearer approximation to justice, in the imposition and distribution of the national burdens, than this!

What is wanted is a careful revision of the whole financial system by practical and impartial men, with a view to placing it upon the broad and intelligible principle, that every individual shall pay in proportion to his means; and further, that the money so paid shall not be more than is absolutely necessary for the efficient performance of the national duties confided to the active officers of Government for the time being.

"Papal Aggression" will no doubt constitute a prominent subject of discussion; but this question will have been worn so threadbare before it reaches the New Palace at Westminster, that little novelty in argument can be looked for. What will excite curiosity, will be, the mode in which the various Parliamentary parties will try to get out of the difficulty in which the policy of the Romish Church has placed them. It is not improbable but that it may lead to the formation of a new Ministry, and the dissolution of the present Parliament. If so, the new Cardinal and his bishops will be the means of giving the electoral and non-electoral body an opportunity of openly testing the extent to which popular feeling exists in favour of representative Reform. From the present House of Commons we have not the slightest hopes of any real amendment. The shameless and beastly corruption and drunkenness of St. Albans—the coercion and intimidation under which slaves with votes are driven like cattle to the hustings, in other places are made the theme of indignant comment in some of our orthodox journals. But not one of these ever hints at the only effectual remedy for these disgraceful occurrences—namely, a thorough substantial and honest reform of the People's House of Parliament. As long as that House is elected by a small section of the community—as long as the constituency thus limited continues to be so unequally apportioned, so long will bribery and corruption prevail among the voters, and selfish class-interests rule the legislators of this country.

## FACTION FIGHT IN FRANCE.

The game of cross purposes, at which the PRESIDENT and the Legislative Assembly have long been playing, has at length reached a crisis. M. BAROCHE'S administration has been sickened, at last, of doing dirty work, and of eating dirt in the service of the would-be Emperor, who apparently finds great difficulty in persuading any body to take their places. The livery of the Elysee is not particularly clean, and the nature of the duty not over agreeable. To any man of spirit it can by no means be pleasant to be always dunning the Legislative Assembly for money to support a system of wholesale and shameless bribery and extravagance, which, whether it takes the shape of sausages and champagne at reviews, or costly and splendid parties, and the glitter of a mimic court, has for its object the destruction of the Republican Constitution, and the elevation of "the nephew of his uncle" to a throne. Not that the majority of the Assembly have any objection to the restoration of monarchy—the very opposite. But while they are as anxious for the restoration of monarchy as the Buonapartists, they have other candidates for the situation. The Bourbon and Orleans dynasties divide the allegiance of the PRESIDENT'S opponents, and the struggle is one of the most selfish, dishonest, and treasonable kind on the part of all who are involved it. The Legitimists and Orleanists have avowedly only tolerated LOUIS NAPOLEON as a warming-pan for their respective favourites; everything that could tend to give him a permanent hold upon power has met with either an open or concealed opposition; and by keeping at their back General CHANGARNIER, with a large body of soldiers in and about the metropolis, they have, in fact, maintained the virtual mastery of the "situation."

It is with no small amount of satisfaction that we see LOUIS NAPOLEON'S unconstitutional, treacherous, and despotic policy reap such a reward as it now has. He deliberately preferred to intrigue with the enemies of the Republic, for his own personal and petty ambition, rather than to faithfully perform the duties he solemnly undertook, as the head of a Republican Government. He deserted and betrayed the people, and they, in turn, have left him to the mercy of those whose talent and expertness in political trickery and swindling being greater than his own, have turned the tables upon him. He might have been the loved and honoured Chief of a great people, and a prosperous and free state: he is the powerless stipendiary and used-up tool of factions, not more hostile to popular liberty than they are to his own personal projects, and prolongation of power. This is, indeed, a fit retribution for the elect of six millions, who showed his gratitude to those who dragged him from obscurity, by selling three millions and a half of their votes for a few paltry hundred thousands of francs; and who, during the whole of his administration, has not inaugurated a single great or comprehensive measure, based on the principles he professed and advocated previous to his elevation. His complicity in the patricidal destruction of the Roman Republic—his proscription and persecution of the press—his rigorous suppression of the rights of public meeting—the audacity and tyranny of his system of political *espionage*—and the ruin and misery caused by the trumped-up conspiracies of his infamous myrmidons. All these things will give LOUIS NAPOLEON no enviable position in history. In proportion to the greatness of his opportunities will be the depth of his fall.

We do not apprehend any immediate result from the present check. The opposing parties no doubt hate each other most cordially, but *neither of them are foolish enough* to believe, that if they were to come to blows the people at large would side with either of them. On the contrary, the great probability is that the castle of cards, which they have been constructing with such care for the last two years, would tumble to pieces before the breath of popular displeasure. However their fingers may itch to be at each others throats, therefore, they must perforce content themselves with resuming a hollow and constrained truce, in the hope that time will yet permit them to try conclusions, without the chance of what they aim at being snatched from all of them. Hence, after the usual coquetting and delay, some flimsy device will be resorted to for tiding over the difficulty of the day, and avoiding the Scylla and Charybidis of the Dotation and General CHANGARNIER. The PRESIDENT has, we fear, gone too far, and committed himself too deeply to retrace his steps, and place himself at the head of a National Republican party; though that offers him the only real chance of safety, or permanent power and influence. But the real struggle is only postponed. Next year will compel all parties to measure their strength fairly with each other, and decide whether France is to be Republican and progressive, or Cossack and reactionary. We have yet faith that a people whose most learned philosophers—most powerful and polished writers, and greatest statesmen, have shown themselves so deeply embued with a love of liberty, will cast off the ignoble tyranny to which it is now subject. To France we still look for the establishment of a European Republic, Democratic and Social. The trials and sufferings, and obstructions through which it must attain that glorious

result, are but the media through which its people must acquire the knowledge, and the habits, needful for the permanence and the prosperity of its free institutions.

## MONIES RECEIVED
For the Week Ending Thursday, January 9th, 1851.

FOR THE

## THE HONESTY FUND.
RECEIVED BY W. RIDER.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Batley, near Dewsbury per G. Taylor | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| A few Readers of the *Star*, Sowerby, per H. Sutcliffe | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| S. Wise, Gilling, near Richmond, Yorkshire | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Anderston, near Glasgow, per J. Walker | 0 | 10 | 4 |
| Ripponden, collected by J. Stott | 1 | 15 | 3 |
| Mary Jennins, Wakefield | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| From Birmingham—T. Butterwick | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Thomas C | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| John C | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| T. Best | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. Keeling | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| C. W. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| W. W. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| G. F. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| From Spilsby—G. Bateson | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| J. Ward | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| R. Walker | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| London, per H. Bloomfield, Woodman | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| W. Rowe, Northwich | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Leigh, per W. Wright | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Accrington, per J. Smith | 1 | 2 | 8½ |
| From Hastings—R. Cote | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| T. Clarke | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| M. Guy | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| E. Mose | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| T. Puttick | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| E. Gwynne | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| New Brompton, near Chatham, per T. Moss | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Bridgewater per C. Poole | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Loughborough, per T. Clarke | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| T. Fletcher, Burnley | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| R. Web, Gravesend | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Murton Colliery, per J. Bell | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| T. Humphrey, Shrewsbury | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| From Oldham—R. Haslam's Book | 1 | 10 | 2 |
| R. Hill's Book | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| T. Briley's Book | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| J. Marsland's Book | 0 | 8 | 4 |
| R. Collinge's Book | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Collection in Room, 3s. 8d., (less books, postage, &c. 1s. 2d.) | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Midley, near Halifax, per J. Naylor | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Holmfirth, per J. Hirst | 1 | 14 | 7 |
| Nuneaton | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Nottingham, per J. Sweet | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| W. Morris, Tintwistle | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Seaton Deleval Colliery, Northumberland | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| J. R. Ray, Blyth | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Messrs. J. Kenwick, G. Young, G. and W. Summerson, J. Maughan, and W. Hetherington, Iveston | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Waterhead Mill, per J. Broadbent | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Newport Pagnell, per M. Bromwich | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Cirencester, per T. Smith | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| J. Shapperd and Friend, Birmingham | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| From Cheltenham—J. Hemmin | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| R. B. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| From Bristol—J. Newman | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| T. Hall | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| C. J. Clark | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| T. Newell, Howsell, near Malvern | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Seven Friends, Retford, per T. Dernie | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| St. Andrews Auckland, per J. Wilkinson | 0 | 14 | 9 |
| J. F. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| G. Cook | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| J. J. Messiter | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. Leigh | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| H. P. | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| J. B. R. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| G. Prince | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| RECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE. | | | |
| Mr. Holmes | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| W. Taylor | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| RECEIVED BY JOHN ARNOTT. | | | |
| E. Hickmolt, Erith | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| W. Cruner, Ereth | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | £19 | 1 | 8½ |

## WINDING-UP OF THE LAND COMPANY.
RECEIVED BY W. RIDER.

| | £ | s. | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. T. and H. T., London | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Batley, near Dewsbury, per G. Taylor | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| From Gilling, near Richmond, Yorkshire—W. Tennant | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| H. Tennant | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| W. Hurworth | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| S. Wise | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Mary Jennings, Wakefield | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| John C. Birmingham | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. Lewis, Lantwit Varder | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Barnsley Members, per G. Booth | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| W. Watson, Terrington-street, Cripplegate | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| London, per H. Bloomfield, Woodman | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| W. Rowe, Northwith | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Accrington, per J. Smith | 1 | 0 | 8½ |
| E. Griggs and L. Martin, Bughtlingsea | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. Harless, Boston, Lincolnshire | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| New Brompton, near Chatham, per T. Moss | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| Bridgewater, per C. Poole | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| T. Fletcher, Burnley | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| R. Webb, Gravesend | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| A. Ross, Aberdeen | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bridgewater, per T. Spurney | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| T. Humphrey Shrewsbury | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| T. Haigh, Chatham | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Fifty-three Members, Mossley, per J. Graham | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Holmfirth, per J. Ramsey | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Nottingham, per J. Sweet | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| W. Morris, Tintwistle | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| J. R. Ray, Blyth | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Messrs. J. Renwick, G. Young, G. and W. Summerson, J. Maughan, and W. Petherington, Iveston | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| T. Nichols, Newport Pagnell | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne Branch, per J. Taylor | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Newport Pagnell, per M. Bromwich | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Cirencester, per T. Smith | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| From Cheltenham—Mr. Oakey | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| C. Hiscox | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| S. Shaw, Helmfirth | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| From Bristol—Ann Newman | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| J. Newman | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| T. Hall | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| C. J. Clark | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Bishop Wearmouth, per W. Dobbie | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| T. Newell, Howsell, near Malvern | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| From St. Andrews, Auckland—T. Nicholson | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| W. Smith | 0 | 9 | 8 |
| R. Robinson | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| G. Prince | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| RECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE. | | | |
| W. Bridge | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| R. Shilling, Ely (2nd sub.) | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| J. Wood | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. and H. Barclay | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| R. Fillybrown | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| W. Taylor | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| From Brighton, per Ellis—Mr. Liffen | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Mr. Upton | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Mr. Patching | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Mr. Chiles | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Mr. Aourle | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Mr. Russell | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Mr. Fair | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | £9 | 7 | 7½ |

### AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER.

Received by John Arnott.—Arbroath, per J. Y. Fairweather 3s 6d—W. Ewins 1s—A. Friend, Oxford-street 1s 3d—Bristol, per Mr. Rider 1s 9d—Manchester, per Mr. Harney 5s 9d—Halifax, per C. Shoeleton 5s—Bermondsey, per J. Pearcy 5s—J. Boddy, per J. Holyoake 1s—Blyth, per J. Robinson 1s 1d—Paisley, per W. Cameron 10s.

### FOR THE HUNGARIAN AND POLISH REFUGEES.

Received by W. Rider.—J. C., Birmingham 1s—H. Imfirth, per H. Marsden 5s 3d—Hamilton, proceeds of Lettery, per A Walker 1l 5s—J. Main, Hamilton 1s—J. Hemmin, Cheltenham 1s—R. B., Cheltenham 1s—W. Knight, Cheltenham 6d——Received by John Arnott.—Arbroath, per J. Y. Fairweather 1l 19s 9d—H. Livesey, Landport 1s.

### DEBT DUE TO PRINTER.

Received by W. Rider.—J. C., Birmingham 1s.

### DEFENCE FUND.

Received by W. Rider.—J. C., Birmingham 1s.

### FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

Received by W. Rider.—J. C., Birmingham 2s.

### TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.

Honoured Sir,—At a meeting of the South Shields branch of the National Land Company, held on the 31st of December, it was resolved:—"That seeing the backwardness of the majority of the members to contribute towards the winding-up of the Company, that a Loan Book be opened, to afford those who are inclined to advance small sums to assist you in winding-up the Company, such loans to be refunded from the first available money belonging to the Company. Will you, therefore, be so good as to state in this week's *Star*, if you approve of this plan, and if you promise to see it carried out. I am, Dear Sir, Yours sincerely,

William Gilfillan.

27, Queen-street, South Shields.

[I highly approve of the plan, and will see it carried out.—Feargus O'Connor.]

Keighley.—On January 6th, a public meeting was held in the Working Man's Hall, for the purpose of laying down plans for forming a local union of the surrounding villages, to raise a fund to fall back upon if any attempts should be made to reduce the wages of the operatives. The following resolutions were passed unanimously. Moved by Mr. Firth, seconded by Mr. Crowdson:—"Though it is an acknowledged fact that labour is the source of all wealth, yet the wealth producers have been made to feel, by painful experience, that they are not allowed to partake of a fair share of the fruits of their industry."—Moved by Mr. Shackleton, seconded by Mr. Holt:—"It is the opinion of this meeting that there are two classes of individuals who are deadly enemies to the welfare of mankind; one of those classes are the manufacturers, who are always wishful to have their work done at a less price than neighbouring manufacturers; and the other, those who will not unite with their fellow-labourers in order to prevent it."—Moved by Mr. Emmot, seconded by Mr. Smith:—"It is the opinion of this meeting, that unless the working classes unite they will never be able to raise themselves in the social scale of society. We, therefore, pledge ourselves to become members of the United Trades Association, and we will endeavour to prevail upon the rest of our fellow working men and women to do the same." Mr. Gawthrop, chairman.

## Chartist Intelligence.

### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION

Held their usual weekly meeting at the Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, on Wednesday evening last—Mr. James Grassby in the chair. The whole of the Committee were present, except Mr. Reynolds, from whom a letter was read by the secretary, as follows:—

"Cleasby Villa, Tollington-park, Hornsey, "January 8, 1851.

"My dear Arnott,—Severe indisposition prevents me from attending the meeting of the Executive Committee this evening. I remain, "Yours faithfully,

"Mr. John Arnott. G. W. M. Reynolds."

Correspondence was received from Bermondsey, Blyth, Bradford, Greenwich, Huddersfield, and Leicester, also from Mr. J. Briggs, chairman of the "Universal Anti-Truck Society," Derby, and from Mr. D. Costello, secretary to the Provisional Committee of Directors formed in Dublin, for the purpose of establishing *The People*, democratic newspaper.

The resolutions adopted at the West Riding delegate meeting held at Halifax on Sunday last having been read, the following resolution was moved by Mr. G. Julian Harney, seconded by Mr. John Milne, and carried with one dissentient:—"That, highly approving of the resolutions unanimously adopted by the delegates representing the Chartists of the West Riding of Yorkshire at their meeting on Sunday, January 5th, it is hereby resolved that the aforesaid resolutions be entered upon the minute-book of the Executive Committee."

The following was then handed in, and read as the *Report by Mr. Ernest Jones to the Executive Committee.*

Pursuant to your instructions I attended the West Riding Delegate Meeting at Halifax, on Sunday last. The detailed proceedings of that body you will be made acquainted with through another channel, therefore I need merely state here, that the delegates unanimously repudiated all connexion with the so-called Manchester Conference, and resolved to render their hearty support to the committee. The utmost unanimity and the best of feeling prevailed, and I may here mention that the delegates did not admit me until the vote relative to the Manchester Conference had been passed, lest it should be supposed their judgment might have been blasted, however slightly, by any communication it might have been imagined I have brought with me.

Having attended the meeting until two o'clock, and conceiving my mission to be fulfilled, I left Halifax for Manchester, to confront the members of the Manchester Council, who had made me the subject of a personal attack.

Although you never commissioned me to go to Manchester, I ask leave of this committee to inform them of what transpired on that occasion, since I think it requisite they should be made acquainted with the circumstance. I found an overflowing meeting gathered together in the People's Institute, which I reached by seven o'clock, and where Mr. Sutton, one of my principal accusers, was in the chair, to act as my judge.

On that part of the proceedings, concerning me personally, I forbear from dwelling here, the more so as Mr. Leach, who, with Mr. Donovan, was the principal spokesman of the Council, was, after a long discussion, reduced to confess before the meeting, that he had no charge to make against me. But as he had, in the course of his remarks, attacked the Executive Committee, and refused to acknowledge or support them, as he stated the intention of the Council to have another Executive elected at the Conference, I felt it my duty, as a member of your Committee, to take the sense of the meeting on the subject, and accordingly moved the following resolution, which had been unanimously passed at the West Riding Delegate Meeting of that morning:—

"Resolved, that we are of opinion that the Executive, having been duly elected by a legal and open vote, possess our entire confidence, and we pledge ourselves to render them all pecuniary support in our power."

This motion having been seconded, Mr. Donovan (after an address from Mr. Leach, in which he repeated, *however the meeting might vote*, he and his friends would neither acknowledge nor support the Executive Committee) moved the following amendment:—

"Resolved, that this meeting negative the motion just made, pledge their entire confidence in the Manchester Council, and pledge themselves to carry out all their resolutions."

This having been seconded and spoken to, and the public attention distracted from the subject by allusion to the Manchester Conference, and personal attacks of a most acrimonious nature, and wholly irrelevant to the subject (the Chairman refusing to recall the speakers to the question), I reminded the meeting in reply, firstly,—that the Executive had been elected by universal suffrage, and by open vote; that, therefore, no flaw could be found in the mode of their election. Secondly,—that the numbers voting for their election were no reason for refusing to acknowledge them; those very men had acknowledged an Executive elected by only one-fifth the number of votes in 1847; and, surely, if a portion of the Chartist body was apathetic, that was no reason why the vote of those who were true and active, should be rendered null and void. Were the working bees to be destroyed because the drones were idle? We should thank heaven that the taint had not reached all—that all were not apathetic and inert. If they complained of few votes, why had they prevented the men of Manchester from voting? We should use the materials we had, and strengthen them by our union, instead of destroying them by antagonism.

With that antagonism the Executive could not be charged; they were elected to uphold the rules of the Association and the principles of democracy. They had no option—they had but one duty to perform, to carry out those rules. Even were they so inclined, they dare not allow a local faction to trample on those rules and principles, to subvert the Association, and establish themselves as dictators of the movement. They were bound to protest against the assumption; they had done so. I repeated that protest in presence of the meeting, and told them we were determined to rescue the movement from the hands of faction. Were we to shrink from that duty then indeed we should merit the contempt of every Chartist.

I then adverted by name to each of my colleagues, challenging the Council to show what any of them had done to forfeit confidence. Thus, neither by their mode of election, their personal character, or their political conduct, were any real Chartists justified in refusing them support.

I felt it my duty further to warn the meeting of the danger the movement ran of being thrown, by the Manchester Council, into the hands of the middle classes, and pointed to several circumstances calculated to arouse great apprehension on this subject. How was the Manchester Conference to be elected?—by universal suffrage, no property qualification, and equal electoral districts? Nothing of the sort!—all towns up to 100,000 inhabitants were to return one delegate;—all co-operative societies, having 1000 members, were to return one delegate as well! So that 100 small shopkeepers could nullify the votes of 99,999 people! and, as little co-operative stores, often wholly unconnected with Chartists, were more numerous than Chartist localities, and especially numerous in the neighbourhood of Manchester, the representatives of Chartism would find themselves in a lamentable minority in the Conference, and the grave of the movement would be dug. This was why I had warned them against the aristocracy of labour—why I had cautioned them against Cobden, Bright, and Walmsley getting possession of the movement, and diverting its power into their selfish channels. In his speech, that very evening, Mr. Leach corroborated my fears, when he said, "All great reformers were of the middle-class, and the working-classes would never do anything without the middle-class." In their address, the Council had sounded the praises of Sir Joshua Walmsley; and though, in allusion to the paragraph of that address, I would not venture to compare myself to Sir Joshua, yet I did venture to compare my principles to his; and I asked them, were they for the "little Charter" or the great,—were they for a trickery or the truth? I warned them against a conspiracy to burk the Charter—and I denounce either its willing authors or its blinded dupes, as then sitting on that very platform.

The Manchester Council had farther been very eloquent in the denunciation of *illegal* agitation: it ill became them, therefore, and proved them to be but poor leaders of the people, when they called an *illegal* Conference—the law only allowing forty-nine delegates to meet together.

The Chairman, instead of now putting, as I requested, and as in duty bound, the amendment and resolution, allowed Mr. Leech to make another speech, and Mr. Dickenson to step forward with another motion. I was determined, however, that, as far as I could prevent it, the public attention should not be distracted from the question at issue by a new motion—nor the whole evening wasted in protracted and irrelevant discussion. I therefore claimed that, according to the invariable rule of public meetings, the amendment and resolution should be put. The discussion on motion and amendment had lasted the greater portion of the evening, I had risen to reply with the full knowledge of the chairman, and the meeting, and, as the chairman refused compliance, I threw myself on the support of the audience, and claimed their decision on the question. A scene of indescribable confusion and tumult ensued—the chairman making sundry allusions to the police, and threatening to dissolve the meeting. At last, however, the right prevailed—Messrs. Dickenson and Leach withdrew their opposition, and the motion and amendment were put. It is my firm belief, that the vote for the Executive Committee was carried, and that for the Manchester Council lost, a belief participated in by the bulk of the meeting with enthusiastic cheers; the chairman, however, decided the other way, whereupon, conjointly with several others, I demanded a division, with which the chairman refused to comply, and dissolved the meeting.

I beg to hand to you the following declaration on the subject:—

"We, the undersigned, being present at the meeting held in the People's Institute, on Sunday evening, January 5th, hereby declare it to be our solemn conviction, that upon the resolution moved by Mr. Jones, and the amendment moved by Mr. Donovan, the meeting was so equally divided that it was utterly impossible for the chairman positively to decide which had the majority. And we also feel bound to confess our extreme regret that any man should be found to act so partially as did the chairman of that meeting.

"(Signed)

John Cameron, W. B. Robinson, John Knight, Edward Hooson, John Hall, George Hemingway, Thomas Ormisher, W. Shelmadine, Christopher Holmes, Joseph Owen, W. Schofield, Ely Dyson, G. J. Mantle.

"And the last signed declares that he applied to the chairman for a poll on behalf of Mr. Jones, which was refused."

I wish further to state, that the signatures to this document are those of some of the oldest and staunchest Chartists. Mr. Knight was the late chairman of the Manchester Council. Mr. Ormisher was the secretary, Messrs. Hemingway and Shelmadin were councilmen, and Mr. Hooson is treasurer of the present Council.

This Committee will perhaps recollect that I have, in the *Star*, stated my belief, that those now assuming to speak in the name of Manchester, are not justifyed in so doing, or in refusing to acknowledge the Executive on the ground of votes; but are merely a faction, small and insignificant in numbers, and even that is divided into several parties. The following document proves that I was right—and, be it observed, every member had two votes:—

Minute of the votes of Manchester for the election of two delegates to the Manchester Conference:—

Votes for Mr. O'Connor, 24; Leach, 21; Sutton, 16; Ernest Jones, 10; Thomas Ormisher, 3; W. Dickenson, 6; W. Cropper, 2. Members present, 43.

The locality of Bermondsey, that has been sneered at during the controversy, has nearly double the amount of members. Are these the men to object to the Executive on the ground of votes?

Is the whole Chartist body, I ask, to be laid prostrate beneath the tyranny of a local council that can only poll forty-three votes on so important an occasion, merely because they clothe themselves with the name of Manchester, to the assumption of which they have no title? The bugbear is now unveiled—the country will now see where the majorities lie—they will feel that the Charter is indeed in danger,—and rejoicing as this Committee does in the support of the people, respecting, as it equally does, the men of Manchester, they will have the additional gratification of knowing that the Chartists of that great town are with them in reality, and that it is merely an insignificant faction that has been trying to breed dissension between the two.

Ernest Jones.

Mr. G. Julian Harney moved, and Mr. John Arnott seconded the following resolution:—"That the Executive express their full satisfaction at the report delivered by Mr. Ernest Jones, detailing the particulars of his attendance at the West Riding delegate meeting, and the meeting at Manchester, and express their thanks to Mr. Jones for his able and satisfactory discharge of the duties of the mission confided to him by the Executive." Carried with one dissentient.

Messrs Blake and Guest attended as a deputation from the Emmett Brigade to solicit the assistance of the committee in getting up a public meeting at the Literary Institution, Carlisle-street, Portman-market. The deputation also stated that a friend had kindly presented to them a prize shoe, to be exhibited for the benefit of the cause, that the said exhibition would take place at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, on January 27th and 28th, and therefore they were desirous that the public meeting should be held previous to that date. The secretary having been instructed to make the best possible arrangement with the Emmett Brigade for that purpose, the deputation withdrew.

Mr. O'Connor having stated that he had to lecture at the South London Hall, for the benefit of the Polish Refugees, was then about to retire, but Mr. Harney said that before Mr. O'Connor withdrew he was desirous of asking that gentleman a question. Would Mr. O'Connor be so kind as to state who were the professed leaders of the people to whom he referred in his letter in the *Star* of Saturday last, addressed to the "Slaves of England," who were actuated by "sordid motives," who "are struggling for popularity and gain," who "know nothing of your principles and care not a straw for you, but merely think of themselves," and "who create disunion for the mere purpose of elevating themselves, and living upon your disunion and credulity?"

Mr. O'Connor, in reply, said that he did not allude to any particular individual, and he could assure the Executive Committee that he did not apply such remarks to any member of that body.

On the motion of Messrs. Milne and Holyoake, it was agreed "that the report of Mr. Ernest Jones be printed with the minutes."

The list of places entitled to send delegates to the forthcoming Conference was then taken into consideration, but as several inaccuracies appeared it was referred, for correction, to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Arnott, Grassby, Harney, and Jones.

On the motion of Messrs. Arnott and Holyoake, it was agreed, "That a deputation of two be appointed from this committee to attend the meetings of the Metropolitan District Council."

Messrs. Arnott and Milne were deputed for that purpose.

Mr. Le Blond being present, it was unanimously agreed, "That Mr. Robert Le Blond be requested to take his seat *ex officio*, as the treasurer of the association."

The secretary was instructed to state, in reply to several localities who had applied for the services of the two members of the Executive on the proposed tour, that arrangements will be forthwith made for such tour, provided the necessary funds are forwaded.

After the transaction of financial and other business, the Committee adjourned to Wednesday evening, January 15th.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

John Arnott, Gen. Sec.

West Riding Delegate Meeting.—A West Riding delegate meeting was held at Nicholl's Temperance Hotel, Broad-street, Halifax, on Sunday, the 5th inst., when the following delegates were present:—Halifax, J. Waterhouse and H. Horsefall; Bradford, Thomas Wilcock; Huddersfield, Thomas Hurst; Holmfirth, Thomas Haddock; Todmorden, Thomas Fielden; Birstal, W. J. Sucksmith; Migdley, John Naylor; Wheatley, D. Cartes. Mr. Horsfall in the chair. The following resolutions were carried unanimously. Moved by Thomas Fielden, seconded by J. Waterhouse:—"That we, the delegates here assembled, do consider that the Manchester Council acted, and do still persist in acting, contrary to the principles of democracy, inasmuch, as they called, and still persist in calling, a Conference, without consulting the Executive, the only legitimate head of the Chartist Association, who alone have the right to call a Conference. We do, therefore, recommend that no delegate be sent to the above Conference from any locality in this Riding." After this resolution was carried, Mr. Jones, from the Executive, was called up, and entered into an explanation of the present position and future intentions of that body. Moved by Mr. Waterhouse, and seconded by Mr. Sucksmith:—"That as Mr. O'Connor has stated his intention of abiding by the will of the majority, it is the opinion of this meeting that any further opposition to the *now expressed will* of the majority, will lay that gentleman a prey to the charge of *abetting* an anti-democratic faction." Moved by Thomas Hurst, seconded by D. Cartes:—"That this meeting has the utmost confidence in the present executive, and pledges itself to assist them in carrying out their views, and to render them all the pecuniary aid in its power." Moved by W. J. Sucksmith, seconded by Thomas Hurst:—"That we, the members of the West Riding Delegate meeting, having read the attack of the Manchester Council upon Mr. Jones and the men of Yorkshire, and view it as a foul and unjustifiable peace of scurrillity, unworthy of any body of men calling themselves reformers."

Warrington.—The council of Warrington has passed a resolution of confidence in Mr. Ernest Jones.

Lower Warley.—At a meeting of delegates, held on Sunday, the 5th inst., it was determined, "That Lower Warley and Sowerby localities be represented by a delegate at the Manchester Conference."

Rochdale.—A monthly meeting of members was held in their room, Yorkshire-street, on Monday evening, when the report respecting the Manchester Conference was read from the *Star*, and, after a lengthy discussion, the following resolution was unanimously carried. Moved by Mr. J. Shephard, and seconded by Mr. G. C. Shephard:—"That we, the Chartists of Rochdale, will not recognise, or take any part in the Conference to be held in Manchester, unless it be solely a Chartist Conference, and that each delegate be duly elected by a Chartist locality."

Halifax.—A meeting of delegates of the Halifax district was held at Lower Warley, on Sunday, the 5th of January, to endeavour to effect a union of parties in the district, and likewise to adopt the best means of re-organising the district. The following places were represented:—Halifax, Midgley, Lower Warley, Sowerby, and Wheatley. On the motion of Moses Robinson, John Lawson was appointed chairman. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—"That we, the delegates representing the Halifax district, pledge ourselves to act under the direction of the Executive Committee, and at the same time to assist them as much as possible in a pecuniary point of view."—"That Uriah Hinchcliffe be the secretary, *pro tem.*"—"That the next delegate meeting be held at Mixenden Stones, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at one o'clock p.m.

Manchester.—On Sunday afternoon, a members' meeting called by placard was held in the large ante-room in the People's Institute. There was a good attendance of members; Mr. Sutton in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. The financial monthly statement was read,—income £10; expenditure £6; balance in favour of the association £4. Mr. Donovan stated to the members present that arrangements were made by the Manchester Council for a public dinner on Monday Evening, January 27th, 1851; popular and talented leaders of Democracy would be invited, such as Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., and Patrick O'Higgins, Esq. Messrs. O'Connor and Leach were nominated delegates to the Manchester Conference.

Staleybridge.—The Chartists held a tea party and ball on Friday, January 3rd. The room was beautifully decorated on the occasion. After tea Mr. James Quinn was called to the chair, and having made a few remarks, dancing commenced, and several songs and recitations were given. The proceeds will be applied to the Chartist Institute.

Todmorden.—At a special meeting of members held on Thursday, January 2nd, 1851, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That having seen that a majority of localities have decided against the Manchester Conference, we deem it reasonable, and in accordance with the principles of true democracy, to withdraw that support from the Manchester Conference which we formerly gave to it; we therefore resolve to send no delegate to a Conference called in Manchester by the Manchester council."

Huddersfield.—At the usual weekly meeting held at Mr. Standfields' Temperance Hotel, on Sunday last, the following persons were elected to serve as councilmen for the next three months:—William Murphy, chairman; John Bradley, Joseph Dean, Joseph Forster, Richard Scholar, Thomas Hirst, Benjamin Quarmby; J. Broom, secretary; and James Emsal, treasurer.

Edinburgh.—At the usual weekly meeting held at Buchanan's Coffee-house, High-street, on Monday night, January 9th—Mr. George Brummer in the chair—Mr. Thornton Hunt was nominated to fill the vacant seat of Mr. Davis in the Executive. It was also resolved that a concert be got up for the benefit of the Polish and Hungarian Refugees as early as possible.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., President.

*Established* 1845.

"FIAT JUSTITIA."

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

It is with great satisfaction that we are this week able to announce the voluntary return to Paris of eighteen out of the nineteen French tinmen, whom the Perrys seduced from their homes by false promises and the grossest misrepresentations. As was anticipated, when thrown upon their own resources, they have found it utterly impossible to earn a sufficient sum to live on. Mr. G. Perry having possession of their "Books" and passports, seemed to preclude the possibility of their escape. They were advised to apply to the magistrates, to compel the restoration of these necessary documents; but it was not, in their opinion, a case in which they could interfere. Their solicitor then advised them at once to apply to the French *Charge d' Affaires*, and to leave Wolverhampton at all hazards. The French authorities, upon the case being reported, at once wrote to the Custom-house at Havre, requesting that the men might be passed through, notwithstanding the absence of their passports The means were provided for them, and they left London for Paris on Sunday morning, rejoicing in their escape.

Upon their arrival in Paris the whole affair will be laid before the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, it is hoped, will apply to the British government, demanding the restoration of documents so indispensable for French citizens. In the meantime, the inventive mind of the indefatigable E. Perry has hit upon a new dodge, by which he hopes to repair, in some measure, the losses, in purse and character, he has inflicted upon himself by his blundering obstinacy. With the aid of a penny-a-liner, of unenviable celebrity in Wolverhampton, he has got up an address of condolence to himself, in which he beslavers himself with a pretty considerable strong dose of self-laudation, for the magnanimous resistance he has so perseveringly offered to the just and reasonable claims of his workmen. He gives a not very delicate hint of the great pecuniary losses this contest has entailed upon him, hoping, no doubt, that his sympathising friends will reimburse him by a public subscription. This very modest address has been industriously hawked about Wolverhampton, by his brother George and the above-mentioned "penny-a-liner;" and 102 signatures of factors, and some few wholesale dealers, have been thus obtained, among whom is to be found the names of his father and brother, Mr. Thrustans, the gentle Fearncombe, and Williams and Hearsey—all of them Tin Ware Manufacturers, and Mr. Perry's coadjutors. That such parties, so deeply interested in buying labour cheap, should sympathise with Mr. Perry, is not surprising—that such parties should, in their greed for profit, forget the duties they owe to those they so deeply wrong, is, unfortunately, the prevailing vice of their class; and that the National Association, which has so successfully resisted the machinations of this clique, should come in for a full share of their wrathful vituperation, is, we think, highly flattering, and an undoubted proof of its efficacy and utility.

As the address is not lengthy, we here append it, with a short extract from Mr. Perry's reply:—

We, the undersigned, merchants, factors, manufacturers, and other traders of Wolverhampton, deeply impressed with the conviction that *Trades Union* proceedings have uniformly proved seriously detrimental to the interests of all manufacturing towns and districts in which they have been suffered to prevail, beg to tender you the assurance of our high approbation of the resolute and able resistance you are offering, to the existing attempt to subject a most important branch of the trade of this town to the dictates of a body terming itself the *National Association of United Trades.*

Firmly persuaded that the commercial community generally, and the town and trade of Wolverhampton in particular, have an important interest in the struggle in which you are engaged, we feel that you are eminently entitled to such encouragement and support as this formal intimation of our sympathy and thanks is designed to afford.

Satisfied that the comparatively uninterrupted prosperity which Wolverhampton has enjoyed, amid the distractions from which other manufacturing towns have so severely suffered, is, in a great measure, owing to the circumstance of its having hitherto happily escaped the interference of the Chartist and Trades Union emissaries, by whom too large a portion of the working classes of other localities have been unfortunately misled, we regard your fearless public exposure of the mischievous aims and tendencies of these disturbers, and your uncompromising opposition to their demands, as important services to the town at large.

We have observed with regret, that the position you have so spiritedly assumed on this occasion has exposed you to personal calumny and insult, and we cannot but fear, that it has also subjected you to considerable commercial sacrifices; but we confidently trust, that you will not suffer either personal attacks, or the temporary partial interruption of your business transactions, to deter you from finally persevering in the manly and useful course you are pursuing; and we feel firmly convinced, that you will eventually find yourselves abundantly consoled and rewarded in the approbation and gratitude of all intelligent and well-disposed persons among your fellow-townsmen, and in your own consciousness of the signal benefits you will have conferred on the commercial community generally, by successfully resisting a formidable attempt to array labour against capital, (indisputably to the injury of both), in the chief town of one of the most important commercial counties of the kingdom.

*Mr. Perry's Reply.*

Wolverhampton, December 31, 1850.

Dear Sirs,—I am extremely gratified by the very flattering address with which you have favoured me; and I desire to return my sincere thanks to the numerous and highly respectable parties who have done me the honour to sign it. Next to the approbation of my own conscience, the approval of my principal fellow townsmen conveys the greatest satisfaction I could enjoy, more especially when tendered spontaneously, and after I have been the subject of so much misrepresentation.

I will not affect to deny that in firmly resisting the attempt which the delegates of the "National Association of United Trades" have directed against me and the important branch of trade in which I am engaged, I have felt that I was also humbly sustaining the interests of the entire trade of Wolverhampton; but any merit which I may possess on this account, and any benefit which I may have conferred upon the town in so doing, is infinitely surpassed by the gentlemen who have signed the address, inasmuch as their comparatively disinterested proceeding is calculated to operate as a far more powerful check upon the designs and efforts of the strikemongers by whom we are visited, than any influence I could possibly exercise.

But, alas! Mr. Perry is doomed to disappointments and mortification. Any gratification which this fulsome fustian was calculated to afford was speedily followed by the severest blow of all—the departure of the poor French dupes, accompanied with the unanimous, emphatic, and undisguised opinion of the magistrates, as to the unfairness and iniquity of Perry's agreements. We insert a report of the proceedings from the *Wolverhampton Chronicle*, with E. Perry's recantation. We think the congratulatory address of the 102 factors, &c., was somewhat premature, and that the "Chartist delegates and strikemongers" have conferred an immense benefit upon the town of Wolverhampton, in compelling the Perrys to cancel these nefarious documents. A greater triumph never was achieved in the annals of labour, and we heartily congratulate the Tinmen of Wolverhampton upon the success of our efforts to bring Mr. Perry to his senses.

William Peel, Secretary.

249, Tottenham Court-road.

### WOLVERHAMPTON POLICE COURT.—Jan. 1.

The magistrates present in the course of the sitting were J. Leigh, J. Briscoe, G. B. Thorneycroft, J. Barker, and J. Underhill, Esqs.

TINMEN'S AGREEMENT.

Mr. G. H. Perry appeared to answer a summons obtained against Messrs. R. and G. H. Perry, japanners and tin ware manufacturers, at the instance of Claude Laurens Jabœuf, a French workman, employed by them, charging them with having misused and ill-treated the said Jabœuf, by inducing him by fraud and misrepresentations to enter into a certain agreement produced. Mr. Bartlett attended for the complainant; and Mr. Hunderhill for the defendants.

It appeared that owing to disputes with their English workmen Messrs. Perry had brought over from France, within the last few weeks, eight French workmen, who had entered into their service under agreements similar to the one now submitted to the Bench. The proceedings were taken under the Masters and Servants' Act, and the object of the complainant was to have the agreement declared void on the alleged ground of want of mutuality, and of fraud and misrepresentation of its purport to the complainant, who did not understand English, at the time it was entered into.

Mr. Bartlett, said he appeared for the complainant, and the agreement in question was signed, under peculiar circumstances, on the 19th of Nov. last. There were seven other cases in which other French workmen were bound, so far as they could be bound, by similar agreements. All these persons had been induced to leave their work at Paris by Messrs. Perry, but being dissatisfied, the summons now before the Bench had been obtained under his advice, in order to determine the validity of the agreement. The agreements were all alike, so that a decision in one case would apply to the whole. The agreements, he contended, were void for the want of mutuality. The workmen were bound to Messrs. Perry for six calendar months; but there was a clause introduced, of which the workmen were not aware, by which they were compelled to give Messrs. Perry six months' notice of their intention to leave, while Messrs. Perry were bound to give only one month's notice to the workmen. Thus the men could not quit in less than twelve months, while Messrs. Perry might discharge them at the end of seven months. Another ground on which he applied was that the agreement was not read over to or explained to the complainant, who, as he had said, did not understand English; and when he showed what promises and inducements............

Mr. Underhill objected to Mr. Bartlett proceeding further with his statement. It was alleged that Messrs. Perry had misused and ill treated their servant. The statement in support of this related to acts alleged to be done prior to the agreement. No breach of this agreement was stated, and the Master and Servants' Act, under which the summons was issued, could not consequently apply. The Court has no jurisdiction. The proper mode of trying the validity of the agreement would be to allege some breach of it, such as nonpayment of wages.

Mr. Bartlett said Messrs. Perry would not give them the opportunity. The men had purposely absented themselves, but Messrs. Perry would not bring them before a magistrate.

Mr. Underhill remarked that they should take their own course in the matter.

Mr. Leigh said the Bench could not hear evidence to show what took place prior to the agreement. If a breach of it was alleged they would of course inquire if it was read over before it was signed. It was unfair, in the present position of the case, to go on making statements that Messrs. Perry had acted unfairly and used misrepresentations.

Mr. Underhill said he positively and solemnly denied that there was the slightest fraud or misrepresentation. He had here Mr. Edward Perry, who witnessed the agreements; and Mr. Arthur Wynn, through whom they were effected, would have attended, but he was ill. They would both prove that not only were the agreements read over, but that they were fully explained, and the men were fully cognisant of their terms. Mr. Arthur Wynn, who had been four years in France, acted as interpreter.

Mr. Leigh said the bench thought the case could not be proceeded with. As to the agreement the bench always looked upon such agreements with disfavour; they were not usual in the iron trade or in the other trades in the neighbourhood. The customary term was fourteen days from each party. He did not say that such an inequality rendered them void; but it would induce the bench to look carefully to the execution of such an agreement, and see that it was fully understood.

Mr. Thorneycroft and Mr. Briscoe each stated that equal warnings was the custom of the neighbourhood; Mr. Thorneycroft adding that in the iron trade they were always so.

Mr. Underhill said he had seen many such agreements. He did not say they were right or just; but by some manufacturers they were invariably adopted.

Mr. Leigh said he had now consulted the whole of the bench, and they were unanimous in the opinion he had expressed. They thought the warning ought to be equal, and it would be better if Messrs. Perry were to adopt that plan.

Mr. Underhill said he perfectly agreed with the Bench, and if Messrs. Perry were to adopt the plan they would be only following out the advice he had given.

Mr. Thorneycroft observed that he was certain if he proposed such an agreement to his men they would require some equivalent.

The summons was then dismissed. Mr. Underhill applied for expenses but the bench declined to accede to the application.

TINMEN'S WAGES.

In the next case, Mr. Edward Perry, of the Jeddo Japan and tin ware manufactory, appeared to answer a summons alleging that he refused to pay the sum of £4 due to Charles Haynes, a tinman, for wages. In this case, as in the preceding, the complainant and defendant were respectively represented by Messrs. Bartlett and Underhill.

It appeared that early in the month of June last the complainant had been committed to Stafford, at the instance of Mr. Perry, for neglect of work. On the 28th of June he gave Mr. Perry six months' notice of his intention to quit. This notice (the 29th of December falling on a Sunday) expired on the 28th of that month. On the 5th of December, three weeks and two days before the expiration of the notice, the complainant, having finished his job, applied to Mr. M'Naughten, the foreman, for more work. The foreman told him he could not give him any order; he must wait a little. He afterwards, on the same day, had a conversation with Mr. Perry, who told him to leave the premises, and that the sooner he was off the better. He now summoned Mr. Perry for such sum as he might have earned in the course of the unexpired term of the notice.

Mr. Underhill objected to the jurisdiction of the bench. The summons was for a certain sum of money now due and owing "as and for wages earned as aforesaid." No wages had been earned, none could be due. Mr. Underhill also produced the agreement, by which it appeared that the complainant undertook to make certain articles at the same prices as were paid to other workmen employed by Mr. Perry.

Mr. Leigh observed that under such circumstances the magistrates would be placed in the position of a jury, and have to assess damages. He thought it was a question for the County Court, where an action might be brought for breach of contract. The magistrates had no power under the Act of Parliament.

The whole of the bench concurred in this view, and the complaint was dismissed, Mr. Barker stating that as a magistrate he would not sign a distress warrant in such a case.

Mr. Underhill again applied for expenses, but the bench declined making any order.

In the course of the case it was mentioned by Mr. Bartlett that the agreement was stated to be lost when he conducted a previous case for the complainant. It was now produced.

Mr. Leigh observed that there was no ground for any reflection on Mr. Perry; his statement was undoubtedly correct.

Mr. Underhill said Mr. Bartlett was aware of the circumstances: the fact was that in the first case Mr. Bolton retained the agreement unknown to Mr. Perry for the purpose of drawing the conviction and commitment. When Mr. Bolton knew that the agreement was thought to be lost it was returned.

### TINMEN'S AGREEMENTS.

To the Editor of the Wolverhampton Chronicle.

Sir,—In the course of the observations of the magistrates, in a case against Messrs. R. Perry and son, which they dismissed on Wednesday last, it was intimated that the bench looked with disfavour" upon the terms of a customary clause in contracts between tinmen and their employers.

The clause to which I allude is that which stipulates that a formal notice shall be given by either contracting parties desiring to terminate their mutual engagements; and the feature regarded with disfavour is an obligation on the part of the workman to give a longer notice of his intention to quit his employer than the latter is bound to give, when he wishes to discharge the man.

Had the case which elicited this intimation from the Bench, been my case, I should have instructed my solicitor to submit respectfully to the magistrates an explanation calculated, at least, to satisfy them that undue advantage on the part of the employer was not sought by this clause; but, on the contrary that it was an immemorial usage, never before objected to, and obviously originating in a desire to place the contracting parties on an equal rather than an unequal footing; and though the case was not mine, I deem it necessary, in consequence of a similar clause having existed in some of my own contracts, and because of the industrious efforts which have been made to misrepresent the fairness of my own contracts, to afford some explanation to the public.

I flatter myself it must be obvious, to persons conversant with the mutual positions of skilled labourers and their employers that the former require less time to find a new master than the latter to obtain new hands. Manufacturers, having fixed establishments, are well known to the men. When one of the latter receives notice that his master will discontinue employing him he knows precisely *where* other masters may be at once applied to. Not so the manufacturer losing his workmen. The latter having no permanent or well known establishments are not to be had so speedily; and it rarely happens that a master manufacturer, whose men have quitted him when large orders have to be executed, knows where to seek for a single unemployed workman, whilst etiquette and good faith prohibit him from applying to the workmen in his neighbours' employ. Moreover, the workman rarely gives notice to quit his master until he has already secured another situation; whilst the circumstances under which extensive manufacturers usually discharge individual hands gives them no such advantage.

Having, I trust, vindicated this customary clause from any imputation of meditated unfairness, it only remains for me to add that I have, nevertheless, deemed it my duty to meet respectfully the views of the magistrates, by causing the period of notice stipulated in the contracts into which I have subsequently entered with workmen, to be the same on both sides.

I am, sirs, yours respectfully,

Wolverhampton, Jan. 6, 1851. Edward Perry.

## O'CONNOR DEFENCE FUND.

"Northern Star" Office, London.

By the recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of O'Connor *v.* Bradshaw, F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., has been saddled with the costs of two protracted and expensive actions at law.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons, after the most ample investigation into the affairs of "The National Land Company," pronounced its proceedings to have been conducted throughout "*bona-fide*," and added, that the personal character of Mr. O'Connor, in relation to it, was unimpeachable and unimpeached.

In the face of this Report, Mr. Bradshaw, (the Editor of a Tory journal published at Nottingham), accused Mr. O'Connor of personal dishonesty in relation to the Company.

An action for Libel was immediately commenced, which terminated in the Jury returning a verdict grossly inconsistent with itself and with the facts, namely, "that the libeller was justified in his charges, but that there was no ground whatever for any personal imputation on Mr. O'Connor's honesty!"

The Judge, in summing up, acted the part of a hostile partizan, and misled the Jury into giving a verdict, which threw the entire costs of the action upon Mr. O'Connor.

That gentleman tried the question again, by moving for a new trial in the Queen's Bench. The case was re-argued at great expense, but, as the "Times" expressly states, the Judges "shirked" the merits of the case in a "cowardly" manner, and refused a new trial on quibbles—again subjecting Mr. O'Connor to all the costs.

This is but the last of a series of proceedings, all of which indicate a determination on the part of Government, and the law authorities, to deny justice to Mr. O'Connor, and to refuse him either redress for wrong done, or protection against injury.

The object is to "ruin him with expenses," as advised by Lord Melbourne years ago. He has spent his life and fortune in the cause of the people, and has never travelled a mile nor eaten a meal at their expense.

All who sympathise with an honest but an oppressed man, are called upon to come forward liberally, and contribute to sustain him in this unequal contest.

It is requested that you will immediately take steps to form a Committee in your town, to canvass for Subscriptions. It would be advisable to divide it into small districts, to appoint a collector to each, to announce that the Subscriptions will be collected simultaneously on a given day, thus showing, by one general and hearty effort, that the people will not allow their advocate and champion to be victimised by Legal Frauds and Governmental Chicanery.

Upon application to this office, *collecting books, and every information that may be necessary*, will be forthwith supplied to all who are desirous of assisting in this good work.

It is recommended that a per centage on the amount collected be allowed to all who undertake that duty; the amount of such per centage to be fixed by the local Committee.

The funds should be remitted immediately (per Post Office Order,) to Mr. William Rider, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, with a list of Subscribers; and a due and full acknowledgement will appear in the "Northern Star" each Saturday.

"A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether"—now or never.

William Rider.

Dick Jumper thinks his master, the spirit merchant, must be a very righteous man, for he *baptizes* all his liquor casks freely!

## The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday, the deaths registered in the metropolitan districts amounted to 1,369. Taking ten corresponding weeks, namely, the first in each of the last ten years (1841-50), it will be seen that the present return shows a greater number than in any year except 1845, when the deaths rose to 1,417; and 1847, when they were 1,510, during a week of low temperature (the mean reading of the thermometer having scarcely exceeded 29 deg.). In 1848, the deaths of the week amounted to 1,364, when the mortality was aggravated by influenza, which had not disappeared, but was rapidly on the decline. The average of the ten weeks was 1,167, which, if corrected for increase of population, becomes 1,273. The zymotic or epidemic class of fatal diseases, which in the present return numbers 239 cases, exhibits little difference when compared with the previous week; but the class comprising affections of the respiratory organs shows a considerable advance, the deaths therein enumerated having risen from 264 to 321, a result probably due to the unseasonable warmth and moisture of the weather. It will be observed, with a mean daily temperature which has been throughout the week much higher than is usual at this season, having ranged from 5 to 14 degrees above the average, that whereas bronchitis, pneumonia, and phthisis (or consumption) were fatal in 120, 90, and 124 cases respectively in the previous week, they have now risen to 152, 101, and 147. Diseases of the organs of respiration, exclusive of hooping-cough and phthisis were fatal in the aggregate last week, to 321 persons, whilst the corrected average is only 257. Amongst epidemics, small pox carried off 24 children, and 4 men who had turned twenty years of age; measles 29 children, scarlatina 14, hooping cough 58, and croup 9. Typhus destroyed 48 persons of various ages (rather more than the average); influenza, 5; erysipelas, 14; diarrhœa, 19. A case of cholera, described as Asiatic, is recorded, of which the particulars are given as follows:—On the 30th of December, at the Mile-End Workhouse, a chemist, aged sixty-six years. "Cholera Asiatic (24 hours)." He came from Shadwell to the workhouse, of which he had been an inmate three years; he was paralytic, and was suddenly seized on Sunday.—But the sum of mortality, entered on the register books last week, is, as before, considerably swelled by more than the fair contingent of cases on which inquests have been held, many at earlier dates, and a great majority of which fall under the several descriptions of poison, improper medicine, burns and scalds, hanging and suffocation, drowning, fractures, contusions, and other injury. Six persons died from poison, among whom was an infant, on the 26th ult., to which the nurse had given Dover's powder (containing opium) by mistake, the medicine having been intended for the mother. Of 27 persons who met death from burns or scalds 21 were children, and in 16 cases the accident occurred from the clothes taking fire. Sixteen deaths occurred from drowning, and 48 from fractures, wounds, &c., of which 16 were by falls on the streets, or from windows, stairs, and scaffolds; 3 by falls on board ship, 10 by horses and carriages, 4 by machinery. A man was suffocated on a lime kiln, and 3 children in the bed clothes. Nine children died from want of breast-milk; a man from privation besides a child of seven months "from disease of the head and scanty supply of food." Two men were the victims of intemperance, besides two who received fatal injury when in a state of intoxication. ——The births of 829 boys and 763 girls, in all 1,592 children, were registered in the week. The average number in corresponding weeks of six years (1845-50), was 1,469.——At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Sunday; the mean of the week was 29·751 in. The mean daily temperature fluctuated between 44 deg. and 52 deg.

DISCOVERY OF A NEST OF THIEVES UNDER A RAILWAY ARCH.—On Sunday morning two policemen discovered a subterranean den of thieves under the terminus of the London and South-Western Railway, in the York-road, Lambeth, which led to the capture of five of the delinquents. It appeared that some time since a lad was apprehended on suspicion of stealing some bread, and when he returned home to his parents, from interrogations put to him by his mother, it turned out that he had become connected with a gang, numbering about twenty or twenty-two, who were known to each other as "the twenty thieves." They obtained a living by prowling about the New-cut, Waterloo-road, and the terminus of the railway, and stealing whatever they could lay their hands upon. The lad also informed his mother that on one occasion they cooked a leg of mutton in their cave, which was under one of the arches of the railway, that to get to it they were forced to crawl through a small hole in the brickwork. When once therein, they were perfectly free from observation, and, from the precautions his companions had taken, it was impossible that their hiding place could ever be found out. Indeed, he could not find it himself, unless he was taken to it by some of the others. The mother, on finding the sort of company her child had fallen into, immediately repaired to the Tower-street police-station, and informed Mr. Inspector Cowlan of what her son had related to her. That officer immediately gave orders for a search to be made, with a view of ascertaining whether there was any truth in the lad's statement, and, if there was, to adopt measures to apprehend as many of the gang as might be found. Accordingly, about two o'clock on Sunday morning, two sergeants set out on their voyage of discovery. They examined all the arches in Granby street, but without finding any trace of either the thieves or their cave. About half-past three o'clock, however, whilst examining the arches nearest the vacant piece of ground in the York-road, they perceived the marks of footsteps which appeared to lead to a small hole, more like what would be occasioned by the water draining than the entrance to any sort of habitation. The two sergeants were, however, determined not to leave a stone unturned, but examine every place having the least mark of suspicion. Accordingly they descended through this opening, when they found a den filled up in the manner the lad had stated, and in it five persons, two of whom were well-known thieves, and there is no doubt but the other three will be identified as being equally notorious characters. They were all apprehended and removed to the police-station. The cave, which had a portable fire-place in it, was most ingeniously fitted up, having a cooking apparatus and nearly everthing necessary for domestic use. A place to keep the victuals in was sunk in the ground and secured from dirt by a lid similar to the iron grating over the area coal vaults usual in public streets. By fastening boards and canvas up to the cave they succeeded in keeping out the weather, whilst a quantity of straw served the gang for a bed. How it was possible for any one to live in the place seems incredible, for neither of the officers were able to stand upright in the cave, and to enter it they were obliged to force their way backwards, the opening being too small to admit of their going in in the regular way. The ages of the parties did not exceed, on an average, fifteen or sixteen years.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT THE TERMINUS, KING'S CROSS.—On Saturday afternoon an accident took place at the present temporary terminus of the Great Northern Railway, by which one unfortunate man has lost his life, and three other persons have been seriously injured. The Great Northern Company, in addition to their extensive coal depots at their present temporary terminus in Maiden-lane, are constructing an immense granary. This building is situate on the southern side of the station, abutting on a spacious dock, constructed on the northern side of the Regent's Canal, and immediately facing the dock and works belonging to the Imperial Gas Company. From this dock there exist two cuttings or creeks running into the granary, constructed for the purpose of enabling barges to run in and receive the grain under cover of the building itself, and to facilitate the loading and unloading of goods. In this building a large number of workmen in the employ of Mr. Jay, the contractor, were at work in various departments, and in the creek on the eastern side of the granary, into which the water has already been admitted, were employed a number of carpenters, sawyers, &c., the latter, it is stated, working on a kind of floating saw-pit. At the time above mentioned, some workmen were employed in raising an iron girder to one of the upper floors, by means of what is called on board of ship and dockyards, "sheers." This girder, it is stated, was in weight from five to six tons, and the men had raised it to the fourth story, when suddenly one of the "sheer legs" broke, and the ponderous mass fell with a frightful crash, crushing everything in its progress downward to the creek described. Some idea may be formed of the immense weight which fell, when it is stated that two large logs of timber placed across the creek as a protection to the saw-pit were completely snapped asunder. On reaching the creek several poor fellows were seen floating about in the muddy water below, clinging to the masses of floating timber which had been carried into it. From the difficulty to get at them, upwards of a quarter of an hour elapsed before any one could be rescued and when they were got out it was found by Mr. Thompson, surgeon, of York-row, Maiden-lane, who was at once sent for, that two of the men, named Green and Rolfe, were so seriously injured, that immediate removal to University College Hospital was necessary. They were without delay conveyed to the hospital on shutters, where it was ascertained that the poor fellow Green had both his ancles broken, and his companion had sustained very severe internal injuries. A third was conveyed to his own residence. Some time having elapsed, it was deemed advisable by the foreman of the works to call a muster of the men, and a young man, named James Kendal, a carpenter, was found to be missing. Drags were procured, and after dragging for about an hour the body of the young man in question was found embedded in the mud; and on being got out, it was discovered he had a frightful lacerated wound over the left eye and temple; and as the poor fellow Kendal was a carpenter, and was known to have been working on one of the upper floors of the granary, it is believed that he must either have been standing on some of the planks which the girder struck at the time it fell, or that the girder itself must have struck him in its descent. On Tuesday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquiry at the City of York Tavern, Maiden-lane, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of James Kendal, aged 20.—Stephen Richardson, foreman of works under the Messrs. Jay, the contractors, stated that on Saturday last the men were engaged in hoisting iron girders, to the tops of columns which were intended to support the roof of the granary. One of these massive girders had just been got into its place on the head of a column, and orders had been given to the men to lower at the crank, when the "guy" broke, and the girder was precipitated to the bottom of the building from its position on the fifth story. The deceased was about three feet below the girder, upon a scaffold, on a level with the "sheer legs," supporting the girder. The girder fell upon the edge of the scaffold, and tipped it up, so that deceased fell with the scaffold and girder into the dock beneath, which had at the time a depth of seven feet six inches of water in it. Did not see anything strike the deceased, and could not account for the frightful fracture of the skull existing.—James Ashenden corroborated the evidence of the previous witness, and in answer to the question, what he should suggest in order to prevent the recurrence of a similar accident, observed, that an additional preventive "guy" to the "sheer legs" might be found a great safeguard, as if one "guy" slipped the other might remain.—The Coroner remarked that, in this case, it did not appear that blame attached to any person.—The jury then returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

SUICIDE BY A COACHMAN.—On Saturday evening last Mr. H. M. Wakley held an inquest at the Prince of Wales, Exeter-street, Sloane-square, on Peter Duffy, aged forty-seven, late coachman to Sir Harry Campbell. John Lane, butler to Sir Harry Campbell, 8, Lowndes-square, deposed that deceased had been latterly very low spirited and eccentric in his manner. He would indulge in bursts of laughter, quarrel with the servants, and fling knives and forks at them. In consequence of such conduct, Major Campbell, at his father's desire, told deceased that unless he acted properly he would be discharged. That caution had a temporary effect upon him, but he soon relapsed into his former habits. On the previous Monday he drove Mrs. Major Campbell and Miss Campbell out and home, and after leaving Miss Campbell at Lowndes-square, was ordered to drive Mrs. Major Campbell to her residence, Chester-street. Instead of doing so, he allowed the horses to wander to Grosvenor-square, until Mrs. Campbell called his attention to the mistake. The next day he apologised to Mrs. Campbell, who forgave him, and the mistake was thought no more of. He was then desired to have the carriage at Lowndes-square at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, to bring Miss Campbell to the Euston-square station. As he did not attend at that hour a messenger was despatched to 8, Williams's-mews, where the carriage was kept, when the stable door had to be forced open, and deceased was found dead in his bed, with a deep gash in his throat, inflicted by a razor which lay at his side. The horses were harnessed and the carriage prepared for the morning's drive. In his desk were found £72 in cash and £400 in Exchequer bills. Verdict "Insanity."

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. George Drummond, the banker, of Charing-cross, attended divine service on Sunday at Belgrave Chapel, and received the sacrament, apparently in good health. Immediately on his return home, he was seized with sudden illness, and died before medical attendance could be procured. On Tuesday night an inquest was held at the Turk's Head Tavern, Motcombe-street, Belgrave-square, to inquire as to the cause of death. Lieut. E. Atheley Drummond, R.N., of 2, Bryanston-square, stated that the deceased was his cousin, and in his forty-eighth year. On Saturday he saw him at the banking-house at Charing-cross, when he appeared in his usual health and spirits. On Sunday he called on him at two o'clock, at 11, Wilton-crescent, to luncheon, and found him seated in his arm chair. After a few words of ordinary conversation about witnesss' sister, who was also expected to lunch, the deceased suddenly put his hand to his head, and exclaimed, "Oh, dear! oh, dear!" His head then fell on one side, his eyes became fixed, and he breathed with a heavy snore for two minutes, when he appeared to expire. He had not partaken of any luncheon. He frequently complained of pain in his side.—Dr. Synnott, of 16, Eaton-terrace, said he was the medical attendant of the family, but he had not seen the deceased professionally for some months, but called on him on the 2nd instant, at Charing-cross, when he was very cheerful. Witness had always thought something was wrong with the heart, and anticipated the sudden result. The deceased often wished his death might be sudden, and said he should prefer it to be so. On witness's arrival at the house on Sunday he was quite dead. A *post mortem* examination of the body has since been made, and the viscera were found to be generally healthy, but loaded with fat. The heart was also loaded with fat, very pale and flabby, and the blood in a fluid state. The cause of death was fatty degeneration of the heart, the muscular part being worn to the thinness of a sheet of paper. The death might occur at any moment. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death from disease of the heart."

DEATH OF A LUNATIC AT PECKHAM-HOUSE ASYLUM.—On Monday last an inquest was held before Mr. W. Carter, at Peckham, on the body of James Barnes, aged thirty-four years, an inmate of Peckham House Lunatic Asylum. George Barnes, cousin of the deceased, identified the body, which presented a most attenuated appearance. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was an inmate of the asylum. On the Friday after Christmas Day he was taken into the Infirmary, and only survived his arrival there a few days. He was afflicted with fits and paralysis; his right arm was severely injured. A rigid inquiry was instituted to ascertain in what way his arm became injured, and to explain the attenuated appearance of the body. A person of the name of Hill had had the care of him, which person is now in Horsemonger-lane Gaol on remand. From the evidence of Mr. J. T. Burton, surgeon and apothecary in the asylum, it appeared that his attention was called to the state of the arm on the 27th of December by Hill, when he found it fractured, and sent for Mr. Fidler, the visiting surgeon, who applied the proper treatment. The man became gradually worse, and died on the morning of the 2d inst. It further appeared from the evidence of the medical officers that the fracture of the arm could hardly have been occasioned by a fall, but must have resulted ftom the violence of some other person. His attenuated condition most probably arose from his disinclination to take food, and that the cause of his death was from exhaustion consequent on injury of a few days' standing. He was never violent, but always desponding. The investigation was ultimately adjourned.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE WEST INDIA DOCK AND BLACKWALL JUNCTION RAILWAY.—An accident of a very dreadful and fatal character took place on the line of the East and West India Dock and Blackwall Junction Railway, on Monday night, near the viaduct crossing the Great Northern Railway at Maiden-lane. It appears that a poor fellow named Henry Harris, aged thirty-five, residing in Alpha Cottages, Maiden-lane, was employed on the line as watchman; about half-past ten o'clock he left his post for the purpose of going home to get his supper, which had been prepared for him. Whilst proceeding along the line, which at this spot is a considerable incline, he was knocked down by a pilot engine, which passed over his body and mutilated it in a frightful manner. The skull was dreadfully fractured, and death must have been instantaneous. The night was rather foggy, and from the circumstance of the pilot engine being without carriages attached to it, and the spot being an incline, it is believed that it made so little noise, that the unfortunate man was not at all aware that the engine was in such close proximity to him, and that his back was towards it when he was struck. The deceased has left a widow and four young children, and the poor widow is in a frantic state at her sad bereavement. Mr. Wakley, the coroner, held an inquest on the body at the Fortune of War, Maiden-lane, on Tuesday afternoon, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT MESSRS. HOARE'S BREWERY.—On Saturday last an inquest was taken by Mr. Baker, at the London Hospital, on the body of James Walker, aged fifty, who died in consequence of an injury received at the brewery of Messrs. Hoare and Co., East Smithfield. It appeared that the occupation of the deceased was to attend to the well from which the brewery was supplied with water. On the 18th of December he was engaged at the well, the works of which are put in motion by a steam-engine. He was about to adjust the wheels, which were two feet below the edge of the well, while doing which the heel of his left leg was caught in the cog-wheel, and it was instantly separated from his foot. He was caught by one of the men as he was falling down the well, and in it were at the time three men at work, who would have been precipitated into the water, a depth of eighty feet. He was taken to the London Hospital, where amputation of the leg was performed the same day, while under the influence of chloroform. He sank from exhaustion and died on the previous Wednesday. No blame was attached to any one. Deceased had been thirty-nine years in the service of the firm. Verdict—"Accidental death."

SCENE BETWEEN A JURY AND A MEDICAL WITNESS.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Lord Nelson, Mary-street Hampstead-road, St. Pancras, on Mary Turner, a widow, aged 50. The Jury were horrified at the appearance of the filthy hovel in which the body lay. The place had not a stick of furniture, and the miserable corpse, covered with filth and vermin, lay in a corner on a bundle of rags and filth.—Mary Ward said the deceased supported herself by begging, in addition to a small weekly parochial allowance. She was exceedingly filthy, never washed her person or her room; always slept in a chair, and was covered with vermin, which crawled over and from her person. She went out between six and seven in the morning to beg, and returned at 12 o'clock at night. She was taken ill on Wednesday, got worse on Thursday, when Mr. Todd, the parish surgeon, was called in, and she died between five and six o'clock on Friday morning.—Mr. Todd, district parochial surgeon, stated that he visited deceased on Thursday evening, when she was dying. Her whole body and the rags that covered her, were full of vermin, which were so thick upon her that at first he took them for dirt. He never before witnessed such a spectacle. He prescribed nothing, for she was too far gone. He could not say of what she died, for he had not examined the body internally or externally.—Foreman: If it were your brother and he was even as filthy as deceased, would you not prescribe for him?—Mr. Todd: I deemed it an hopeless case.—Coroner: You ought to have applied mustard poultices and prescribed, even if it were only to please and satisfy the public. You should remember that while there is life there is hope.—Mr. Todd: I am not to be dictated to by ignorant people.—Foreman: that is a great insult to us, the jurors. We have a right to ask questions, and you are bound to answer them.—Coroner: I hope that Mr. Todd did not apply the word ignorant to the jurors.—Mr. Todd: I am not here to be spoken to by parties who know nothing of medical science.—Coroner: If the jury have any complaint against Mr. Todd, they had better forward it to the board of Guardians.—Foreman: In the name of my brother jurors, I call upon Mr. Todd to withdraw the offensive expression.—Mr. Todd not having apologised, the jury declared that they would not sit again on an inquest at which Mr. Todd was a medical witness.—Verdict, "Natural death."

THE LABOUR TEST.—Mr. H. M. Wakley held an inquest on Wednesday in the University College Hospital on the body of James Pennington, aged thirty-five. Deceased's brother-in-law stated the deceased had been for years subject to epileptic attacks, and consequently unable to work. He had been an inmate of St. Pancras workhouse, but was turned out for disobeying its rules. On the 14th ult. he applied for readmission, which was refused; but he was given a ticket for work on the roads and outdoor relief. In witness's opinion deceased's conviction that he was unable to work on the roads drove him to the commission of suicide, which he perpetrated on the 2nd inst. by cutting his throat with a razor. He survived until Saturday last, when he died in the hospital. Mr. Fitzgerald, house surgeon, gave it as his opinion that deceased's death resulted from the combined effects of the wound and depressed spirits.—Mr. Churchwarden Frazer said that he would have the case inquired into.—Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

FATAL EFFECTS OF JEALOUSY.—Mr. H. W. Wakley, held an inquest on Wednesday in University College Hospital, on Elizabeth Poole, aged forty-four. Several witnesses, including deceased's husband, were examined, from whose evidence it appeared the deceased and her husband, who had been twenty-one years married, were mutually jealous of each other, and that during those jealous ebullitions deceased frequently threatened suicide. Last Saturday one of those love quarrels between them took place, during which the husband struck deceased. Soon afterwards she went to a female friend named Hancock, to whom she related the circumstance of the quarrel, gave her £1 7s. 6d. to hand to her husband, and told her that when she was next seen it would be a corpse in an hospital. The same evening she was found insensible and dying on the steps of a gentleman's house in Seymour-street, Euston-square, whence she was conveyed to the hospital, where, after the application of the stomach-pump, she somewhat rallied, and was enabled to state that she took a pennyworth of oxalic acid mixed in gin. In her pocket there were found the paper that contained the poison, and the cup in which she had mixed it. She died the following day. Verdict, "Insanity."

SEARCHING FOR MRS. SLOANE.—The addition of £30 by the government to the reward originally offered by the guardians, has stirred up the activity of the police. On Tuesday evening, information was received at the station where the warrant is deposited, that Mrs. Sloane was to be found residing in the neighbourhood of Chelsea. Accordingly two detective officers of the City police force were despatched, in company with a clerk from the Temple, who brought the information, and they proceeded direct to Ranelagh-street, Chelsea. On arriving there the clerk pointed out the house in which he believed Mrs. Sloane was concealed, and the officers stepped forward and knocked boldly at the front door. It was opened, and they were immediately after ushered into the drawing room, where they found a lady apparently about forty-five years of age, and exactly answering, in every particular, the description of Mrs. Sloane, as set forth in the placards offering the reward for her apprehension. The clerk from the Temple felt perfectly satisfied that she was the right party. The lady protested that the officers were mistaken, and was indignant at the insult offered to her. It became necessary to send for Jane Wilbred, who set all doubts at rest, and satisfied even the Templar that he had made a blunder. Apologies followed, and the officers left, it is understood, upon good terms with the molested lady, who, it is stated, was once before so unfortunate as to be mistaken for Mrs. Manning.

REPRESENTATION OF FINSBURY.—Mr. Wakley, at a meeting held at Islington on Tuesday last, said, "In the last session, when the question of the window tax was moved, his hon. colleague, Mr. Duncombe, was almost, it might be said, on his death bed; and he was now so ill that he (Mr. Wakley) did not like to refer to it, and would only say that every man must deplore his state; but it must be hoped that they would see him appear again in health and spirits. For himself, he (Mr. W.) had only to say that size was not strength. Once, indeed, he had got strength, but continuous labour for many years had struck his nervous system, and rendered him incapable of performing his duty; and he had already intimated that if in the coming session he found himself still incapable of attending to his duties in parliament, he should resign his seat. He was bound in honour to take that course, and did not shrink from the avowal of it."

THE NEW BRIDGE AT BATTERSEA.—During the last few days from twenty to thirty men have been busily employed in sawing timber and preparing piles to sink in the river, preparatory to beginning operations for the erection of the proposed and long-talked-of suspension bridge between Chelsea and Battersea. The bridge, which is to be constructed for carriage as well as passenger traffic, is to be commenced on the north side, about 300 yards below the gardens in front of Chelsea Hospital, and is to cross the river in a direct line in front to the old Battersea Red House, so long known to and frequented by Cockney sportsmen. The Red House is to be pulled down entirely, and an elegant approach is to be made on the site of it and the gardens attached, to the southern end of the bridge. On the north the bridge is to be approached by a road to be constructed running in a direct line from the now notorious chapel of St. Barnabas.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION AT BERMONDSEY.—On Tuesday morning, about a quarter past one o'clock, the neighbourhood of the Grange-road, Bermondsey, was again thrown into a state of confusion in consequence of the outbreak of another destructive fire. The disaster commenced in a spacious two-story building, from sixty to eighty feet long, occupied conjointly by Mr. Warren, a parchment manufacturer, and Mr. Thacker, a cooper, situate in Little George-street South, Grange-road, Bermondsey. The progress of the fire, however, was such, that before sufficient time had elapsed to despatch the necessary intelligence to the engine station, flames in immense bodies shot through the building. Plenty of water having fortunately been procured from the mains in the district, the firemen set their engines to work, but in spite of their most strenuous exertions the flames continued to travel, and it was not until half-past two o'clock that their further progress could be arrested, when all danger of their further extension was at an end. It is understood that the property destroyed was insured.

ACCIDENT AT THE EXHIBITION, HYDE-PARK.—On Monday an accident occurred at the building for the Exhibition in Hyde-park to two of the glaziers, named J. Butt, and W. Greenlaw. The men were engaged at work on the machine, or swinging stage; they were pitched out, and fell with the scaffolding to the ground. They were conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where it was ascertained that they had received most extensive injuries, having struck and bounded from girder to girder in the fall. They now lie in a very dangerous state.

ARRIVAL OF CARDINAL WISEMAN'S PALLIUM, &c.—The Rattler, from Genoa, arrived at Liverpool a few days since, having, amongst other cargo, a complete suit of sacerdotal habits for his eminence Cardinal Wiseman. The case containing these novel imports is at present lying in the transit shed at the Nelson Dock until his eminence shall have certified that the vestments are required solely for the purposes of the celebration of divine worship; otherwise, a duty will have to be paid on the materials of the habiliments, being foreign manufactured silk. Besides the pallium, the red stockings, and various richly embroidered vestments, the case contains a mitre, and the hat of more than quaker dimensions of brim. There are also several suits of liveries for his eminence's official attendants.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—On Sunday morning the body of a man, respectably attired in a blue paletot, black satin waistcoat, and dark trowsers, was found lying partly on the towing path, with the head in the canal, near the Old Ford Bridge, Bethnal-green. The body of the unfortunate man bore marks of violence. Nothing of value was found on his person, and it is strongly suspected that he has been robbed and murdered.

## The Provinces.

A WIFE ACCIDENTALLY SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.—On Saturday evening last an inquest was held at the Wellington Tavern, Commercial Row, Birmingham, on the body of Ann Crook, who was accidentally shot by her husband, on the previous Thursday evening. On the night in question a respectable mechanic named Lockley, residing in Holliday-street, returned home from the garden at the rear of his house, where he had been engaged in shooting small birds; he placed his loaded gun, muzzle downwards, behind the kitchen door, intending when he again returned home to discharge it. In the meantime, however, a young man named Crook, a nail cutter, and his wife, to whom he had been married a fortnight only, and who lodged in the house, came home from work. Ann Crook, the wife, came in first, and her husband, who almost directly afterwards followed her, after affectionately saluting her, and requesting her to get him a comfortable cup of tea, was proceeding to wash his hands at a basin behind the kitchen door, when he perceived the gun. His wife had cut a piece of bread, and had knelt down opposite the fire to toast it Crook, unaware that the weapon was charged, turned round as he took it up, and had scarcely raised the barrel from the ground when it exploded. Mr. Lockley, who was close in the room and knew of its being loaded, was about to inform Crook of the fact the moment it went off. Almost simultaneously the poor young woman dropped the bread she was toasting, and sank quietly backwards as though fainting, but, in fact, a corpse; for Mrs. Lockley, who immediately ran to her assistance, clasped her in her arms, and found that she was dead. The charge took effect in her head, and with the exception of a short convulsive twitching of the mouth, she never moved or articulated, so instantaneously fatal was the discharge. The grief and distraction of the unhappy husband when he perceived the effect of his own incaution were most heartrending. He tore his hair, and running into the street, he exclaimed, "I have murdered my wife." Mrs. Lockley gave a similar alarm, and the intelligence quickly spreading soon reached the ears of Police-constable Edmunds, who was on duty in an adjoining street. He at once repaired to the spot, took the prisoner into custody, and conveyed him to the station. A subsequent examination of the gun showed that the lock was defective and out of repair, for the slightest touch of the trigger would produce its discharge. The husband was present during the inquest, and exhibited the most abject and agonising appearance. As there was no evidence to show that he was aware of the gun being loaded at the time he caught hold of it, or that he pointed it at his wife, the jury came to the conclusion that the occurrence was entirely accidental, and returned a verdict to that effect. The deceased was about twenty-two years of age.

FRIGHTFUL COLLISION ON THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, at BOXMOOR.—A collision of a very serious character, by which several first-class and other passengers have sustained considerable injury, took place on Saturday last on the line of the London and North-Western Railway, at Boxmoor. It appears that shortly before three o'clock a goods train, in consequence of the defective state of its engine, put in to the Boxmoor Station, and remained there whilst the necessary repairs were being effected. At this time the Liverpool express, which ought to arrive at Euston-square at four o'clock, was nearly due, and the stoppage signals were hoisted at the station. Shortly after three o'clock the express train hove in sight, and the driver, Newland, saw the stopping signal at from 800 to 1,000 yards before reaching the station. The express train does not stop at Boxmoor, but immediately on seeing the signals, it is stated that the driver shut off his steam, and reversed his engine, whilst the guard put down the brakes; but as the train when the signals were first seen was going at the rate of about thirty-five miles an hour, it was impossible to stop, and the express train came in collision with the goods train, whilst its was still going at a speed of something like eight or ten miles an hour. The driver and stoker of the express train seeing that a collision was inevitable, jumped from their engine. The driver escaped unhurt; but the stoker, not having completely cleared the engine, was found on the line, and was for some time supposed to be dead, but stimulants having been applied he became better, but has sustained some dreadful injuries to his legs. Medical aid was procured from the town, and the greatest attention paid to the sufferers. It is stated that twelve or fourteen persons were more or less injured; one gentlemen had the bone of his right eye driven in and broken, a lady had her teeth knocked out, another was severely cut about the face, and others received contusions about the head and limbs, but with the exception of the gentleman referred to, no bones were fractured. No serious injury was done to the goods train, and the passengers having been properly attended to, came to town with the express, which did not reach Euston Grove till seven o'clock, or three hours after time.

JOHN ROBINSON'S CASE.—We have given the trial at the recent York Assizes, of John Robinson, master of the Wadsley Bridge station, on a charge of felonious assault, preferred by Miss Eliza Newton, of Foxhill. The case had excited unusual public attention before the trial, and it has been further increased by the circumstance that Mr. Justice Patteson's remarks, in passing sentence, were in direct contradiction to the finding of the jury, and confirmatory of the defence made by the prisoner from the moment of his apprehension. We understand that the learned judge, immediately after his return to London on Friday last, despatched a communication to Mr. Noble, the governor of York Castle, remitting that portion of the sentence which imposed hard labour on the prisoner during his two years' confinement. This change in the sentence will probably lead to Robinson undergoing the period of his imprisonment in York Castle instead of the Wakefield House of Correction. It is intended to get up a memorial to Sir George Grey, Secretary of State, for a commutation of the sentence.

JEWEL ROBBERY AT LIVERPOOL.—On Monday morning one of the most extensive and extraordinary robberies that has been perpetrated in this town for some time was discovered on the premises of Messrs. Clark and Morris, silversmiths Church-street, at the corner of Tarleton-street. The facts of the case are these:—Messrs. Clark and Morris closed their shop about eight o'clock on Saturday night, and on Monday morning, shortly after eight o'clock, the shop was opened by Mr. Clark, who was astonished to find the stock in the utmost confusion. It was at once evident that a burglary had been committed, and that the thieves had effected their entrance through the adjoining cellars. It is estimated, that gold watches and chains to the value of £600 were stolen, and diamond brooches valued at £300, which were only received last week, having been ordered by a customer, were also missing. Besides these, a variety of studs, bracelets, brooches, and other articles were carried off. Altogether, the loss is estimated by the firm at £1,800. The thieves appear to have been disturbed, for they left behind a case of valuable diamond rings, and several other articles, small in bulk, which were conspicuously placed. Their object appears to have been to take only those things which were portable, and might be readily concealed about the person. As yet the thieves have not been apprehended, but there is reason to believe that they will soon be in the hands of the police.

ROBBERY OF SIXTY POUNDS IN THE STREET, AT SHEFFIELD.—On Saturday evening last, as early as six o'clock, James Hilton, in the employ of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, at the Sheffield station, was robbed in the street of a large sum of money, the property of the railway company. A part of his duty was to pay wages. On Saturday last he had the above sum in gold in his possession for that purpose. A number of the men whom he had to pay are engaged at the engine shed, which is situated up the line nearly half a mile from the Bridge-house station. Hilton lives at the bottom of Harvest-lane, where he keeps a shop. He went to his tea, intending to proceed thence to the engine-shed. His way from Harvest-lane was a long, dark, and narrow lane, and across a field. When proceeding along the lane, which is unfrequented and not lighted, he was seized from behind, held in a powerful grasp, and robbed of a leathern purse containing between £60 and £70 in gold. His mouth was covered to prevent his crying out. The robbery, he states, was effected by three or four men, but from the rapidity of the transaction and the position in which he was held he could not obtain such a sight of them as to enable him to describe them. They got clear off with the money before he could raise an outcry, and no trace of them whatever has yet been found.

FORGED BANK NOTES AT LIVERPOOL.—On the 5th inst., a hairdresser, named Thomas J. Burns, whose place of business is in Scotland-road, and his assistant, Thomas Natris, were charged with having in their possession several forged one pound bank notes, purporting to be issued by the Northern Banking Company of Ireland. Patrick stated, that, from information he received, he went on Tuesday to the shop of Mr. Franklin, bullion-office, Lord-street. While there the prisoner Natris came in, and asked Mr. Franklin to change three notes, having previously obtained cash for some similar notes. The notes were proved to be forged, and Patrick took both prisoners into custody. On Saturday the prisoners were again brought up, and several witnesses were examined. It appeared that an attempt had been made to get the notes changed at the bullion-office of Mr. Durandu, Waterloo-road; and thirteen of the notes had been changed at Mr. Franklin's, when that gentleman received some good notes of the same banking company, which enabled him to detect the forgery. The prisoner Burns called a boy, named Thomas Ferris, who was in his employ, who stated that he found the notes in a bag and piece of oil-cloth, and concealed at the back of the Methodist Chapel, in Wilbraham-street. He gave them to his master. Mr. Davenport, who appeared for the prisoners, applied that they might be admitted to bail, but Mr. Rushton refused to grant the request. The magistrate also objected to sanction the return of the money found upon the prisoners, believing it to be the produce of forgeries.

THE RECENT BURGLARY IN NOTTINGHAM.—The whole of the property stolen from the premises of Mr. Lamb, Goose-gate, Nottingham, has been discovered entirely through the vigilance of the town police. It was found in a bad, buried in a pool in Long-hedge-lane, and three men are now in custody on suspicion.

A GANG OF RAILWAY THIEVES.—At the Bristol Quarter Sessions on Tuesday, a young man of respectable appearance and connexions, and of good address, named James Simpson, was sentenced to ten years' transportation. The circumstances of the case are somewhat singular, and the subjoined brief detail may lead to caution on the part of ladies travelling in first-class carriages. It appears the prisoner was at the head of a gang of thieves who have long infested that portion of the Great Western Railway which lies between Bath and Bristol, and particularly the Bristol terminus. The prisoner had been noticed repeatedly of late to travel between Bristol and Bath, always taking a first-class ticket, and as several robberies had recently been complained of, suspicion was aroused, but so skilfully were the operations of the gang conducted that for some time all efforts for the detection of the thieves were fruitless. On the 2nd of November last, however, a lady named Cook went with her servant from Bath to Bristol by the express train, and on their arrival, as the servant was engaged in getting her mistress's luggage, the lady noticed the prisoner push against her, and shortly after two other men, standing close by, walked away. On the servant feeling in her pocket she found that her purse, containing a quantity of silver, was gone. A hue and cry was raised, and the prisoner having been suspected, was stopped by some of the railway officials. In his possession were found several sums of money, and he was also seen in the act of putting gold into a purse. On the purse being opened there were twelve sovereigns in it. Through the exertions of Mr. Burton, superintendent of the Great Western Railway police, this purse was subsequently identified by a Miss Powell, as her property, which she said, with a good deal of money in it, was stolen from her a day or two before whilst waiting on the railway platform to see a friend off. Mr. Stone, of the Western Circuit, defended the prisoner, and by his advice he pleaded "guilty." When sentenced he endeavoured to excite commiseration by throwing up his hands and pretending to faint, but as he was removed from the dock he was observed to put his tongue out and laugh to some of the gang in the court anxious to hear his fate. The prisoner by his good address and respectable appearance has for some time pursued successfully a systematic plan of thus plundering ladies travelling in first-class carriages. It is hoped his committal and sentence will operate in breaking up the gang.

APPREHENSION OF THE UCKFIELD BURGLARS.—Six of the burglars have been apprehended. The apprehension of three of them was accidental, and took place on the evening of the burglary on another charge. The names of these men are John Hamilton, John Smith, and James Smith. They were at a village called Groombridge, where Hamilton gave John Smith into custody on a charge of having taken a sovereign from him. In the mean time the police of the Tunbridge-wells district having received intelligence of a burglary committed at a Mr. Kenward's, at Hartfield, and thinking the whole party suspicious characters, proceeded to search them, and found upon them a £5 note of the Lewis bank, a coat, umbrella, and mask. These were taken to Downlands, and the coat and umbrella were at once recognised by the butler and housekeeper of the Misses Farnscombe. Two more, named Hillyer and Morgan, were captured, after a desperate resistance, by the Guildford police in a beer-shop in that town, and several of the articles stolen from the house at Downlands found upon them. Another man, named Joseph Carter, was taken at Woking, on whose person was also found part of the stolen property, and a pistol loaded with slugs. Morgan has been identified by the butler as the man who knocked him down with the pistol, and Carter as the man who kept guard over him.

THE BURGLARY AT FURNEAUX PELHAM.—The three men, Thomas Savill, B. Hutchin, and Thos. Warman, in custody for the burglaries in the houses of John Law, at Furneaux Pelham, and of Michael Medcalfe, at Albury, were last week examined at Bishop Stortford, and fully committed for trial.

THE PAPER DUTIES.—At a meeting of the town council of Birmingham held on Tuesday, Mr. Alderman Baldwin, in a long speech full of interesting details, moved the adoption of a petition to parliament praying for a repeal of the duties on paper and advertisements, and also the newspaper stamp. Mr. C. Sturge seconded the motion. Some difference of opinion was expressed as to the proper mode of proceeding, and as to whether such a movement ought not to originate with the merchants and traders of the town. Ultimately, however, Alderman Baldwin's petition was carried almost unanimously, and Mr. Scholefield, M.P., requested to present it to the House of Commons.

A HEAVY SENTENCE.—At the General Quarter Sessions held at Reading last week, Robert Dace, aged 22, a well dressed young man, who had been a teacher of music at Abingdon, was indicted for having stolen a gold pencil-case. From the evidence adduced, it appeared that on the 3rd of August the prisoner visited the house of a Mr. James Morris Davis for the purpose of tuning a pianoforte. He was left alone for some time in the room where the pencil-case was. He left as usual, and on the following morning it was missed from the work-box, where it had been deposited. About the middle of the month the prisoner offered it for sale to a Mrs. Beckinsall, and she bought it of him for 10s. Some days after he had sold it he applied to have it returned, as he feared that "the person from whom he had had it had come by it dishonestly." The police then got a knowledge of the affair, and the prisoner was apprehended.—Mr. Williams, after addressing the jury on behalf of the accused, called a lad named Wheeler, who had been employed at the Railway Hotel, Didcot, and he stated that on the 10th of August the prisoner came into the smoking room. A strange man, who wore a frock coat and green and black plaid trowsers, was present, and he inquired if any one in the room wanted to purchase a pencil-case. He pressed the prisoner to buy it, who eventually bought it for 8s.—Mr. Carrington having alluded to the inconsistencies in Wheeler's statement, the chairman (Lord Barrington) summed up the evidence, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. Evidence was then gone into of two previous convictions for felony, upon which the prisoner had been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.—The Chairman, in passing sentence, observed that the defence the prisoner had adopted was a most abominable one, for he feared that the lad had been induced to state anything but what was true. The Court did not think that the prisoner, occupying such a position as he had, would be likely (having been previously convicted of felonies) to reform and become an honest man. They therefore deemed it necessary to inflict a severe sentence, and that was that the prisoner be transported for the term of his natural life.—The prisoner seemed astonished at the sentence, and a general feeling of surprise appeared to be felt by the crowd which had assembled in the court.

BRUTAL ASSAULT UPON POLICEMEN AT MANCHESTER.—About noon on Monday, an officer who was on duty at Great Ancoat-street, saw a group of men loitering round a spirit vault, and as they were obstructing the footpath, he desired them to move on; but this they refused to do, saying they had been drinking their new year's gifts, and had a right to enjoy themselves. About one o'clock, the same men set upon and beat in a shameful manner, a countryman who happened to be passing; and when the policeman, immediately afterwards, reached the spot, the countryman walked up to him and made complaint of the manner in which he had been used. Several of the men then attacked the countryman a second time, and, in attempting to defend him, the officer got several severe blows. The countryman, however, contrived to escape; and the officer, after using his staff freely for some time, took one of the men into custody, but he was rescued by the mob. Another officer coming up, the previous prisoner was again secured and removed a short distance, but the mob threw stones and bricks, knocked both the officers down and kicked and jumped upon them, the prisoner being marched off in triumph, bearing the staff of one of the officers. A man named Plant was observed to take a very active part in both rescues; and a married woman, named Mary Chrimes, also caught hold of and impeded the officers, and energetically appealed to the mob to rescue the prisoner. Plant and Chrimes were apprehended in the course of Monday afternoon, and on Tuesday morning they were brought up at the Borough Court, when the above facts were stated. Both the officers had their heads plastered and bandaged, having received severe wounds in the forehead, and they stated that they could scarcely move in consequence of the injuries they had received, from kicks, &c, in different parts of the body.—Mr. Maude, after commenting on the brutality and cowardice displayed by twenty or thirty men attacking one or two, who were quietly and properly endeavouring to do their duty as policemen, said that such attacks were becoming so frequent (there having been a disgraceful one at the end of the last week), that he was determined severely to punish all those against whom such charges were proved.—Plant was committed for trial at the sessions; and Chrimes, in default of paying a fine of twenty shillings, was committed for a month.

BRANDING BY A SURGEON.—For several days considerable excitement has prevailed in Blackburn, by a report that Mr. Rogerson, surgeon, had branded a boy's forehead with a large letter B, which had been written on by caustic. For some time past Mr. Rogerson had been considerably annoyed by boys constantly ringing his bell and running away. On Sunday week, hearing a forcible pull at the bell, he immediately ran out and caught a boy named William Woods, and shut him up in the surgery for a short time; he then got some caustic and held the boy while he rubbed on his forehead the letter B. The youth stated that previous to the act being committed Mr. Rogerson asked what school he had been at; on being told at the Independents', the defendant said "Oh, you are one of that sort are you? then I'll make an example of you." At the police office on Monday, before W. Eccles, Esq., Mr. Rogerson was charged with the above offence under the 1st and 2nd Vic., chap. 58, wherein it is enacted, "That whosoever shall cast, throw upon, or otherwise apply to any person, any corrosive fluid or other destructive matter, with intent to burn, maim, disfigure, or disable, or to do some grevious bodily harm, shall be guilty of felony." It was stated that from the opinion of several medical men, the mark would never be erased from the lad's forehead during his life.—Mr. Rogerson contradicted this assertion, and stated that all appearances would be entirely obliterated in about twelve months. Dr. Martland was of the same opinion. The defendant denied the boy's statement with respect to what school he belonged. Mr. Eccles said that whether the mark could be obliterated or not made no difference, he should be under the painful necessity of ordering Mr. Rogerson to enter into recognisances to appear at the next Lancashire assizes. Mr. Rogerson, seeing the serious position in which he was placed, applied for an adjournment, in order to consult a legal adviser, which was granted, the defendant entering into his own recognisance to appear when called upon. The punishment for the above offence is transportation for life, and not less than 15 years' imprisonment with or without hard labour, for more than three years.—*Manchester Examiner.*

FATAL POACHING AFFRAY.—On the 3rd inst., about noon, three men named George Darley, William Chew, and J. M. Rennison, were observed by the gamekeeper of Sir Thomas D. Legard, Bart., to be engaged in poaching on an estate at Ganton Wold, near Scarborough. The gamekeeper, having procured the assistance of six other men, went in pursuit, and came up with the poachers upon land in the lordship of Foxholes. Chew, who held a gun in his hand, presented it at the keeper, desiring him to stand off or he would fire. The other, however, not daunted, seized hold of the weapon and endeavoured to wrest it from the poacher, an attempt in which he was seconded by his assistants. Darley then came forward with a large and extremely sharp knife, and while he caught hold of the muzzle of the gun with his left hand, endeavoured to cut the men's hands so as to force them to relinguish their grasp. He was, however, pinioned from behind by another of the keeper's assistants, and just at this moment the gun went off, lodging the contents in the lower part of Darley's body. The unhappy man instantly fell back mortally wounded, exclaiming, "D—— thee, thou hast done for me now!" He expired in a few minutes afterwards, before any medical or other assistance could be procured. On Monday last an inquest was held on view of the body of the deceased, before Mr. E. D. Conyers, coroner of the district, when the facts above detailed were deposed to by the different witnesses. Neither the keeper nor the other men engaged in the affray could account for the gun going off, but expressed their belief that the trigger was not intentionally pulled by any one. The jury returned a verdict of "Homicide by misadventure." Deceased was a labouring man, young, and unmarried.

## Scotland.

MELANCHOLY BOAT ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Whilst Peter Allan, blacksmith, and David Inglis, joiner, both belonging to St. David's, were proceeding on Monday afternoon, in a boat from that place to Cramond with scrap iron, having hauled close to the land on the south shore, a sudden squall struck the boat off Barnbougle, when she immediately filled and went down, leaving only the tip of her mast above water. To this the poor fellows instantly clung. Allan, however, being an expert swimmer, shortly relinquished his hold, and struck out for the shore; but, after having proceeded a short distance, finding his strength failing, he swam back to his companion, whom he reached in a very exhausted state, and was by him manfully supported for a considerable time, till at last all the efforts of Inglis to keep his friend's head above water proved unavailing, and, on a Newhaven boat reaching them shortly afterwards, it was found that poor Allan was quite dead, and Inglis in a very enfeebled condition. They were immediately conveyed on shore, and medical aid promptly called in. Allan, however, was past all recovery; and we regret to learn, has left a widow and six children to lament his untimely loss. Inglis is in a fair way of recovery.

THE LATE DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT CRAMOND.—Up to Friday forenoon the body of Mrs. Cadell—the lady who met her death from falling into a mill-lade on the Almond river on New Year's morning—had not been recovered, although every exertion had been made to obtain it. The only trace gained of her has been her husband's overcoat, with which she had protected her head and shoulders from the cold and rain on leaving the ball, and which coat was recovered among some bushes near where the lade falls into the stream.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX IN THE HIGHLANDS.—The parochial board of Urquhart appointed a committee for the purpose of considering the expediency and practicability of introducing the cultivation and manufacture of hemp and flax, and other subjects of industrial employment for the people of Glen-Urquhart and Glenmoriston. They have reported favourably upon the subject, stating that they are satisfied that the soil and climate of the district are peculiarly well adapted to successful cultivation of hemp and flax.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—We understand that three of the servants of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company, and a guard in the employment of the Scottish Central Railway Company, are indicted to stand their trial before High Court of Justiciary on the 10th ult., as having been implicated in the fatal accident at Cowlairs, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, in August last.—*Courant.*

APPREHENSION OF A GANG OF COINERS AT GLASGOW.—About six o'clock on Saturday afternoon last a constable, attached to the Calton district of police, was passed, in King-street, by two youths, who appeared anxious to avoid interruption. Their demeanour excited the suspicions of the constable, who, on observing that one of the lads had something apparently concealed in a handkerchief under the lapel of his coat, hurried after them, with the view of overhauling them. They, however, noticing that they were pursued, fled, one of them, in his anxiety to effect his escape, throwing away a parcel contained in the handkerchief. The constable still following them, and, after a short run, apprehended the latter party; but his companion succeeded, for the time being, in making his escape. The contents of the handkerchief was found to consist of a number of bad penny pieces, as to which, however, the fellow refused to give any account whatever. The youth who made his escape had been seen running away by some children, who followed his course, and having traced him to a house in East Rose-street, Chalton, informed the police there of what they had seen, and where the refugee had taken refuge. Having been conducted to the house which the lad entered, the policeman demanded admittance, but was refused. The assistance of a party of constables was soon obtained; and attempts again made to get into the domicile; but they were steadily resisted—the parties inside very coolly informing the police, in answer to their demand for admittance, that they would be the death of any one that dared to cross the threshold. These threats the inmates endeavoured to give a colour by burning on the floor a small quantity of loose gunpowder. The door was ultimately forced open, and the police rushed in, but found the inmates fully prepared for them, one with an axe, another with a heavy hammer, and a third with a poker; and the females of the party, of whom there were two, also weilding lethal weapons. Nor were their threats of resistance idle. No sooner had one of the constables entered the apartment than a stroke was aimed at him with the axe, which took partial effect on his forehead, and might have inflicted mortal injury, but that the descending blow was to some extent intercepted by a second officer, who observed the danger in time. Another of the police was also struck with the hammer; and the resistance might have been effectual, had not the constables, drawing their heavy batons, used them with such vigour, that the coiners were soon overpowered, though not before one and all of them had been severely punished. A number of the citizens also took part in the struggle, and lent efficient assistance to the police. On the house being searched, there was found a considerable number of spurious penny pieces, fragments of the mould, besides a large mass of the composition metal employed in the formation of the spurious coinage. Estimating the pennies that were got at the standard value, they amounted to £1 9s. 10d., besides about two shillings' worth aftewards found in the house of one of the female prisoners. The whole parties were then conveyed to the Calton Police-office, escorted by an immense crowd.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The framework of the dome is fixed on the new Exchange, and the golden wheat sheaf placed in its position at the summit. The whole of the works are fast progressing towards completion.

# Ireland.

By a proclamation from the Lord Lieutenant all unlicensed persons were called upon in the electoral divisions of Killymasney, Seacor, and Caravaddy in the Union of Letterkenny: the electoral division of Meenacaragh, in the Union of Stranorlar, to deliver up any arms which they may have in their possession, on or before the 7th inst.

Inauguration of the New Lord Mayor.—The first Lord Mayor of the new corporation of Dublin, Mr. Alderman B. L. Guinness, principal in the eminent firm of that name, was sworn into office on Wednesday.

"Letterkenny Proclaimed."—Under this heading the *Londonderry Standard* contains the following:—"Without the knowledge of a single inhabitant of the town, Letterkenny has been proclaimed by the Lord-Lieutenant in Council, at the request of the local magistrates. Into this small town a special force of twenty police has been ordered, in addition to the ordinary force which is quite sufficient to preserve the peace. This will involve an expense of 12s. in the pound of the Poor-law valuation, which we are assured will be utterly ruinous. But why, it may be asked, is such an infliction brought on Letterkenny? Has it become such a den of robbers and murderers, that this extraordinary measure is necessary to keep the inhabitants from destroying one another? On the contrary, for the last twenty years, the town has been uniformly commended for its peaceable character. There was a murder there in 1848, and there have been two or three assaults since, but these were the deeds of strangers; and it is a monstrous injustice that the peaceable inhabitants should be thus enormously taxed on their account. A meeting of the clergy, merchants, traders, and other inhabitants was held at Hegarty's Hotel last week, to express their surprise and regret at the course his Excellency has been advised to take. The Right Rev. Dr. M'Gettigan presided."

Improvement in Ulster.—The *Londonderry Journal*, in its agricultural report for the month of December, gives a highly satisfactory account of the decided tendency to recovery in that part of Ulster. The winter-sown wheat, which has been planted to a considerable extent, looks thick and healthy. Notwithstanding the serious failure of the potatoe crop last year, the farmers, on account of reduced rents and the otherwise considerate conduct of many of the landlords, have been enabled to accommodate themselves to the altered circumstances of the country; and it is stated that the rural population have shared to some extent in the general prosperity of the rest of the empire.

Abolition of the Viceroyalty.—Preparations are in progress for a "demonstration" of the public hostility to the contemplated measure of abolition of the Viceroyalty. Several of the Irish members who, but a few brief months since, were favourable to the extinction of the "sham Court," have, somehow or other, changed their minds, and become ardent worshippers at the shrine on Cork-hill. A requisition to the following effect, addressed to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, is now in course of signature in this city:—"We, the undersigned, request that your lordship will be pleased to convene a meeting of the citizens of Dublin, and of such of the nobility and gentry of Ireland as may think proper to attend, for the purpose of petitioning against the contemplated abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty, and of placing upon record their protest against the system of centralisation adopted towards Ireland, and which has already been so destructive of her best interests."

The "Catholic University."—All efforts to generate a storm seem to be nearly fruitless, and by the poverty of the subscriptions it would appear that the "faithful" are not in the mass inclined to abandon the Queen's Colleges for the shadowy prospect of an exclusively Romish university, which, to judge by the prevailing feeling in its favour, promises to become one of the institutions of the country some time about "Tib's eve." The week's contributions towards the project amount to about £40, not a layman being amongst the donors.

Destitution.—The *Limerick and Clare Examiner* has a statement of renewed destitution in some parts of Clare, and instances are mentioned of deaths from want of food. Such cases, fortunately, have now become exceedingly rare in every district of the west or south. The Limerick union, which abuts on Clare, is still suffering severely from the burden of pauperism.

The Land Question.—A landlord memorial to the head of the Irish Government, upon the present admittedly defective state of the laws affecting the relations between the owners and cultivators of the soil, and specifying the measures by which the memorialists consider that such relations might be improved, has, it appears, emanated from the leading proprietors in the county of Wexford. The document bears the signatures of the Earl of Courtown, Viscount Stopford, Lord Carew, and others, who (says the *Nation*) "are not the mere squires or shoneens upon whose shoulders it is fashionable to lay the whole weight of extermination, and any document with their stamp is a genuine landlord coin, and entitled to unquestionable currency." It purports to come from the Wexford Landlord and Tenant Association, of which Lord Courtown is chairman, and the memorialists pray his Excellency, "that all legal impediments might be removed, and that facilities might be given towards the improvement of the relations between landlord and tenant." They pray him "to exert his influence" with the Legislature for his purpose. They pray that the statutes affecting the relations between landlord and tenant be "revised, amended, simplified, and consolidated," as well as made "simple in form and speedy in operation." They state that "the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill, introduced in the last session of Parliament, is faulty in principle and deficient in meeting the requirements of these classes." And, in fine, they deplore "that a great portion of the land—even in this more favoured county—is deserted, the produce being carried off to other shores, whilst the ruinous effect is apparent in all classes; even shopkeepers, tradesmen, and labourers, deprived, as they are, of the support hitherto derived from agriculturists, share in this distress," and, "still worse," the tenants are "completely exhausting the soil," thereby inflicting "a great and widely-spread national evil."

Visit of Cardinal Wiseman.—The *Newry Examiner* has a letter from Armagh, which says:—"In select Roman Catholic quarters, it is believed that Cardinal Wiseman will, ere long, visit Dublin and Armagh. His eminence, some few years since, previous to his appointment as Coadjutor Vicar Apostolic of the Midland District in England, visited Ireland, and preached on several occasions."

Operation of the Poor-law.—The Limerick Union, although one of the most fertile districts in Ireland, has been one of the most heavily taxed for pauperism, and even still the ratepayers are suffering severely from that impost. The new rate, arranged at the meeting of the guardians on Thursday last, is much less than heretofore on the average; but some of the electoral divisions are charged with a rate varying from five to six shillings in the pound. The general charge, however, is from 1s. 3d. to 3s.

Re-adjustment of Rents.—Reductions of rent are still frequently announced. The *Monaghan Standard* states that the Rev. Dr. Carson, Rector of Cavan, has allowed his tenants in the county of Monaghan the very large abatement of fifty per cent. on all rents paid up to this month—that is, to give the tenants a year's receipt for every half-year's rent.

The Flax Movement.—Meetings of a practical kind are continued, to promote the cultivation of flax, and to secure the establishment of machinery for its preparation and local markets for its sale, without which the farmers could not be expected to embark in this new branch of husbandry. On Thursday week Lord Bernard, M.P., presided at a numerous meeting of landlords and farmers in Bandon. It was determined to hold a general meeting in the same district on the 14th inst., to complete the preliminary arrangements. It was announced at the meeting that, if one thousand acres of flax were sown in the district, the necessary capital would be ready for the erection of a mill and the purchase of the produce. The Wexford Union Agricultural Society, at a meeting on Wednesday week, determined to obtain the services of a flax instructor from the Ulster Society.

Destructive Fire at Hutton's Coach Factory.—Between one and two o'clock on Sunday morning, a most destructive fire took place at Hutton's coach factory, Summer-hill, the oldest and most extensive establishment in that line in this country, and which, notwithstanding the depression of the times, had continued to do a very prosperous business. The fire raged furiously during the morning, and was not completely extinguished till late in the day. It is supposed that property to the amount of between twenty and thirty thousand pounds has been destroyed, but the premises were insured for a very large amount. No lives were lost.

The *Galway Vindicator* mentions that complaints are made of the seizure of cattle for arrears of poor-rates on lands hired temporarily as grass farms. It appears that as soon as the cattle are located the collector pounces upon them, although "their owner has no more interest in the property on which the rate is due than paying his money in advance for the grass it contains."

Incendiarism in Ulster.—The *Armagh Gazette* states that two flax scutching mills were maliciously destroyed by fire at Tandragee last week.

Ulster Fairs.—The northern fairs are satisfactory as regards prices. At Moy fair, county Armagh, cattle and sheep realised advanced rates, and farm horses were in brisk demand.

Ennistymon Union.—Last week a meeting of the ratepayers of the Ennistymon Union was held in the Court-house of that town, for the purpose, as stated in the requisition, of "considering the very despotic and alarming step taken by the Commissioners of the Poor-laws, in the dismissal of the board of guardians of that union." The *Clare Journal*, which contains a lengthened report of the proceedings, states that there was a large attendance of both *ex officio* and elected members of the late board, and a numerous assemblage of ratepayers. Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., M.P., who presided, said he thought the charges brought against the guardians were either untrue or frivolous, or such as might have been easily redressed without dissolving the board. Mr. F. M. Calcott, J.P. (vice-chairman of the late board), proposed some resolutions which had been adopted by the late board, and which, after expressing indignation at the conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners in dissolving the board and appointing paid vice-guardians, went on to state "that this unconstitutional exercise of power was resorted to without any justifiable cause," and concluded by calling for an inquiry into the alleged mismanagement, and into the reasons which led to the dismissal of the board. The resolutions were unanimously adopted by the meeting, which was subsequently addressed by Mr. Fitzgerald of Adelphi, Mr. Kenny, and Captain Macnamara.

Tenant-right Meeting in the County of Carlow.—A meeting was held in the town of Carlow on Monday in support of the objects of the Tenant-League, and for the formation of a Tenant-right Association. The chair was occupied by Captain Carter. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Mr. Lucas, of the *Tablet*, Mr. Hugh Cullen, Dr. Carey, Mr. P. Lalor Tinakil, and the Rev. Mr. Maher, P.P., Carlow Grange. Amongst the resolutions adopted, was one pledging the county to contribute £300 to the funds of the league. The other resolutions were similar in substance to those adopted at previous tenant-right meetings.

The Repeal Association.—The usual weekly meeting of this association was held on Monday at Conciliation Hall—Mr. Cranston in the chair. Mr John O'Connell, in referring to the recent agitation in England, said he was happy to perceive that a nobler and better spirit had been manifested in Leeds, where the Town-council declared they would uphold the principles of civil and religious liberty. He said there was also an admirable pamphlet from the pen of Lord St. Germans, who was formerly Secretary for Ireland. The party to which this noble lord belongs have given indication of retracing their false steps, and aiding to sustain the principles of religious freedom—(cheers)—and at any time they were distinguished by a truer regard for liberal feeling than the Whigs—(hear)—now that party has lost Sir Robert Peel, their great leader, and the moderator of their excesses. Had he lived and been in office, he would have preserved the country from the dangers consequent on yielding to the rabid cry of intolerant bigotry. (Hear, hear.) Lord St. Germans would seem to have caught Peel's mantle, and his pamphlet, from which he had selected a couple of extracts, showed that he and his party are disposed to be friends to popular enlightenment and upholders of civil and religious liberty—(cheers)—and proves Lord St Germans to be qualified to fill a high trust in the government, when Lord John Russell shall be driven from it in disgrace and contempt. (Cheers.) The rent for the week was £20 14s. 6d.

The Proposed Meeting of Irish Members.—A letter from Mr. Moore, the Roman Catholic member for Mayo, to Mr. John O'Connell, has been published, in which Mr. Moore takes the opportunity of settling an account with Mr. O'Connell, for the charge which the latter had brought against him of assailing his father's memory. Mr. Moore writes as follows:—

"Take my advice, my dear sir, and leave your father's memory alone—it can take care of itself. It is far too great to be affected by a sneer of mine, were I capable of uttering such. O'Connell has left behind him the memory of an illustrious Irishman; a memory which I verily believe that Irishmen of every party are inclined to treat with respect. Have better faith in your father's glory, and less confidence in the virtue of such assistance as your own petulant advocacy can supply. As for the expressions which you have thought proper to apply to me—such as "Orange," "paltry," "unworthy," "contemptible," &c.—it would be inappropriate to call them "unworthy," or even "contemptible"—they are simply stupid; and I should be as great a blunderer as yourself, if I noticed them further. The tone of supercilious depreciation in which you constantly speak of all your contemporaries, does, however, somewhat amuse me; and reminds me of an illustration which I have somewhere met with—of "a dwarf who had for some time kept company with a giant, and who, from seeing his companion looking down upon those who surrounded him, acquired the ridiculous habit of endeavouring to cast down his eyes upon men, whose middle he could scarce reach when standing upon tiptoe." With regard to the preliminary meeting in Dublin, to which you are so good as to invite me, I think it right to remind you that the penal measures which are about to inaugurate the parliamentary session of 1851, are likely to apply, peculiarly, perhaps exclusively, to the English Catholics; and that any measures that may be resolved upon, without their concurrence, would be necessarily imperfect, and possibly injurious to the cause which I believe you to have sincerely at heart.

"I am, my dear sir, yours very truly,
"J. O'Connell, Esq., &c." "G. H. Moore."

## DECLARATION OF IRISH MEMBERS.

The following declaration against the enactment of Religious Disabilities has been signed by the Members of Parliament whose names are appended below:—

"We, the undersigned, deem it our duty at the present juncture to declare our unalterable attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, and our determination to oppose by every constitutional means any measure tending to interfere by legislative enactment with the discipline or doctrine of any portion of the Queen's subjects:—

M. J. Blake, Castlereagh, M. E. Corbally, W. Sharman Crawford, J. T. Devereux, W. Fagan, J. Fagan, R. M. Fox, H. Grattan, J. Greene, R. Keatinge, C. Lawless, W. Torrens M'Cullagh, N. V. Maher, W. Monsell, T. Meagher, G. H. Moore, J. O'Brien, T. O'Brien, M. O'Connell, J. O'Connell, A. O. Flaherty, The O'Gorman Mahon, G. Ouseley Higgins, M. Power, N. Power, E. Burke Roche, J. Reynolds, J. Sadleir, Fras. Scully, J. H. Talbot."

The late Murder in Paris.—The authorities have commenced a searching investigation into all the circumstances of the murder of the aged female, Madame Lebelle, and the attempted murder of Madame Ribault, both of the Rue Bourbon le Chateau. It appears that after the assassin had gone away, Madame Ribault, whilst lying bleeding on the ground feared that she would die before assistance should arrive; she accordingly attempted to trace in blood on her chemise characters which would indicate the assassin, but, reflecting that they would not be legible, she, by a great effort, managed to crawl to a chimney-board, where she traced with her finger, dipped in blood, the letters "Commis de M. T——." These letters are very irregular, but are perfectly legible,; some others that follow the letter T. are illegible. After this Madame Ribault began to make as much noise as her failing strength would allow, in order to attract assistance, and at last the door of her apartment was forced open. The courage displayed by this old lady was extraordinarily great; for eight hours she remained lying on the ground in a pool of blood, and every hour became weaker and weaker, and, during all this time, the corpse of her murdered companion was lying near her. After Madame Ribault had been stabbed by the assassin in different places, he attempted to thrust a piece of cloth into her throat, but she succeeded in dragging it away. The cloth in question was—a napkin—was foudd; it bore the marks of teeth and blood. It was believed that Madame Lebelle had been strangled; but, on examination of her throat by medical men, none of the contusions caused by strangulation could be discovered. In examining the mouth of the deceased, a black pin was found, and afterwards a piece of black ribbon was seen in the throat. By the aid of instruments this was with some difficulty pulled up, and to it was attached the cap which Madame Ribault had worn on the previous evening. This cap had been pressed into a sort of ball, and thrust violently into the throat of the deceased by a stick, or some such sort of thing. Madame Ribault is in a serious state, but there is reason to believe that she will recover. The assassin is named Laforcade, and the newspaper to which he belongs is the *Petit Courrier des Dames*. He has attempted suicide by opening a vein with a piece of glass, which he took from his window; but he was discovered in time, and measures were at once taken to prevent any new attempt.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Composition of the French National Assembly.—The National Assembly of France contains, according to a statement in the *Moniteur*, 43 actual or *quondam* Ministers of Government, 22 ambassadors or persons who have represented France at foreign courts, 22 members of the Institute, 6 vice-admirals and rear-admirals, 34 generals, 32 ex-peers of France, 110 former members of the Chamber of Deputies. Of the 900 members of the Constituent Assembly only 330 were re-elected, and form part of the Legislative Assembly. The united ages of the members of the Legislative Assembly amount to 35,613 years, giving an average of 47 years to each member. The oldest member was born in 1769 and the youngest in 1823.

Kentish-town in the last Century.—Thursday night some villains robbed the Kentish-town stage, and stripped the passengers of their money, watches, and buckles. In the hurry they spared the pockets of Mr. Corbyn, the druggist; but he, content to have neighbour's fare, called out to one of the rogues, "Stop, friend, you have forgot to take my money."—*Notes and Queries.*

## CONVICTION OF A SOLICITOR AT NORWICH.

On Tuesday, at the Norwich city sessions, Jonathan Whitley Cooper, solicitor, aged 38, was charged with having, on the 4th of July last, unlawfully and by false pretence obtained the sum of £5 6s. from Richard Mills Burrell, hair manufacturer, of St. Mary's. This case was one traversed from the last sessions, and from the well-known position of the prisoner, caused considerable interest.

Richard Mills Burrell, the prosecutor, who was then sworn: I am a horse-hair manufacturer. I was in July last in partnership with Messrs. Hindes. Shortly after that time, an action was brought by Messrs. Hindes against me. I went, upon hearing this, to consult Mr. Cooper, the attorney, and stated the case to him. I gave him my cognivit to pay the cost by instalments. I left the matter entirely to him. Mr. Cooper sent for me on the Monday following. I went to him. He said, Do you know what you promised me? I said no. He said, You told me you would bring an action against the Messrs. Hindes. I said I could not think of that, as I was on such good terms with them. He told me I must do so, as they might transport me. I said they were the first persons who had ever brought a stain upon my character. I showed him my books. He said, You will do anything to keep your character up. I said yes. I saw him on the following morning, and gave him £1 3s. for the procuring of a writ, which was £1 2s. 10d., and as he had no change, the difference I said he might have for a glass of porter. I received a note purporting to be from Mr. Bailey, containing another charge against me. I have not the note now. I asked what the further charge was for. He said he had better give him a sovereign to go and consult a counsel. He afterwards said he went to Mr. Evans. (Mr. Evans being in in court, denied this assertion.) He told me I must file a declaration, and I must give him the money to do so. He asked me for one guinea, which I gave him. I gave him the money before the declaration was filed. I saw him again after that. He told me of a replication, which he said was necessary. He said £2 2s. would be required for the replication. I gave him the two guineas. I saw him next day, when I paid him two guineas more. I have forgotten the name of the document which the £2 2s. was for. I have paid him about £21 altogether. I went to his office shortly after. I said to him, Now, there is nothing else to pay. He said, Yes, there are the trial fees, retaining counsel, jury, &c., to carry on the action. He said £5 6s. was the sum necessary. He told me he should not get a farthing by it. He said the money was necessary, as the case could not go on without it. He told me he had paid all the money for the purpose of carrying on the action. He was absent about twenty minutes. When he returned, he said he had paid the fees. I saw him on the Thursday morning just after this. He said he had good news to tell me. He called at my door at six o'clock in the morning, and took me into his garden. He said he had influence with a clerk in Mr. Bailey's office, and he could go there when he liked, to see how things were going on. I received a notice of *certiorari* from Mr. Bailey. He told me he thought the Messrs. Hindes were going to remove the action.—By the Recorder: The money was paid after you received the *certiorari*? When I received the *certiorari* I left it on the table. Cooper sent for me, and when I went to his house the woman who lives there showed me a paper with the word "*certiorari*" written upon it. When I went up stairs I told Cooper what I had seen. He was very angry, and asked me who had shown it to me. I told him his good lady. He said he must reply to it, which would cost £1 11s. 6d. After I left I sent my little boy with a £5 note, and the prisoner afterwards brought me the change.

Mr. Henry Miller sworn, said: I am Registrar of the Guildhall Court. All writs are signed and sealed by me. A writ was issued by the prisoner on behalf of Burrell against the Messrs. Hindes on the 14th of June. No declaration was filed till the 23rd of September, and in consequence no plea could be filed at all. No *certiorari* was ever issued, or could be. And no proceedings were ever removed. All the fees I ever received was 4s. Mr. Bailey entered an appearance against the writ.—By the Recorder: No replication was necessary. The case was not ripe for it, there being no plea.

Elijah Crozier Bailey said: I entered an appearance for the Messrs. Hindes. I had a copy of notice of declaration served on me on the 23rd Sept. I never entered any plea. I never obtained a *certiorari*. It was never mentioned.

The jury, after a few moments' deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty on the second count, relative to the replication.

The sentence of the court upon the prisoner was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for the term of twelve calendar months.

## MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The January General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Middlesex commenced on Tuesday morning, at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell. The calendar was unusually heavy, containing the names of not less than 112 prisoners. Of that number 101 were indicted for felony, and 11 for misdemeanour.

Paper Stealing.—P. Short, 25, was indicted for stealing a ream of paper, value £2 2s., the property of James Low and others.—The prosecutors were Messrs. Low and Pewtress, wholesale stationers, Gracechurch-street; and it appeared that on the 25th of November, ten reams of paper were sent by a porter to Christian-street, Whitechapel. From information given by a person who was not now produced, a police officer who was on duty in Union-street, Whitechapel, called upon a cabman who was driving quickly away to stop; and when he did so, the prisoner, who was setting on the box, got down, and made his escape. Inside the cab was found a ream of paper, which had been stolen from the prosecutors' cart whilst on the way to Christian-street, and the cabman, a man named Scott, was taken into custody as an accomplice in the robbery. He was tried at the last session of this court, but was acquitted. He was now called as a witness against the prisoner, and he deposed that he was called from the rank in Union-street on the 25th of November, by two men, one of whom put a ream of paper into the cab and went away, and the other got upon the box, and told him to drive on. He could not speak to the prisoner as the person who was on the box with him; but the police-officer, who had known him for some years, clearly proved that the prisoner was that person; and, further, that the prisoner and the cabman had been intimate friends for five or six years. The prisoner was what is termed in the cab profession a "buck."—The prisoner was found Guilty, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Stealing from a Shop Door.—George Richardson, 45, was convicted, upon his own confession, of stealing an umbrella, the property of John Cadman.—It was stated to the court that in 1844 the prisoner was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to a year's hard labour for felony, and that he was again sentenced at the same court in 1847, being again convicted of felony, to four months' hard labour. Immediately after the expiration of that sentence he was again convicted of felony, and was sentenced upon that occasion to seven years' transportation. On the 15th of last June he was discharged from Millbank Penitentiary in consequence of ill-health, and the officers deposed that the prisoner had been known for many years, as one of the most expert and successful thieves in London was infested with, and that he had been as successful as an imposter upon the public as he had been as a thief.—He was sentenced to one year's hard labour.

Robbery by a Cabman.—Joseph Darley, 35, a cabman, was indicted for robbing Mr. Charles Thomas Hill, a mechanical draughtsman, in Leadenhall-street, of a watch and chain.—It appeared that the prosecutor was at a supper party at the Sun Tavern, Saint Clement Danes, on New Year's Eve, and that in the course of the entertainment a quarrel arose between him and the landlord. He challenged the latter, Mr. Whiting, to put him out of the house. The landlord, however, did eject him, and when he was outside the house he fell down in the mud. As he was getting up the prisoner ran up to him, and said he should not strike Mr. Whiting; and whilst pretending to prevent his doing so, by throwing his arms round him, he slipped his watch from his waistcoat pocket, breaking in so doing a silk guard by which it was attached to his neck. The potman, who was a participator in the affray, saw this done, and he at once seized the prisoner, in whose hand he saw the watch. Mrs. Whiting was present, and having had her attention attracted to the prisoner by his being accused of the robbery, she saw him attempt to drop the watch, and caught it in her hand.—The prisoner asked the prosecutor if he was not turned out of the house.? The prosecutor said he quarrelled with the landlord, whom he then challenged to turn him out, and he did turn him out.—The prisoner: Oh, you did, did you? Well, I don't think that very gentlemanly conduct, or very civil either to a man who had treated you to a supper. (Laughter.) The prisoner asked the potman if he (prisoner) was not drunk at the time.—The potman said he knew very well what he was about. He was not so drunk but that he knew very well that he was helping himself to another man's watch. (Laughter.)—Prisoner: Why, how you talk! I had drank a pailful that night. (Much laughter.)—The jury found the prisoner Guilty. Sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Robbing a Publican.—William Sharman, 49, and Mary Sharman, 30, husband and wife, were indicted for stealing three drinking glasses, the property of Henry Tolson; five drinking glasses and a sugar crusher, the property of Robert Frost; and two drinking glasses, the property of W. Rippon. The prisoners, it appeared, were drinking at the bar of a public house in Crown-court, Soho, about half-past six o'clock in the afternoon of the 3rd instant, when the attention of a private in the Grenadier Guards was attracted to the movements of the male prisoner, who, whilst pretending to be intently reading the newspaper, was endeavouring to conceal about his person the glass from which he had just been drinking. The landlord, upon information given by the soldier, challenged the prisoner with the theft, upon which he at once dropped the glass upon the floor, and not being satisfied with his denial that he had any other glass about him, the landlord gave both him and his wife into custody. On being searched, there were found upon the male prisoner no less than seven other glasses, each marked with the name of the owner, a sugar crusher, and three table knives. One of these glasses belonged to the prosecutor Tolson, and the others were identified by their respective owners—publicans from whose house they had been stolen, and at the lodgings of the prisoners, No. 2, Little Russell-street, fourteen other glasses were found, several of which were identified by other publicans. The jury found the male prisoner Guilty, and acquitted the female. The court sentenced him to one year's hard labour.

Railway Robbery.—William Dashman was indicted for stealing a purse and two half-crowns from the person of Louisa Willard.—Edward Tottman deposed that on the evening of the 23rd of December, about seven o'clock, he was in plain clothes on the platform of the Great Western Railway, at Paddington, when a train was coming in. He saw the prisoner, in company with six others, go on the platform. The prisoner went up to a woman, and put his hand into her pocket. He left her, and went to another woman, and put his hand into her pocket. He then went up to the prosecutrix, and he (witness) saw him put his hand into the pocket of her dress. The lady walked on, and the prisoner walked by her side with his hand in her pocket; she then stopped, and he saw the prisoner draw the purse out of her pocket. The lady turned round and faced the prisoner, and he instantly dropped the purse into her pocket again. Witness then laid hold of the prisoner, and asked him what he wanted with the lady's purse? He said he had not got it. Witness said that he knew that he had not, because he saw him drop it back again into her pocket. He then searched him, and on him found, amongst other articles, a memorandum of the times of the several railways.—Louisa Willard corroborated the evidence of the policeman, and stated that on putting her hand into her pocket she found her purse quite safe.—The prisoner said that he knew nothing about the lady's purse, and he denied that he had attempted to rob her at all.—The jury found the prisoner Guilty.—An officer of the House of Correction informed the court that the prisoner was a well koown thief, and requested that he might be remanded, as he should then be prepared to prove several former convictions against him.—The learned Chairman then respited the sentence until next sessions.

An Alien Thief.—Peter Kausman, a German, was indicted for stealing a gold hair ring and other articles, the property of Ferdinand Schlosser.—The prosecutor's wife stated, through the medium of an interpreter, that she resided in Buckle-street. On the 27th of last month she went out, and did not return home until between seven and eight o'clock. On going up stairs she saw light in her room. She left the door fastened when she went out, but she found it open when she came home. On going into the room she found several things strewed about, and, suspecting that somebody was in the room, she called for help and a light. She got a light, and found the prisoner behind the door. She told him to go away, which he at once did. After he had gone, however, she discovered that he had stolen the articles set forth in the indictment—a ring, a pin, and a book. Upon this discovery she at once proceeded to his lodging; and, on going into his room, she found him in bed. She charged him with the robbery, and proceeded to search his clothes, and found some of the articles which had been abstracted from her box.—The prisoner, when called on for his defence, said that it was very likely the prosecutrix put the things in his pocket herself, for he knew nothing about them.—The jury found him Guilty.—The Court sentenced the prisoner to three months' hard labour.

Robbery by a Servant.—Mary Flinn, a neatly attired young woman, about 25 years of age, was indicted for stealing a night shirt and other articles, value £5, the property of Alexander Lewis. In a second indictment she was charged with stealing a box and other articles, value £4, the property of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company. The prisoner was also charged in a third indictment with stealing a victorine, the property of Mary Anne Stiles. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the three charges. Mr. Sirr prosecuted, and Mr. Horry defended the prisoner. The first case entered into was that of the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company.—Thomas Smith, a porter, in the employment of the company, stated that on the morning of the 13th of December two ladies came to the booking-office. They had four boxes with them, which they deposited in his care. There was an address upon the smaller box, "Miss Davis, passenger, Bridgewater, Cannington Vicarage, Somersetshire." He placed them at the side of the office. About ten minutes afterwards he saw the prisoner come in; she had a small bundle in her hand, but no box. She asked for a third class ticket to London. This was not, however, given to her then, as it was too early. Shortly after the train was ready to start, and he saw the prisoner with a box and the same bundle as he had previously seen with her. The train started, and the witness then returned to the office, when he missed the box in question. He then gave information to the superintendent, who at once obtained a pass ticket, and despatched witness up to Paddington by the express train. He arrived in London one hour and a half before the parliamentary train, and he, and an officer who came up with him from Bristol, stopped on the platform until the train arrived. When the passengers got out, he at once observed the prisoner, who had changed her bonnet, carrying the box, and they then took her into custody.—Miss Elizabeth Braklesby Davis identified the box and its contents as her property. She was the daughter of a clergyman at Cannington, Somersetshire.—The jury found the prisoner Guilty, and, by the advice of her counsel, she pleaded guilty to the other charges.—Mr. Sirr said there was a further case in which the prisoner was charged with stealing property, value £80, but he was not instructed in that case, although he had to apply to the court for an order for the restoration of the property.—Mr. Collard, the superintendent of the Great Western Railway police, said the prisoner had been employed as servant in the offices of Messrs. Fox and Henderson (the contractors for the Chrystal Palace), in New-street, and had a good character up to the time she left that situation.—She was sentenced to six months' hard labour upon each indictment, each term to commence and terminate at the same time.—The court ordered the property to be restored.

Robbery of Tradesmen.—Michael Morris, 16, was indicted for stealing four boots, value 9s., the property of Henry Augustus Hyde.—Richard Blissett, shopman to Mr. Hyde, of Finsbury-place North, stated that on the evening of the 28th of December last his attention was called to the prisoner, whom he was told had just taken four boots from the door. He ran after him and found the boots in his possession, and he then gave him into custody. The jury found the prisoner Guilty.—The learned Chairman said that the history of the prisoner was that of a notorious thief, as he had no less than five convictions against him. Sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Donald in the Dock.—An itinerant Highland piper, named Donald M'Pherson, was placed in the dock, attired in kilt, plaid, &c., upon a charge of robbing a drunken man of a turkey, in Old St. Pancras-road, on Christmas-eve. He was acquitted.

A Modern Jack Sheppard.—Seldom have we had to record a more impudent and daring act of burglary than has come under our notice this week as having been perpetrated at Spilsby, in Lincoln. The delinquent, whose name is Stephen Allen, and who rejoices in an *alias* or two, it appears has been twice convicted at Spilsby, and only in July last was discharged from "durance vile" after an incarceration of eighteen months. Time hanging heavily on his hands in that rural locality, he conceived the idea of robbing the House of Correction—with which, our readers will believe, he was quite familiar—and accordingly set about his task with the utmost coolness and ingenuity. Having arranged his plans, and weighed every obstacle, on Thursday evening or early on Friday morning he proceeded to carry them out. He first attempted to scale the walls by the aid of a ladder, which it is asserted he fetched a distance of a mile, but being unable to do so, he procured from an adjoining field, a which was a plough, a "coulter," and, by the aid of a spade, it is supposed he undermined the outer wall to the depth of four or five feet, making an aperture sufficiently large to admit him within the prison yard. Once there, he proceeded to the under turnkey's apartment, which he forced open with the coulter, and, after regailing himself with such edibles as the place contained, took £11 5s., a gold ring, a gold chain, several articles of wearing apparel, and decamped by the route he had so laboriously constructed. On entering at the usual hour is the morning the turnkey was astonished to find that his impregnable apartment had been broken into and ransaced. He lost no time in conveying intelligence of the robbery to Superintendent Chambers, of Spilsby, and Superintendent Robinson, of Burgh-le-Marsh, and those two officers, after a strict search in the neighbourhood, succeeded in tracing the burglar to Hull, where he was apprehended at a public-house, with some of the stolen property in his possession and actually wearing part of the turnkey's clothes.—*Hull Advertiser.*

# Central Criminal Court.

The January session of the Central Criminal Court commenced on Monday morning. There are at present 109 prisoners for trial, and it is probable that there will be about thirty additional committals before the grand jury are discharged.

Charge of Perjury.—James Denton, a police-constable of the E division, surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment charging him with wilful perjury.—The indictment against the defendant, it appeared, was preferred by a Mr. John Day, who carries on the business of a carpenter and undertaker in Hastings-street, St. Pancras, and the perjury imputed to the defendant was alleged to have been committed by him upon the hearing of a charge of assault preferred by the constable against the prosecutor at the Clerkenwell Police Court, on the 26th October. It appeared that on the day in question the defendant was on duty in Hastings-street, near the residence of the prosecutor, when he had occasion to order a man who was selling groundsel and chickweed to go away, and it seemed that when he had done so the prosecutor called to the man, and purchased some groundsel of him, and this lead to an altercation between him and the defendant, and at length blows were exchanged, and some other constables were called in; and eventually Day and another person named Soane were taken into custody, upon a charge of assaulting the defendant, and resisting him in the execution of his duty, and the prosecutor and Soane were both fined by the magistrate. It was alleged that upon this occasion the defendant had falsely sworn that the prosecutor had crossed the street to him and struck him, and that he and Soane then dragged him into the prosecutor's shop, and there again assaulted him. The prosecutor swore distinctly that both these allegations were false, and his evidence was confirmed to some extent by other witnesses, but it was at the same time admitted that there had been a scuffle, and that the defendant had received a blow while it was going on. On the part of the defendant several witnesses were examined, who gave a totally different version of the transaction, and some of them confirmed the statement he had originally made as to the prosecutor having crossed the road and struck him in the manner he had represented without his having given him any provocation. The evidence on both sides was of the most contradictory character.—The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

False Pretences.—William Paulton, 45, labourer, was indicted for obtaining by false pretences an order for the payment of £15.—On the 24th of September last the prisoner called upon a gentleman named George Samuel Ford, a solicitor, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, and introducing himself as Captain Paulton, produced a letter, and stated that he wished to negotiate the sale of some reversionary property. He then went on to say that the property, which amounted to about £20,000, would revert to him at the death of his mother, who was in a very declining state and eighty-seven years of age, and that the opinion of the medical men was that she could not live long. He added that he was a captain on half-pay, and commanded in the 13th Dragoons at Cabool, where he was wounded; that his father was Mr. Paulton, of Maidenhead, banker, and it was upon his will, and that of his grandfather, both dead, that he wished to borrow £1,000. After some further statements he left, and called again on two subsequent occasions, when he managed to borrow 15s. from prosecutor's clerk, stating that it was to enable him to go down to Colney Hatch to see his mother, who was then dying. He appeared in great distress of mind; and on the 29th he again called and saw prosecutor, and he then said his mother was dead, and requested that prosecutor would write to Mr. R. Harris, of Reading, banker, his mother's solicitor, and the living trustee and executor to his father's will, and inform him of her demise. He then asked if prosecutor could recommend him an undertaker, and spoke about many other things necessary under such circumstances, and finally borrowed £2, to enable him to go down to Colney Hatch. On the next day he again called, and managed to get £15 from prosecutor, to put himself in mourning, stating that he had seen his mother in her shell, and had made the usual arrangements, and handed in a list of monies coming to him. He also obtained another £5 making in the whole £27. It then turned out that the whole story about his mother's death was a fabrication, and Mr. Harris had been dead some years; but that he was the son of the gentleman alluded to.—The officer who took him into custody said, that upon examining his person he found he had been branded as a deserter from some regiment.—The jury found him Guilty.—He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

A Jewish Promoter of Robbery.—Moses Barrett, 56, a Jew dealer, was indicted for feloniously receiving four pounds weight of indigo, the property of Messrs. Wich, Newmen, and Company, well knowing it had been stolen by one Henry Sellers.—Henry Sellers, a lad who was brought from the gaol to give evidence, was first examined. He said that he was fifteen years old. He had been in the service of the prosecutors, who were indigo brokers, as errand boy, and had filled that situation for about nine months when he first saw the prisoner in October last. At that time he was standing near the Commercial Sale Rooms in Mincing-lane, with another errand boy, when the prisoner beckoned to him from the opposite side of the road, and on his going to him he inquired if he was not in the indigo trade, and on his telling him that he was, he asked who were his employers, and also what wages he received. He told him that while the indigo sales were going on he received a regular salary of five shillings per week, but at other times he was paid one shilling a day, while he was employed. The prisoner then asked him if he could not get him some indigo dust, and on his telling him that he was not allowed any perquisites, the prisoner said he thought his wages were very low, and he knew younger and smaller boys than him who were getting a good deal more money. He told the prisoner he should be very glad to find a better place, but his work was light and his master was very kind to him. The prisoner then said that he would tell him how to get more money, and upon his asking him how, he said that he might take an ounce out of each sample indigo box, and bring it to him, and if he brought him a hundred ounces he would buy them of him. Upon this occasion he told the prisoner that he would have nothing to do with what he proposed, and he added, that an honest penny was worth a silver shilling. He saw the prisoner repeatedly after this, and he always asked him if he had made up his mind. He shunned the prisoner as much as he could, but he continually threw himself in his way. On the 6th of December he was not in regular employment, and as he was standing "thinking" in Crutched-friars the prisoner came up to him, and asked what he was "breaking his head" about, when the golden ball was near his hand? And he then asked him again if he had made up his mind, and he said that he had, and he asked the prisoner if he should bring him some down the following morning, which was Saturday. The prisoner told him not to bring him any at that time, because it was his "Sabbath," but he should like to see him down on Monday morning as early as possible; and he at the same time told him that he lived in Grace's-alley, Well-street. On the morning after this conversation took place he went to the prosecutors' warehouse, as it was usual for him to do, to inquire if his services were wanted, and he took the opportunity of stealing five pounds of indigo, which he weighed and put into two bags, and carried away. On the Monday following he went to the prisoner's house, which presented the appearance of an old clothes shop, and on his seeing the prisoner he put a pair of trowsers into his hand; he was confused and did not know what to say, and prisoner said, "Oh, I see they won't suit you, come this way," and he then took him behind the counter where there was some scales, and he weighed the indigo and said there were only three pounds of it. He told the prisoner there was more, and the prisoner then said he had made a mistake and would give him five shillings, which was a shilling a pound, and he went away. On the following day he stole four pounds more indigo, and took them to the prisoner, and he wanted him to have a meerschaum pipe in payment. He told him that the pipe was worth six shillings and he would take six pounds of indigo for it, and the four pounds he had just brought should be on account, and he must trust to his generosity to bring him the other two pounds. He refused to buy the pipe, and told the prisoner that he wanted to make too much of a market of him, as he could buy as good a pipe anywhere for half-a-crown. After this he stole some cochineal, which the prisoner purchased of him, and paid him a shilling a pound for it. The next day he stole five pounds more indigo, and when he took it to the prisoner he told him that he appeared to be going on any how. On the 10th of December he went again to his masters' warehouse, and stole ten pounds of indigo, and as he was going away with it he was stopped, and he then told his master all that had taken place between him and the prisoner. An officer was then sent for, and a portion of the indigo was marked, and he was directed to take it to the prisoner, and he did so. The prisoner weighed it, as usual, and gave him 4s.; and when he came out he handed over the money to the officer, who had followed him to the shop.—Cross-examined—He considered that the proposition which the prisoner made to him was a very great insult to an honest boy, but yet he never said a word about it either to his master or to his father or mother. The reason he did not tell any one about it was that he should have strength enough in his own fortitude to keep away from doing what was asked of him by the prisoner. The conversations with the prisoner took place in the open streets. He spent all the money he received in "foolishness"—pastry, tobacco, apples, and nuts.—Frederick George Woodgate, the boy referred to by Sellers, proved that he saw the prisoner beckon him across the road on the day he referred to, and he said that the prisoner, after Sellers had gone away, entered into conversation with him.—Mr. Appell, a clerk to the prosecutors, proved that he stopped the boy Sellers with the indigo in his possession, and that he afterwards accompanied the officer to the prisoner's house, where he found the same indigo which he had previously marked. It was worth from five to seven shillings per pound.—Trew, the officer, proved that upon his going into the prisoner's shop after Sellers came out, and inquiring of the prisoner how he became possessed of the indigo, he denied having purchased it of Sellers, and said that he had merely left it there.—His Lordship summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty.—Moses Barnett was brought up on Wednesday, and sentenced by the Recorder to be transported for the term of ten years.—The prisoner, who frequently kept asserting his innocence, no sooner heard his sentence, than he said he had been falsely sworn against, and as he was leaving the dock, suddenly stopped, and, clasping his hands, as if in prayer, said, with much apparent sanctity, "I am innocent;" then, turning his eyes upward, added, "I hope the Almighty God—;" he then seemed unable or unwilling to finish the sentence.—The Recorder: You had better say no more.—He then moved slowly and mechanically out of the dock.

Selling Space in the Crystal Palace.—Adam Young, a young man of gentlemanly appearance, surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment for obtaining money by false pretences. The defendant pleaded Guilty. Mr. Ballantine, who appeared for the prosecution, said that the prisoner had pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining the sum of ten shillings by false pretences. The prosecution was instituted by the Executive Committee for carrying out the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations in 1851, and it appeared that the committee had received information that an establishment was in existence, which professed to have the power of selling space for articles to be exhibited in the building appropriated for that purpose, but which they were well aware was an imposition upon the public, as no such power was delegated to any parties, they instituted the necessary inquiries, and the result was that the present charge was preferred against the defendant. The prisoner and some other persons kept a sort of office, where it was represented they had the power of selling portions of the space of the building for the Exhibition, and in the particular instance which was now under consideration, a sum of ten shillings was received from a poor woman who was anxious to have a space of four feet allotted to her for the exhibition of a pair of stays.—The Recorder directed that the defendant should appear and receive the judgment of the court upon the indictment to which he had pleaded Guilty, if he should be called upon to do so.

Embezzlement.—William Gill, 26, clerk, pleaded Guilty to an indictment for embezzling several sums of money belonging to his master, Alfred Rosling.—Mr. Clarkson, who appeared for the prisoner, and called several witnesses who spoke to his previous good character, said a clerk from the firm of the prosecutor, who is a timber merchant, and one of the Surrey bench of magistrates, stated that the prosecutor had no wish to press for a heavy punishment.—The Common Sergeant said the prisoner's offence was a bad one, and it was wholly on account of his previous good character that the court passed the sentence it did. He was then sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A Family of Felons.—W. Weaver, 16, tailor, Emma Weaver, 10, and W. Weaver, the elder, their father aged 55, a tailor, were indicted, the two first prisoners for stealing two pairs of boots, a victorine, and a cloak, the property of William Ives, and the elder Weaver with receiving the victorine, knowing it to have been stolen.—The boy pleaded Guilty, and both he and his sister, two wretched, squalid, and half-starved looking little objects, cried most bitterly while the trial was going on, and repeatedly kept saying their father was innocent.—It appeared that on Saturday, the 21st of last month, a little boy and girl, the son and daughter of the prosecutor, aged seven and four years of age, were met in Church-passage, Spitalfields, by the girl and boy, who having told them they would bring them some nuts and cakes, enticed them up a court, where they robbed them of their boots, and the little girl of her cloak and victorine, and left them sitting on a step, where they were found by a constable, who removed them to the station, and subsequently found their parents; and having a knowledge of the boy from the description the children gave of him, succeeded in taking the boy, and from that circumstance discovered where the elder prisoner lived.—Ball, a police-sergeant, said from what he had heard he went to Union-court, where the elder prisoner lived, and he there saw him and the girl, who had the victorine on her neck. The constable then said he should search the place for some coats that had been worn by the boy, when the prisoner became very abusive, and told the officer it was no use to come there with his bounce, as he should not search his place without a proper authority. The officer then commenced his search, but could not find what he wanted, and on turning round to the girl found the victorine was gone from her neck. He asked where it was, when she said she had not had it, and folding her pinafore put it round her neck, which she endeavoured to persuade the sergeant he must have mistaken for the victorine. The sergeant then asked the father what he had done with it, and he said, "So help me God, I have not got it; I know nothing of it." Not being able to find it, and feeling convinced that prisoner must have taken it, he searched him, and feeling something bulky under his shirt he put his hand in and found the victorine next his skin. Prisoner then said, "Oh, God, see what dishonest children bring honest parents to."—The little girl declined making any defence.—The elder prisoner, when called upon for his defence, affected to cry, and in a canting tone pleaded his innocence, and during his statement kept looking at the children, who seemed frightened and cried bitterly, both asserting their parent's innocence.—The jury found them both Guilty, and said that the conduct of the father was highly to be censured.—The Common Sergeant sentenced the two children to be imprisoned for two months, and the father for twelve.

The Sloanes' Case.—The grand jury returned a true bill against George Sloane, and Theresa, his wife, for a misdemeanour.

Assault and Robbery.—William Thompson, 26, was indicted for having, in company with two other persons, unlawfully assaulted Adelphus Dubois, and robbed him of a watch and chain, his property.—It appeared in this case that about nine o'clock at night, on the 18th of December, the prosecutor, who is a dentist, residing in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, was walking along Upper Euston-street, New-road, when he observed three men standing in a door way, apparently to shelter themselves from the rain which was at the time falling heavily. At the moment he arrived opposite to them they all rushed upon him, and a rope or gag was placed round his neck so tightly as almost to cause strangulation, and upon his making an attempt at resistance one of the men called out, "Give it him," and the gag, or whatever instrument was made use of, was then pulled so tightly as to cause immediate insensibility, and while in that state the prosecutor was robbed of his watch and chain. The prisoner was clearly proved to be one of the men concerned in the outrage, and he was shown to have thrown the watch and chain down an area while endeavouring to make his escape.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—Mr. Justice Patteson sentenced the prisoner to be transported for life.

Post Office Robbery.—William Burgess Swift, 22, and Walter Scrivener, 21, two Post-office clerks, pleaded Guilty to indictments charging them with stealing letters, the property of the Postmaster-General.—There were some mitigating circumstances in the case of Swift, and he was sentenced to be transported for seven years. The other prisoner was sentenced to be transported for ten years.

Charge of Wilfully Damaging a Ship at Sea.—Henry Hopper surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment which alleged, that while a certain vessel called the Mary was upon the high seas, and within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England, the defendant maliciously and feloniously cut and damaged the rigging of the said vessel, with intent to render her useless.—Mr. Bodkin, in opening the case, said that the prisoner was a mariner, and was employed to put pilots on board vessels coming up the river, and on the 15th of December he was with his boat off Dungeness with a pilot, and on the look-out for an Indiaman which was expected. Another boat, the Mary, was out with the same object; and it seemed that it was the custom for the pilot to be taken from the first boat which came up to the vessel; and when the ship that was expected came in sight both the boats made the best of their way towards her, and they both attempted to lay hold of her, but in consequence of the way that was upon the vessel they were unable to do so, and the pilots became entangled with each other, and while they were in that position the prisoner cut the halyards of the other boat, the effect of which was to cause the foresail to fall. The object of the prisoner in doing this was possibly to give his own boat some advantage in getting to the vessel first, but he failed in that object, for the rival boat having a small one with her, it was made use of, and the persons in her succeeded in getting their pilot on board the ship. The question would be, under these circumstances, whether the act committed by the prisoner was done with an intent to render the vessel useless; but it appeared to him that it would be more reasonable to suppose that the prisoner only intended to disable the boat for a short period, to enable his own boat to get first to the ship, and that it would be straining the law very much to say, that such an act as that imputed to the prisoner amounted to felony within the meaning of the statute. The matter had been investigated by a justice residing in the district, and he had felt it his duty to send the case for trial, and the grand jury having returned a true bill, he was bound to appear and state the facts to the jury; but he apprehended that now he had done so, their lordships would be of opinion that it would not be necessary to proceed any further.—The Court ruled that the indictment could not be supported under the circumstances, and the jury therefore returned a verdict of Not Guilty.—The prisoner was discharged accordingly.

A Chancery Practitioner. — Paul Felix, 63, clerk, was indicted for obtaining, by false pretences, of William Weaver the sum of 17s. 6d., of Charles Samuel Charles the sum of £1 3s., and of George Brodie the sum of £1 7s. 6d., with intent to cheat them respectively of the said monies.—The prisoner, a respectable looking old man, and who assumed an air of legal importance, pleaded Not Guilty in a very polite but dignified manner.—The case presented features of great hardship, the victims of the prisoner's duplicity, many of whom were in court, all being persons of the poorest class, to whom (judging from their appearance) the sums he had obtained, although not in each instance of a large amount, were of the most vital importance, and in order to procure which they had put themselves to the greatest privation.—The first charge proved against the prisoner was that of William Weaver, a poor shoemaker, living in Cross-street, Old Kent-road, who stated that towards the end of last November, the prisoner called upon him and said that he wanted to find the family of the Jacksons, for whom some property was now held in trust by the High Court of Chancery, of which court he was an officer. Witness inquired what Jacksons; and the prisoner told him that £850 had been left by Mr. John Jackson, of Springfield, in America, near New York. Witness said his wife was a relation to Mr. Jackson; the prisoner said, "You had better petition the court, and you will no doubt get it." He then offered his services to draw up a petition, for which he said he should require five shillings for the stamp, and sixpence for the office fees, and nothing for himself. He gave witness his address, 169, High-street, Shoreditch. He then went away, coming again on the 2nd of December, and bringing with him what he said was the petition, obtained the 5s. 6d., adding that prosecutor should hear from him again, in not less than four nor more than eight days. Accordingly, on the 6th he came, and brought what he called an answer to the petition, and said that another Jackson had put in twelve pleas against him, which would cost 12s. 6d. to answer. Witness then made an appointment to meet him on the 10th, and in the mean time made the police acquainted with the fact, and upon the occasion of the next interview police-constable Jephson, 72 P, made one of the party at the consultation, being in plain clothes. Witness then gave prisoner 12s. 6d, which was marked, and again asked him if he was an officer of the Court of Chancery? He said he was; but it would appear he began to suspect all was not right, and told the prosecutor that his business would not suit him, when he was taken into custody, and it turned out that he had been duping a great number of other poor people. — George Brodie, a poor simple fellow, following the occupation of a lamplighter, and living in the Old Kent-road, stated that having heard from Mr. Charles, one of the parties mentioned in the indictment, of the prisoner being a man who could recover property from the Court of Chancery, and fancying that he had something there, he applied to him in September last. When the prisoner came he got from him 5s. 6d. for the petition; and in the course of a few days called again, and said that he should require 22s. 6d. to take out letters of administration. Prisoner showed him a paper, which he said was the answer, and added that he could not have had a better if he had paid £100 for it. The result was the poor gaslight man was so elated that he at once paid the 22s. 6d., which he managed to scrape together, and the prisoner departed, and he saw no more of him until he was in custody in December. In this instance witness had asked him if he was authorised by the Court of Chancery, when the prisoner said he was an officer of that honourable court, and produced a large seal, which he said was his coat of arms and authority, and cost him three guineas.—Mr. Frederick Locke, clerk to the principal secretary of the Lord Chancellor, said the prisoner did not belong to the court, and that no petitions had been sent for the parties alluded to.—The prisoner, in his defence, said, that he had never represented himself as anything more than an agent, and that he had undertook, as he would any odd job that fell in his way, to obtain for these poor people property which he believed to be in that *sanctum sanctorum*, the coffers of the Receiver-General, and was the legal heritage of his prosecutors. He then went into a long rambling statement about the unclaimed dividends now in the Court of Chancery, and the abuses of the court, and concluded by putting in two documents signed by his prosecutors, that they would hold him harmless of all matters that might arise whilst prosecuting their claims.—The jury found him Guilty. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Postponement of Sloane's Case.—On Wednesday Mr. Clarkson applied on the affidavit of Sloane's attorney, for the postponement of this trial, on account of the great excitement of the public mind. The affidavit stated that, since the last examination, the said George Sloane had not been able to go to his usual residence, or to go abroad in the public streets, without danger, if he was recognised, of receiving personal violence, and possibly fatal injury, and that he was prevented from bringing him to the court to consult his counsel, or to join in the present affidavit, for the same reason. Mr. Clarkson having stated that he only appeared for George Sloane, and denied the correctness of the statement that Mrs. Sloane would surrender and take her trial.—Mr. Justice Patteson was of opinion that if the indulgence was granted it should be understood that the wife would appear and take her trial at the next session.—Mr. Clarkson said that at this time Mrs. Sloane was not with her husband; and he believed that, in point of fact, she was not in the country.—The judges having consulted, Mr. Justice Patteson said the Court was of opinion that, upon the whole, it was better that the trial should be postponed. The indictment had only been found a very short time, and it was certainly necessary that the counsel for the defendant should have an opportunity of seeing it, and of consulting the defendant respecting it, and when it was stated that the defendant could not go about the streets at the present time, without danger of violence of a serious kind, it appeared to the Court that to hurry the trial on, under such circumstances, would hardly be consistent with the interests of justice. He should have been glad if it had been in any way in the power of the court to have secured the attendance of the other defendant, but as she had not been in custody that could not be done. All the Court, therefore, could do at present was, to direct that the trial should be postponed to the next session, upon the defendant and his sureties entering into the necessary recognizances.—The required sureties were shortly afterwards entered into, and the case was ordered to be placed on the judges' list at the next session.

## THE THREATENED STRIKE ON THE LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

The *Observer* says: "From all that could be ascertained up to Saturday evening—and we believe we may speak almost officially on the subject—the late dispute between the authorities of the London and North Western Railway and the engine drivers and firemen in their employ has been finally settled. So far as the northern divisions is concerned the men to whom the declaration as to the three months' notice has been put have, without hesitation, signed the declaration that they agree to it; whilst, on the southern division, the men have acted in an equally conciliatory and praiseworthy spirit. On Friday, in pursuance of the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the men held at the Railway Tavern, on Thursday eight, Mr. M'Connell, the chief of the locomotive department of the southern division, received a very respectful letter from the men, expressive of their regret at the differences which had arisen, and their hope that their removal from the service of the company would be far distant. This letter was accompanied by the resolution to the same effect, adopted at the meeting."

*From our Third Edition of last week.)*

On Thursday night a general meeting of the engine drivers and firemen engaged upon the southern division of the London and North Western Railway was held at the Railway Tavern, Camden Town, in order to determine, if possible, upon some final measure in reference to the matter which has for the past fortnight agitated them.

About fifty drivers and firemen had assembled at the Railway Tavern by ten o'clock, when the chair was taken by Richard Walker. He observed that since their last meeting a good many of the men at Camden station had received notice to leave the company's service in a fortnight, and that he himself was one. He had been some years in the employment of the company, and he could only say that he was perfectly satisfied with his employment. He had never proposed a strike, and never wished a strike. He believed every man at Camden Town entertained the same views, and as it was now absolutely necessary that they should speak out what their views and wishes were, he should suggest, as he understood some resolutions had been prepared that they should be proposed and put to the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Frederick Allen said he had never advocated strikes, and never would. He had a resolution to propose, and he trusted the meeting would agree to it unanimously. It was as follows:—"Resolved —That this meeting, consisting of engine drivers and firemen engaged at the Camden-town, and other stations on the southern division of the London and North-Western Railway, beg to express their satisfaction with the regulations at present existing on their division of the line, independently of any grievances which may be stated to exist elsewhere."

T. Woodley seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Matthew Hall then moved the following:—"That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to Mr. M'Connell, requesting that he will present it to Mr. Glyn, accompanied with a respectful intimation that the men who have received notice upon the southern division would be happy to remain in the service of the company."

J. M'Millan seconded the resolution, which was supported by Latham, Stewart, Greenwell and others, and was carried unanimously.

The meeting soon after broke up.

## THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

The miners of Coxhoe Colliery, near Ferry Hill, Durham, held a public meeting and tea party on New Year's Day, in commemoration of the re-establishment of the Union at that place, and to take stock as it were of the benefits arising therefrom. The tea, which was generally approved of, and great credit was given to the ladies who prepared the same, was conducted in the most praiseworthy manner, the best order being preserved, notwithstanding the large room was densely crowded.

The tea being over, Mr. W. Nichols was called upon to preside, and opened the meeting by the following remarks. Mr. Nichols said that the evils of which the miners generally had to complain were multifarious and of great magnitude, and were he to indulge in the idea of reviewing the whole of them, such being their extent and ramification, he would necessarily occupy more time than as a chairman he should be entitled to, hence he would apprise them that the remedy for those evils was in their own hands; they had but to become united, and many of these evils would pass away, as indeed they had had experience of during the short time they had been united. If so much could be done by the uniting of a few men together, behold the grand results which would necessarily follow the formation of a National Union of all Trades. Let us then join the National Trades Association, and thus lend a hand to purge society of its corruptions, and help forward the cause of Democracy.

The Chairman on resuming his seat was loudly cheered, and immediately after he introduced to the meeting the veteran miner, B. Embleton, an individual who, although verging on his eightieth year, is still working laboriously to establish the good cause, and which he has laboured at for upwards of forty years. Mr. Embleton dwelt first on the proposition of what constituted labour, and its present position. Secondly, what it ought to be. Thirdly, what the labourers could accomplish in bringing to labour its due reward. The speaker then enforced in his usual and demonstrative manner the true properties of labour, and showed how those properties had been made to serve other purposes, illustrating the same by picturing the present condition of the labourer, and concluded an energetic address by pointing out the proper reward of labour, and how to accomplish it. The audience testified their approval by enthusiastic cheers.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. T. Pratt, who entered at great length into the evils arising from the predominancy of one portion of the community over the other. He also set forth the necessity of the helot class becoming united, and thus aid the cause of progress, concluding with a peroration calling upon the audience to be prepared to awake from their slumbers, for the time was at hand when a mighty struggle would come, and those only who were prepared, by banding themselves together, could expect to be saved. Rally, then, around the standard of union, and never cease your agitation till every son of toil has his rights conceded him, and liberty, glorious liberty, is proclaimed to every son of man, which was followed by repeated cheers.

Mr. R. Hodgson was then called upon to address the meeting, who descanted at considerable length on the moral, social, and political condition of the working classes; demonstrating the necessity of their having their political rights before they could achieve their true position, either morally or socially, nevertheless (said Mr. Hodgson) it is our duty to war and combat with the abuses of society, and if those who now hold the franchise will not aid us in obtaining our political rights, let us organise a gigantic scheme of co-operation, which, if we carry it out with spirit, will ultimately bring its reward, by the marked improvement of the people, both morally and socially, and compel our rulers to emancipate the enslaved masses by granting them the franchise. Mr. Hodgson's address was well received.

The Chairman next introduced Mr. R. Archer, the talented advocate of the people's rights, who stated, that as the preceding speakers had properly laid down the principles and objects they should contend for, he would confine his remarks to the importance of the duty which devolved upon them. If they became apathetic and lukewarm in the cause, their sufferings would be increased, their hardships multiplied, and slaves they would become in verity whereas, if they stood man to man, and allowed no fear nor cowardice to take possession of their hearts, they would improve their present condition, secure a greater amount of freedom, and ultimately obtain their legitimate rights. He trusted, then, that each one present would do his duty, for it was by perseverance only they could expect to achieve their emancipation, and that of their rising generation. Let each man be determined to so act his part as to leave the world better than he found it, thereby securing an increased extent of liberty to his children who would read in the life of their fathers their own duty, and thus the cause would progress, and the "Good time coming" would in reality be verified.

The proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the ladies, for their able assistance at the tea, likewise to the chairman, when three rounds of applause were given for the Union and the People's Charter. The assembly then dispersed, highly delighted with the proceedings, which were marked throughout by unanimity and concord.

A meeting of a similar character took place on Christmas Day, at Seaton Deleval Colliery, when about 700 of the workmen met together, their chief manager, Mr. Foster, being in the chair. The parties who addressed the meeting spoke freely out, notwithstanding the presence of their employers, and all urged, with an earnestness which could not be mistaken, the necessity of being united, and acting together in harmony and concord. The resolutions, which were all unanimously agreed to, were expressive of the working mens desire to acquire knowledge, and thus ensure the improvement of themselves and families, physically and intellectually.

Having, after the close of the above proceedings, called the attention of the prominent men, at the above colliery, to the Defence, or Honesty Fund, now being raised to indemnify Mr. O'Connor, they at once agreed to assist, if a book was sent them. Of course that was done, and, on the next day, the book was returned, having subscriptions to the amount of ten shillings and ninepence, which I forward you for insertion in this week's *Star*.

M. Jude.

P.S.—The chief part of the colliers lay idle for a fortnight or three weeks at this time of the year; but it is hoped, when they resume work again, that the suggestion in the *Star* of the 28th of December, for a general subscription for the above object, will be carried out, not only in these two counties, but in the mining districts of Great Britain.—M. J.

## DERBY AND NOTTINGHAM MINERS.

The miners of Clay Cross held a tea party and re-union on Monday last, at the George and Dragon Inn. The company was numerous and respectable. After tea a public meeting was held to explain the objects of the Miners' Association.

Chas. Binns, Esq., the head colliery master, very handsomely consented to take the chair, and, after a few opening remarks, introduced

Mr. Wm. Daniells, who had been sent for from Staffordshire to address the meeting. He was cordially received, and cheered during his long address, after which the following resolution was passed.

Moved by Mr. Joshua Cutts, seconded by Mr. Wm. Walker:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the Miners' National Association is calculated to improve the condition of the mining population mentally, morally, and physically; and as it also has a tendency to benefit both the employer and the employed, we consider it ought to be supported and encouraged by both parties, so that a more correct and better feeling may be brought about between them than has heretofore existed."

The Chairman then made some pertinent remarks on the principles and intent of the Association, which he said he approved of, and hoped the miners would stand together, improve their minds, and do their duty, and he would do his; he hoped, before long, both masters and men would be united together to promote each other's welfare. He then put several questions, which were satisfactorily answered by Mr. Daniells.

Mr. Clark having made a short speech, and a cordial vote of thanks having been given to Mr. Binns, the company partly retired, as the room was densely packed, and the rest began to "trip it on the light fantastic toe," and all went on as "merry as marriage bells." This meeting has done great good; many who were formerly opposed to the Miners' Union are now convinced of its utility.

Meetings have likewise been recently held at Chesterfield, to petition for an eight hours' bill, at Tupton, Lings, Grassmore, Wingfield, Kimberly, Eastwood, Cassall, Dronfield (thirty-eight joined here), Staneley, Brimmington, &c. All these meetings were addressed by Mr. Daniells, and many added to the ranks of the Association.

The Union is in a very promising way in these two counties; it is becoming very popular, and bids fair to become very strong in a short time. Mr. Clark, one of the agents, has also lately held several good meetings with fair success.

# Police.

MARYLEBONE.—Uttering Counterfeit Coin. —A respectably-dressed young man, who gave his name Henry Williams, and who at the station-house said that he lived at 26, Kingsgate-street, Holborn, was placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton on the charge of having uttered a counterfeit sovereign at the house of Mr. Best, the George, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square. A great many spurious pieces purporting to be of the denomination of coin alluded to have recently been passed to tradesmen in the district of this court in payment for goods purchased of them, and there is every reason to suppose that a well organised gang of "smashers" are pursuing their nefarious practices in various parts of town to a considerable extent.—Anne Price, barmaid to Mr. Best, said that on Saturday afternoon last the prisoner came to the counter and asked for a bottle of pale brandy, which he stated he was going to take to Wimpole-street. She placed it before him on the bar, when he threw down a sovereign, which she weighed, and, finding that it was genuine, she put before him the change, amounting to 14s. 10d. (2d. being deducted for the bottle). He then remarked that he was directed to pay no more than 4s. 6d., but that he would go back and see if the price would do. She gave him back his sovereign and took possession of the brandy and change; upon which he remarked, "Well, I think I'll take the brandy after all, and chance it," at the same time putting on the counter another piece having the same appearance as the former. She (the barmaid) ascertained by weighing that this second piece was sadly deficient, and, being quite satisfied that the prisoner's object was of a fraudulent nature, she took the latter coin, which was a counterfeit one, to her master, who was then in Wimpole-street, and the prisoner, who had in the meantime left the house without obtaining anything, was soon afterwards observed by witness to pass along the street last named. She pointed him out to her master, by whom he was detained until the arrival of a constable; he was then conveyed to the station-house, and locked up.—Regan, 18 D, by whom the prisoner was taken into custody, said that he had been to the address given by him (prisoner), and found that he was not known to any one on the premises.—The barmaid was cross-examined with much shrewdness by the prisoner, but he did not in the slightest degree benefit himself thereby.—The spurious coin was handed to the magistrate; the impression on either side was well executed, but no doubt could exist with regard to the worthless character of the piece; the exterior of which, however, to a casual observer, would be very likely to deceive. —The prisoner was then remanded for the attendance of the Mint Solicitor.

Forgery.—Mr. E. Smith, who when taken by Lockerby, of the S division, No. 189, said he was a chemist, residing in Seymour-street, Euston-square, was placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton for further examination, on the charge of having forged and uttered two Bills of Exchange, one for £100, and the other for £96 16s., with intent to defraud Mr. Thomas Hickin, of Droitwich. The bills purported to bear the acceptance of Mr. William Hadley, of Peterchurch, near Hereford. Since the commencement of the inquiry two remands have taken place, and on Monday Mr. Ballantine appeared, as upon the last occasion, for the prosecution. Mr. Huddlestone attended for the prisoner, whose relations are, it is said, highly respectable.—Mr. Hadley was sworn, and he stated that the acceptances to the bills were not in his handwriting, neither had he at any time authorised the prisoner, of whom he had some knowledge, to affix any signature to a bill in his name.—The two learned gentlemen engaged in the case examined and cross-examined at some length, and as Lockerby was of opinion that he should be able to show, in the course of a few days, that the prisoner had committed other forgeries in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, he (the prisoner), who, acting under the advice of his counsel, had nothing to say, was remanded till Monday next.

WESTMINSTER.—Begging Letter Impostor. —W. Thomas *alias* Lanham, *alias* Holland, a notorious begging letter writer, was charged with practising the following gross imposture.—Mr. Cripps, barrister, 11, Walton-place, Chelsea, stated that about a month ago a man presented himself at his residence with the following note:—"The Rev. G. B. Dalton, rector of Lambeth, presents his compliments to H. W. Cripps, Esq., at the earnest request of the bearer, George Lanham, who informs him that his brother and sister lived as domestics in your respected family for some years at Cirencester, and were well known to almost every member of your family. I believe him to be an honest and deserving character, and as such feel most happy in recommending his case to your benevolent notice. The enclosed speaks sufficient as to the distressed state in which the poor man is placed. — Vicarage-place, Lambeth, Nov. 22, 1850."—Accompanying this was a distress warrant against his goods, at the suit of the applicant's landlord, and a list of subscriptions towards paying the arrears of rent. Complainant knowing the rev. gentleman whose name was used, and believing the application to be genuine, gave the man 15s. but he had hardly left the place when, on looking over the letter again he felt confident he had been imposed upon. It was nearly dark at the time he was the applicant, and he was unable, therefore, to speak to the prisoner's identity. On last Saturday night a man called and left a note purporting to come from "A. Wilde, overseer of Chelsea Workhouse." Knowing, as a guardian, that there was no such person, he sent for a policeman, and gave prisoner into custody.—William Horsford, chief officer of the Mendicity Society, then stepped into the witness box, and stated that the prisoner was the general writer for a large gang of begging letter impostors. Apart from being the private secretary of these impostors, the prisoner had been committed from this court for three months for a fraud upon Lord Ducie, and had since been committed for a like period by Mr. Beadon.—Mr. Broderip said prisoner was one of those impostors who went about preying on society, and diverting the legitimate course of charity, which he could say, from his very lengthened experience, flowed most abundantly in this country, and was most abundantly imposed upon. No one carrying on that disgraceful trade could expect aught but the full severity of the law, and he, therefore, committed the prisoner for three months hard labour in the House of Correction.

Charge of Swindling.—Ann Gardener was charged with endeavouring to obtain, by false pretences, three valuable shawls and other property, from Mr. Parton, Queen's-row, Pimlico.—John Jennings, assistant to the prosecutor, stated that on Saturday night the prisoner came to the shop, and said she was sent by Mrs Moore, housekeeper to the Queen, for some shawls and boas, and that she was to take them. He did not know a person of that name, but served her with three shawls, valued at £4, and also with some furs. He showed her a quantity, from which she selected three valued at nearly 30s. In the course of the conversation, while serving her, she stated that she was a niece of Mrs. Moore, and they were excellent customers to the house. She requested that the articles might be packed at once, but suspicion being excited, they declined to let her take the things, and they were sent by a porter to the Palace, when it was discovered that no person of the name of Moore was attached in any capacity to the Palace.—The prisoner, in defence, said that she was sent by a person near the Palace whom she did not know.—Another person, who was present, said she had come to their shop under the same circumstances, but he did not wish to press the charge. Mr. Broderip remanded the prisoner for a week, for the production of fresh evidence.

Extraordinary Proceeding at a Puseyite Church.—Thomas Doyle, a tall powerful Irishman, employed as beadle at the Charlotte-street Chapel Pimlico, appeared to a summons charging him with assaulting Mr. Edward Simms, timber merchant, residing at 36, Gillingham-street, Wilton-road, Pimlico.—Mr. Simms said, on Sunday evening, the 29th of December, I went to Charlotte-street Chapel, Pimlico, and was requested by defendant to take a seat in the direction he pointed. I replied that as it was so late I would not disturb the congregation by going up the aisle. Defendant, who had a long gown on and was acting as a beadle, said, "You must." I observed that I would rather not, upon which he said "then he must turn me out of the place." I immediately said, "Why, I am doing no harm here," when he pointed to a person whom I was afterwards informed was a police constable in plain clothes, and said, "he will soon put you out." I remonstrated with him in a whisper not to disturb the congregation, as I did not wish to be made conspicuous. He said, "You shall go out," and pushing the door open, called police constable 73 B, who was outside on duty, as I suppose. I spoke to the constable, and asked him if he had instructions to take persons away from that place of worship, and he said "No." Defendant then followed me up, and put me out of the lobby into the street.—Cross-examined: It was during the sermon. I had my wife and a sister, and a witness who is now in attendance, with me. That witness used to attend worship at that chapel, which was our reason for going into it. I never have been a frequenter of it, and had just left my own place of worship before the event there. I had no books nor tracts. I am not a regular attendant at the chapel, and did nothing to interrupt their devotions. The church was not half full; there was abundance of room, and we did not inconvenience any one where we stood.—George Dewsfield, 73 B: I was on duty outside the chapel and was called by defendant to remove complainant from the chapel. I stepped inside the chapel, but I did not see anything in his conduct to justify me in removing him, and I stepped back on the pavement again outside, and before I had time to turn round the gentleman was out.—Mr. Broderip: Was he disturbing the congregation or in any way offensive? Witness: He was perfectly sober, and conducted himself with perfect propriety.—Complainant having stated that he did not consider it necessary to call any other witnesses.—Mr. Broderip inquired what answer there was to this case?—Solicitor for the defence said: This is a very critical thing.—Mr. Broderip: Pardon me for a moment, I differ with you in that respect. I think it a very serious matter on one side or the other. If this person went into the chapel with the object of disturbing the congregation he deserves condign punishment. In another sense, it is very serious as touching the right of the public to be present at any place of divine worship while they conduct themselves properly, but I have no wish to interrupt your reply. Pray proceed, sir.—Solicitor: The only explanation I have to offer is, that there had been several persons in the aisle and body of the chapel distributing tracts and disturbing the congregation. About three weeks ago, a man rushed into the middle aisle, and running up it threatened to do some injury to the incumbent, in consequence of which he deemed it necessary to lay down a regulation that every person should be required to take a seat or be turned out, as people about to disturb the congregation. If the incumbent felt that a person had entered the chapel, although impulsed only by motives of curiosity, and had no desire to disturb the congregation, he would be the very last to desire, and the first to regret, that any rudeness should be used towards him. Will you send this case to the sessions?—Mr. Broderip (with evident astonishment, in which many of the auditory appeared to join)—Do you wish it sent to the sessions?—Solicitor: Yes, sir.—Mr. Broderip: Certainly, I will send it to the sessions.—Defendant was then ordered to find bail for his appearance at the sessions to answer the charge, which was shortly afterwards put in

BOW-STREET. — Alleged Robbery at an Hotel.—John Gray, a respectably dressed young man, who refused to give his address or occupation, was charged under the following circumstances.—Mr. F. L. Turner, a surveyor of taxes, in Lincolnshire, said that on Monday night he slept at Evans's hotel, in Covent-garden. In the middle of the night he was awoke by hearing a noise in his room, as if some person had fallen against the wash-hand stand. Witness jumped up, and he saw the door of his room close. He quickly opened the door, and saw a man going up stairs with a candle in his hand. Witness called out several times, "What have you been doing in my room?" The man made no answer, but, on repeating the question, he replied as if he was intoxicated, "It is all right, you have lost nothing in your room." Witness then fancied that the man was drunk, and had entered his room in mistake. Witness returned to his bedroom, and missed from his trousers' pockets one half sovereign and some silver and copper. He called up the night porter, and they proceeded to the prisoner's room. They knocked at the door, and a voice, which witness immediately recognised as the one which answered him on the stairs, asked who was there? The porter said, "The gentleman down stairs has lost his money, and accuses you of stealing it." The prisoner opened the door, and replied, "Oh, has he, I have lost four sovereigns too." Witness called for a constable, and gave the prisoner into custody.—The night porter said the prisoner had only slept in the hotel that night. He knew nothing of him.—A police-constable of the F division, said when he took the prisoner into custody he appeared intoxicated, but on reaching the station he seemed quite sober. Witness found in the prisoner's room a half sovereign and some silver upon the table. There was also a bunch of keys, one of which had been filed down to open any lock, and a pair of pliers wrapped up in paper under the bed.—The prisoner denied the charge, and Mr. Jardine committed him for trial.

CLERKENWELL.—Robbery.—John Butcher was placed at the bar before Mr. Combe, charged by Mr. John Baker, gentleman, of No. 3, Warwick-lane, Gray's-inn, with an assault and robbery.—It appeared from the evidence of Thompson, 174 G, and Tyler, 412 A, active officers, that in consequence of information of a robbery and a description of the thieves, who were known to them, and and who were in the habit of visiting a notorious receptacle for thieves and characters of the worst description called the "Kitchen," in Fox-court, Gray's-inn-lane, on Sunday night they (the officers) concealed themselves in Holborn-buildings, close by, when they saw the prisoner pull the prosecutor out of the house, and, forcing him against the wall, he put his right arm round his neck, and thrust his left hand into his pocket. The officers immediately rushed upon him, and forced his hand from the prosecutor's pocket. He resisted. The prosecutor was intoxicated at the time, and said he had been robbed of a silk handkerchief and other property. —Mr. Baker said he had been to a party, and drank freely of wine. As he was returning home, he was accosted by some women, who inveigled him into Fox-court, where they dragged him down stairs into a large kitchen filled with men and women. He was anxious to get out of the place, when he was followed by the prisoner, who attacked him as described by the officers.—Mr. Combe asked the officers what sort of a place this "Kitchen" was?—Tyler replied, that it was a house let out to notorious thieves, beggars, prostitutes, and the worst of characters, who were accommodated with beds at 2d. or 3d. per night; there were several beds in each room, where men, women, boys, and girls, slept indiscriminately together. There were two large kitchens with ranges; large fires were kept during the day and night, the thieves regaled themselves, the kitchens were lit up with gas, and there were no less than 200 persons constantly in the house. The prisoner was known as a thief.—He denied the charge, but he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A Riotous Smasher.—J. Wilson was charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit crown piece on Mr. G. Lewis, of Gray's-inn-lane, and with assaulting him.—The prisoner entered Mr Lewis's shop and tendered a counterfeit crown piece, which prosecutor detected and declined to take. Upon this the prisoner began to abuse Mr. Lewis, who attempted to get him out of the place, which he resisted. A mob of persons then rushed upon Mr. Lewis, when he had hold of the prisoner with a view to give him into custody, and he was assaulted and maltreated in a violent manner. He, however, kept a tight hold of the prisoner until he met with a police-constable, when he gave him into custody.—The officer said he had communicated with the solicitor of the Mint, who declined pressing the charge of uttering, and the prisoner was discharged on that point. He was, however, fined £5, or two months' imprisonment, for the assault on Mr. Lewis, and in default he was committed to prison.

Defrauding an Attorney.—Joseph Armstrong, charged with conspiring with Wm. Rowe to defraud Mr. W. Justice, an attorney, of £68 5s., was fully committed for trial.

SOUTHWARK.—How no Get a Night in a Station-house.—A young woman of respectable appearance was charged, on her own confession, with stealing a gold watch from a gentleman in the City. A policeman stated that while on duty the previous night, the prisoner came up to him, and addressing him, said that she had robbed a gentleman in the City of a gold watch one night in the month of September last, and that her mind had been rendered so miserable ever since she had committed the offence that she could rest neither day, nor night; and had, therefore, determined on resigning herself into the hands of justice. He accordingly took the accused to the station-house, where she repeated the statement, and was then locked up in one of the cells. She then gave the address of the gentleman from whom she asserted she had stolen the watch, and inquiries were instituted, but no such person was to be found; and it was now believed that there was no foundation for so serious an accusation against herself.—Mr. A'Beckett, asked the prisoner whether she still adhered to the statement she had made to the constable on the previous night? The prisoner, in reply, said that she was out later than she was in the habit of being; and, unwilling to disturb the family with whom she lived, and rather than remain in the streets, walking about all night, and subject herself to insult, she brought the whole accusation against herself, with a view of being taken to the station-house.—Mr. A'Beckett said that she had acted very foolishly in making so serious an accusation against herself, which might have led to her detention for some time, if inquiries had not been made by the constable. The magistrate then discharged the prisoner, with a caution not to repeat her conduct.

Nest of Thieves.—Thomas Carney, Edward Cripps, James Hussey, Thomas Williams, and William Pontick, five ragged and filthy-looking boys, were placed at the bar charged with trespassing on property belonging to the South-Western Railway Company. Sergeant Harris, 6 L, stated, that from information he received he went at three o'clock on the preceding morning and examined the arches under the terminus of the South-Western Railway, and observed a hole capable of admitting a man's body in one of them, situated in Granby-street, Waterloo-road. On looking through this aperture he discovered the prisoners, some of whom had pipes in their mouth smoking, while others were talking and laughing, and all seemed as if they were perfectly secure from discovery in their hiding-place. The moment, however, he (the sergeant) threw the light of his bull's-eye lamp upon the motley group, their hilarity was turned into dismay, and they all started upon their feet, but, the arch being enclosed on all sides but that on which the hole was made, they had no opportunity of escape, and therefore all were secured without difficulty. They had worked holes and undermined the arch in several places; and after having taken them into custody he examined the place, and found in a hole covered with a piece of board, small parcels of coffee, sugar, pepper, candles, &c., all of which he had no doubt had been stolen.—Mr. A'Beckett inquired if he found anything in their possession when he searched them; but he replied that he did not. Bent, the detective-officer of the South-Western Railway, proved Hussey, Carney, and Williams to have been convicted at the Lambeth Police-court, and that Carney was the most incorrigible boy among them; a number of their companions were convicted some time ago for an offence similar to that upon which they had been now apprehended, and it cost the company £75 to repair the arch, which they had damaged by taking up their quarters in it, and made it a kind of store or depository for their plunder of petty tradesmen about the New Cut and that neighbourhood. Policeman 60 L said, Cripps was "wanted" for stealing some bread on Saturday last.—Mr. A'Beckett said that a detainer could be lodged against him; but all the prisoners being found in such a place, and their characters being bad, together with the circumstance of the finding such articles in their place of concealment, created strong suspicion that they had come dishonestly by them. They were, however, charged with trespassing on the railway company's premises, and for that offence he should sentence Carney, being the worst amongst them, to six weeks' imprisonment; Cripps, Hussey, and Williams, to one month each, and Pontick to twenty-one days.

GUILDHALL.—Embezzlement.—Thomas Rose, a clerk to Mr. Darrington, meat salesman of Newgate-market, was charged with embezzling various sums, the monies of his employer. It was the prisoner's business to receive and enter all money as it was paid into the counting-house. On various occasions it was ascertained that he had received small accounts from his master's customers and entered them in the book as smaller sums received, and appropriated the balance to his own purposes. Some bills that had been paid it was discovered had never been entered in the book at all. About six or seven charges were brought against the prisoner, but only three were sufficiently established to warrant the Alderman in sending the case to the Old Bailey.—The prisoner was then committed for trial.

Charge of Robbery and Swindling. — William Piper was brought up for further examination, charged with stealing a quantity of scented soap, the property of Messrs. Price and Co., Lomdard-street.—Robert Packman, the officer, said he had made various inquiries, and in consequence of the report of this case appearing in the public papers, communications had been forwarded anonymously to the Lord Mayor from various parts of the country, the result of which was that he had ascertained that prisoner was in the habit of writing to chemists, druggists, perfumers, drysalters, and others, for large quantities of goods, stating that he had just taken the business of some respectable and well known party, giving the name, carrying on business in some part of the country, remote from London. He has been seen also, after giving these orders at the different places he has written from, inquiring if the goods had arrived, and in some cases claiming them. The soap found at the prisoner's lodgings, at No. 8, Great Tower-street, City, were all goods were generally to be sent previous to being despatched into the country, was the property of Messrs. Price and Co., and had been obtained by the prisoner on the 28th of December last under false pretences, the prisoner having stated that it was for Mr. Taylor, a chemist, at Harlow, in Essex. Peckham had made inquiries there, and no such person was known in the place. By papers found on the prisoner and by dint of inquiry the officer had found that prisoner had at different times gone the various *aliases* of Palmer, Smith, White, Hunter, and Johnson.—Thomas Henry Jennings, oilman, said he knew prisoner, and had bought one lot of scented soap of him, weighing 7lbs., for which he paid 3s. 6d., on the 26th of December last. He said he bought it at a sale in Aldgate.—Mr. Hughes, of the firm of Price and Co., identified the parcel of soap produced by the last witness, and said that the wholesale price of the 7lbs. was 7s.—The prisoner was remanded.

Early Crime.—Edward Watson, a child, whose head did not reach above the dock, was charged with stealing a silver watch, value £5, the property of Mr. Francis Bright, of Addle-street, Wood-street, Cheapside.—The mother of the boy was laundress to the prosecutor, and when she called for the soiled linen the prisoner accompanied her, and while she was engaged packing up the clothes he darted into prosecutor's bed room, and stole the watch. Upon attempting to sell it to a watch maker he was taken into custody.—The mother said the child was the oldest of seven children, whom she had to support unaided, and entirely by the labour of her own hands.—She had sent prisoner to the National School for some time, but fearing from his conduct he had picked up with bad companions there, she exerted herself to send him to a better school, where she with great difficulty paid 9d. per week for him. —Sir Peter Laurie said he would see if seven days in Giltspur-street Compter would be of any benefit to him, and would order him to be twice well whipped during the time.—The prisoner, who did not appear to be more than five years old, was then removed.

LAMBETH.—Deserting a Wife.—William Addison, an engineer and millwright, was charged with deserting his wife, and leaving her burdensome to the ratepayers of Lambeth parish.—The prisoner's wife deposed that the prisoner, after treating her in the most brutal manner, deserted her in the month of May last, and she was compelled to apply to the parish for assistance.—About two months ago the prisoner was brought up to this court on a charge of deserting her, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment by the Hon. Mr. Norton, but was liberated on his solemn promise to allow her 9s. a week. As soon as he was liberated, however, he left his employment, and absconded without paying her one farthing.—In reply to a question from the magistrate, she said the prisoner's regular wages was 36s. a week.—The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said he had been out of work some time, and this was the cause of his not giving his wife any money.—He was committed to prison for one month.

HAMMERSMITH. — Housebreaking. — David Cook, 34, John Standen, 36, and Edward Lee, 29, were finally examined on charges of housebreaking &c.—Mrs. Maria Gatliffe stated that she was landlady of the British Queen public house at Hammersmith. On the morning of Christmas day last, about seven o'clock, on coming down stairs, she found that one of her private rooms had been opened, and property, consisting of four gold brooches, set with pearls and valuable stones, three gold and jewelled rings, two silver table-spoons, several gold pins set with stones, and gold seals set with stones, silver labels, and a variety of other articles, with about £2 10s. in money, had been stolen. Standen was a lodger in the house, and all the prisoners were in the house the night before. The kitchen windows and both bar-doors had been opened, and she thought the burglary had been committed by parties well acquainted with the house. — Police-sergeant Ayre, said that on the 27th ult., he went to the prisoner Cook's house, to search it, and in the back yard he found buried under a quantity of ashes the silver spoons, gold seals, brooches, rings, studs, &c., missed by the prosecutrix, with also a bunch of skeleton keys. He had examined the premises, and was positive that they could not have been opened from the outside, and that all the marks of opening had been put on inside by the thieves who committed the robbery.—The prisoners declined making any defence until their trials, and were committed to Newgate in all three cases.

Dangerous Case of Stabbing.—Thomas Horan, aged 63, was charged with having wounded Maurice Hedman with a knife, with intent to do him some grevious bodily harm, whereby his life was placed in danger.—The prisoner resided at No. 7, Phœnix place, Notting-hill, and the wounded man at No. 8, next door. On Monday evening, about six o'clock, the prisoner came home drunk, and seeing the injured man's wife from some cause unexplained struck her. Her husband on learning the fact, went out and spoke to the prisoner on the subject, when a quarrel ensued, which was followed by a struggle between them, in the course of which the prisoner was seen to strike Hedman just under the ribs on the right side, and he was seen to have an open clasp-knife in his hand. Hedman exclaimed that he was stabbed, and he was supported in doors. Policeman Sewell was speedily on the spot, and secured the prisoner, and sent for Dr. Waggatt, who having examined the wounded man, found an incised wound about two inches long, from which the intestines were protruding. Hedman was conveyed in a cab to St. George's hospital.—A certificate, signed by the house surgeon of St. George's, to the effect that the wounded man was lying in a highly dangerous state, was handed to the magistrate, who remanded the prisoner for a week.

Ten Hours Factory Agitation.—Mr. Philip Grant, of Manchester, who was for so many years the leader of the ten hours agitation, was on Wednesday evening presented with a handsome testimonial subscribed by the factory operatives. A dinner, at which upwards of 100 persons were present, was given at the Cotton Tree Inn, at which Mr. Paul Hargreaves presided. The testimonial, to which Lord Ashley was a subscriber, consisted of a handsome gold watch, cost thirty guineas, and a purse containing sixty guineas. The watch bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Philip Grant by the factory operatives of England, and other friends of factory legislation, as a testimonia of esteem for his persevering advocacy of a ten hours bill, during a period of twenty-five years.—Manchester, Jan. 1, 1851."

The Case of the Sloanes and Jane Wilbred. —On Thursday the board of guardians of the West London Union, with a view of carrying out the resolution passed at the meeting of the board on Tuesday last, caused printed placards to be issued and circulated at the various police-stations and throughout the metropolis, offering a reward of £20 for the apprehension of Mrs. Sloane, who is described as being about forty-five years of age, five feet eight inches high, rather thin, and of a fair but sallow complexion.

Another Daring Burglary near Frimley.—On Thursday morning, about three o'clock, the mansion of the Misses Farncombe, called Downland House, near Uckfield, Sussex, was broken into by seven armed men, whose faces were disguised with nightcaps and crape. The fellows secured the ladies and their servants in one of the upper rooms, and whilst some of them kept guard, the others proceed to ransack the premises. They remained in the house nearly two hours, regaling themselves with ham, cheese, bread, wine, and porter, when they took their departure, getting clear off with their booty, consisting of silver plate marked "F," value £200; two gold watches, a quantity of costly jewellery, gold snuff boxes, &c.; one £10, and seventeen £5 Bank of England notes; and about £50 in gold and silver. A reward of £50 is offered for the discovery of the robbers. This daring burglary was committed at no great distance from Frimley, where the Rev. Mr. Hollest was so recently murdered.

Accident at the London and North-Western Railway Station, Manchester.—An accident occurred on New-Year's Day morning to the mail train which leaves London at 6.30 a.m., as it was entering the station in Manchester at 2.10 p.m., which led to several passengers being hurt, but happily none of them were seriously or dangerously injured. The train had stopped for tickets to be collected at Ardwick, and was again in motion, and passing the points of the South Junction line, when the engine ran off the rails exactly at the points, taking with it the tender, luggage van, and the second-class carriage. The motion of the train was slow, but this check to its progress was sufficient to throw the passengers in the second-class carriage from their seats, and several of them were shaken and bruised. A lady, gentleman, and a soldier of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, were the only passengers, however, who it was necessary to furnish surgical aid to. The lady had three teeth damaged, the gentleman a cut across the nose, and the soldier a slight laceration across the temples. They were all able to proceed to their destination after their wounds had been dressed, without further inconvenience.

Capture of a Burglar.—John Edwards a stout determined looking man was brought up at the Marlborough-street police court on Friday, charged with having committed a burglary at the house of Mr. Bibra, tobacconist, No. 2, Old Compton-street.—Leopold Ernest Bibra stated that he carried on the business of a tobacconist, at No. 2, Old Compton-street, and slept in the lower part of the premises. About three o'clock that morning he was awakened by his wife, who said she feared there were thieves in the house. He got up as he was, and went up stairs into the passage. He saw a man standing near the street door. He called out, "What do you want?" The man replied, "There are thieves in the house." He said to the man, "I'll thieves you," and immediately seized him. A severe struggle ensued, and he was greatly assisted by his wife, who, with a steel in her hand, came forward and struck at the man. The blows were warded off by a bag, containing two decanters, which the man had in his hand, and were broken during the struggle. Owing to the noise, and call for police, an alarm was created, which resulted in the appearance of a constable, to whom the prisoner was given into custody. A bag was examined which was found in the passage, filled with property ready to be carried off. The bag contained twenty-eight pounds of cigars, a quantity of cigar cases and pipes, valued at £20. The premises had evidently been entered by the aid of false keys, as no marks of violence were to be seen either on the street or the shop doors. In the prisoner's possession were eleven skeleton keys, one of which opened the street door of the prosecutor's house. The prisoner declined to make any defence, and was fully committed.

Fire at the Premises of Mr. Bell, M.P.—On Thursday morning a fire broke out in the premises the property of Mr. Jacob Bell, the newly-elected member for St. Alban's. Fortunately the residence of Mr. Bell is nearly half a mile away, so that it escaped any injury. There being no water near, the firemen were obliged to stand and see the premises burnt. The fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

Extensive Fire at Cumnor, Berks.—On Tuesday a fire, supposed to be the act of an incendiary, broke out on Lower Whitley Farm, in the parish of Cumnor, the property of Lord Abingdon, occupied by Mr. Haines, and consumed three large wheat ricks, a hay rick, a stack of straw, a barn with its contents, about thirty quarters of beans, and another barn filled with wheat straw. Mr. Haines is fully insured. This is the third fire, supposed to be the act of an incendiary, that has taken place in the neighbourhood of Abingdon within the last month. The two previous happened on a farm at Kingston Bagpuize, tenanted by Mr. Brooks, who was also fully covered from loss by insurance. The fire of Tuesday night raged so furiously, and the flames reached to such a height from the strong wind that prevailed, that it could be seen at the distance of ten miles. At present there is no clue to the perpetrators of these cowardly offences.

The Dresden Conference.—The *Daily News* of Friday publishes the following significant hint from its correspondent:—"The whole of Germany is indifferent as to the Conference at Dresden. * The immense majority says:—'We know beforehand what is in store for us at Dresden—that all traces of the revolution of 1848 will be effaced by them, and the new police laws will be let loose on the German people, a more compact central power be established, and that will be all. Let matters go on, our turn will come, and then we hall have our revenge.'"

Accounts from Toronto to the 21st ult. state that the inspector-general had proposed measures of retaliation, in order to force reciprocity in the American Congress.

# The Gazette.

*From the Gazette of Tuesday, January 7th.*

BANKRUPTS.

George Fletcher Allmey, Sheffield, hosier—Jules Breton, King Edward-road, Hackney, insurance broker—John Dale Harwood, Liverpool, ironmonger—Ralph Hills, Downham, Isle of Ely, grocer—Charles Lightfoot, Torquay, livery stable keeper—Matthew and Lancelot Rowlandson, Whitechapel-road, drapers—Ann Royston, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, brewer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Brothers Archibald, Keilarsbrae, near Alloa, manufacturers—T. Brown, Granton, near Edinburgh, iron merchant—W. Cleland and Co., Glasgow, ironfounders—J. Strathern, Glasgow, commission agent.

*From the Gazette of Friday, January 3.*

BANKRUPTS.

Ephraim Godbolt and George Godbolt, College-place, King's-road, Chelsea, carpenters—Edward Hall, Salford, Lancashire, smallware manufacturer—Francis Masters, Reading and Newbury, Berkshire, plumber—William Stephens Meryweather, West Ham, Essex, bricklayer—James Charles Cochrane Miller, Clifton street, Finsbury, surgeon — William Pitcher, Pershore, Worcestershire, corn dealer—Edward Pownall, Ipswich, Suffolk, and Harwich, Essex, shipowner—Patrick Toole, Liverpool, provision dealer.

# Markets, &c.

## CORN.

Mark-lane, Wednesday, January 8.—There was but little English wheat offering from the neighbouring counties this morning, and its condition being generally damp, the sale was slow at last Monday's prices. With foreign wheat we have been well supplied during the past week; fine dry samples met with fair inquiry this morning; but in other qualities little doing. Flour met with buyers at rather declining rates. Barley dull. Beans and peas, 1s. cheaper. Having a good supply of oats from Scotland and Ireland, such descriptions were 6d. cheaper than on Monday last; good fresh foreign sold likewise rather in favour of the buyer.

## CATTLE.

Smithfield, Monday, Jan. 6.—Fresh up to this morning's market, the arrival of beasts from our own grazing districts was large for the time of year, and of full average quality. Notwithstanding the favourable change in the weather, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, at but little alteration in prices. The extreme value of the best Scots, most of which were in excellent condition, was 3s 10d per 8lbs. We were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied with most breeds of sheep. Although the demand for that description of stock was tolerably firm, the highest figure for the best old Downs was 4s 4d per 8lbs., and total clearance was with difficulty effected. Prime small calves sold at full prices. In other kinds of veal very little was doing. In pigs next to nothing was doing, at late rates.

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

## WOOL.

City, Wednesday, January 8.—The imports of wool into London last week were only 24 bales from Germany, 60 from Taganrog, 46 from Turkey, and 22 from Buenos Ayres. The market has been very firm, and has an upward tendency for colonial, continental, and South American.

Liverpool, January 6.—Scotch.—There has been a little more inquiry for laid Highland wool, which has been met fairly by the holders at late rates. White Highland has been more inquired for. Best stocks are held for somewhat higher rates. There is still little or nothing doing in either crossed or Cheviot.

Foreign.—The stock being now in a small compass, since last sale here on the 20th ult., there is little to offer. A few arrivals just up will be in the market in the course of next week. Imports for the week, 393 bales.

## HIDES.

Leadenhall.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 2¼d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2¼d. to 2¾d; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3d. to 3¼d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3¼d to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3¾d to 4d.; ditto 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4½d to 4¾d.; Calf-skins, each, 2s. 2d. to 3s. 0d.; Horse-hides, 6s. to 7s.

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