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TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My Friends,—I am very happy to tell you, that you are now represented in the present Conference by the most discreet and honest men; they are not fools, and do not propose, or even mention physical or brute force, but very properly and discreetly seek to unite your mental power for the purpose of achieving all those rights to which you are justly entitled. You must be aware, that from the commencement of this agitation down to the present moment I have, notwithstanding strong opposition, invariably denounced physical force, as the last shot fired constitutes the victor's trophy, and the mental force, which keeps your order in a state of subjection, is based upon your own disunion.

My friends, as the Exhibition will shortly take place, and as it is irrefutably stated that the object of the foreigners is to create a revolution in this country, let me implore of you to place no confidence either in their courage or their object, as you may rely upon it, that if England was conquered by foreign nations, you would be made abject slaves. And, notwithstanding my desire to establish liberty in this country, I would face the foreigners landing here upon the sea coast, and would rather they should ride or walk over my dead body, than lend my assistance to conquer this country. I tell you again, I do not blame Lord John Russell, or any minister, for the state of destitution that this country is in—but I blame yourselves.

It has been stated in the *Times* and in the House of Commons, that it is the intention of the foreigners to create a revolution when the Exhibition takes place; but I trust that you, working men, who love your wives, your children, and your friends, will not only not take part in such a revolution, but that you will oppose it at the risk of your lives.

The great space which the proceedings of the Conference occupies in this week's *Star* renders it impossible for me to address you at any great length, but I trust that you will carefully read and deliberately reflect upon the advice I have given you.

I remain,
Your Faithful Friend and advocate,
Feargus O'Connor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Dear Sir,—It is stated by the enemies of Mr. O'Connor, that at the time Infant Labour in Factories was before the House that, instead of giving his vote in their favour, he put on his hat and left the house, or the Bill would have been obtained for the childrens' protection. I should be obliged if you will inform me, in your notice to correspondents, the facts of the case.

Your's respectfully,
Samuel Taylor.

In reply to the above, I shall give my friend the same statement which I have published before, and which he should have read.

When I was at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and engaged to attend three other meetings after the one at Newcastle, I received a letter from Robert Wilkinson, of Halifax, telling me that the Bill was to be read a second time on the following night; and after I had attended the meeting at Newcastle, I started for London by the half-past ten o'clock train, but was not in time to oppose the second reading. However, to convince my friends of my desire to relieve the operatives from their tyranny, I beg to inform them, that when the third reading was proposed, I opposed it, and found no man to second it; and I do not know that the working classes would find another Member to take the trouble that I did, to be in the House to oppose that Bill.

Feargus O'Connor.

Public Meetings.

THE ITALIAN WHITE SLAVES AND THE BENEVOLENT PUBLIC.

On Tuesday morning a deputation of Italian gentlemen, headed by Signor Luccioni, of Ray-street, Clerkenwell, waited upon Mr. Stephen Pearson, of Lamb's Conduit-street, St. Andrew's, in reference to the forthcoming meeting on behalf of the suppression of the growing evil of the importation from all parts of Italy and Germany, of these wretched supplicants for English commiseration.—Signor A. Luccioni gave a most frightful picture of the system carried on, and mentioned various localities, in Laystall-street, Vine-street, Hatton-garden, Eyre-place, Saffron-hill, Field-lane, and the surrounding districts, where the most abominable exactions and cruelties were carried on by men—natives of Parma, in Italy—in constant communication with the parents of the miserable youth of that yet more miserable district—poor boys bartered away for the most contemptible sum of money, the Italian *crimps* being as cunning in their degree as the priest-ridden mothers and doubtful fathers of the wretched outcasts—the Romish knaves and beggars of Protestant London. Signor Luccioni subsequently gave a succinct account of the manner in which these wretched slaves were kept by their masters, and instanced the case of a poor fellow, named Abucco, who had been entrapped from the commune of Valazolia, in Parma. In the depth of his misery fever had fallen upon him, and he became the inmate of the Royal Free Hospital, in the Gray's Inn-road, and on his dismissal from that institution, weak and debilitated, he was ordered to go and beg for his existence by his taskmaster, and failing in this, the police of London took him before a magistrate, and he was committed, out of pure commiseration, for seven days to prison, as a street vagrant. The sentence was received with gratitude, and although expressed in vulgar *patois*, implied, "anything but the savage master." The food supplied to these poor creatures was stated to be composed of a mixture of potatoes and rice, with a trifle of bacon, and upon feast-days they were treated with a compound of indescribable stuff called "Memimarasha," in which an abundance of meat, from the various establishments at Cow-cross, formed the principal ingredients.—Other speakers addressed the meeting, and the proceedings terminated. It may be added that the names of all these poor creatures, and their inhuman keepers—or rather drivers—are readily available, and it is confidently hoped that this kidnapping system will be speedily ended. Communications have already been opened with Lord Palmerston, Sir George Grey, and Mr. Drummond, M.P., and other influential gentlemen, and the meeting about to be called will doubtless have a beneficial effect.

Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday at the Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, to advocate the repeal of the taxes on knowledge. Doctor Epps took the chair, and said that their object was to inform government that they were desirous of having the taxes on knowledge removed as well as the taxes on bread. He stated that the *Penny Cyclopædia* had cost a sum of £42,000, and that the proprietor had derived no benefit from it, though he had to pay for it to government a duty of £16,000. *Chambers's Miscellany*, which had contributed so greatly to the diffusion of knowledge, had to pay government a sum of £6,000 out of £18,000, which the work cost. Before discontinuing the work, they had received a communication from America stating that they were to cease from sending their publications to the United States, because the duty on paper enabled the Americans to produce them cheaper; and so they lost the sale of their work, not only in the United States but in the British colonies. In every stage of the manufacture of paper the manufacturer was hampered by the excise regulations, which were most tyrannical. They must have free trade in knowledge, by the removal of all taxes which prevented the circulation of knowledge. If these duties on knowledge were taken off, it would add greatly to the amount of labour and industry. The experiments made in making paper from straw were put a stop to from those laws which shackled the making of paper.—Mr. Richard Moore moved a resolution denouncing taxes which impede the spread of knowledge as highly obstructive to popular education and to the intellectual and moral improvement of the people. The Whigs, he said, when in opposition called for the freedom of the press, but when in power did nothing to remove the shackles which bound it.—Mr. Alexander Campbell seconded the resolution.—Mr. Collet moved a censure on the conduct of the Board of Inland Revenue in permitting a number of registered newspapers to stamp only a part of their edition, while denying that privilege to others.—Mr. Holyoake seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Sir John Romilly, the new Master of the Rolls, and Sir Alexander Cockburn, the new Attorney-General, were on Wednesday re-elected, without opposition, for Devonport and Southampton respectively.

Imperial Parliament.

SATURDAY, March 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

Sir D. Dundas presented a petition from a place in Sutherlandshire, against Sunday labour in the Post-office.

Supply.—The report of the Committee of supply was brought up and agreed to.

Mutiny Bill.—Mr. Fox Maule brought up the Mutiny Bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second on Monday.

The house then adjourned.

MONDAY, March 31.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lord Lyndhurst commented upon the measure proposed by the government for the reform of the Court of Chancery, and submitted that the bill would have been more properly introduced in that house, where lawyers of so high experience were to be found. He believed that the Prime Minister himself was ashamed of his inefficient measure, and therefore selected the Commons for its *début*. The whole profession viewed the bill with contempt. His lordship proceeded to condemn, in particular, the proposition of removing the ecclesiastical patronage from the Lord Chancellor to the Crown.

Lord Brougham concurred in some of the censures pronounced upon the bill, but remonstrated against opening an incidental discussion before the measure was really before their lordships.

Some conversation ensued between Earl Grey, Lord Redesdale, and the Lord Chancellor, after which the discussion was allowed to drop.

Their lordships adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. H. Berkeley gave notice that he should, on an early day after Easter, move a resolution affirming the propriety of protecting voters by the ballot.

Army Estimates.—On the motion for resuming the Committee of Supply on the army estimates,

Mr. Hume stated various details of charge which were still under consideration by the select committee on military expenditure, and remonstrated against the summary way in which the votes for these services were passed, before the committee had pronounced its decision, and while the country was still kept in uncertainty respecting the budget. He moved as an amendment, that no further supplies be granted until the financial statement was made.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer renewed the promise that the budget should be announced on Friday, and offered reasons why the army votes should not be delayed until then.

Mr. Williams and Mr. Sharman Crawford supported the amendment.

Mr. Mowatt and Mr. Wakley added some censures of the ministerial procrastination.

A division was called, but not pressed, and the amendment being withdrawn the committee of supply was formed.

On the first vote, for £3,521,070, to defray the charge of the land forces,

Mr. Hume moved that for the present the vote be reduced to a sum of two millions, to be granted "on account."

This amendment was opposed by Mr. Fox Maule, and followed up by a miscellaneous discussion principally turning upon the alleged partiality and extravagance shown in the treatment of the Guards.

The committee divided:—

For Mr. Hume's amendment.... 31
For the original proposition ......175—144

Mr. Williams moved a second amendment, reducing the amount of the vote by a sum of £81,152. This amendment was discussed, and carried to a division, when it was negatived by a majority of 54 to 18—36. The vote was then agreed to.

£159,923 for the Staff, and £92,747 for the public departments, were successfully voted.

The fifth vote, of £16,901 for the Royal Military College, called forth some complaints from Colonel Reid, against the unnecessary trouble and annoyance to which the officers were subjected, by the compulsion of passing an academical examination. The course of duty was the best education for the military officer.

Mr. Fox Maule cited the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief to support the new regulations, which were necessary to secure an amount of intelligence among the officers, which should give them a proper superiority over their men, who were themselves advancing so fast in education.

After some discussion, the vote was agreed to.

£65,000 for defraying the charge of the volunteer corps.

Mr. Miles having deprecated the parsimony of the vote, proceeded to allude to an attack which had been made on the Somersetshire yeomanry by the hon. member for Bristol in a former session. Quoting from Hansard, he found that the hon. member had stated that during the Bristol riots, only ten of the yeomanry could be mustered, and that having been marched into the town they were locked up for safety until the riots were over. He (Mr. Miles) had received a communication from the colonel to the effect that these troops were mustered by order of the magistrates and marched into the town. One troop—that of Captain Shute, which had been more especially alluded to by the hon. member—certainly mustered few men; but they were actively engaged in guarding stores, and subsequently in clearing the streets during the riots. The whole regiment mustered at Bath, the head-quarters, and marched into Bristol on Monday evening.

Mr. H. Berkeley hoped that the house would allow him to say a few words after what had fallen from the gallant general—(laughter)—he begged pardon, the gallant colonel. (Continued laughter.) He only hoped that, as the gallant Somerset had led the van in this attack, they would not be followed up by the "mournful and dangerous." ("Hear," and laughter.) If he was to be attacked *seriatim* by all the yeomanry colonels in the house, he might well exclaim, with old Hudibras,

"Oh what dangers do environ
The man who meddles with cold iron."

("Hear," and a laugh.) What he had endeavoured to show on the occasion alluded to by the honourable member was that the yeomanry as a military force was a perfect imposture, and that as a constabulary they were no use whatever. (Laughter.) In doing so he took occasion to refer to the Bristol riots, not on his own authority, but on that of the *Bristol Gazette*. That paper stated that the Somerset were called upon by the magistrates, but never came until Monday, the riots having begun on Saturday. They came, but in such small numbers that it was thought advisable to send them to the riding-house. (Laughter.) Captain Shute—not Shoot, but Shute—(loud laughter)—published a letter in the *Bristol Gazette*, stating that he concurred in opinion with the magistrates that his troop having assembled in such small numbers should be shut up. (Continued laughter.) The editor of the *Bristol Gazette*, by referring to his file in 1831, found the letter of Captain Shute to the magistrates, in which he gave it as his opinion that himself and his troop ought to be shut up in the riding-house. (More laughter.) He (Mr. Berkeley) held the captain's letter in his hand, and he pledged his honour that he was not overstating its contents. He had the greatest respect, not only for the hon. member for Somersetshire—the gallant leader of these men—but also for the gallant men themselves He had an opinion, however, that if they were taken off their horses, and stripped of their uniform, which made them wear the appearance of large hogs in armour—(roars of laughter)—and that, if a smock-frock was put on them and a good stick in their hand, they would make excellent special constables. ("Hear, hear," and continued laughter.) But, as for yeomanry, it was all fudge. (Roars of laughter.) They had never distinguished themselves, and they never would. In fact, the most unfortunate events would always occur whenever they were called into action.

Mr. Miles said that the yeomanry at the time of the Bristol riots had been called out by a magistrate's order, and that it was on the order of Alderman Daniels that they retired to the riding-house.

Mr. Hume expressed a hope that her Majesty's government would dispense with the vote altogether. He had been in hopes that after the strong argument used last year by the honourable member for Bristol (Mr. Berkeley), the vote would then be withdrawn.

Mr. F. Maule could not agree with the hon. member for Bristol, in the aspersions he had cast on the yeomanry corps. (Hear, hear.) He could not believe that they were impostors. (Hear, hear.) He believed they were well drilled and disciplined, and able to perform any duty that was required of them. The force was not only a natural but a useful one, and it had done its duty without manifesting any over zeal.

Colonel Chatterton said that, having been an inspecting field officer of the yeomanry corps, and having performed the duty sixty-nine times, he flattered himself he was qualified to offer an opinion on this subject. He had found the corps in a high state of efficiency. (Hear, hear.) They were an admirable, a loyal, and a devoted body of men; and the peace and tranquillity of England would not have been preserved without them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. Berkeley said he would oppose the vote and divide on the question. (Oh.)

The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place. On our return we found

Mr. Edwards objecting, amid much laughter, to the officers of the yeomanry of England being compared to hogs in armour. He should like to know how the hon. member for Bristol would look if he were arrayed in the yeomanry uniform of England? (Continued laughter.) His appearance would be very unlike that of an officer: and he (Mr. Edwards) hoped he should never see the hon. gentleman enrolled amongst the corps. (Hear.)

The vote was then agreed to.

Ordnance Estimates.—Colonel Anson then moved the first of a series of votes for the ordnance service. Prefacing with some remarks touching the distinction between wise economy and indiscriminate retrenchment, he stated that the gross total of the votes he intended to ask for presented but a trifling diminution of £22,520 on the amount required last year. As compared with 1848, however, the saving that had been effected was not less than £580,000. Passing in review the various items of expenditure upon the *personnel* of the ordnance force, barrack supplies, commissariat, officers, artillery, small arms, buildings, surveys, &c., Colonel Anson explained the alterations that were exhibited in the balance sheet of the present year. The charge for works and buildings presented the only formidable increase—namely, £30,000, arising from an occasional expenditure, amounting to £64,000, for new erections at different barrack establishments, more than half of which was counterbalanced by retrenchments accomplished elsewhere. Upon the non-effective services a trifling saving had also been realised; and the total result offered the reduction he had mentioned below the rates of last session.

The first vote, of 14,573 men for the ordnance military corps being put,

Mr. Hume objected, not to the details of management, but to the system in general, which had resulted in a rapid expansion of costs, and in a wasteful accumulation of unnecessary stores. In the years 1834-8 the average ordnance expenditure was below one million, which swelled regularly afterwards, until, in 1847, it had risen to more than three millions; and even now, after the stringent enforcement of economy, remained at £2,400,000. As the only satisfactory change in this system the hon. member recommended the consolidation of the Ordnance Department with the War Office, and the placing of the whole under the responsible authority of the Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Williams added some remarks upon the extraordinary costs of certain corps belonging to the artillery service, but proposed no amendment, and the vote was passed.

The remaining votes were afterwards agreed to, and the house resumed.

Mr. Booker moved for a tabular and classed return of the amounts levied under the several income tax schedules, declaring that his request was prompted only by a principle of justice, and was irrespective of the political faith professed by the occupants of the Treasury bench. He wished to ascertain the proportions contributed by real property and different descriptions of commercial and industrial incomes, and to discover how those incomes had fluctuated under the influence of our recent policy.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Spooner, and supported by Colonel Sibthorp.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not consent to assist in furnishing the desired information, wishing to act in consistency with the principles that had always guided the house in respect to the income tax, in which the most jealous precaution had been taken to avoid any inquisitorial researches, or any impertinent disclosures of private business.

Mr. Henley complained that no relief was afforded to the landed interest from the burdens of the tax, even where rates and profits had disappeared.

After a few words from Mr. Spooner, Mr. Booker withdrew his motion.

The house adjourned at one o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lord Torrington moved "that a message be sent to the House of Commons for a copy of the report and evidence of the Select Committee on Ceylon." In making this motion he observed that he felt compelled to call their Lordships' attention to the subject in consequence of the withdrawal of Mr. H. Bailie's notice of motion in the House of Commons, which left no other means of meeting, without delay, the calumnies he had been exposed to. He asserted that his conduct in Ceylon had been in accordance with the views of the members of the civil Government, and when measures of restriction became necessary, with those of the military authorities on the spot. When he first assumed the administration of Ceylon his attention was directed to the means of making the revenue equal to the expenditure, and the measures he adopted, both by improving the first and reducing the second, had been attended with success, and proved that he had the interests of the colony at heart. The proclamation of martial law when disturbances had occurred had been made a matter of charge against him, but when the treacherous habits of an Eastern population, as contrasted with those of an European, were duly considered, he felt persuaded that the necessity of taking strong and decisive measures to secure the tranquillity of the country would be admitted. He denied that the courts-martial were improperly conducted, and he asked, looking to the character of the officers employed, whether it was likely they would lend themselves to acts of cruelty and injustice. The ordinary civil power could not have preserved the peace of the country, and the Legislative Council in 1848 and 1849 approved his conduct; and he read addresses from European colonists and merchants at Ceylon expressing regret at his resignation.

Earl Grey thought his noble friend had done right in calling the attention of the house to this subject, as he had been for two years and a half the mark of all kinds of calumny, and garbled portions of the evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons had been published in Ceylon to his prejudice. To say that no abuse might have taken place during the existence of martial law was more than any man could take upon himself to affirm. When in time of war and in periods of rebellion, when the ordinary administration of the law was necessarily arrested, and when it became necessary to restrain and curb the evil passions of mankind, it was impossible to believe that abuses would not sometimes take place. The noble duke who sat at the table had had experience of these things. To check those abuses the noble duke was compelled to adopt measures of very great severity, and to place the people under very great and wholesome rigour. In the same manner, when his noble friend adopted martial law in Ceylon, abuses might have taken place, but it was equally clear that whatever any persons might have done was done against the desire and against the will of his noble friend. He thought his noble friend had justified the course of conduct he had pursued. (Hear.)

The Duke of Wellington said: The noble earl had referred to his (the duke's) conduct in respect to martial law; and on this point he wished to say a few words to their lordships. In the first place he had to state that he had no comment and no observation to make upon the general question before their lordships as introduced by the noble lord (Lord Torrington). The view which he (the Duke of Wellington) had taken was, that it was as yet utterly impossible for their lordships' house to pronounce any opinion upon the case brought under consideration that evening by the noble lord. For their lordships had no single paper before them. They knew nothing about it. (Laughter.) That correspondence to which so much reference in detail had been made was quite unknown to them. (Continued laughter.) He certainly had not made himself master of the subject. He had only read that which came regularly before the public. As to the correspondence he declared that he had not a notion of what it referred to. And this being the fact, he thought the noble lord and the noble earl might as well have avoided any observations upon that correspondence until it had regularly come into their hands. As to the remark which had been made about him (the Duke of Wellington) he would say a word in explanation. He contended that martial law was neither more nor less than the will of the general. (Hear, hear.) In fact, martial law meant no law at all. (Hear, hear.) Therefore the general who declared martial law, and commanded that it should be carried into execution, was bound to lay down distinctly the rules and regulations according to which his will was to be carried out. Now he had, in another country, carried on martial law; that was to say that he had governed a large proportion of the population of a country by his own will. But then, what did he do? He declared that the country should be governed according to its own national laws, and he carried into execution that will. He governed the country strictly by the laws of the country; and he governed it with such moderation, he must say, that political servants and judges who at first had fled or had been expelled, afterwards consented to act under his direction. The judges sat in the courts of law, conducting their judicial business and administering the law under his direction. He therefore had never been in the situation which the noble earl had spoken of, and he protested most distinctly against being called into comparison, in any way whatever, with the noble lord (Lord Torrington) opposite. (Cheers and laughter; the noble duke delivering the last sentence in an unusually loud tone of voice, and with immense emphasis of gesture.)

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Political Refugees in England.—Mr. S. Wortley said that, seeing the right honourable baronet the Secretary for the Home Department in his place, he should beg leave to put the following question to him, of which he had given notice:—Whether his attention had been called to the number, character, and proceedings of certain persons, not being subjects of her Majesty, but at present resident in this country, and claiming its hospitality; and whether her Majesty's government are prepared to take any measures for further securing this country from any danger from the disturbance of its peace, or the embarrassment of its relations with friendly foreign powers, by the abuse of that hospitality? He should not abuse the indulgence of the house by trespassing upon it at any length, except in giving a few facts that had come to his knowledge. A statement had been made elsewhere which he should not run the risk of weakening by any unnecessary observations. He had, however, incontrovertible evidence of the existence of a wide-spread conspiracy throughout Europe, of which a branch had been established in this country under the name of the Committee of Central European Democracy.

Mr. Gibson here rose to order. His only object in rising was only to avoid mischief from a statement of facts being made which could not be met by a counter statement. He thought the right hon. gentleman ought to confine himself merely to such facts as would make his question comprehensible.

The Speaker said that any honourable gentleman had a right, in putting a question, to state any facts coming within his knowledge, but he was not at liberty to use any argument whilst doing so.

Mr. S. Wortley said he did not think he had offended against any of the rules of order. He was merely informing the house that he was in possession of evidence to show that there was in existence in this metropolis a body of men, associated together under the title of the "Committee of the Central European Democracy." Their object was to subvert the governments of central Europe, and they did not confine themselves to any particular government, but they recommended an indiscriminate submersion of existing forms of government, and extermination of existing sovereigns. It was not so much his purpose to draw the right honourable gentleman's attention to this subject, with a view to improve our relations with foreign countries, which he thought were perfectly safe in the keeping of her Majesty's government; but he wished rather that every precaution should be taken that might ensure the peace and tranquillity of the country. He thought it would be quite necessary that the right hon. baronet the Home Secretary should be armed with power to remove from this country any foreigners whom he believed dangerous to the continued peace of society. It was well known that since the recent French revolutions great numbers of foreigners had come over, and since then many other revolutions had broken out, and still more foreigners had come over. God forbid that any honourable member should object to extend hospitality to the unfortunate victims of those tumultuous scenes, except by raising his objection fairly and openly. It had come to his knowledge, and he had reason to believe that there was ample foundation for the truth of his information, that there at present existed in the midst of our population a number of foreign individuals, claiming the generous hospitality of the country, but whose real object here was to make a demonstration dangerous to public tranquillity. His conviction on this point was the reason why he thought it right to raise that important subject for the consideration of the house. He should, therefore, wish to know from the right hon. baronet whether his attention had been called to it, and if so, whether he had taken the necessary steps to repress the slightest attempt to disturb the public peace? (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. Grey said that the question which the right hon. gentleman had put to him was one undoubtedly of the greatest importance, and he would answer the first part of the question in the paper by stating that the subject to which it referred was one to which the attention of her Majesty's government had long been directed, and still continued to be. (Hear, hear.) The question, as it stood in the paper, pointed to two distinct objects; the one being the maintenance of the internal peace and tranquillity of the country in the event—he hoped an improbable event—of the peace and tranquillity of the country being invaded by the conduct of any foreign refugees resident in England; and the other the prevention of any embarrassments arising in our relations with foreign countries in consequence of the proceedings of any refugees resident in England. With regard to the first point, having already stated that the event was, in his opinion, an improbable one, of our being unsettled by such proceedings, he had, however, to state that, looking at the number of refugees in London, at the known character of some of them, and at the probably large increase of foreigners in this country during the ensuing season, measures had been taken and adopted within the existing law, which he had not the slightest doubt would prove amply sufficient to repress any attempts made from any such quarter to disturb the peace of the community. (Hear, hear.) He believed that any such insane attempt would be immediately and effectually suppressed. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the second branch of his right hon. friend's question, the prevention of embarrassments with our relations with foreign friendly powers, in consequence of such proceedings, he would take that opportunity of explaining his opinion, and he could not express it in too strong terms, that it was a gross abuse of that generous hospitality which had long been the distinction of this country, and which, he trusted, would ever continue to be a part of our national character, to extend to foreign political refugees of every rank and shade of opinion—it would be a gross abuse, he said, of that hospitality, if any person so circumstanced, availing himself of that hospitality, and of the asylum which we readily gave him in the hour of need, should join with others in a conspiracy hostile to the public peace, and subversive of the laws and institutions he was living under. (Hear, hear.) Farther as to the state of the law applicable to this subject, he might state, that besides the Foreign Enlistments Act, which was directed to a specific act, he believed that a conspiracy on the part of foreigners residing in this country, endeavouring to levy war against any foreign country at amity to this, was an offence against the common law, punishable by fine and imprisonment. He did not know that he need say anything with respect to information that had come to them. The acts of these individuals were being observed, and the government fully recognised their duty to enforce the necessity of a strict obedience to the laws of the country under which they lived. (Hear, hear.) They would not hesitate, by legal and constitutional means, to put in force against opposition of this description the powers they possessed; and they believed that the powers of the law, as it stood at present, were amply sufficient for the purpose. They would be prompt in instituting legal proceedings for penalties and imprisonment enforced by the law in any instance where it had been violated. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. B. Cochrane wished to know whether the right hon. baronet was acquainted with the names of the principal refugees now in this country? Was he aware that M. Mazzini was at this present moment in London?

Sir G. Grey said he was aware of the fact, and of course was acquainted with the names of the principal foreign refugees now in England, and was informed of the places where they lived.

The subject then dropped.

Col. Sibthorp moved for a return of the expenses attending the enrolment of patents in England, Ireland, and Scotland respectively.

Mr. C. Lewis objected to the motion as supererogatory; and pointed out to the gallant Colonel where he might find all the details he required, contained in a paper long since presented to parliament.

Col. Sibthorp persisted in demanding the return, and after some discussion the house divided upon the motion.

Ayes 39
Noes ... ... 70—31

The report from the Committee of Supply was brought up.

The Mutiny Bill went through committee.

The Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill passed the second reading, on the motion of Sir Wm. Somerville.

On the motion of Mr. J. Stuart, the Acts of Parliament Abbreviation Acts Repeal Bill was read a second time, and the committee thereon fixed for Thursday.

The house then adjourned at seven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, April 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Yesterday, on the motion of Mr. Hayter, a new writ was ordered to issue for the borough of Coventry, vacant in consequence of Mr. Turner having accepted the office of Vice-Chancellor.

The Compound Householder's Bill went through committee.

Mr. Locke King, in moving the second reading of the Counties Franchise Bill, entered into a variety of statements, to show the necessity that existed for such a measure as he had proposed. He regretted that her Majesty's ministers did not appear in the list of his supporters on the first reading, but he took it as a good omen that both Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham had admitted that the time was come when the franchise should be extended.

Mr. Fox Maule entreated his hon. friend not to press the second reading of the bill. His noble friend at the head of the government (Lord John Russell) had declared his intention of bringing forward a measure in the next session on the subject, and he would remind the house that a measure of reform was to be carried only by a union of reformers.

Sir B. Hall advised Mr King to withdraw the bill, after the statement of the Secretary of War.

Sir De Lacy Evans was of opinion they ought to rely on that statement, but if Mr. King persisted in taking a division he should support the second reading.

Mr. Bright pressed for a division on the merits of the question. Nothing would give greater strength to a really honest ministry than a declaration of public opinion on this question, and he deprecated the practice of fettering the action of independent members. They might as well go home and leave all the legislation and business of the country to the Cabinet.

Colonel Sibthorp hoped the government would be beaten, but could not support the bill. He should therefore retire. The hon. and gallant member then withdrew, amidst loud laughter and cheers from both sides of the house.

Mr. Hume had no confidence in the promises of the Ministry, who now deprecated division in the Reform party, and called upon them to unite; but whose past policy had been the sole cause of breaking up the party. He urged the second reading to a division.

Mr. Headlam and Mr. Rice expressed themselves in favour of the bill, but seeing the position of the government, they considered it their duty to vote against its second reading.

Mr. T. Duncombe had often had the honour of introducing to the house propositions for the reform of the Reform Bill, and he generally moved them in the shape of resolutions to the effect, that the Reform Bill having disappointed the expectations of the people, and not being accounted a final measure, the house should proceed to take the state of the representation into its consideration. (Hear, hear.) Now, they must forgive him if on the present occasion he had, to a certain degree, doubts as to the extent to which the government proposed to carry their intended Reform Bill. (Hear.) He had not received that consolation from the speech of the right hon. Secretary at War which other gentlemen seemed to have got, because he had not told them whether it was the magnitude or the inefficiency of the present measure that her Majesty's Ministers objected to. (A laugh.) He told them, certainly, that it was a very respectable class to whom the bill proposed to extend the elective franchise; but the way he showed respect for that class was by voting a direct negative to the measure by means of which that franchise was proposed to be conferred upon them. (A laugh.) Then, if he had read aright the speech which the noble lord at the head of the government made on this measure, there was a very considerable discrepancy between the noble lord and the Secretary at War with regard to this class of voters. (Hear.) The noble lord said they would be a dependent class, and ought not to have the franchise, but the right hon. the Secretary at War said they were a class possessed of intelligence and integrity, and entitled to the franchise; and then they were told that the state of public business was the only reason why government had not introduced a Reform Bill of their own. (Hear, hear.) That was not the reason, however, which the noble lord gave on a former occasion. The noble lord stated, and it was satisfactory to the house and to his supporters, that her Majesty's Cabinet had had before them a bill for the reform of the representation, and that they had gone into interesting discussions upon the question. But the only consequence of those discussions was that, all of a sudden, it occurred to the ministers that the Reform Bill was not twenty years old—(a laugh)—that next year it would be twenty years old, and then would be the time to consider the matter and bring in a bill—and the noble lord accordingly promised, that if he was then in office he would bring in a bill to reform the Reform Bill. (Hear, and laughter.) But he (Mr. Duncombe) wanted to know how they were sure the noble lord would be in place that time next year? (Hear, hear.) What then would become of these promises of a Reform Bill? (Hear, hear.) He recommended the noble lord besides to tell them distinctly what they were to depend upon, and whether he considered the bill before the house to be inefficient. He should like to hear the noble lord say, "Wait till next year, and I will show you a Reform Bill—do not trifle away your time with this measure; that does not go half far enough. (A laugh.) I will then show you such a measure of reform as will, at the next general election, be the cause of so great a majority in favour of free trade that gentlemen opposite, instead of complaining that they cannot get a fixed duty on the food of the people, will consider themselves very fortunate if they get off without a bounty being laid on the importation of food." (Cheers and laughter.) If the noble lord would only state something like that, then he would join in asking the hon. member for East Surrey to withdraw his bill. (Hear, hear.) When he considered that it was so long a time since the noble lord had done anything in the way of reform, he could not help advising him to support this bill, (which could not interfere with his own great measure), by way of keeping his hand in. (Hear, and laughter.) It would be a good earnest to the people of the honesty of the sincerity of the noble lord's intentions, and also of the sincerity of the promises made by the right hon. the Secretary at War.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Clay refused to embarrass the government, who stood pledged to bring in an enlarged measure on the subject next year.

Alderman Sidney supported the bill.

Colonel Thompson feared to risk the stability of free trade by endangering the existence of the present administration.

Mr. S. Crawford promised his vote for the second reading.

Mr. B. Osborne believed that the present measure would, under the circumstances, be an impediment in the way of reform.

Mr. M'Cullagh observed upon the inconsistency among the liberal members, who intended to vote against the fundamental principle of their faith.

Lord J. Russell submitted that it was better to wait for a comprehensive measure until next session than snatch impatiently now at a partial one. He reiterated his pledge to bring forward a bill for extending the franchise at the very commencement of the session next year, but declined, from prudential reasons, to specify any details.

Mr. Disraeli denied that the Protectionists were anti-reformers. He was a decided opponent of finality, but objected also to nominal reforms, designed in reality to promote party interests.

Mr. W. O. Stanley opposed the second reading.

After a few words from Mr. L. King, who left the matter with the house, a division was called, when there appeared—

For the second reading 83
Against ... ... 299—216

The Audit of Railway Accounts Bill was read a second time on the motion of Mr. Locke.

The Expenses of Prosecutions Bill was committed, *pro forma*, on the motion of Sir G. Grey.

The reports on the Mutiny Bills were brought up and agreed to.

The house then adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The County Courts Extension Bill was passed through committee.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Hamilton reported a resolution of the committee appointed to try the petition against the validity of the late election at Aylesbury, to the effect that Frederick Calvert, Esq., was not duly elected to serve in parliament for that borough, and that he was, by his agents, although without his knowledge, guilty of treating.

India.—Mr. Anstey, premising, with various arguments, that the time had arrived when the real feeling and wishes of our Indian fellow subjects should be ascertained respecting the system by which they were to be henceforth governed, moved an address to the crown praying for the appointment of a commission to inquire upon the spot into the operation and results of the laws now in force in our Indian empire.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hume.

Lord J. Russell pointed out the impossibility of discussing on the moment so wide a question as that opened by Mr. Anstey. If it were thought desirable to have inquiries made into the administration of India, the government would offer no opposition; but he submitted that the proposal to send a commission to that country was altogether impolitic. He believed that the present administrators of Indian affairs were experienced and able men.

Admission of Jews.—Lord J. Russell moved for a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the mode of administering the oath of abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion. The noble lord, after glancing at the historical incidents connected with the oath in its present form, observed that the question really was, whether religious opinion should disqualify from political and civil employments. He concluded by moving, "That the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the mode of administering the oath of abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion."

Sir R. H. Inglis briefly stated the usual arguments, which he stated he had used for twenty years against this motion, and concluded by moving, "That the house resolve itself into a committee for the object proposed that day six months."

After some further discussion, the house divided.

For Lord John Russell's motion ... 166
For the amendment ... ... 98—68

In reply to Sir R. Inglis

Lord J. Russell appointed this day week for the next stage of the measure.

The committal of the Designs Act Extension Bill was opposed by Mr. Arkwright, who argued that the measure would confer an unfair advantage to the foreigner, unless precautions were taken to secure reciprocity.

Mr. Labouchere contended that the objections offered by the hon. member did not apply to the bill in its present shape.

After a few words from Mr. Spooner,

Col. Sibthorp denounced the favouritism shown by the ministry to foreigners, and anathimetised the Crystal Palace.

Some further discussion ensued, and the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Muntz and Mr. Grogan concurred in thinking the bill ill-constructed.

After a legal explanation from Sir J. Romilly a division was called for, and the amendment negatived by 132 votes to 42—90.

The house then went into committee on the bill, and the several clauses were passed, after some opposition and a division.

The house then resumed, and adjourned at half-past twelve.

(From our Second Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, March 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Consolidated Fund Bill was read a second time, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Lord J. Russell, in replying to a question, took occasion to announce the intentions of the government, respecting the course of public business. It was proposed, he said, that the house should sit to-morrow (this day), to receive the report of the Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates voted that evening; that on Monday it should again go into Committee of Supply on the Army and Ordnance Estimates; that on Friday next the Chancellor of the Exchequer would state the alterations he proposed to make in his financial arrangements, and on the same day move in Committee of Ways and Means a resolution respecting the continuance of the income tax, when the proposition of Mr. Herries might be debated; that the Ecclesiastical Titles' Assumption Bill should be committed on Friday, the 2nd of May; and with respect to the measure for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he observed that the proposition made last year had shown that the general opinion in Ireland was favourable to the continuance of the office, and although his opinion in favour of its discontinuance remained unaltered, looking at the quantity of business before the house he did not intend to introduce that measure this session. He added that when the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill had passed through committee, he thought it desirable to proceed with the remaining stages of that bill as expeditiously as possible.

The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the Army Estimates, which occupied the remainder of the evening, and the house adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

THE POLISH REFUGEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

My Dear Sir,—I wish to call your readers' most serious attention to some few important considerations respecting the 232 Poles who are now at Liverpool.

1st. They are all picked men—staunch and well-tried republicans; who can ill be spared from the coming European war, and whose services meanwhile here, in spreading republican principles, were it only by example, will be of immense value to the cause of English freedom.

2nd. Our enemies are well aware of this; and therefore it is that the base Whig government is endeavouring to starve these men into consenting to be transported to America; therefore it is that Lord Dudley Stuart's (may the Men of Marylebone mark him) society of the *Aristocratic Friends of Poland*—therefore it is that Liverpool magistrates and merchants (chiefly the supporters of Mr. Hume's Reform Bill) are doing their utmost to second the execrable intentions of the government.

3rd. We have little reason and no right to expect that the aristocrats and Parliamentary Reformers of other parts of the country will act very differently from their friends at Liverpool. As at Liverpool there may be honourable exceptions; but we must not depend upon the middle classes keeping these men.

4th. It will be a shame to Chartists, and a damning confession of the utter weakness of our party, if the Chartist body, taking it at the lowest calculation of 5,000 men, cannot support 232 of the proscribed.

There is one way in which we can insure their support. Not by leaving them to chance subscriptions which almost always fall short, but by *individuals guaranteeing the support of individuals.* If the Chartists of Great Britain will divide themselves into Relief Committees of twenty men, each committee undertaking *to guarantee the support of one man*, the work is done. Twenty times 232 is 4,640. I believe there are 4,640 Chartists; not one of whom ought to shrink from even the sacrifice of *sixpence a week to save his brother from starvation.*

Sixpence a week is ten shillings a week for each Pole—till he can learn our language and obtain employment. We would not keep such noble guests, on even the poor fare of the wretched of our own land. Recollect it is not a life-burden, but a temporary hospitality. We would treat them like guests. I say this, not wanting sympathy also for our own sufferers, and with a full knowledge of the poverty and scanty resources of my fellow countrymen. But there are emergencies when we can put forth an extraordinary strength. This is one.

Has the Chartist body earnestness enough to give their sympathy with European liberty this practical shape? I will not doubt their response. Let twenty after twenty, as rapidly as possible, forward their undertaking, signed with their names, or the name of one authorised by the rest, to the Editor of the *Northern Star*, who will forward the same to the Central Committee for the relief of the Refugees.

I take twenty at sixpence each as an average, simply to show what may be done. But sometimes ten may be rich enough to guarantee the one man. Sometimes thirty may club their smaller sums. Each man, too, will undertake for what he can—one twopence, another sixpence, another a shilling. Let men everywhere set about the work, and as soon as in any place a sufficient number can combine to guarantee *one man*, let their undertaking be sent in. Ten shillings, too, I only name because I must fix a sum. But let each committee make its own calculation. Simply all that is wanted is for 232 Chartists, in their own names, or the names of any number of their friends with whom they are joined, to guarantee the maintenance of 232 Refugees.

Let me also be understood when I say *guarantee*. I do not ask for sixpence a week paid down; but for the *names of those who will undertake* to be ready with sufficient for the support of one man, or so much as may be needed to make up any deficiency, whenever subscriptions fail or fall short. So that whenever there is any lack of means, the Central Committee may know on whom to fall back for a certain supply, till subscriptions come in again.

Surely the Chartist body can do this. If not, if on a matter so close to their principles and to their feelings, they are unable to thwart a rascally government and its time-serving supporters—*but they can do this*, and I trust they will. Honour to those whose names shall stand first on the list of the *Refugee Guarantee Fund*. Yours faithfully,

Miteside, March 21, 1851. W. J. Linton.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A scene occurred in the Assembly on Friday last on the occasion of going into a debate as to the applicability of the law of May to the election of the President. The proceedings were preceded by M. Arnaud rushing into the Tribune, to say that he had been twitted in a most arbitrary way by M. Dupin. He had brought forward a proposition for the abolition of the law of May 31st. He had written to M. Dupin to withdraw his proposition, and M. Dupin refused either to read, or communicate this letter to the Assembly, and, moreover, refused his permission to speak on the question; and, as he felt that he had an incontestable right to both of these privileges, he begged to restore to the Chamber the dignity with which he had been invested, as one of the secretaries. A great excitement followed this announcement, which was highly applauded by the Mountain, and as M. Arnaud is the only Radical member who was elected to be secretary of the Chamber, this spirited act was viewed with some consternation by the 'friends of order.' M. Dupin attempted to fumble forth some excuse, and intreated M. Arnaud to resume his place as secretary; but M. Arnaud haughtily rejected his advances, amidst the applause of the Mountaineers.

The President of the Assembly applied for leave of absence for a month, but stated that as that might prevent the transaction of business, he tendered his resignation. A resolution was proposed and carried by a large majority, refusing to accept it.

Victor Hugo has addressed a note of condolence to Michelet on the suspension of his lectures, the pith of which lies in the following passage:—

'Liberty of thought has been gagged in your person; liberty of conscience has been dismissed in the person of M. Jacques; philosophy, science, reason, history, right, the three great centuries of emancipation—the sixteenth, the seventeenth, and the eighteenth—have been disavowed; the nineteenth has been affronted, and all this has been applauded by the party which is master of the majority; all this was supported, explained, commented or glorified by a M. Giraud, who is, I am told, your colleague and mine in the institute; all this was done and said by the minister who represents instruction in France, and in that tribune which is the instruction of the world! I went out ashamed and indignant.'

SWITZERLAND.

Telegraphic despatches from Switzerland announce that a number of armed peasants endeavoured, on the 22nd ult., to get possession of the city of Fribourg, and to overturn the government. They were defeated, and several were killed. The insurgents belonged to the ultra-Catholic party, and wished, no doubt, to restore the former power of the Jesuits (who had a celebrated university in Fribourg), and to insure the triumph of those illiberal principles in defence of which the Sonderbund war was, a few years ago, commenced.

The Swiss Federal council has addressed a circular to all the confederated states, informing them of the events which have recently taken place at Fribourg, and calling their attention to the necessity of observing the strictest surveillance, to prevent a recurrence of such scenes in their several localities.

The commissary-general sent to Tessin has proposed to remove all the Refugees who are in that canton to the other side of the Alps. The popular Assembly held on March the 25 at Schonbrunnen was composed of nearly 2,000 persons; they voted with some modifications the Socialist programme, protesting however against all charge of communism. Before separating, they appointed a committee to present to the grand council of the canton a petition in conformity with the programme. The government of Fribourg has issued a proclamation giving an account of the late engagement. It calls the peasants 'a band of factious persons,' and states that the attempt was excited by the dissolved clergy, that it was intended to put to death not only the adversaries of the present government, but all the partizans of the ancient government.

ITALY.

Old Radetzky is again at work in the Lombardo-Venetian territory, for the 'Official Milan Gazette,' of the 20th, has the following proclamation:—

'His Majesty the Emperor having been graciously pleased to command, by a Sovereign resolution of the 10th of February last, that a military cordon be established along the frontier from Sesto Calende to Gravedona; and the guards of finance forming part of the cordon having, in virtue of the sovereign resolution, the same right soldiers have of using their arms, it is found expedient to notify to the people of those parts that soldiers as well as the guards have precise orders to fire upon any one who, being met with along the line of the cordon, does not stop at the third challenge, or, if he stops, does not throw far away the weapons he may have about him.

'Radetzky, Field Marshal.'

'Verona, March 12.'

The famous robber Il Passatore is dead. The circumstances are as follows:—Some gendarmes were in pursuit of two men, and at length the fugitives were wounded. One of them, however, succeeded in crossing a river, and escaped; the other fought with desperation until he fell down dead. His body was taken to Lugo, and legally proved to be that of Stefano Pelloni, surnamed Il Passatore. Valuable articles, it is said, were found about him. A letter from the Romagna in the 'Risorgimento' gives an account of one of the last exploits of Il Passatore. On the 19th, being St. Joseph's day, he suddenly appeared in the public square of Prada, in the diocese of Faenza, where the inhabitants were assembled, and preparing to go to church. Il Passatore was barefoot; he made everybody stop, and show him his shoes, and, finding a pair which fitted him, he took possession of them, and paid their value. Meantime a soldier of the line made his appearance, the bandit fired upon him and wounded him, and then escaped with his companions.

PIEDMONT.

In the sitting of the 27th ult. of the Chamber of Deputies, of Turin, Signor Peyrone developed a proposition of considerable importance in the present position of Piedmont with respect to Rome. The first article directs that no person under twenty-one years of age shall take religious vows in a convent. By Art. 2, such persons must have lived in society at least six months within the period of two years before their taking their vows. Art. 3 prescribes that no foreigner who shall have taken vows in other countries, contrary to the rules laid down in the preceding article, shall be admitted into a religious community within the Sardinian states. Art. 4 extends this provision to Sardinian subjects who have taken vows in foreign countries. Art 5 provides that, any person accepting vows, or allowing them to be taken, contrary to the above provisions, shall be punished with five years' exile; and any person taking such vows shall be deprived of civil rights. The Chamber took this bill into consideration by an immense majority.

PRUSSIA.

The 'Kreuz-Zeitung,' notwithstanding its ultra-Conservative principles, is almost as often 'in trouble' with the police as its more Liberal brethren. This time it has a very pretty quarrel indeed, that promises to spread into a scandal. A contributor was some days since called on to declare from whom he got a certain fact stated in the journal; it must have come, said the police, from an official, who in communicating it (like the author of the 'Dresden Conferences') has violated his official duty. M. Goedsche replied that this was a mere assumption, and that he was not compelled by any law whatever to turn denouncer or informer. He was thereon fined ten thalers for contumacy. He has been again summoned and again questioned, and this time he declares he told all he knew of the matter—that the fact was communicated in an anonymous letter, which, from the nature of the statement, he had no reason to doubt. As to suspicions and presumptions who was the writer, he again refused to make any. 'They could only be opinions, and there was no legal proof;' whereon the police fined him twenty thalers more, and he is informed by the 'Staatsanwalt' that at the next hearing he will be put to his oath, 'Whether an official, and who, has given information to the *redaction* of the 'Kreuz-Zeitung for payment or without it?' If he refuses to swear he will be imprisoned. M. Goedsche, not being a lawyer, contends that this is injustice, and with a singular boldness argues the point in a letter ten times more damaging to the police authorities than the publication of the fact on which the dispute arises. He contests the right to put such questions. 'An official,' he says, 'may note an occurrence when off duty, like other mortals; and why should he not tell it to a friend, or even send it to a journal if he likes? If for payment all the better for him. In neither case is it any moral offence.' As this is flat blasphemy against official doctrines, the issue of the question is watched with some interest. It is evident that the authorities are beginning to encounter opposition, expressed in a tone which both puzzles and surprises them.

BOSNIA.

The accounts from Bosnia are very important. The whole of the north-west of the province is in a state of insurrection. The insurgents command the river Verbas from Jaiza to Banjaluka, and have possession of all the places at which it can be crossed. About 15,000 insurgents are said to be stationed near Jaiza. Ali Kedich was to have left Banjaluka on the 12th with 5,000 men and 2,000 horses, in order to proclaim the levy 'of the ban' in the Bekia. An *arriere-ban* will be raised in Turkish Croatia, and occupy the defiles of the mountains near Unacz. An attack upon the Imperial troops on the right bank of the Verbas is daily expected. Ali Kedich has appointed *employes*, and is behaving as if he were Supreme Governor of the district. Omer Pasha is advancing by Livno and Duvno against Bihacs. The end of the matter will probably be that Ali Kedich will be worsted, and seek shelter in Austria. Should this prove to be the case, neither Kossuth nor Batthyani are likely soon to quit Kutayeh. Cavss Pasha in the Harzegovina, and Ali Kedich in Bosnia, are as terrible for the Porte as Kossuth and Batthyani in Hungary would be for Austria.

INDIA.

We have received our usual advices from Bombay and Calcutta. The dates are to the 3rd March. There is no political news.

The sale of Runjeet Singh's Crown jewels, which commenced on the 25th of February, had attracted to Lahore a vast number of jewel merchants, and agents of native Princes from Hindostan, Persia, and the adjoining countries.

Orders were understood to have been received from the Supreme Government for the suspension of all work in the Madras Mint, preparatory to its final abolition.

Nothing had as yet been discovered of the £10,000 worth of notes stolen from the Oriental Bank. A reward of £1,000 had been offered for the detection of the thieves.

AMERICA.

We have advices from New York up to the 19th ult.

From the proceedings of the Senate we extract the following resolution relative to Kossuth:—'A resolution for the relief of Louis Kossuth and his associates, exiles from Hungary.—Whereas the people of the United States sincerely sympathise with the Hungarian exiles, Kossuth and his associates, and fully appreciate the magnanimous conduct of the Turkish government in receiving and treating these noble exiles with kindness and hospitality; and whereas, if it be the wish of these exiles to emigrate to the United States, and the will of the Sultan to permit them to leave his dominions, therefore, resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States be and he hereby is requested to authorise the employment of some one of the public vessels which may now be cruising in the Mediterranean to receive and convey to the United States the said Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.—Approved March 3, 1851.'

From Mississippi we learn, that a negro, having committed an outrage upon the person of a white lady and afterwards murdered her and her son, had been burnt alive by the citizens, who turned out *en masse*.

Foreign Miscellany.

Letters from Vienna state, that the director of the royal theatre has so terribly mutilated those plays of Shakspere which are performed on his stage, that they can scarcely be recognised. Every political allusion is left out, when it is likely to give the slightest offence to the occupants of the royal box, and every word that may be construed into a satire on kings and princes is carefully suppressed. This is a cruel revenge for the attack on Haynau. Our ambassador in Vienna ought to protest, in the name of England, against the sacrilegious mutilation of her immortal poet. It is, perhaps, some consolation to know that Schiller and Goethe—though German authors—are not treated with more mercy. It may be taken for granted that the compliment paid by the former to Englishmen, in his 'Cabale and Liebe:' 'The English people are the freest under the heavens,' has not been suffered to remain.

The King of Wirtemberg has issued an ordonnance, whereby the old electoral law of 1819 is fully revived, and that of 1849 completely set aside. His Majesty adduces as his reason for taking this step, the failure of the attempts on the part of the legislative assemblies (convened under the latter law,) to revise the constitution. It may be stated here, that those chambers, the majority of the members of which were thorough Liberals, were dissolved three or four times, on account of their unwillingness to introduce illiberal modifications into the constitution, promulgated since the eventful year 1848.

The parish priest of Ceregnano has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, for refusing to recite, on the last anniversary of the Emperor of Austrian's birth-day, the prescribed form of prayer.

Letters from Ferrara, of the 15th ult. (in the Austrian journals,) announce the discovery, in the church of San Paolo, of a quantity of guns, with bayonets, a small cannon, and a large quantity of ammunition.

It appears, by the 'Smyrna Impartial,' that not less than 1,600 houses were destroyed in the town of Levissi, by the recent earthquake in Rhodes, on the 28th ult. The loss of life is set down at 600. Some villages have also been destroyed. Other shocks were felt so late as the 7th ult.

A central committee has been formed in Hamburg for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the dismissed officers of the Schleswig-Holstein army, and of providing them with employment, in order to retain their services at a future time for Germany.

The revenue of the kingdom of Denmark for the present financial year, is set down at 14,475,449 rix dollars, and the expenditure at 15,962,362 rix dollars.

The population of Vienna (including, of course, the so-called suburbs, which form the chief portions of the Austrian metropolit) is at present about 477,846 souls, amongst whom are 458,162 Roman Catholics, 8,173 Protestants (chiefly of the Evangelical demonstration), 10,670 Jews, 820 Greeks, and twenty-one Mahometans.

The permanent Court-martial of Hesse-Cassel is still engaged in investigating the conduct of numerous public functionaries, with reference to the ordinances of the Prince Elector. The system of persecution and of prosecution is carried out to an unheard-of extent.

Amongst the other objects which Austria will send to the great exhibition in London is a splendidly illuminated book, containing the Lord's Prayer in 200 different languages.

The 'Siecle,' 'Peuple de 1850,' and 'National' newspapers were sentenced on Friday—the first two to 500f. fine each, and the third to 1,000f., for infraction of the law on signatures.

The second Chamber of Hesse Darmstadt lately negatived, by a large majority, a motion for the prevention of dancing and music on Sundays in public places of resort. One of the speakers contended that the Christian Sabbath, like the Jewish one, was not intended to be solely a religious festival, but a day set apart also for man's recreation. Another speaker brought forward a motion to the effect that if no public amusements were allowed on Sundays, the government should appoint another day on which the working classes could enjoy themselves, and that it allow each working man a thaler for his pleasure. The motion was received with cheers and laughter.

A few days ago the Prussian commandant of Cassel wished to celebrate the birth-day of the Prince of Prussia by a review of the Prussian troops stationed there. The Hessian Governor of the town required, however, that the Prussian commandant should be responsible for 'any demonstration of popular feeling' that might take place. The commandant declined this responsibility, whereupon the review was countermanded. 'That government' says the 'Preussische Zeitung,' 'must be in very ill odour which fears that honour done to a royal house, a near ally, may throw disgrace upon itself.'

Sir J. Jejeebhoy has offered to give £40,000 towards the supply of water to Bombay from Salsette, providing no water rate is levied on the people by government; the cost of the proposed scheme is altogether £150,000. Government are willing to give £40,000, and thus £70,000 require to be subscribed by the public at large. Sir J. J's name will be handed down to posterity as one of the greatest benefactors of his fellow men who ever lived.

M. Sellier, an ex-professor, a landowner, and mayor of an important commune in the department of the Nievre, has just been fined 50fr. by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Clamecey, for having given in the evenings gratuitous lessons in writing and arithmetic to his servants and other persons, ten in number. The law does not allow such teaching without an authorisation; and the tribunal intimated that if M. Sellier continued to teach he would subject himself to a sentence of imprisonment.

Dates from Athens, of March 18, state that one of the numerous brigands, of the name of Cavourino, had been arrested and condemned to death. It appears that he had been found guilty of sixty-five acts of brigandage and seventeen murders, but he had money, and he made such use of it that he contrived to obtain a pardon from the minister of justice. The news of the pardon created a great sensation in Athens. The affair was brought before the Chamber of Deputies, when the use made of the prerogative of the crown was universally condemned. Two members MM. Coumoundouraki and Vlacho, made a powerful attack on the government, and declared that it was in consequence of the protection given by the authorities to persons found guilty of crimes, that brigandage was so prevalent in Greece.

In announcing that trial by jury will be altogether abolished in the Italian possessions of Austria, the 'Wanderer' of Vienna declares that such is the wish of the Italians themselves, who are quite satisfied with the old tribunals!

The Hanoverian budget for 1851-2, is set down as follows:—Receipts 7,535,835 thalers; expenditure, 7,704,793 thalers. This is a deficit of 168,939 thalers (about £25,345); but are less by 115,803 thalers than the calculated deficit.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION,

From Dec. 26th, 1850, to March 25th, 1851.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Arbroath ...	0	3	6
Bermondsey ...	1	5	0
Bristol ...	0	5	0
Braco ...	0	5	0
Bradford, Yorkshire ...	1	16	0
Brighton ...	0	5	3
Bristol ...	0	15	9
Cheltenham ...	0	12	0
Cripplegate ...	0	18	0
Devonport ...	0	10	0
Dundee ...	2	7	6
Edinburgh ...	1	7	0
East London Locality ...	0	8	0
Emmet Brigade ...	0	10	0
Glasgow ...	1	5	0
Greenwich and Deptford ...	0	10	0
Halifax ...	1	13	0
Hamilton ...	0	10	0
Hastings ...	0	14	9
Haworth ...	0	16	0
Hebden Bridge ...	0	5	0
Hoxton ...	0	3	0
Huddersfield ...	0	6	0
Lambeth, (South London Hall) ...	1	0	0
Leicester ...	0	10	0
Limehouse and Ratcliffe ...	0	11	0
Lynn ...	0	7	6
Manchester ...	0	5	9
Marylebone ...	0	18	0
Merthyr Tydvil ...	1	0	0
Midgley ...	0	4	0
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ...	0	11	0
Newport, Isle of Wight ...	0	15	0
Northampton ...	0	10	0
Norwich ...	0	18	0
Padiham ...	1	0	0
Paisley ...	1	10	0
Peterboro' ...	0	15	1
Portsmouth ...	0	17	0
Pudsey ...	0	1	4
Radcliffe Bridge ...	0	3	0
Rotherham ...	0	3	0
Royton ...	0	11	6
South Shields ...	0	5	0
Stalybridge ...	1	0	0
Sutton-in-Ashfield ...	1	10	2
Todmorden ...	1	0	0
Walsal ...	0	7	0
Washington Locality ...	0	10	0
Wat Tyler Brigade ...	0	10	3
Westminster Locality ...	2	2	6
Woodman Locality ...	2	4	3
Worcester ...	0	16	0
Collected at John Street ...	8	0	10
Cards at John Street ...	1	0	1
Collected at Cowper Street ...	1	8	1½
Cards at Cowper Street ...	0	9	3
Collected at York Street ...	2	0	0½
Cards at York Street ...	0	8	9
Per Mr. Le Blond ...	1	7	8
Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds ...	1	1	0
Miss Helen Macfarlane ...	0	10	0
Messrs. Jones ...	0	7	0
Single Cards and small Sums ...	4	17	8
Total ...	£61	17	5½

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Rent of Office ...	11	16	0
Rent of John Street Hall ...	9	15	0
Rent of Cowper Street Room ...	1	6	0
Rent of York Street Room ...	0	16	0
Ernest Jones's Expenses to Halifax, &c.	4	2	3
Printing ...	8	18	0
Advertisements and Board Men...	3	0	6
Books and Stationary ...	1	0	1
Stamps, Parcels, Coals, Candles, &c....	2	18	4
Secretary's Salary ...	16	5	0
Total ...	£59	17	2

	£	s.	d.
Total Receipts ...	£61	17	5½
Total Expenditure ...	59	17	2
Balance in hand ...	£2	0	3½

Audited, and found correct, March 26th, 1851.
Alfred Hunniball, Augustus Piercy, } Auditors.

STRIKE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Marlborough-Street.—John Henry Pearce was brought before Mr. Bingham, charged with having assaulted a police constable, and incited the workmen at the Crystal Palace to strike. It appeared that some difference occurred among the workmen with reference to additional time claimed by them for loss of time occasioned by being obliged, when the bell rang for breakfast, to go down from and up to the roof of the building. This difference was adjusted, and the workmen consented to abide by the terms of their contract. On Monday morning the defendant was active in inciting the workmen to resist the terms of their contract, and to demand that extra time should be allowed. The defendant made a great noise, and swore he would be paid for the half-hours, and he succeeded in getting a large body of workmen about him, who consented to join the strike. The cashier, Mr. Hall, was sent for, and he reasoned with the men on their folly, and the men ultimately returned to their work. The defendant was remonstrated with, and requested to desist making a disturbance and interfering with the business of the building. The defendant would not desist, and a constable was called, to whom he was given into custody.—Police constable Hart said he heard the defendant say, with an oath, he would not go to work on such terms. Witness caught hold of him to take him into custody. The defendant said he would knock witness down if he did not let him go. Witness retained his hold, and the prisoner kicked him on the shin. There were a good many workpeople about and much uproar.—Thomas Hunford said after the bell rung the men assembled in the building, huzzaed and struck work. After they had been spoken to by Mr. Hall, they seemed willing to return to their work; the defendant, however, did all he could to prevent them.—The defence of the prisoner was, that the police constable collared him. He did not, however, kick the constable, nor did he attempt to induce the workmen to strike.—Mr. Bingham said working men had no better friend than he was, but then they must be obedient to the laws and perform their duty to their employers. When workmen failed in these points and broke their contracts, they had no more determined enemy than he was. These strikes, whether in little or in great, had invariably turned out to the detriment of the working man. People who paid their money away in the shape of wages expected a fair day's work in return; but if they could not get it, and found that workmen combined for unlawful purposes, they would take their capital to a country where they could employ it in quiet, and with advantage. He should inflict a fine of twenty shillings for the assault, or one month's imprisonment.—*Daily News.*

The *Times* says:—"Messrs. Fox and Henderson have made a curious discovery recently, which solves a mystery that had for a long time puzzled them. Along a particular row of columns in the building there was observed to be a constant leakage when rain fell, from some cause which could not be detected. At last they were induced to examine the line of drain pipes which runs from column to column, and there they discovered a nail bag securely wedged in by some mischievously-disposed workman, and which by stopping the current of water of course caused the columns to overflow."

A vessel belonging to the United States of America, has arrived from New York with an entire cargo of hay, consisting of 845 bales of the article consigned to order.

Thirsk has got a brazier who has made a copper teakettle out of a farthing, and intends sending it to the Exhibition.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE POLISH AND HUNGARIAN METROPOLITAN TRADES' COMMITTEE,

From January 12th to March 31st, 1851.

1851. *Receipts.*	£	s.	d.
Jan. 12.—Balance in Treasurer's hands, per last balance sheet ...	0	8	10
19.—By Subscription Books ...	0	6	6
26.—From the Hall of Science, from Mr. Thomas Cooper's appeal on behalf of the Refugees ...	2	14	0
„ —From the shoemakers of Huddersfield ...	0	10	0
„ —By Subscription Books ...	0	13	8
Feb. 2.—By Subscription Books ...	0	10	3
9.—Ditto ...	0	4	0
16.—Received from the *Friend of the People*, per Mr. Harney	0	5	0
„ —By Subscription Books ...	0	5	6
23.—Ditto ...	0	6	7
Mar. 1.—Ditto ...	0	5	7
5.—Subscription from John-street Institute, after an appeal made by their Committee, per Messrs. Jeffres and Antill ...	1	18	2
9.—From the Progressive Society of Carpenters, per Mr. Ferris ...	0	3	6
„ —By Subscription Books ...	0	6	8
10.—From Mr. O'Connor's lecture at the Hall of Science, by subscriptions...	1	15	9
„ —Received at doors, ditto ...	1	6	2½
11.—Received from the *Friend of the People*, per Mr. Harney	0	14	3
15.—From the Cheltenham Shoemakers' Society, per Mr. Shadland ...	0	12	0
„ —By Subscription Books ...	0	4	2
23.—A Friend from Norwich ...	0	2	6
„ —By Subscription Books ...	0	9	7
„ —Harmonic meetings, Rising Sun ...	1	1	9½
30.—By Subscription Books ...	0	7	0
	£15	11	6

1851. *Expended.*	£	s.	d.
Jan. 6.—Paid the Refugees ...	0	8	6
„ —Postage Stamps ...	0	0	5
21.—Paid the Refugees ...	0	16	0
22.—Ditto ...	0	3	0
„ —Postage ...	0	0	2
28.—Paid one day at 4d. each for 59 men ...	0	19	8
Feb. 1.—Paid the Refugees ...	0	14	0
2.—Paid Colonel Frient, he being very ill ...	0	10	0
3.—Paid one day at 4d. each for 49 men ...	0	16	2
13.—Paid the Refugees ...	0	11	0
14.—Ditto ...	0	6	6
17.—Ditto ...	0	12	4
Mar. 2.—Postage Stamps for circulars...	0	1	6
„ —Advertisements for lecture of Mr. O'Connor ...	0	3	0
4.—Paid for printing 250 bills for the Hall of Science ...	0	8	0
„ —For distributing the bills ...	0	2	6
„ —Expenses for loss of time on different occasions ...	0	3	0
12.—One day at 6d. each for 56 men	1	8	0
13.—Ditto 6d. 56 „	1	8	0
14.—Ditto 6d. 57 „	1	8	6
17.—Ditto 6d. 57 „	1	8	6
20.—Ditto 6d. 59 „	1	9	6
27.—Expenses for two Refugees going to Norwich ...	0	10	0
	£14	8	3

	£	s.	d.
Total Received	15	11	6
Total Expended	14	8	3
Balance in hand	1	3	3

W. H. Burn, Secretary.
J. Scotter, Treasurer.

Further Extension of County Courts.—On Monday Lord Brougham's bill, as amended on report, for the further extension of County Courts, was printed by order of the House of Lords. Several clauses have been added. Among others it is provided that the summons issued in every case shall under the statement in it, or indorsement upon it, of the name and residence of the plaintiff or of his attorney, also contain a notice that if the defendant shall pay the debt and costs within four days from the day of service, or promise within four days to pay the same by instalments, as the parties may agree upon, then all further proceeding shall be stayed absolutely in cases of payment and in case of agreement to pay by instalments, until default made in such payment, and on default judgment may be entered up and execution had thereon for the residue left unpaid. Suits above £20 are to be tried at special sittings. Clerks of attorneys may, being authorised by their employers, appear and practice in the County Courts, having been in the employ of the attorneys for six months. The salaries of the judges may be fixed by the Lord Chancellor, with the consent of the treasury, and no such salary to exceed £1,500 a year.

Mr. Turner, M.P. for Coventry, has been appointed the new Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Turner has therefore accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, and a writ was moved for on Wednesday to fill up the vacant seat in the House of Commons.

Curiosity.—Looking over other people's affairs, and overlooking our own.

Therapeutics.—The history of medicine is by no means flattering to science. It is questionable whether more is known of diseases, their cause, and their cure, at this moment, than in the time of Galen; it is certain that diseases are quite as numerous, and in the aggregate as fatal. Every age has produced some new system of artificial therapeutics which the next age has banished; each has boasted in its turn of cures, and they, in their turn, have been condemned as failures. Medicines themselves are the subjects unsettled; in fact, that it has no established principles, that it is little more than conjectural? 'At this moment,' says Mr. Pinny, 'the opinions on the subject of treatment are almost as numerous as the practitioners themselves. Witness the mass of contradiction on the treatment of even one disease, namely, consumption. Stroll attributes its frequency to the introduction of bark. Morton considers bark an effectual cure. Reid ascribes the frequency of the disease to the use of mercury. Brillonet asserts that it is curable by mercury only. Ruse says that consumption is an inflammatory disease—should be treated by bleeding, purging, cooling medicines, and starvation. Salvadori says it is a disease of debility, and should be treated by tonics, stimulating remedies, and a generous diet. Galen recommended vinegar as the best preventative of consumption. Dessault and others assert that consumption is often brought on by taking vinegar to prevent obesity. Beddoes recommended foxglove as a specific. Dr. Parr found foxglove more injurious in his practice than beneficial. Such are the contradictory statements of medical men!' And yet there can be but one true theory of disease. Of the fallibility and inefficiency of medicine, none have been more conscious than medical men themselves, many of whom have been honest enough to avow their conviction, and now recommend MESSRS. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a farina, which careful analysis has shown to be derived from the root of an African plant, somewhat similar to our honeysuckle. It appears to possess properties of a highly curative and delicately nutritive kind; and numerous testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability, have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, 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, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramp, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremour, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of indigestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. 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; Capt. 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 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. T. Woodhouse, Bromley—recording the cure of a lady from constipation and sickness during pregnancy; the Rev. T. Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, coroner of Bolton; Capt. Allen, recording the cure of epileptic fits; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, late surgeon in the 96th 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 10,000 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.* Du Barry and Co., 127 New Bond-street, London; also of Barclay, Edwards, Sutton, Sanger, and Hannay, and through all grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the Kingdom. Caution.—The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable Food, as also that of the firm, have been 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, or other spurious compounds of pease, 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 an invalid or infant.

DO YOU WANT BEAUTIFUL, AND LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c?

MANY preparations for the Hair have been introduced to the public, but none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as Miss DEAN'S CRINILENE. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, eye-brows, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty; and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair, and checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, &c., &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. One trial only is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, and sufficient for three months' use will be sent (post-free) on receipt of twenty-four postage-stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

For children it is indispensable, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

'I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly.'—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts.

'I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving; thanks to your Crinilene.'—Mr. Grey, Eaton-square, Chelsea.

Professor Ure, on analysing the Crinilene says:—'It is perfectly free from any injurious colouring or other matter, and the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent.'

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease, will find Miss DEAN'S ABSORBENT the only radical cure for corns and bunions. It is guaranteed to cure them in three days, without cutting or pain. One trial is earnestly solicited by all suffering from such tormentors.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach, when in a most hopeless state.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Matthew Harvey, of Chapel Hall, Airdrie, Scotland, dated the 15th of January, 1850.

Sir,—Your valuable pills have been the means, with God's blessing, of restoring me to a state of perfect health, and at a time when I thought I was on the brink of the grave. I had consulted several eminent doctors, who, after doing what they could for me, stated that they considered my case as hopeless. I ought to say that I had been suffering from a liver and stomach complaint of long standing, which during the last two years got so much worse, that every one considered my condition as hopeless. I, as a last resource, got a box of your pills, which soon gave relief, and by persevering in their use for some weeks, together with rubbing night and morning your Ointment over my chest and stomach, and right side, I have by their means alone got completely cured, and to the astonishment of myself and everybody who knows me.—(Signed) Matthew Harvey.—To Professor Holloway.

Cure of a Case of Weakness and Debility, of Four Years' Standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Smith, of No. 5, Little Thomas-street, Gibson-street, Lambeth, dated the 12th December, 1849.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility, with constant nervous headaches, giddiness, and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medical men, some of whom, after doing all that was in their power, informed me, that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps with curiosity than with a hope of being cured, however I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I went on persevering in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.—(Signed) William Smith, (frequently called Edward.)—To Professor Holloway.

Cure of Asthma, of Twenty Years' Standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon, 78, King-street, Sydney, dated 10th of November, 1849.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that many extraordinary cures of Asthma have been effected here by means of your pills. One is that of a lady residing near the 'Razorback,' who after having for twenty years been unable to make the slightest exertion, suffering very fearfully from shortness of breath, coughing, and spitting, but is now, to use her own expression, able to run up to the top of that mountain. Another case is that of Mr. Caton, tailor Hutchinson's-buildings, Clarence-street, who was so dread fully bad that he was confined entirely to his bed-room for six months prior to his commencing with your pills, and attended regularly by his medical man, who pronounced him to be in a dying state, yet he, likewise, to my knowledge, has been restored to perfect health by the use of your pills, and rubbing your ointment night and morning into his chest. —(Signed) J. K. Heydon. —To Professor Holloway.

The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messi a, Leghorn, 21st of February, 1845.

Sir,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.—Your most obedient servant (signed), Aldborough.—To Professor Holloway.

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

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

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

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

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On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and Impediments to Marriage.

A New and improved Edition, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d., in postage stamps.

All communications being strictly confidential, the Authors have discontinued the publishing of Cases.

THE SILENT FRIEND; a Practical Work on the Exhaustion and Physical Decay of the System, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of Mercury, with explicit Directions for the use of the Preventive Lotion, followed by Observations on the Married State, and the disqualifications which prevent it. Illustrated by One Hundred Coloured Engravings. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., Leith Walk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestley, Lord-street; T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingham, Market-street, Manchester, and R. H. Powell, 88, Grafton-street, Dublin.

Part I. is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by twenty-eight coloured engravings.

Part II. treats of the infirmities and decay of the system produced by over indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This section concludes with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by ten coloured engravings, which further displays the effects of physical decay.

Part III. contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered in this section, which if duly followed up cannot fail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by sixty-two coloured engravings.

Part IV. contains a Remedy for the Prevention of Disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the work should not escape the reader's notice.

Part V. is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligations of the married state, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicious and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic, and its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s.

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AUTHOR OF

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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 hindrances. 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.'—*British Army 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.

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

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

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

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DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS have in many instances effected a cure when all other means had failed, and as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are now established by the consent of the FACULTY as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for DISCHARGES OF ANY KIND, and diseases of the kidneys and urinary organ generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, frequently end in stone of the bladder, and a lingering death! It is an established fact that most cases of gout and rhematism occurring after middle age, are combined with diseased urine, how necessary is it then, that persons thus afflicted should attend to these important matters. By the salutary action of these pills on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone, and establishing for life a healthy performance of the functions of these organs.

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Thomas Chatty, Butterleigh, Tiverton, had, from an apparent complication of disorders kept his bed for many weeks, and was 'given up' by the doctors in the neighbourhood, who were alike puzzled; as a last resource he was persuaded to try a 2s. 9d. box of these pills; long before they were finished he was enabled to walk 'out and about,' and is now happy in adding his testimony to their astonishing properties.

Robert Johnson, Ludlam-street, Bradford—'Your valuable pills have so improved my friend in Scotland, that he has solicited me to send him another box, which he feels assured will cure him; you can use our names as you think proper, that others sufferers may be convinced of their value.'—Direct to Mr. John Farquhar, weaver, &c., Kinross, Scotland.

Mr. J. Higham, Burwell—'I am happy to say that the person, though he has taken only one box, is a wonderful deal better, and will recommend them to any one so suffering.'

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Poetry.

A ROUGH RHYME ON A ROUGH MATTER.

From a New Work entitled *Yeast: a Problem.*

The merry brown hares came leaping
 Over the crest of the hill,
Where the clover and corn lay sleeping
 Under the moonlight still.

Leaping late and early,
 Till under their bite and their tread
The swedes, and the wheat, and the barley,
 Lay cankered and trampled and dead.

A poacher's widow sat sighing
 On the side of the white chalk bank,
Where, under the gloomy fir-woods,
 One spot in the ley throve rank.

She watched a long tuft of clover,
 Where rabbit or hare never ran;
For its black sour haulm covered over
 The blood of a murdered man.

She thought of the dark plantation,
 And the hares, and her husband's blood,
And the voice of her indignation
 Rose up to the throne of God.

"I am long past wailing and whining—
 I have wept too much in my life:
I've had twenty years of pining
 As an English labourer's wife.

"A labourer in Christian England
 Where they cant of a Saviour's name,
And yet waste men's lives like the vermin's
 For a few more brace of game.

"There's blood on your new foreign shrubs,
 squire;
 There's blood on your pointers' feet;
There's blood on the game you sell, squire,
 And there's blood on the game you eat!

"You have sold the labouring man, squire,
 Body and soul to shame,
To pay for your seat in the House, squire,
 And to pay for the feed of your game.

"You made him a poacher yourself, squire,
 When you'd give neither work nor meat;
And your barley-fed hares robbed the garden
 At our starving children's feet;

"When packed in one reeking chamber,
 Man, maid, mother, and little ones lay;
While the rain pattered in on the rotting bride-
 bed,
 And the walls let in the day;

"When we lay in the burning fever
 On the mud of the cold clay floor,
Till you parted us all for three months, squire,
 At the cursed workhouse-door.

"We quarrelled like brutes, and who wonders?
 What self-respect could we keep,
Worse housed than your hacks and your pointers,
 Worse fed than your hogs and your sheep?

"Our daughters with base-born babies
 Have wandered away in their shame;
If your misses had slept, squire, where they did,
 Your misses might do the same.

"Can your lady patch hearts that are breaking
 With handfuls of coals and rice,
Or by dealing out flannel and sheeting
 A little below cost-price?

"You may tire of the gaol and the workhouse,
 And take to allotments and schools,
But you've run up a debt that will never
 Be repaid us by penny-club rules.

"In the season of shame and sadness,
 In the dark and dreary day,
When scrofula, gout, and madness,
 Are eating your race away;

"When to kennels and liveried varlets
 You have cast your daughters' bread,
And, worn out with liquor and harlots,
 Your heir at your feet lies dead;

"When your youngest, the meally-mouthed
 rector,
 Lets your soul rot asleep to the grave,
You will find in your God the protector
 Of the freeman you fancied your slave."

She looked at the tuft of clover,
 And wept till her heart grew light;
And at last, when her passion was over,
 Went wandering into the night.

But the merry brown hares came leaping
 Over the uplands still,
Where the clover and corn lay sleeping
 On the side of the white chalk hill.

Reviews.

William Penn: an Historical Biography. By William Hepworth Dixon. London: Chapman and Hall.

Penn was a remarkable man; for although Fox founded Quakerism, Penn shaped it, endowed it with decent grace, and made it presentable. His embodiment of a great principle connected him with events that were great in themselves, and were to be greater hereafter. An active mind, a capacity for affairs, the genial taste which is now known as *wet* Quakerism, with a handsome allowance of the wisdom of the serpent, associated him with nobles and princes. These features give interest to his character and career. There was something striking also in the persons connected with him. His father, Admiral Penn, was a thorough seaman, rather than a naval genius: a favourite both of Charles and James, who entirely trusted him—and rightly, for although he offered to betray Cromwell, he had no means of betraying them. The royal brothers personally liked him; which might be without impugning their judgment, as the Admiral was a complete man of the world. The family of William Penn's first wife was remarkable; and Gulielma Springett herself, besides her own graces, was a neighbour of Milton at Chalfont, and a sort of platonic and knightly flame of his friend Elgood. The religious ferment of the age, the leading principles and peculiar practices of the fanatical Quakers, the state of Protestant Dissent abroad, and many collateral circumstances connected with the foundation and fortunes of Pennsylvania, if not absolutely essential to Penn's biography, may appropriately be introduced to relieve and vary it. All this is skilfully, though too artificially, done by Mr. Dixon.

Admiral Penn had fished in the troubled waters of the Commonwealth and the Restoration with some success; and he had built his hopes upon his son William, as capable of worthily representing the family he was to found and the peerage (of Weymouth) he was promised. No expense was spared upon his education, no management omitted to introduce him to courtly and noble connexions; and during Penn's successive internal religious struggles, and several outward changes from drab-coloured religion and back again, the Admiral, in spite of his anger, adopted the most conciliatory measures, endeavouring to divert his son from his fanaticism rather than to force him.

The circumstances under which he was converted are curious. While at Oxford he met with Thomas Loe, a preacher of the principles of George Fox. Young Penn became partly attached to the principles of Nonconformity;—but the influence of his family prevailed over him for a time. For services to the State, his father the Admiral had received the forfeited property of Lord Clancarthy in the County of Cork,—where he resided for some time at Macroom Castle. That property was afterwards exchanged for Shangarry Castle, in the same county; and thither was young Penn sent by his father in order to be out of the way of the Puritans.

While the Admiral in England was exulting over the success of this measure, his son, during one of his frequent visits to Cork, heard of the preaching of Thomas Loe, his old Oxford acquaintance, went and heard him, and from that night he became a "Quaker in heart at least."

The Duke of Ormonde was then Viceroy of Ireland,—and the Duke's family took great interest in young Penn. What took place on the intelligence reaching Dublin that William Penn had turned Quaker is thus described by Mr. Dixon:—and nothing can well be more dramatic.—

His friends at the vice-regal court were greatly distressed at this untoward event. The earl wrote off to the admiral to inform him of his son's danger, stating the bare facts just as they had come to his knowledge. The family were thunderstruck. The father especially was seriously annoyed; he thought the boy's conduct not only mad but what was far worse in that libertine age—ridiculous. The world was beginning to laugh at him and his family:—he could bear it no longer. He wrote in peremptory terms, calling him to London. William obeyed without a word of expostulation. At the first interview between father and son nothing was said on the subject which both had so much at heart. The admiral scrutinised the youth with searching eyes,—and as he observed no change in his costume, nor in his manner any of that formal stiffness which he thought the only distinction of the abhorred sect, he felt re-assured. His son was still dressed like a gentleman; he wore lace and ruffles, plume and rapier; the graceful curls of the cavalier still fell in natural clusters about his neck and shoulders:—he began to hope that his noble correspondent had erred in his friendly haste; but a few days served to dissipate this illusion. He was first struck with the circumstance that his son omitted to uncover in the presence of his elders and superiors; and with somewhat of indignation and impatience in his tone, demanded an interview and an explanation. William frankly owned that he was now a Quaker. The admiral laughed at the idea, and treating it as a passing fancy, tried to reason him out of it. But he mistook his strength: The boy was the better theologian and the more thorough master of all the weapons of controversy. He then fell back on his own leading motives. A Quaker! Why the Quakers abjured worldly titles,—and he expected to be made a peer! Had the boy turned Independant, Anabaptist,—anything but Quaker, he might have reconciled it to his conscience. But he had made himself one of a sect remarkable only for absurdities which would close on him every door in courtly circles. Then there was that question of the hat. Was he to believe that his own son would refuse to uncover in his presence? The thing was quite rebellious and unnatural. And to crown all,—how would he behave himself at Court! Would he wear his hat in the royal presence? William paused. He asked an hour to consider his answer,—and withdrew to his own chamber. This enraged the admiral more than ever. What! a son of his could hesitate at such a question! Why, this was a question of breeding—not of conscience. Every child uncovered to his father—every subject to his sovereign. Could any man with the feelings and education of a gentleman doubt? And this boy—for whom he had worked so hard—had won such interest—had opened such a brilliant prospect—that he, with his practical and cultivated mind, should throw away his golden opportunities for a mere whimsy! He felt that his patience was sorely tried. After a time spent in solitude and prayer, the young man returned to his father with the result of his meditation—a refusal. The indignant admiral turned him out of doors.

Mr. Dixon's sixth chapter will have an especial attraction for many readers, as it records the political connexion subsisting between Algernon Sydney and Penn, and gives a graphic statement of the stirring politics of the times when the great Republican lived. Penn zealously supported the political interests of Sydney:—and the reader will find that electioneering in the seventeenth century was accompanied by as disgraceful incidents as have called down reprobation in our own times.

Disgusted with the scenes thus enacted at home, Penn conceived the idea of founding a free community in the New World. A free colony to all mankind, in which the sovereignty should rest with the people at large, and without any privileged order,—such was the Utopia of Penn,—such his first conception of Pennsylvania. In lieu of money due to his father from government, he proposed to take from the King's Council a piece of territory on the Atlantic seaboard. His wishes were met:—and he became at once a legislator and a colonial proprietor.

As will be expected, the history of Penn's proceedings in Pennsylvania occupies a considerable portion of Mr. Dixon's volume. Of the famous conference and treaty between Penn and the Indians, Mr. Dixon gives the following animated narrative:—

This conference has become one of the most striking scenes in history. Artists have painted, poets have sung, philosophers have applauded it; but it is nevertheless clear, that in words and colours it has been equally and generally misrepresented, because painters, poets, and historians have chosen to draw on their imaginations for the features of a scene, every marking line of which they might have recovered from authentic sources. The great outlines of nature are easily obtained. There, the dense masses of cedar, pine, and chesnut, stretching far away into the interior of the land; here, the noble river rolling its waters down to the Atlantic ocean; along its surface rose the purple smoke of the settlers' homesteads; on the opposite shores lay the fertile and settled country of East New Jersey. Here stood the gigantic elm which was to become immortal from that day forward—and there lay the verdant council-chamber formed by nature on the surface of the soil. In the centre stood William Penn; in costume undistinguished from the surrounding group, save by the silken sash. His costume was simple, but not pedantic or ungainly. An outer coat, reaching to the knees, and covered with buttons; a vest of other materials, but equally ample; trousers extremely full, slashed at the sides, and tied with strings or ribbons; a profusion of shirt sleeve and ruffles—with a hat of the cavalier shape (wanting only the feather), from beneath the brim of which escaped the curls of a new peruke—were its chief and not ungraceful ingredients. At his right hand was Colonel Markham, who had met the Indians in council more than once on that identical spot, and was regarded by them as a firm and faithful friend; on his left Pearson, the intrepid companion of his voyage; and near his person, but a little backward, a band of his most attached adherents. When the Indians approached in their old forest costume, their bright feathers sparkling in the sun, and their bodies painted in the most gorgeous manner, the governor received them with the easy dignity of one accustomed to mix with European courts. As soon as the reception was over, the sachems retired to a short distance, and after a brief consultation among themselves, Taminent, the chief sachem or king, a man whose virtues are still remembered by the sons of the forest, advanced again a few paces, and put upon his own head a chaplet, into which was twisted a small horn: this chaplet was his symbol of power; and in the customs of the Lenni Lenapé, whenever the chief placed it upon his brows, the spot became at once sacred, and the person of every one present inviolable. The venerable Indian king then seated himself on the ground, with the older sachems on his right and left; the middle-aged warriors ranged themselves in the form of a crescent, or half-moon, round them; and the younger men formed a third and outer semi-circle. All being seated in this picturesque and striking order, the old monarch announced to the governor that the natives were prepared to hear and consider his words. Penn then rose to address them, his countenance beaming with all the pride of manhood. He was at this time thirty-eight years old, light and graceful in form; "the handsomest, best-looking, most lively gentleman she had ever seen," wrote a lady who was an eye-witness of the ceremony. He addressed them in their own language; the topics were few and simple; and the beauty of his ideas would compensate with such an audience for the minor errors of diction. The Great Spirit, he said, who ruled in the heaven to which good men go after death, who had made them and him out of nothing, and who knew every secret thought that was in the heart of white man or red man, knew that he and his children had a strong desire to live in peace, to be their friends, to do no wrong, but to serve them in every way to the extent of their power. As the Great spirit was the common Father of all, he wished them to live together not merely as brothers, as the children of a common parent, but as if they were joined with one head, one heart, one body, together: that if ill was done to one, all would suffer; if good was done to any, all would gain. He and his children, he went on to say, never used the rifle or trusted to the sword: they met the red men on the broad path of good faith and good-will. They intended to do no harm, and they had no fear in their hearts. They believed that their brothers of the red race were just, and they were prepared to trust in their friendship. He then unfolded the writing of the treaty of friendship, and explained its clauses one after the other. It recited that from that day the children of Onas and the nations of the Lenni Lenapé should be brothers to each other—that all paths should be free and open,—that the doors of the white men should be open to the red men, and the doors of the red men should be open to the white men,—that the children of Onas should not believe any false reports of the Lenni Lenapé, nor the Lenni Lenapé of the children of Onas,—but should come and see for themselves as brothers to brothers, and bury such false reports in a bottomless pit—that if the Christians should hear of anything likely to be of hurt to the Indians, or the Indians hear of anything likely to harm the Christians, they should run, like true friends, and let the other know,—that if any son of Onas were to do any harm to any red skin, or any red skin were to do harm to a son of Onas, the sufferer should not offer to right himself, but should complain to the chiefs and to Onas, that justice might be declared by twelve honest men, and the wrong buried in a pit with no bottom,—that the Lenni Lenapé should assist the white men and the white men should assist the Lenni Lenapé against all such as would disturb them or do them hurt,—and lastly, that both Christians and Indians should tell their children of this league and chain of friendship, that it should grow stronger and stronger, and be kept bright and clean, without rust or spot, while the waters ran down the creeks and rivers, and while the sun and moon and stars endured. He then laid the scroll on the ground. What King Taminent replied is not known, except that, in substance, he was favourable to the views of Penn. The sachems received his proposal with decent gravity, and accepted it for themselves and for their children. No oaths, no seals, no official mummeries were used; the treaty was ratified on both sides with a yea, yea—the only one, says Voltaire, that the world has known never sworn to and never broken. This scene remained to the two races who were witnesses and actors in it, an inheritance of good-will and honourable pride for an entire century. From year to year, says the venerable historian of the Six Nations, Heckeweider, the sachems assembled their children in the woods, in a shady spot as like as they could find to that in which the great Onas had conferred with them, when they would spread out his words or speeches on a blanket, or clean piece of bark, and repeat the whole again and again to their great satisfaction. In a few years Penn going beyond seas and never returning became to them a sort of mythical personage; they not only held his memory in the greatest veneration, but treated the whole body of white men with more kindness for his sake. To be a follower of Onas was at all times a passport to their protection and hospitality. Nor have his own countrymen been less indebted or less grateful to the Great Treaty. To it, and to the strictness with which its provisions were maintained by Penn, is owing that striking fact recorded by Bancroft—that while every other colony in the New World was visited in turn by the horrors of Indian warfare, no drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by a red man in Pennsylvania. It is humiliating to the pride of the white man to think that one of his race should have been the first to break this noble league of peace. Forty years after the famous treaty, and five years after the death of Onas, one of his unworthy children murdered the first red man who lost his life in Pennsylvania. The deed was attended with circumstances of unusual atrocity; but it shows in a striking light the power of a noble sentiment, that the Indians themselves prayed that the murderer's life might be spared. It was spared; but he died in a very short time, and they then said, "The Great spirit had avenged their brother." The venerable elm-tree under which the meeting took place served to mark the spot until the storm of 1810 threw it to the ground. It measured twenty-four feet in girt, and was found to be then two hundred and eighty-three years old. A piece of it was sent home to the Penn family, by whom it was mounted on a pedestal with appropriate inscriptions; and the remainder was manufactured into vases, work-stands, and other relics, now held sacred by their possessors. A plain granite monument has since been erected on the spot, inscribed on each face with four short and simple sentences commemorative of the Great Treaty.

Beyond the absurdity of refusing to uncover, and the affectation of *theeing* and *thouing*, Penn had not much of the Quaker starch. In his youth he wore love-locks, in his age a wig; he had a taste for strong drinks, as well as other creature comforts; a liking for the pomps and vanities of this wicked world. Mr. Dixon has collected a variety of particulars of the style of living of "the Governor," in Pennsylvania; after describing the house and grounds, he continues as follows:—

The furnishing of Pennsbury was to match. Mahogany was a luxury then unknown; but his spider tables and high backed carved chairs were of the finest oak. An inventory of the furniture is still extant: there were a set of Turkey worked chairs, arm chairs for ease, and couches with plush and satin cushions for luxury and beauty. In the parlour stood the great leather chair of the proprietor; in every room were found cushions and curtains of satin, camlet, damask, and striped linen; and there is a carpet mentioned as being in one apartment, though at that period such an article was hardly ever seen except in the palaces of kings. His sideboard furniture was also that of a gentleman: it included a service of silver, plain but massive, blue and white china, a complete set of Tunbridge ware, and a great quantity of damask table cloths, and fine napkins. The table was served as became his rank, plainly but plentifully. Ann Nichols was his cook; and he used to observe in his pleasantry, "Ah, the book of cookery has outgrown the Bible, and I fear is read oftener; to be sure, it is of more use." But he was no favourer of excess, because, as he said, "it destroys hospitality and wrongs the poor." The French *cuisine*, then in great vogue, was a subject of his frequent ridicule. "The sauce is now prepared before the meat," says he, in his maxims; "twelve pennyworth of flesh with five shillings of cookery may happen to make a fashionable dish. Plain beef and mutton is become dull food; but by the time its natural relish is lost in the crowd of cooks' ingredients, and the meat sufficiently disguised from the eaters, it passes under a French name for a rare dish." His cellars were well stocked; Canary, Claret, Sack, and Madeira, being the favourite wines consumed by his family and their guests. Besides these nobler drinks, there was a plentiful supply, on all occasions, of Indian or general festivity, of ale and cider. Penn's own wine seems to have been Madeira; and he certainly had no dislike to the temperate pleasures of the table. In one of his letters to his steward, Sotcher, he writes:—"Pray send us some two or three smoked haunches of venison and pork—get them from the Swedes; also some smoked shads and beefs;" adding, with delicious unction, "the old priest at Philadelphia had rare shads."

For travelling, the family had a large coach; but in consequence of the badness of the roads, even those between Pennsbury and Philadelphia, it was seldom used; a calesh, in which they chiefly drove about; and a sedan-chair, in which Hannah and Letty went a-shopping in the city, or to pay visits of ceremony to their female acquaintance in the near neighbourhood. The Governor himself went about the country on horseback, and from one settlement to another in his yacht. He retained the passion for boating, which he had acquired at Oxford, to the last; and that love of fine horses which the Englishman shares with the Arab did not forsake him in the New World. At his first visit to America he carried over three blood mares, a fine white horse not of full breed, and other inferior animals, not for breeding but for labour. His inquiries about the mares were as frequent and minute as those about the gardens; and when he went out for the second time, in 1699, he took with him the magnificent colt Tamerlane, by the celebrated Godolphin Barb, to which the best horses in England trace their pedigree. Yet Tamerlane himself could not win his master's affections from his yacht—a fine vessel of six oars, with a regular crew, who received their wages as such, and well deserved them while the Governor was in the country. In giving some directions about his house and effects after his return to England, he writes of this yacht—"But above all dead things, I hope nobody uses her on any account, and that she is kept in a dry dock, or at least covered from the weather."

The dress and habits of the Penns at Pennsbury had as little of the sourness and formality which have been ascribed to the early followers of George Fox as the mansion and its furnishings. There was nothing to mark them as different to most well-bred families of high rank in England and America at the present day. Pennsbury was renowned throughout the country for its judicious hospitalities. The ladies dressed like gentlewomen; wore caps and buckles, silk gowns and golden ornaments. Penn had no less than four wigs in America, all purchased in the same year, at a cost of nearly twenty pounds. To innocent dances and country fairs he not only made no objection, but countenanced them by his own and his family's presence.

In the fulfilment of his task Mr. Dixon has displayed great industry and great ability. He has made use of all channels of information which modern publication has offered to him, whether directly, as in American publications on Penn and Pennsylvania, or indirectly, in such books as the Memoirs of Pepys. He is also entitled to the praise of original research. He has had recourse to the State Paper Office, the British Museum, and less public repositories; he has been assisted by the family of Penn, and procured transcripts from the archives of Holland. From these authorities Mr. Dixon has judiciously selected the essential facts that bear upon the life of Penn; skilfully arranged them; and presented them in a narrative of much vigour and variety.

Tait's Magazine. For April. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

The opening paper, "On the Decline of Pauperism," in the present number, is much too slight in its texture and slipshod in its statistics, to satisfy the pains-taking inquirer on this important question. We believe it was Canning who said, that "nothing was so fallacious as facts, *except* figures;" and the figures in *Tait* have a marvellously fallacious look to our eyes. The whole question of pauperism is one of such annually-increasing importance—it is pregnant with such awful consequences to the future, and constitutes such an anomalous feature of the present, that when *Tait* next takes up the question, we hope it will not be to touch it in the same sketchy and unsatisfactory manner. "Recollections of Texas" give a graphic and lively idea of the state of society, and the dangers that environ the settler in that country. The troubles and the difficulties experienced by working men when seeking for work—the manner in which their little stock of thrifty hoardings gradually melts, spite of the greatest economy—and the growing sickness of the heart, arising from hope deferred, are well described in the second part of the "Working Man's Way in the World." "Craig Man Castle" progresses very interestingly; and among the other articles which will repay the reader are, "Miss Strickland's Queens of Scotland;" and in a different, but higher aspect, the paper headed "Lord Carlisle on Pope," by Mr. De Quincey. The other contents are of average merit. As to the politics of *Tait*, we give our readers the opportunity of judging, by the following brief quotation from "March Gales and the Government:"—

"The *extension of the franchise* is a thing now settled to be done, and even the *time* for making a beginning is fixed. Lord John Russell's pledge to bring in a measure next session is not now of great positive value, seeing that Lord John is not likely to be a puissant Minister in 1852; but Sir James Graham, the *proximate*, and, so far as can at present be seen, only other possible Minister, is scarcely less explicitly pledged to a similar course. A great difficulty in advocating extension of the franchise has hitherto been, that the principle was not favoured by any statesman or party whom the public had come to look on as a competent or likely man for office. It is impossible to over-estimate the launch forward which the question must have received, among so very "practical" a people as ourselves, by its having now become plain that the only possible Ministry is one pledged to a New Reform Bill.

"In a single sentence let us indicate a more general result of the recent *imbroglio*, and the revelations it forced out. *Politics*, properly so called, have once more received life and earnestness; the days of fiddle-faddle are drawing to a close, and soon men will again be striving in earnest for things worth striving for. At last we can fix the date of "the good time coming:" we predict that it will commence in 1852, and the blame be our own if we do not make cleaner and quicker work *this* time!"

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines. Tale V. *Meg and Alice; the Merry Wives of Windsor.* By Mary Cowden Clarke. London: W. H. Smith and Son, Strand.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The Constitutional Convention of the state of Indiana has recently been engaged in the periodical work of revising the Constitution. The Hon. Robert Dale Owen, son of the philanthropist, took an active and a distinguished part in the course of the proceedings, for the purpose of inducing the Convention to recognise the right of married women over their own property, whether owned by them before marriage or afterwards; and also to admit them to greater equality in other respects, both social and political. The result was, that the proposal was defeated by a small majority; but the ladies of the State feel so deeply indebted to Mr. Owen for his exertions, that a committee, comprising the wives of the leading men of Indiana, has been formed, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial, in commemoration of his exertions. Mr. Owen has received the following interesting letter from a lady, with reference to the subject. It shows that our American cousins are a little ahead of us in this, as in many other questions:—

Indianapolis, Feb. 28th, 1851.

Dear Sir,—Though personally a stranger to you, I take the liberty to send you a circular, which I have no doubt will be gratifying to your parental affection. It is a token of respect bestowed on but few men in this country—taking all the circumstances together, I believe it has no parallel; and yet it is richly merited by the noble, spirited, and persevering efforts of your distinguished son to procure the adoption, by the constitutional convention, of a section proposing to secure to the married women of Indiana independent right to property. Though this just and enlightened measure, so evidently in accordance with the spirit of the age, did not become a part of our organic law, its agitation is clearly one of the foot-prints of progress, and we are well assured that the rights we ask will, ere long, be guaranteed to us by legislative enactment. The failure of the section referred to, is mainly attributable to the exertions of the lawyers, in and out of the Convention. They carefully mustered their forces, and donned their brazen armour, to resist this dreaded innovation on the common law, as the knights of old prepared to encounter the fabled dragon. Green be their laurels; they were honourably won in a contest with women. I hope our "Testimonial" will evince to the world, and particularly to the states of this union, which have adopted this measure, that the women of Indiana have the sensibility to appreciate the kindness of their benefactors, and the spirit and good taste to reward it.

The major piece in the proposed service will bear the following inscription:—

"Presented to the honourable Robert Dale Owen, by the women of Indiana, in acknowledgment of his true and noble advocacy of their independent rights to property, in the constitutional Convention of the State of Indiana, convened at Indianapolis, 1850."

The minor pieces will bear a suitable inscription.

FATHER GAVAZZI'S THIRTEENTH ORATION ON SUNDAY AT THE PRINCESS'S CONCERT HALL.

"CLERICAL FINANCE IN ITALY."

The subject of the eloquent patriot's address on this occasion involved such a multiplicity of local details and allusions to strictly national usages that the greater portion of what he said would require explanatory comments to make its vigorous and telling truths intelligible to the British public. The prolific abominations of pluralism and nepotism were held up with masculine energy by this Italian reformer, whose views on ecclesiastical revenues go the extreme length of the most stringent advocates among ourselve for rigorous scrutiny into the budget of the church. The origin and development of several great householders and princely families in the Roman States was traced to priestly peculation; few, indeed, being the aristocratic names in the muster roll of that effete and degenerate, as well as servile and illiterate nobility, which are not stamped with the ignominious brand of Papal nepotism. The oppressive operation of the tithe system as affecting agricultural interests in Italy, was skilfully demonstrated, and particularly in Piedmont, where the parliament of the country was now engaged in a fierce struggle with vested wrongs in the effort to liberate the territory from an incubus which every enlightened kingdom in Europe had flung off, as the preliminary to national improvement. The speaker advocated a government provision for the priesthood, in lieu of the capricious and disproportioned incomes derivable from fluctuating sources of revenue, involving the cares and solicitudes of worldly lucre discreditable to clerical pursuits and the sacerdotal character. A regulated allowance, under the supervision of the public, was the true substitute for the present vicious arrangement, productive as it was of swarms of consecrated idlers, who fattened on the industry of the people in unprofitable sloth. The statistics of the clergy were here entered upon, and forcible proofs adduced to show what a hideous excrescence upon the social body, that class of the community had become. In the city of Rome, with a population of 170,000 (of which 6,000 resident Jews and a fluctuating mass of strangers, nearly of the same amount, formed part) there were besides 1,400 nuns, a clerical militia of 3,069 ecclesiastics, being one for every fifty inhabitants, or one for every twenty-five male adults; while in the provinces there were towns where the proportion was still greater, being one to every twenty. The church property formed a capital of 400,000 millions of francs, giving 20,000 millions per annum, while the whole revenue of the state was but eight or nine million of dollars, a sum disastrously absorbed in the payment of cardinal ostentation, in purveying to the pomps of a scandalous court, or in supplying brandy to Austrian brutality. To support such a system is was necessary to keep 11,000 of the population in prison, and send into exile 50,000 of its best-educated and most valuable inhabitants. *Chiesa di ladri! chiesa di carnefici! chiesa di desordine!* He drew a vivid picture of the squalor and desolation resulting from this opprobrious state of things throughout the misgoverned territory of Rome. But in dealing with the financial rottenness of the papal rule the government lottery was the monster abuse which the orator inveighed against with the most fearful denunciation. It was, in truth, a dismal spectacle to behold month after month the pomp and show with which the authorities thought fit to exhibit before a deluded mob the drawing of their pernicious stakes, while, as if in better derision, the balcony from which the prizes are proclaimed is decorated with crimson arras bearing the once glorious monogram of S. P. Q. R.

To brutalise into paltry gamblers the old masters of the world seems a jest full of sardonic scorn, but who would not gamble when a Pope blesses the board and a Cardinal sits as croupier? The pulpit is not allowed to touch on this tabooed topic. Of the thousands who cannot read alphabetical characters in Rome not one is found ignorant (for lottery purposes) of Arabic numerals, while for those who can read there is published the famous "Book of Dreams" as an appropriate auxiliary in legalised witchcraft, a book sold in wheelbarrows at every fair, and at church doors, and often the only book in the whole village where a New Testament is unknown. This "dream book," printed "by authority," is what the railway guide or the various hand books of industry are in England; and the faith of credulous ignorance in its magical revelations is discreditable to our common manhood. While the works of learning and genius are on the *index*, this blasphemous book's circulation is unblushingly promoted.

E viva la legge	Degli Asini vede
Che il lotto mantiene,	I mali i besogni
Il capo del gregge	E il fieno provvede
Ci vuol un gran bene.	Col libro de Sogni.

Lines which may be hastily rendered, though few things (except bishops) gain by translation:—

Bless the "book" and the law of the lottery,
 And the ruler who regulates Rome;
In proof that he has not forgot her, he
 Prints for her people this "tome."
Oh, ye donkeys of Tiber! how can ye all
 Join in dissatisfied bray,
When ye've got to your minds in this manual
 Such a marvellous manger of hay?

Public Amusements.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

A crowded audience assembled at this house on Saturday evening, attracted by the announcement of a new drama, from the pen of Mr. Bourcicault. When the curtain drew up, however, we found ourselves treated to the opening scene of that venerable acquaintance, *Simpson and Co.* At first the audience did not know what to make of it, but the moment Mr. Simpson made his appearance, and announced that the bank had discounted all the paper of the firm, and thus never stood higher—a storm of disapprobation burst forth, which showed that, in Drury-lane at all events, *Simpson and Co.* was decidedly at a discount. After some delay the stage manager made his appearance, and stated that the sudden indisposition of Mrs. Nisbet, who was to have played the principal character, was the cause of the substitution. This, however, was not satisfactory, and, at length, Mr. Anderson himself pacified the clamorous audience, by announcing that Miss Fanny Vining had undertaken to read the character, if they pleased to accept the first representation under such obviously unfavourable conditions. This was received with universal applause, and, time having been given for the necessary dressing and other preparations, the new piece proceeded. The *Queen of Spades* possesses all the neatness, point, and skill in construction which characterises the productions of the French school, and many parts of the dialogue exhibit the piquancy and smartness for which Mr. Bourcicault is so well known, but the story itself is essentially too slender, to maintain any enduring interest. The scene is laid in Russia, and the plot turns on the loves of the niece of the Princess Beredina and Count Klamberg, mixed up with which are the fortunes of various other personages, all strangely held together by a tradition, that the Princess is in possession of a ring which, turned round, after naming certain cards, will infallibly bring luck to the possessor. These cards are the three, the ten, and the Queen of spades. Katinka Nelidorf, the niece, having repulsed, rather forcibly, the advances of the Czar, leaves the court, disguised as her aunt, with a hump and a limp, for her country seat, at which, and subsequently the faro-table of Carlsbad, the action takes place. Count Klamberg having challenged the Prince of Moskau, his colonel, and meeting a refusal, strikes him, and is condemned to death for a violation of military law. He is confined in a salt mine, under the care of Ivan (Mr. Anderson), a serf, smitten with the love of gambling, and who consents to suffer the Count to escape, on condition of getting possession of the magic ring. This, however, is overheard by the Prince, who, in time, forces it from Ivan, and imagining himself sure to break the bank, makes enormous stakes with the Count, and loses. The secret being that the three cards named were the favourite ones of the Princess Elizabeth, and whenever she betted on them the courtiers let her win. Of course, outside of the magic circle of the court, the charm was powerless. Mr. Anderson was very effective as Ivan, and, considering the difficulties under which Miss F. Vining laboured, her success was most creditable. Both Mr. Anderson and Miss Vining were recalled at the end of the first act and at the close, and warmly applauded. The manager announced the repetition of the *Queen of Spades* amid unanimous approval. The entertainments closed with the gorgeous spectacle of *Azael*, which continues to attract large houses.

Southwark Institution.—We visited this institution on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of witnessing a panorama upon a new principle, by Mr. J. J. Clarke, and so far as we were capable of judging, every objection seemed to be removed from the optical instrument employed; and the future limit to its power appeared to be transferred from the instrument of the artist, who might be employed in painting the various subjects which may be illustrated. The advantages gained by this method of illustration are that the heavy expenditure, consequent on setting up the other machinery of panoramas, moved in the ordinary way is obviated, and the views may be exhibited in the longest theatre, or smallest chamber with equal facility. The illustration of the Orleans pictures, though mere sketches, showed what can be done, and the entertainments gave full satisfaction to a crowded audience.

Nottingham.—On Thursday week last a vestry meeting was held in St. Mary's Church for the purpose of hearing the report and passing the accounts of the Highway Board for the past year, and also for the election of their successors. At the appointed time the vestry room was excessively crammed, and hundreds could not gain admission. Mr. Wall was duly elected chairman, and opened the business by pledging himself to act impartially. A motion was made for adjournment to the Town Hall, and carried unanimously. The Hall became crowded, and after some little delay, the Clerk to the Board read the report, which was extremely lengthy, and fully detailed the proceedings of the Board during their term of office. Several questions were asked, and explanations given by the Chairman to the late Board (Mr. Sweet), which proved satisfactory to the whole of the meeting, with the exception of two individuals, who endeavoured very hard to raise a factious opposition; but as both the parties were well known to the audience they were both treated with cool indifference.—On the motion of Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Loverseed, the report was adopted, and an unanimous vote of thanks given to the late Board for the strict attention they had paid to the interests of the ratepayers.—Messrs. Moore and Beecroft were appointed to audit the accounts and the following gentlemen were elected for the year ensuing, viz.: Messrs. Smith, Sweet, Hart, Dann, Hardy, Mott, Glover, Beck, Ellis, Thurman, Carter, and Parkin.—On the motion of Mr. Beck, seconded by Mr. Beecroft, an unanimous vote of thanks was given to the chairman, who responded, and the meeting broke up.——In the above list we recognise the names of several old and tried friends of popular rights; Mr. Sweet has served that office for eight years previous, Mr. Mott for several years, as also have Messrs. Hart, Smith, Ellis, and others.—The Board met for the first time on Friday week, when Mr. Councillor Hardy moved, and Mr. Smith seconded, "That the late Chairman, who had presided over their deliberations for the past three years, be respectfully requested again to fill that situation;" which, on being put, was carried unanimously.—The Board is now composed of eight Chartists, two Conservatives, and two gentlemen who usually vote with the Whigs.

An American paper states that General Tom Thumb was lately arrested in Savannah, and fined ten dollars, for driving his state carriage along the foot pavement.

Being our own master sometimes means, that we are at liberty to be the slave of our own follies, caprices, and passions.

Varieties.

The want of goods is easily repaired; the poverty of the soul is irreparable.

The Sixth Sense (*and the One the most Uncommon.*)—Common Sense.

Unpopular Personages.—A fat man in an omnibus; a tall man in a crowd; a short man on parade.

Death bed Legacies.—By the law of France, no priest, doctor, or attorney, is allowed to accept a death-bed legacy.

When are women fathers?—When they are *sighers* (sires;) which is not unfrequently the case.

Why are potatoes and wheat like the idols of old?—Because they have eyes and see not, ears have they and hear not.

Queer Reply.—"John, why don't you stop crying, and go to sleep? What do you want?" "I've got the beller-ache—that's what I want!"

Postage.—It is not very agreeable to receive letters, relating only to the interests of the writers, upon which you have postage to pay.

Catching a heiress.—It is said that, before you can reach an heiress, you've got to go into quarantine to half-a-dozen old aunts, to get properly "smoked."

Mrs. Partington asks, very indignantly, if the bills before Parliament are not counterfeit, why should there be such a difficulty in passing them?

Cheerful Industry.—He who pulls off his coat cheerfully, tucks up his sleeves in earnest, and sings while he works, is the man to get along in the world.

Converts to Protestantism.—The *Dublin Warder*, of Feb. 8th, states, that in the diocese of Tuam, Ardfert, and Emley, there have been, within the last three months, 1,560 converts to the Protestant religion.

Timid People.—A lover about to pop the question; a man who does not like to be shot at; and a steamboat passenger with a cholera case on board.

The sum brought into the commerce of Europe and the United States is about £4,000,000 below the ten millions at which it had been customary to estimate the yield of the California mines in 1850.

Tanning.—The papers are boasting of an invention by which leather can be tanned in ten minutes. We have seen the human hide, however, tanned in five. Our schoolmaster used to do it occasionally in two.

Genteel People.—The young lady who let her mother do the ironing for fear of spreading her hands; the miss who wears thin shoes on a rainy day; the young gentleman who is ashamed to be seen walking with his father.

A lady residing at Strabane has sent to the Exhibition a knitted linen lace scarf, containing twelve and a quarter miles of thread, and 3,475,000 stitches. It is nine feet ten inches in length, and three feet wide, and is only five and three-fourth ounces in weight.

A sneaking, dirty fellow being pursued by a constable, wished to disguise himself. A wag gave him the following advice:—"Wash yourself, and hold up your head, and I assure you nobody will ever suspect who you are."

Indolence is irksome, intemperance is injurious, and ignorance is intolerable. Happy is that family that abounds not in too great affluence, and that is sufficiently removed from the reach of poverty.—*Thales.*

The Custom of singing Psalms at church began in 1559. Sometimes, at Paul's Cross, many thousand persons sang together. For the benefit of those who could not read, the clerk repeated the stanza three times.

It is announced that the French clergy intend sending to London, during the Exhibition, some of the most distinguished members of their body. The Abbés Deguerry and Delplace are appointed to preach in different chapels of the Metropolis.

It is a fact, not a little interesting to Englishmen, and, combined with our insular station in that highway of nations, the Atlantic, not a little explanatory to our commercial eminence, that London occupies nearly the centre of the terrestrial hemisphere.—Sir John Herschel.

The Alphabet.—A school boy being asked to repeat twenty-six words, beginning successively with letters of the alphabet, in one sentence, said—"A boy cannot dig easily for gold; hence, if just keeping lead melted needs oxygen, put quicksilver, rapidly saturated, timidly under vitriol, when xebecs yeam zeolites."

Jack and the Doctor.—*Shields' Doctor* (looking learned, and speaking slow):—"Well, Mariner, which tooth do you want extracted? Is it a molar or an incisor?"—*Jack* (short and sharp): "It's in the upper tier, on the larboard side. Hear a hand, you swab; for its nipping my jaw like a big lobster!"

Corn Duty.—A correspondent of the *Times* shows that a 5*s.* per quarter duty on corn would cause a rise of an eighth of a penny per lb., thereby causing a loss to the labourer of 1s. 8d. on every sovereign which he spends for the staff of life, instead of 10d. "This," the writer truly says, "should be known from the Land's-end to John O'Groats."

Smelling and Tasting.—A fastidious boarder, at a "cheap" establishment, lately appeared at the table, when a rather unsavoury ham presented itself for discussion. It *looked* well; but, said the boarder to his host, "How horribly it smells!"—"Well," replied his keeper, "What o' that? Take hold, man; you come to the table to *eat* your victuals, not to *smell* 'em."

Behaviour at Church.—One of the prisoners in gaol was soliciting a missionary to visit the place, and preach to the prisoners on Sunday, and urged, as an inducement, that he would find his congregation better behaved than some of his own church members—for, said the prisoner, "none of us are guilty of jumping up and leaving the house during service, as is often the case in churches, to the great annoyance of the ministers."

Rare Birds.—A pious soldier; an economical sailor; a rich author; an impartial critic; an inconsolable widow; a happy old bachelor; an uncensorious old maid; a moderate reformer; an undue sanguine protectionist; a peace-making lawyer; a clergyman who practices all he preaches; a physician who does not kill more patients than he cures; a smoker who is not just on the brink of leaving off; a well-fed boarder; a cheerful tailor; a lean butcher; a silent barber; and a successful gold digger.

Steam Carriage for Ordinary Roads.—At St. Etienne, in France, a new steam carriage has been constructed for ordinary roads. The carriage went through all the streets of the town with the greatest facility, under the most perfect control of the man, sitting in front, turning it to the right or left, or sending it backward or forward, as he pleased. The cost of conveyance by this machine, will not, it is calculated, be more than one-half of that of the ordinary mode of conveyance.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RIVERS.

In England rivers all are males—
 For instance, Father Thames;
Whoever in Columbia sails,
 Finds them ma'mselles or dames.
Yes—there the softer sex presides,
 Aquatic, I assure ye;
And Mrs. Sippy rolls her tides
 Responsive to Miss Souri.

Ignorant Orators and Authors.—"It is the calamity of the working classes," says the *Newcastle Chronicle*, "that most of those who speak and write of their condition never studied their literature, homes, teachers, and amusements; and the men who have not done this may be classical scholars, clever debaters, brave soldiers, and fine gentlemen, but they are not fit and proper persons to legislate for the people. They speak of a class which they know not, and never will know, until they visit them in their homes, factories, and haunts."

My Mother.—It has been truly said:—"The first being that rushes to the recollection of a soldier or a sailor, in his heart's difficulty, is his mother. She clings to his memory and affection, in the midst of all the forgetfulness and hardihood induced by a roving life. The last message he leaves is for her; his last whisper breathes her name. The mother, as she instils the lessons of piety and filial obligation into the heart of her infant son should always feel that her labour is not in vain. She may drop into the grave, but she has left behind her influences that will work for her. The bow is broken, but the arrow is sped and will do its office."

Singular Chinese Sentence.—Mr. Linton lately made a communication to the Asiatic Society of London, descriptive of a mode of punishment peculiar to the criminal code of the Celestial Empire. A Chinese merchant, accused and convicted of having murdered his wife, was sentenced to die by the total deprivation of sleep. The execution took place at Amoy, in the month of June last. The condemned was placed in prison under the surveillance of three guardians, who relieved each other at every alternate hour, and who prevented him from taking any sleep night or day. He lived thus for nineteen days, without having slept for a single minute. At the commencement of the eighth day his sufferings were so cruel, that he begged, as a great favour, that they would put an end to his existence.

Hoaxing an Heir.—There was once an old lady that lived in her bed to a wonderful old age, and retained all her faculties and all her cheerfulness. Her heir, thinking she was too long "withering out," went to visit her near about her hundredth year. Whether it was that he was naturally or habitually an early riser, or could not sleep of mornings for thinking of his inheritance, he paid her very early visits to her room, to inquire if she slept well. She was a shrewd observer, and determined he should be up by times. At three o'clock in the morning (and she kept awake on purpose), she rang her bell violently, and down came the half-dressed expectant heir. "My dear madam, I hope you are not ill?" She bade him come near. She laughed in his face, and said, "It was the first of April!" Now, what life and jollity was here—to make her heir an April fool in her hundredth year!

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 with 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 96th 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, groundlessfear, 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.

HEADS 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 had suffered for 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 1793 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.

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 enama, 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, 5th 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, 48.

........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.

CONSPIRACY!

TWO MONSTER INDICTMENTS! Each Twenty-one Counts.

CAPITAL AGAINST LABOUR.

TO THE ASSOCIATED TRADES AND THE WORKING CLASSES, GENERALLY, OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FELLOW WORKMEN,—A powerful confederacy of wealthy capitalists have entered upon a crusade against the rights of labour. They propose over-riding the statute law of England, which expressly legalises trades combinations (see 6 Geo. IV, cap. 129), by the elastic, tortuous, and (to common capacities) the unintelligible common law form of 'Indictment, Conspiracy,' by which one man is made responsible for the acts of another, whom, perhaps, he may never have seen, and with whose proceedings he may be entirely ignorant and opposed.

If this conspiracy against labour is successful, farewell, a long farewell, to trades combinations in any form, or under any name. Capital will lord it over labour at its imperious will.

The National Association of United Trades, under the presidency of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., has been established and pursuing its useful operations for nearly six years, in strict accordance with the statute law of England, and has been pre-eminently successful in resisting the encroachments of capital when in the hands of bad and designing men. It has been successful in ninety cases out of a hundred. It has disarmed opposition by its moderation and the justness of its demands.

It has been engaged in a contest on behalf of the Tin Plate Workers of Wolverhampton during the last twelve months, and having, by legal and constitutional means, thoroughly out-generalled a confederated clique of the master manufacturers; having driven them to seek and entice over, by the grossest and most disreputable misrepresentations, Frenchmen and Germans to supersede the English workmen; and this miserable and unpatriotic expedient having signally failed, in the very depths of their despair, they have entered into a disgraceful compact, by a joint stock effort, to annihilate the National Association, which, by its unity and superiority of organisation, has so successfully resisted their monstrous encroachments.

Working men, to defend labour from these indictments, as for the honour of our common interest, it ought to be defended, will demand an outlay that we cannot, and ought not, to be called upon to defray.

It is truly a national question. To the whole labour interests of the nation it is a question between that comparative liberty of action, professedly guaranteed by the combination act above referred to, and the most degrading and irremediable slavery, to a besotted and purse proud moneyocracy.

The Central Committee of the National Association of United Trades, three of whom, in conjunction with six Tin Plate Workers of Wolverhampton, are involved in these monster prosecutions, claim the assistance of their fellow workmen of every trade and denomination, in fighting this battle with the common enemy, of not labour alone, but of labour's rights.

To test the point how far the working classes of England are prepared to battle boldly for their independence, we earnestly invite the Trades to form Committees. Meetings will be forthwith held in all the provincial towns, and a

MEETING OF DELEGATES FROM THE TRADES OF LONDON,

To form a Central Defence Fund,

WILL BE HELD

AT THE BELL INN, OLD BAILEY,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1851,

At Eight o'clock precisely.

It is hoped and expected that every Trade in London will send a representative to this important meeting.

All Letters and Communications to be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. WM. PEEL, 259, Tottenham Court-road.

Perfect freedom from Coughs in Ten Minutes after use, and instant relief, and a rapid Cure of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

A few facts relating to the extraordinary success of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, in the cure of Asthma and Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and Influenza, Difficult Breathing, Pains in the Chest, Shortness of Breath, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness, &c., cannot fail to be interesting to all, when it is borne in mind how many thousands fall victims annually to disease of the chest.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, Medical Hall, Canterbury.

GENTLEMEN,—Having heard your Wafers very highly spoken of by several persons who had taken them with decided benefit, I have recommended them in several cases of confirmed asthma and their good effects have been truly astonishing. I now recommend them in all obstinate cases.

(Signed) W. J. COOPER, Surgeon.

Another Cure of violent Cough, Sore Throat, &c.

SIR,—Having an ulcerated sore throat and violent cough for several months, accompanied with excessive expectoration, and obtaining no relief from my medical attendant, and being recommended by my neighbour, Mrs. Maddison, who had experienced great benefit from Dr. Locock's Wafers, to try them, I was induced to do so, and feel great pleasure in bearing my testimony to a speedy cure experienced by me from one box only.—(Signed) CHARLOTTE HEAD.—Witness—Mr. John Noble, bookseller, Boston.—Kirton, Boston.

Cure of Twenty-nine Years' Asthmatic Cough.

SIR,—I am now forty-four years of age, and I have been afflicted with an asthmatic cough since I was a boy of fifteen years of age: during that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain, until last Sunday, when I sent for a small box of Dr. Locock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and from the effects they have had upon me I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery.—G. STRINGER.—Witness, M. Lynch, Chemist, Market-street, Middleton, near Manchester.

Improvement of the Voice.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Morgan James, Rhymney Iron Works, near Abergavenny.

SIR,—I have tried one box of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers for my voice, and received great benefit from them, &c.—MR. JAMES, Baptist Minister.

They have a pleasant taste, and may be taken by infants as well as adults.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

To Singers and Public Speakers Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers are invaluable, as by their action on the throat and lungs, they remove all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

Full directions are given with every box in the English, German, and French languages.

Prepared only by the Proprietor's Agents, Da Silva and Co., 1 Bride-lane, Fleet street, London. Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

Also, may be had

DR. LOCOCK'S FAMILY APERIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS.

A mild and gentle Aperient Stomachic Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the Secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

ALSO

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS,

The best medicine for ladies. Have a pleasant taste. Full directions are given with every box.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

All PILLS under similar names are COUNTERFEITS.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many medicine vendors when asked for Dr. Locock's Medicines attempt to sell 'Pills' 'Wafers,' and other preparations, under nearly similar names instead—because they obtain a larger profit by the sale of such counterfeits than can be obtained by vending the genuine medicine. The public is therefore cautioned, that the only genuine has the words, 'DR: LOCOCK'S WAFERS' in white letters on a red ground, on the Government Stamp outside each box.

MATRIMONY MADE EASY; OR, HOW TO WIN A LOVER.

MADAME MAXWELL, 33, Great Percy Street, Pentonville, London, continues to send free on receipt of thirteen uncut postage stamps, plain directions to enable Ladies or Gentlemen to win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as their hearts may require. The process is simple, but so captivating and enthralling that all may be married irrespective of age, appearance, or position; while the most fickle or cold-hearted will readily bow to its attraction. Young and old, peer and peeress, as well as the peasant, are alike subject to its influence; and last, though not least, it can be arranged with such ease and delicacy that detection is impossible.

N.B.—Beware of numerous ignorant pretenders.

HOW, WHEN, AND WHOM TO MARRY!!!

Or the Etiquette of Love,

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!!!

BY MADAME MAXWELL.

Containing remarks with which every lover should be acquainted on the qualities requisite for a lover: Falling in Love—First Affections—Disappointment—Woman's Attachments—Gallantry—General Lovers—Coquetry—and indeed such an amount of intelligence and information on this all absorbing topic, as cannot fail to interest and instruct those to whom it is more particularly addressed.

From Mrs. A. D—'Every young man on his first essay as a lover should be possessed of this valuable little book, as it would show him what opinion Ladies have of stupid Gentlemen.'

Illustrated.—'It is an excellent little pocket companion for both sexes and contains much information, dictated by sound judgment.'

Lady's News.—'It ought to be the birthday present of every Miss just in her 'teens,' as its perusal would prevent much future folly and misery.'

Home Circle.—'No one who wishes to succeed as a lover, should be without this little private adviser.'

Sent post free by Madame Maxwell, on receipt of 13 postage stamps (uncut.)

MAN, KNOW THYSELF!

'See yourself as others see you.'

MADAME MAXWELL also continues her useful and interesting delineation of character from an examination of the handwriting. Her descriptions usually fill four octavo pages. Persons desirous of knowing their true character, or that of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating sex and age, or supposed age (enclosing fourteen postage stamps), and they will receive a minute detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unexpected.

Miss Blanche D——, Bath. 'Your delineations are marvellously correct; I purpose acting upon your suggestions *instanter.*'

Mr. H——, Leeds. 'I wish I had applied to you before, and saved myself this trouble.'

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c., &c.

Madame M. will be happy to send, on receipt of twenty-five postage stamps, her recipes for the certain PRODUCTION OF HAIR, WHISKERS, &c., in a few weeks; a most beautiful LIQUID HAIR DYE, which may be applied in three minutes without assistance; also certain and safe remedies for SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, GREY HAIR, BALDNESS, &c., all medically attested, and unfailing in their effects.

Mrs. Hawes, Union-street, Bristol. 'Each one is worth ten times the charge for the whole; and the Hair Dye is perfection itself.'

Address, Madame Maxwell, 33, Great Percy-street, Pentonville, London.

Just Published,

IN NOS. AT ONE PENNY EACH,

THE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE TO THE GOLDEN LAND.

CALIFORNIA,

ITS PAST HISTORY; ITS PRESENT POSITION; ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS:

WITH A MINUTE AND AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE GOLD REGION, AND THE SUBSEQUENT IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

In the course of the work will be given

PLAIN DIRECTIONS TO EMIGRANTS TO CALIFORNIA; OR THE UNITED STATES, OR TO CANADA; AUSTRALIA; NEW ZEALAND, OR ANY OTHER BRITISH SETTLEMENT,

SHEWING THEM

WHEN TO GO. WHERE TO GO. HOW TO GO

No. 1, and No. 3, will be Illustrated with RICHLY COLOURED ENGRAVINGS. And numerous Engravings, all executed in the most finished style, will illustrate subsequent Numbers.

S. Y. COLLINS, 113, FLEET STREET, AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

No. XIV. of the New Series OF "THE NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR." Is now ready.

Contents of No. XIV.

1. A Glance at St. Stephen's.
2. The Student of St. Petersburg. (*Continued.*)
3. The English in South Africa.
4. The Domestic and Social Condition of the Turks.
5. Poetry: The Sewing Girl.
6. New Books.—Goa and the Blue Mountains: or Six Months of Sick Leave.
7. Labour and Co-operative Record.

The Numbers and Parts of the *First Series* of the *National Instructor* that were out of print, have now been reprinted, and may be had on application.

The "National Instructor" is supplied by *all the London Agents* for similar publications: or by A. Heywood, Manchester; W. Love, and G. Adams, Glasgow; Robinson and Co., Edinburgh; J. Sweet, Nottingham; J. Guest, Birmingham.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS' SOIREE,

In commemoration of the Birthday of MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE,

will take place in the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Tuesday evening, April 8th, at half-past six o'clock. Tickets, One Shilling each, to be had of G. J. Harney, 4, Brunswick-row, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury; Mr. E. Truelove, John-street Institution; and Mr. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

Admission after Tea, at Eight o'clock, to the Body of the Hall, Threepence, to the Gallery, Fourpence.

A number of Leading Democrats, British and Continental, will take part in the proceedings of the evening.

☞ The profits arising from the soiree will be devoted to the assistance of the Polish Refugees, at Liverpool.

JOHN PETTIE, Secretary.

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL.

A Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Hall will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 9th, at Seven o'clock, for the purpose of revising the Rules.

WM. COLLINS, Secretary.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.—A MEETING of MEMBERS and SHAREHOLDERS will be holden at the HALL, 26, GOLDEN-LANE, BARBICAN, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, APRIL 6TH, at THREE O'CLOCK precisely, to consider the Propriety of Petitioning Parliament relative to Amending the Bill for Dissolving the Company. F. O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and his brother Directors, are invited to attend.

TO TAILORS AND OTHERS.

EXHIBITION, 1851.

By Approbation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and H.R.H. Prince Albert.

THE LONDON and PARIS SPRING and SUMMER FASHIONS for 1851, by Messrs. BENJAMIN READ & Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; and by GEORGE BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand, will be ready early in March. The View of the Grand Building in Hyde-park for the ensuing Exhibition, is executed with extraordinary skill, and will be superior to anything of the kind ever published, producing an excellent and beautifully coloured PRINT, representing various Costumes of different nations, without any additional charge. This splendid PRINT will be accompanied with the usual number of full-sized Patterns, Dress, Riding and Frock Coats; Youth's new Fashionable Polka Jacket. Also, the Novel and Fashionable Registered Exhibition Riding Coat, with illustration of all particulars, and every information for Cutting and Making-up the whole. The elegant new ALBERT Riding Coat, registered by READ & Co., 13th of January, 1851, for the benefit of Subscribers only; all others are liable. Price, with all the Patterns and information as usual, 10s.; price for the PRINT alone, 7s., post free, on a roller. Sold by READ & Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; G. BERGER, Holywell street, Strand; and all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

READ & Co's New System of Cutting will supersedel everything of the kind before conceived. Terms and all particulars sent post-free. Instructions in cutting for all kinds of Style and Fashion, so that any person may perform equal to having forty years experience in a few hours. Habits performed for the trade. Busts for fitting Coats on. Boys figures, &c., &c. Post-office orders, and Post-stamps to any amount taken as cash.

READ & Co's Patent Measures now become universally adopted, price 5s. the set, with every explanation respecting their utility and use. Patterns, of any description, sent to measure, 1s. each, post free. (Ladies Paletots same.)

N.B.—Foremen provided.

To Correspondents.

NOTTINGHAM.—J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, sent herewith, viz.:—FOR HONESTY FUND.—Mr. Lee 1s.——FOR WINDING-UP FUND.—Mr. W. Brown 6d.

MR. J. BLAND, Chester-le-street.—Received.

MR. W. TUCKER, Torquay.—In six weeks after this date.

COVENTRY.—W. Bedder has received from the Nuneaton Chartists, on behalf of the Coventry delegate's expenses, the sum of 11s. 6d.

ISAAC ISHERWOOD, of Clitheroe, has received 5s. from the Chartists of Salterforth and Kelbrook, towards paying the expenses of the delegate to the Convention.

MR. J. ASHWORTH, Central Rosendale.—You remitted *seven* shillings for the Winding-up Fund last week. The compositor only announced *three* shillings. If you look at the total at bottom of the list you will find it to be 4s. more than announced.

THE REFUGEES.—Per T. Brown—Sherwood's Typefounders, per King 4s 1d—Mr. Philips 2s 6d—Smith's Workmen, Gas Meter Makers 3s 3d—Garrard 1s—Welchman 6d—Guppy 5s—Tirmager 1s—Leslie 1s—Masons and Carpenters, St. John's-wood College 13s—City Body of Shoemakers, Mr. Gill 12s 3d—Maudsley's Engineers 2s—Young Men at Linendrapers' Shops in the City £2 19s—Caxton 6d—Order of Foresters, Victoria Lodge, Islington, and Hope United, No 1,458, Beaton 6d—Stitch 6d—Philips 1s—Creane 6d—Samuels 6d—Jones 6d—Cowell 1s—Jones 6d—Hack 6d—White 3s 3d—Smith's Workmen 0d—Typefounders at Mr. Sherwood's, per King 4s 4d—Roe 3d—Welchman 6d—Crockett 3d—Crockett 2½d—Chapman 6d—Shoemakers, Fore-street, Mr. Seville 2s 6d—Mr. Kay and Friends 6s—Mr. Palmer's Friends, Victoria Park 3s 2½d—Mr. Sturgeon 2s—Operatives, De la Rue 2s 6d—Mr. Partridge, at Astley's (omitted) 2s 6d—J. H. G. S. 2s 6d—Pen's Boiler Makers, Greenwich, Mr. Coney 10s—Greenwich Locality 10s—Convention, Welchman 1s. For the information of Friends, fifteen Refugees, from Liverpool, are at Turnmill-street. Any mistakes in this list, application to be made to T. Brown.

MR. J. TEMPERLEY, Shotley Bridge.—Received.

ERRATA.—In a paragraph under the head of Sheffield, two errors appeared in our country edition of last week which destroyed its intelligence. For '1,' read 'seven;' and for 'Isaac Tronsides' read 'Isaac Ironsides.'

MR. G. J. MANTLE having received applications from several localities to deliver lectures, will arrange to visit them on his return home. All letters must be addressed to him at the Salisbury Hotel, St. Martin's-lane, Westminster, and Mr. Mantle will communicate with them, either by letter, or through the democratic papers.

J. D. NICASS, Brighton, G. BROWN, Wakefield, and H. KNOWLES, Clay Cros.—Owing to the lengthy report of the Conference, we are unable to find room for your communications.

G. SENIOR, Manchester.—No room this week. The subject shall have our best attention next week, both in the 'Star' and the 'Instructor.'

REPRESENTATION OF ROCHDALE.—A meeting of the Reform Association of this borough was held on Wednesday evening, at the Public Hall, to consider what steps should be taken, Mr. Sharman Crawford having signified his intention of resigning his seat in the next election, to secure the representation of the reform interest. There was a very crowded meeting. Mr. William Chadwick, a magistrate, presided, and Mr. Charles Walker then read a letter from Mr. Crawford, the present representative of the borough, addressed to Mr. Thomas Livesey, in which he said that, owing to the state of his health, he wished to retire from parliament at the next dissolution.—It was resolved that a public dinner should be given to Mr. Crawford; and a committee was appointed to make the arrangements.—Mr. Petrie moved the adoption of a requisition to Mr. John Bright, to allow himself to be put in nomination as Mr. Crawford's successor.—A long discussion followed, in which the highest expressions of regard for Mr. Bright's ability and political sentiments were uttered, though a good deal of doubt was entertained as to whether he could be induced to leave Manchester.

AMPUTATION AGAIN PREVENTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Extract of a letter from Mr. S. Smith, 69, Capel-street, Dublin, dated March 13th, 1850.—'To Professor Holloway,—Dear Sir,—I think it only my duty to inform you and the public of the wonderful cure your Ointment and Pills have effected on me. For three years I had a dreadful wound in my leg. I tried all the most eminent of the faculty in this city, but to no purpose; they informed me that nothing could save my life but amputation. I was then advised by a celebrated doctor, to use your remedies, which, in a brief period, have healed my leg, and made it as strong as it formerly was.'

MR. O'CONNOR.

We regret to state that MR. O'CONNOR has been labouring, during the whole of the week, under a severe attack of influenza, and that, on Thursday and Friday, he was compelled to be absent from the sittings of the Convention, in the proceedings of which he has taken the deepest interest.

THE NORTHERN STAR,

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1851.

THE FACTIONS *v.* THE PEOPLE.

The party tactics of the two great factions become more definite, as the time for a General Election draws nearer. If the people are "taken in and done for" by either of them, it will not be for want of fair warning. In the afternoon of Wednesday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in the House of Commons, pledged himself to the introduction of a New Reform Bill. He will be "Finality John" no longer. The impetuous STANLEY, backed by a reconstructed Conservative party, knocks loudly at the gates of the Treasury; its present garrison is far too weak to resist the invader, and, therefore, perforce, the besieged must get reinforcements from some quarter or other. Sorely against his will has the PREMIER been forced to that conclusion. For twenty years he has steadily resisted all further extension of the Suffrage—for twenty years he has coolly and deliberately shut his eyes upon the growing intelligence of the unenfranchised masses—his ears to their just remonstrances against that injustice which excluded them from the rights of citizens, and converted them into political slaves. But a selfish sense of danger to himself and his clique, has been at length aroused. He sees that the Conservative party are no longer content with bolstering up the Whigs in office. They are determined, if possible, to seize upon power and place. A few hours after his declaration, and the repetition of his pledge, that next session we should have a measure for the Extension of the Suffrage, Lord STANLEY, in the midst of a formal gathering of the opposite party, in Merchant Tailors' Hall, hung out the banner of defiance, marshalled his troops, and outlined the plan of the campaign which is to end in seating the Conservatives in Whitehall and Downing-street. On the one side the cry will be "Reform and Free Trade;" on the other, "Protection to Native Industry and Equal Taxation." The object of both being to preserve the domination of the oligarchy—the exclusion of the people at large from all substantial participation in political power, and the maintenance of a social and political system which renders the many, the bond-slaves of the few.

In these circumstances it is truly lamentable to see the want of union and mutual understanding between the various sections of Reformers out of doors. Instead of agreeing to waive for the time being, minor differences of detail, and to unite upon some broad and common ground of action, adapted to the present exigency and the existing state of parties, they are suicidally engaged in mutual recrimination, and in reviving old enmities, old suspicions, and old revenges.

The effect of such a state of public opinion outside of Parliament was forcibly illustrated in Parliament, in the course pursued by the so-called Liberal and Reform party on Wednesday, on the second reading of Mr. LOCKE KING's Bill, extending the County Franchise to £10 householders. It will be recollected that the Conservative section of the House left it in a body on the first reading, and allowed Lord JOHN and his supporters to settle their differences between themselves. They did so by beating the Ministry two to one. Now, had the Cabinet been in earnest on the question, and sincerely desirous of co-operating with the Liberal section of the House, they would have frankly adopted that decision and thrown upon the Opposition the onus of resisting the further progress of a measure confessedly embodying a mere instalment of Electoral Reform. Such a course, however, would have been far too straightforward, manly, and honest for the Whigs. They preferred their usual Fabian policy. They promised and flattered, cajoled and threatened—anything rather than actual legislation; and they succeeded in detaching seventeen members from Mr. KING's majority of one hundred. The renegades, the Whig contingent, and the Conservative forces, making altogether a sweeping majority of two hundred and sixteen against the enfranchisement of a class of voters, whom even Lord JOHN RUSSELL himself declared to be highly respectable, and Mr. FOX MAULE, the Secretary of War, admitted were worthy of the Franchise.

There was by the way something noteworthy in the tact exercised by the Ministry, in setting up Mr. MAULE as their mouthpiece on this occasion. He is, perhaps, the least damaged member of the party, and is, in personal appearance, and very much in mental constitution, the *beau ideal* of that plain spoken blunt, honesty which is so dear to JOHN BULL, and which was the secret of "honest ALTHORPE'S" success in parliament. It was impossible to hear the SECRETARY at WAR depreciating disunion among the Reform party in the face of a formidable and organised opposition—impossible to listen to his earnest assurances that the conduct of the people, and the proofs they had given of their ability to exercise the franchise wisely, had convinced the Government that there must be an extension, without feeling something very like a conviction that he at least was sincere, in the promise that the New Reform Bill to be brought in next session would be a substantial electoral reform. But where was the necessity for the Government voting against the *principle* of Mr. KING's measure, and dragging with them many of the members who had supported its first reading? Could they not have imitated the conduct of the opposition, and have refrained from voting themselves, thus throwing the responsibility of refusing the enfranchisement of county voters upon that party whose present stronghold is in the counties? We imagine that the rejection of a measure which proposed to give the suffrage to that large and varied class of residents in small country towns and villages, whose rentals range between £10 and £50 a-year, would not have conduced very much to promote the popularity of the Conservative party at the next general election. As it is, the Whigs have been foolish enough to share in the perpetration, and undoubtedly they will also share the unpopularity of the deed.

As to the question whether there should be exceptional legislation on this question, it is one we do not propose to enter upon at present. As a class, the shopkeepers, farmers, school-masters, medical men, half-pay officers, and persons of limited means, who would have been enfranchised by Mr. KING's bill, have perhaps no very strong or peculiar claim to precedence.

It is probable, indeed, that their liberation from political helotism would have still further exacerbated existing class differences and prejudices. But we scarcely think it is the duty of the politician or the philosopher to take into account the immediate results of an act of justice to any party. As we contend that every man of full age, sound mind, and untainted by crime, has an indefeasible right to the Suffrage, no question of expediency—no suspicion, even, that these rights may be used against ourselves in the first instance, can justify a Universal Suffragist in opposing the admission of any class within the pale of the Constitution. In the long run, every extension of political rights in conjunction with the diffusion of sound opinion among the community at large, must inevitably tend to still larger concessions, more radical and comprehensive reforms. To doubt this is to doubt the power of knowledge,—the existence of the principle of progress itself. While claiming boldly our own rights, therefore, we ought never to act the ungracious part of the dog in the manger, and refuse our assent to the enfranchisement of others, who have at least as good a right as ourselves in virtue of their common manhood. "*Fiat justitia; ruat cœlum.*"

One important question arising out of the present position of affairs was put by Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, in his usual pithy and pointed style. The PREMIER promises a new Reform Bill next year, in which the whole question will be embraced, with a view to such a balancing of classes and parties as, to his political philosophy, may seem meet. But the query arises, will Lord JOHN be in power next session? If not, what becomes of the promised Reform Bill? Will he consider the pledge binding upon him if seated on the shady side of the Speaker's chair? or is it limited, by the condition that he retains possession of the Treasury Bench? That is a question to which it would be well to have a definite answer in the course of the session.

For our own part, we should very much prefer to see the measure emanate from the opposition benches. It will have more breadth, boldness, and principle about it than if it is emasculated and trimmed to meet the Conventional prejudices and the faint-hearted timidity of men in power. Besides, the Whigs are always bravest when out of office, and with a good stirring agitation out of doors, and a united, however small, section of Manhood Suffragists in Parliament, we should look forward with some confidence to a large and substantial reform of our electoral institutions. The very fact that Lord JOHN RUSSELL declined to explain the nature and scope of the measure he had prepared, from the anticipation that other and greater changes in public opinion may occur in the interval, and make a different measure desirable, is a hopeful sign of progress. The Suffrage Question has at length attained that position as a Parliamentary question which is due to its paramount importance; the time and manner of its settlement depends now entirely on the wisdom and energy of its advocates. Public opinion controls all Governments in this country.

SHOP-TILL GOVERNMENT.

One part of Lord STANLEY's speech, at the Merchant Tailors' Hall, deserves serious attention. If true, it points to conclusions deeply interesting and important to all who take an interest in the real and permanent prosperity of the country. Those who are accustomed to read in certain journals the exultations indulged in over the flood of prosperity with which Free Trade has inundated all classes, except the "owners and occupiers of land," and to rejoice thereat, are—according to Lord STANLEY—living in "a Fool's Paradise." Now, whatever doubts may be entertained as to Lord STANLEY'S wisdom, we believe that there is none whatever as to his veracity; and, unless he has been very much deceived indeed, the results he gives of our late commercial policy are anything but satisfactory.

Passing over the agricultural interest, which, by the admission of all parties, is suffering deeply from that policy, let us hear what Lord STANLEY says of its operation on the commercial and manufacturing classes. Like him, we doubt very much whether it is a mark of prosperity to see thousands and tens of thousands of men, women, and children gathering up the wrecks of their fortunes, and flying from penury and distress—not to the possessions of the British Crown abroad, but to foreign and rival countries; and yet the unabated stream of emigration which sets steadily from our own shores to those of the Atlantic sea-board of the United States, proves that this is the case in the midst of our vaunted prosperity.

If any department of our national industry might have been anticipated to flourish luxuriantly under the healthy and bracing atmosphere of Competition and Free Trade, it is the cotton trade. There, at least, we had a clear start of all the world; and in addition to our unrivalled skill, large capital, and enormous machinery, we possessed—it was averred—natural advantages, unsurpassed by any country on the globe. Indeed, our insular position, and the abundance of coal and minerals, proved, it was said, that Providence had clearly intended this for a purely manufacturing, not an agricultural country. Its situation and advantages pointed it out as the workshop of the world; and it did not matter how soon its surface was covered with a coating of lava. England would still continue at the head of the commerce and manufactures of the world. All she wanted was a fair stage and no favour. This being the case, of course, since 1846, when the last shackles which impeded the free development of our gigantic cotton trade were stricken off, it may naturally be expected that it has enormously increased. On the contrary—according to Lord STANLEY—it has absolutely diminished. Last year, the consumption of cotton fell short by one hundred thousand bales of that consumed in 1846, or equal to two hundred million yards of calico less than at the commencement of the Free Trade era. It may be said, that this has been to some extent—perhaps to a large extent—caused by the deficient cotton harvests in the United States for the last two years. But suppose we admit this, it does not add any strength to a policy which makes a large portion of the population, of the enterprise, and the capital of this country, wholly dependent on a crop grown in a distant and a rival country, and liable to be withheld from us, not only by natural, but political causes. Not only has our exportation of manufactured cotton diminished, but the home consumption has largely decreased; and that is, perhaps, the best index that can be taken as to the actual operation of Free Trade and unlimited Competition. All the statistics that can be compiled, by clever jugglers with figures, cannot falsify or obscure that one great fact—a fact which gives the lie to all the specious but vague assertions as to the prosperity which pervades the great body of the people under the new *regime*.

A still more significant fact is added by the Protectionist Chief; under the new system, the amount of property, and the produce of trades and professions assessed to the income tax, has fallen from £60,000,000 to £54,800,000, representing, of course, a corresponding diminution in the capital of the classes who pay that impost. We must say that Lord STANLEY, in view of these facts, was justified in saying—"That these were symptoms which proved the so-much vaunted prosperity was hollow and deceitful—and that, instead of such a result, distress was eating into the capital and strength of the nation—diminishing its means, while it added to its annual burdens—bringing about cheapness as regarded one class of consumers, but giving no return whatever to the producers."

In directing attention to these facts let us not be misunderstood. Whatever Lord STANLEY may really think as to the possibility of restoring the so-called Protective system, or its efficacy in arresting the downward tendency he pourtrays, we have no faith whatever in it, nor do we believe that any Government, however powerful, could galvanise it into action again, for however short a period. But the facts themselves are pregnant with instruction, and with warning of a solemn description. It is clear that, in the pursuit of free commerce, our legislators and statesmen have mistaken the real nature and scope of the commercial principle. They expect it to do work for which, by its very nature, it is unfitted. It is part of the truth, and they want it to do duty for the whole. They must acquire a more comprehensive philosophy of society, before they are competent, well and wisely, to direct the industry, the intellect, and the capital of the community. "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in their philosophy." Exports, imports, and cash payments, do not constitute the *alpha* and *omega* of national existence. It is only those who have learned merely the alphabet of social science who imagine that they are. Under the name of freedom, they, in reality, establish anarchy. Instead of concert, regulation, and the adaptation of given means to definite ends, they make society a desperate scramble, in which more strength, intellect, and labour is wasted in the attempt to secure a bare pittance, than would suffice to place all in a position of high and permanent enjoyment. The superabundant means for creating and equitably and beneficially distributing wealth at home, are insanely perverted into means of mutual ruin in our rivalry with other nations.

As yet, it appears that neither Protectionists or Free Traders have obtained the most distant glimpse of the rational and beneficial mode of applying the productive powers, which are at the command of the people. The one party, if they had the power, would carry us back in a retrogade policy towards a position which was anything but satisfactory, while it was a living reality and a natural stage of national progress, but which, now that it has gone, can never be resuscitated. The other tells us to progress without seeing where we are to "progress" to. Certainly diminishing employment for shipping—diminishing consumption of raw materials in our manufactures—extensive and increasing suffering and ruin among the owners and occupiers of land; diminishing capital among the trading and professional classes, and a continuous stream of emigration from a land cursed with so many social evils, are not very encouraging symptoms of success.

It is time that somebody asked, "Where are we going to?"

Government based on the principle that to govern well is *not* to govern; *laissez faire*; "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost," has ceased to be practicable. The necessities of society will force the adoption of higher and truer principles. Anarchy is not the natural state of society. Yet to that the Government of the Shop-Till inevitably tends. For the sake of the shopkeepers themselves it is desirable that it should be speedily terminated.

Our Weekly Mirror.*

PARLIAMENTARY.

Since the close of the "No Popery" debate, business has made its appearance, and has been dealt with as if the members were once more aware of the flight of time. The discussion of the Army and Ordnance Estimates called forth the usual number of motions never expected or meant to be carried, and the usual amount of grumbling for the sake of saving appearances. Both ended in the usual result—nothing. If the Financial Reform party mean to gain a character in the country for honesty, they must pursue a very different course than they have done during the whole of the present parliament. Practical detailed propositions, showing where reductions can most justly and most effectually be made, must supersede vague and impracticable amendments, which everybody laughs at as mere shams. If it had been possible to carry any of Mr. HUME's motions for the reduction of the number of men borne on the books, either of the Army or Navy, what would have been the consequence? Any diminution of the national burdens? Not the slightest. The dead weight, and the highly paid, lightly worked, staff, would have been retained. They must not be touched, because they have political influence at their backs. They are what LEIGH HUNT wished ISAAC WALTON could have caught—"fishes that can scream"—and therefore the angler has no desire to hook them. The reduction would be made by causing two already overworked and underpaid clerks to do the business formerly confided to three. The artificers, mechanics, shipwrights, carpenters, and labourers, employed in the dockyards and public works, would be discharged by hundreds or thousands, to compete in an already overcrowded labour market, and thereby reduce wages, or employment failing, to be thrown on the parish at the expense of the already overburdened ratepayers. Our financialists really begin their work at the wrong end. The consequence is, that there being no real opposition, government gets as much money as it asks for without any difficulty whatever. Wonderful indeed is the unanimity and the celerity with which millions of the hard earnings of the people are voted away in a single night!

The Ministry have already begun to throw bills overboard, reminding one rather of the month of June than the first week in April. The measure for abolishing the Irish Lord Lieutenancy is not to be persisted in *this* session. The Irish people, after all, understand the art of political agitation better than we do. They can create "a difficulty," that bug-bear from which Whig politicians instinctively shrink back. *We* have not the genius to do that in this country.

In the House of Commons Mr. STUART WORTLEY followed up the attack of Lord LYNDHURST on the political refugees who have sought shelter in this country from the vindictive persecution of their opponents. Having succeeded in driving many of the exiles out of Switzerland, the despots have set their tools at work in this country for a similar purpose, and broached the subject in Parliament with the view of enacting an Alien Bill. The statements made both by the peer and the commoner were of the most ridiculous, unfounded, or exaggerated nature—the sweepings and concoctions of the foreign police, who are set to dog the footsteps of the exiles here, and in all such cases to manufacture conspiracies and plots where none exist. The Government of this country appears, however, to understand that we have no right to interfere in political matters between the rulers and the subjects of a foreign state. Let them fight their own battles, so long as those resident among us act in conformity with the peace, order, and requirements of our own state. Such, at least, we infer to be the policy of the Government, from the answers both of the Colonial and the Home Secretary; though the latter added, with a suspicious zeal, that he had placed the conduct of the Refugees under *surveillance*. If this has reference merely to their conduct towards our own Government, there may, perhaps, be no objection to it, though it seems as needless as it may be irritating; but if it is intended in any way to interfere with the steps these parties may think proper to take, for giving their respective countries the advantage of free institutions, then we say it is a matter with which our Government has nothing whatever to do. The doors of Buckingham Palace have been opened to receive Royal conspirators against existing Governments on the Continent. A Royal Palace has been set aside as the residence of an ex-Royal Family, which is notoriously engaged in intrigues for regaining ascendancy in France, and overturning the present system of Government. If untitled, but determined advocates of Constitutional or Republican institutions are to be watched, hunted, and worried by police spies, let us mete out equal justice to all. But the better way is for us to

have nothing to do with it. Lord Palmerston will save himself a deal of trouble, and no small amount of unpopularity, by acting on that principle.

A Sham Chancery Bill followed in the wake of a sham No-Popery Bill. Why it was introduced is a mystery, because no body believed, for a moment, that it would be carried. If it had been a *real* reform there was little chance of that this session; but a mere imposture like this, was certain to be scouted by all parties. It seems, however, that Lord John was emulous of the fame acquired by Sir Charles Wood, as the author of original but impracticable Budgets—reform had been promised—various plans proposed—and so his Lordship, after carefully considering these plans, concocted a plan by which all their advantages were left out, all their disadvantages included; and the whole of the Ecclesiastical Patronage vested in the Chancellor was to be handed over to himself, as First Lord of the Treasury! That is what Lord John facetiously terms Reforming Chancery!

The Ceylon question, brought on in the Upper House, was confined to an *ex parte* statement of the late Governor. Notwithstanding Lord Torrington whitewashed himself with most painstaking industry, and his "noble relative," the Colonial Minister, squared his fists in the face of the assembled Peers, and dared any of them to fight, especially Lord Stanley. They maintained a most provoking silence. They were not to be entrapped into a discussion, without having evidence before them. The only one who did speak, besides the two parties implicated in the mis-government of Ceylon, was the Duke of Wellington, who with great animation disclaimed having any portion of his conduct mixed up, or compared with, that of the Ex-Governor of the Cingalese.

Locke King's Bill for enfranchising £10 householders in counties, was defeated by a combination of Tories, Whigs, and renegades. The excuse for these latter being the promise that next year the Whigs will bring in a new Reform Bill. We shall be curious to see what effect its rejection has upon the next county elections.

That "Great Sea Serpent" of Whig legislature, the "Jew Bill," has again made its appearance. If Lord John had not long ago lost the capacity of blushing we should have been spared the exhibition of Thursday night.

HOME NEWS.

The event of the week for our readers is the sitting of the Convention in London. So far the proceedings appear to have been conducted with due reference to democratic principles; but as they are not concluded at the time we write we think it better to defer any comments on the policy it has adopted until we have the complete report before us. In the meantime the copious account we present to our readers will enable them to form their own judgments on the subject.

The case of Miss Talbot, which has excited such general interest, has this week been decided by the Lord Chancellor. By that decision the young lady is released from the Convent in which she had been placed by her clerical guardian, and for the remaining few months of her minority will be allowed to mix with society under the guardianship of a Roman Catholic peeress. Dr. Doyle, whose previous conduct as guardian, has been, to say the least of it, extremely suspicious, is to continue in that office, and the chances are that the rich prize of £85,000 will fall into the hands of intriguing priests and clever lady abbesses, who have so long had their eyes fixed upon it. This and other cases of a somewhat similar nature raises the question whether for the protection of the members of Roman Catholic families themselves, it is not necessary to protect them from the rapacity and the cupidity of their ghostly advisers.

Our attention has been directed to a case which demands the immediate assistance of every lover of his fellowman, and which it is the duty of the Chartists body more especially to render. The wife of Citizen Czechowski, a Polish Refugee, is within a few days of her accouchment, and owing to the miserable pittance on which the exiles have lately had to submit, it is needless to say that she is destitute of the common necessaries requisite for such an event. We feel assured that this announcement will be sufficient, and that our fair friends in London will do their duty. Assistance, either in clothes or money, will be thankfully received by Mr. T. Brown, at the Fraternal Home, Turnmill-street, for the above object.

The past week is more than usually barren of news. Since our last, no less than five criminals are doomed to death for the crime of murder. Our opinion on the subject of capital punishments is well known to our readers, and is more than ever strengthened by the fact that it does not prevent, or check, Murder.

The disgraceful proceedings at Chelmsford, after the execution of Thomas Drory and Sarah Chesham, has induced the respectable inhabitants of that town to petition the Legislature against such barbarous exhibitions. A perusal of the trial of the Frimley murderers must convince every thinking mind that our criminal laws require a revision. There appears to be no doubt on the minds of the jury, but that Hiram Smith (the approver) was the actual murderer in this case; and, if so, two burglars are to be executed, who ought only to be sent out of the country, while the assassin not only escapes punishment, but expects to receive the government reward.

A Grand Banquet was given on Wednesday night, in Merchant Tailors' Hall, to Lord Stanley, "the friend of the country." One hundred and ten Peers, and two hundred Members of the House of Commons, were invited to the feast.

The Sailors' Strike still continues. At Manchester, the authorities are doing their utmost to coerce the Seamen, and have sent several of them to prison for street-begging. The system adopted by these hardy mariners has been to stand in the streets with a box, to receive the contributions of the mill hands and other passers by, without soliciting alms. If this is vagrancy, many "gospel-sending-to-foreign-parts-friends," are subject to the same act. But will the Magistrates convict? Certainly not. The one is Peace, Law, and Order, the other Rebellion. We are glad to hear that the philanthropists of Manchester evade the law, and that if *soliciting* charity is a crime, charity is not punishable as such.

FOREIGN.

No material change is to be noted under this head. A fresh attempt to form a Ministry in France, with Odillon Barrot at its head, and prepared to revert to Universal Suffrage as far as the Presidential election was concerned, has proved as abortive as previous efforts of the same kind. The extra Parliamentary and Provisional Cabinet seems the only practical Government, in France, in the present dislocation of parties in the Assembly.

In Germany, matters move steadily on to the foregone conclusion of a restoration to the old Diet—that is, as far as the rulers are concerned. Of the intentions of the people we are not so clear.

Italy heaves convulsively under the iron heel of the armed oppressor—but "the hour is not yet."

The Manchester Boiler Explosion.—The adjourned inquest in this case was held on Wednesday evening at the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, before Mr. Herford, coroner for the borough, and was adjourned, after hearing some evidence, until this day (Saturday).

The Electric Telegraph Company has announced a considerable reduction in its charges.

MONIES RECEIVED

For the Week Ending Thursday, April 3rd, 1851.

FOR

THE HONESTY FUND.

Received by W. Rider.

	£	s.	d.
Paisley, a Few Blockprinters, at Mr. Kerr's Shop	0	4	0
W. Asquith, Wakefield	0	0	6
J. Nicholson, Wakefield	0	0	6
J. Clegg, Millgate, near Rochdale	0	3	2
Nottingham, per J. Sweet	0	1	0
Dalry, Ayrshire	0	3	0
	£0	12	2

WINDING-UP OF THE LAND COMPANY.

Received by W. Rider.

	£	s.	d.
From Wakefield—W. Asquith	0	1	0
J. Jennings	0	1	0
H. Blackburn	0	1	0
A. Lockwood	0	1	0
W. Johnson	0	1	0
W. Cheesborough	0	1	0
M. Johnson	0	1	0
J. Nicholson	0	1	0
T. Wilkinson	0	1	0
J. Aveyard	0	1	0
W. Wilson	0	1	0
F. Mountain	0	0	6
J. Taylor	0	0	6
R. Brook	0	0	6
T. Lamb	0	0	3
J. Ward	0	0	3
Messrs. Mutton, Reid, and Greaves, Rochester Branch	0	1	6
Nottingham, per J. Sweet	0	0	6
	£0	15	0

Received at Land Office.

	£	s.	d.
A Friend, Wintersett	0	1	0

CONVENTION FUND.

Received by W. Rider.—G. Wilson, Alloa 6d—A Friend Wintersett 1s.

The monies received for the National Charter and Convention Funds will be acknowledged next week.

John Arnott, Sec.

Chartist Intelligence.

Manchester.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Daniel Donovan was duly announced to deliver an address on that important subject—"Registration." Mr. John Sutton occupied the chair, and read Mr. O'Connor's Letter from the *Nsrthern Star*.—Mr. Daniel Donovan gave a detailed account how the working classes might exercise, to a very great extent, the franchise. The lecturer enumerated the great resources now lying dormant, owing to the apathy and indifference of the people, in not registering their names on the register books. Mr. Donovan concluded a very instructive address, and received the applause of the meeting.—After the address, many very important questions were put to Mr. Donovan, who gave general satisfaction.—Mr. William Nixon, late of Manchester, made a feeling speech on meeting his old friends and acquaintances, and was very proud to meet them once more in their beautiful hall. Mr. Nixon then referred to the policy of the Manchester Council, which he cordially approved of. Mr. Nixon then moved a vote of thanks to his friend and late fellow-prisoner, Mr. Donovan, for his very instructive address.—Mr. James Leach seconded the vote of thanks.—Mr. J. R. Cooper, bookseller, of Bridge-street, next addressed the meeting, and referred to the address of the council. He was glad the council and members had adopted the line of policy he had recommended several years ago. Mr. Cooper then informed the meeting he had always consented to come amongst them when requested, if he thought he could render them any service, and informed the meeting he had had an interview with their secretary, requesting him (Mr. Cooper) to give a lecture, which he had consented to, and should name April 13th for his lecture. Mr. Cooper then informed the meeting the reason he was there that evening; it was on behalf of the Polish and Hungarian Refugees lately landed in Liverpool; a committee was about to be formed, and he wished the Chartists to render them their assistance. Mr. Cooper resumed his seat greatly applauded, and a Pole addressed the meeting; after which the vote of thanks was carried unanimously.

Manchester.—On Sunday evening last a meeting was held in the Cumberland-street Room, which was numerously attended, Mr. John Knight in the chair, who opened the business by reading Mr. O'Connor's letter from the *Northern Star*. Mr. Chambers delivered an instructive address upon the necessity of Self-reformation, more especially among those who professed themselves Chartists, in order that the stigma of drunkenness, which had been applied to many of them, might be done away with. He then proceeded to defend Chartism from the attacks of that portion of the Press, which pandering to the prejudices of the shopkeeping and middle classes of society, had endeavoured to blacken the character of Mr. O'Connor and those associated with him in the great work of National Reform; hoping by such despicable means to stem the progress of those principles for which that great, but much persecuted man, had so long contended. He, though a shopkeeper, and doing an exteneive business, was not ashamed to avow himself a Chartist, and his Chartist brethren might always depend upon his support, provided they continued to maintain the pre-eminency of their own creed—namely, "The Charter, the whole Charter, and nothing less than the Charter"—and concluded an elequent address by calling upon all classes of reformers to abandon intoxicating drinks, and thus prove to the government their hatred of exorbitant taxation, and their fitness for political enfranchisement. Thanks were then voted to the lecturer and chairman, and the meeting separated.

Whitechapel.—Mr. Wheeler lectured on Sunday evening at the Ship Inn, High-street, to a good audience. The chair was occupied by Mr. Knowles. Mr. J. Shaw also addressed the meeting.

Finsbury.—The usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of this borough was held at their temporary place of meeting, the Albemarle Coffee-house, Albemarle-street, St. John-street—Mr. Weedon in the chair.—Mr. Doublery lectured on the "Rise and Fall of Man," in aid of the funds of the Association; and, after an animated discussion, received the thanks of the meeting.—A resolution was also unanimously agreed to, expressing the pain and sincere regret with which the members had seen the publication of letters signed "Ubiquity," in a contemporary periodical, the effect of which could only be to promote divisions in the Democratic ranks, and further, attributing the authorship of those letters to a notorious enemy of Mr. O'Connor.—[As we have good reason to believe that our Finsbury friends are mistaken as to the writers of the letters in question, we refrain from inserting the same.—Ed. *N. S.*]

CHARTIST AGITATION.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the British Institution, Cowper-street, City-road, to assist in creating an improved Chartist feeling in the metropolis.

Mr. Bezer was called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting in his usual able style.

Mr. Moss, of Derby, first addressed the meeting. Men were apathetic while trade was good, but became Chartists when they knew not where to procure a meal for their subsistence. He thought they would soon experience a slackness of trade; and then they would be loud in demanding political power. Every past agitation had been turned to the advantage of the middle class, and to the injury of working men. This should be no longer the case. Working men must look to their own affairs, and be no longer duped by those interested in taking advantage of their weakness and dissentions. Nature everywhere showered down plenty upon the human race. Man's bad laws destroyed and perverted the blessing which might otherwise be enjoyed by all the human family. The only means by which this state of things could be remedied was by obtaining the political freedom guaranteed by the People's Charter. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gray, of North Lancashire, then spoke. They had met to contend for the establishment of the reign of liberty and truth. The meeting was, in his opinion, a good one, but numbers did not constitute the only element of success. Energy, devotion, and courage, were its chief essential requisites. He appeared before them as the representative of the hand-loom weavers of his district. Great poverty and misery was being endured by that body of men. At this period he believed they were the most tyrannised over, and the worst paid class of men in Great Britain. He had travelled through the various towns and villages in his district, and depicted scenes of misery that harrowed up the feelings of his audience, and caused loud bursts of indignation, especially when he exposed the system of abatement by which their starvation wages were reduced still lower in amount. He concluded by earnestly appealing to them to unite and support the Convention.

Mr. Robinson, of Bradford, entered into an able analysis of the state of parties in this country, and showed the manner in which they attempted to cajole and mystify the working men. The people's party were not treated with respect by others because they did not respect themselves. Things had become so bad, not only in England, but also throughout the continent, that the question was not whether the people should rule, or whether they should legislate for themselves, but whether they should be allowed to live. The steamlord and landlord were at war in the Commons House; neither of them cared anything for the people, further than to extract profit from their labour. The people boasted of their courage and their influence abroad. They could fight for their king and their country, but they could never fight for themselves. While they allowed the land to be the property of a few, they placed their lives at the mercy of those who held it. They had allowed a selfish class to usurp the land, the light, and almost the air, and yet they boasted of their freedom. The speaker was loudly cheered.

Mr. Finlen next addressed the audience, and, in an eloquent manner, called upon them to second the efforts of the Convention in endeavouring once again to raise the banner of Chartism. He was greatly applauded.

Mr. Watson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, next addressed the meeting in an able and argumentative manner. The present was the age of calculation, but he feared that the Chartist body did not sufficiently well calculate the bearings of the object they had to achieve, the power of their opponents, and the force it would be necessary to bring against them. They were met to endeavour to achieve that necessary result by laying down plans and measures calculated to ensure the attainment of their demands.

Mr. Mantle, of Manchester, who was loudly cheered on rising, said that the future destinies of the country were in a great manner placed in their hands. They had heard from his brother delegates cases of individual and class oppression. He should speak upon the general question of the evil that tyranny perpetrated, not only on those who endured it, but likewise on those who inflicted it. He wished to raise the standard of the movement to that high pitch of moral and intellectual dignity which would enable every man to be his own leader, and prevent for ever the treachery and duplicity of those who wished to lead them astray. He had endured, in common with many others, incarceration in Her Majesty's prisons, and there was yet something in his composition of the leaven of sedition which even the power of the government had been unable to extract. For fifteen years the good bark of the Charter had braved the dangers of the political ocean, and though storm after storm had shattered the sails and damaged some of the rigging of the good old ship, yet she had approached nearer and nearer to the destined haven, and was, by the help of the people, (which was the help of God) destined speedily to arrive therein. The speaker addressed the meeting at some length, and was greeted with unbounded applause.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, who acknowledged the same, and the meeting separated at a late hour. A good collection was made in aid of the funds of the Convention.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening, at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich; the attendance was very good. Messrs. Capewell, Reynolds, Mantle, Bezer, and Finlen addressed the audience, and a good collection was made towards the Convention Fund. Mr. Lloyed occupied the chair. During Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings, numerous meetings were held in various parts of the metropolis, at which the delegates from the Country attended. On Tuesday evening no less than five public meetings were held in the various metropolitan districts.

ADDRESS OF THE METROPOLITAN TRADES DELEGATES TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

'We warn the workmen that all who are not receiving Protection are paying for it.'—*Times*, March, 1848.

Fellow-Countrymen,—We, in common with other sections of the people, have assembled, and taken into our serious consideration the present state of the country, with a view to urge upon you to be prepared to take a part in the coming struggle for the rights of industry.

In a petition presented to the House of Commons from the Metropolitan Trades' Delegates during the session of 1848, it was stated that there were then in London about two hundred thousand working-men, one-third of whom were employed, one-third but half-employed, and one-third totally unemployed. In consequence of statements which have lately been made in both Houses of Parliament, asserting that the condition of the working-classes was never more comfortable, we have made inquiries into their present condition, and find that in the most numerous trades depending for employment on home consumption, the relative numbers employed and unemployed are about in the same proportion as formerly stated, the only difference being that the wages of those employed are much lower than they were three years ago, and therefore their present condition is more depressed.

In some branches of trade a greater proportion is employed, but these are exceptional cases; for in every trade and profession, all over the kingdom, there is now a surplus of hands begging leave to toil, although hundreds of thousands have emigrated during the last three years to foreign lands, and transferred their genius, their labour, and their allegiance to foreign states, while hundreds of thousands more are ready to follow when they can find the means to be transported from their father-land, where they have been denied their right to labour, and the right to live, except by wearing the pauper's badge, and by the sacrifice of the social affections.

Fellow Countrymen, as it is now admitted by all classes that labour is the source of wealth, it evidently follows that the prosperity and independence of Great Britain and her Colonies will be best promoted by employing and protecting the greatest number of a healthy, industrious, intelligent, and moral population, that can be educated and comfortably maintained by their own industry; therefore it should be the first and most important duty of a wise government to adopt such measures as will best secure employment to the entire population, and for their labour an abundance of the necessaries and comforts of life. We, therefore, fearlessly assert that the unrestricted cheap labour policy which has been for a series of years encouraged by the Legislature of this kingdom, and greatly extended by the present Parliament, is theoretically wrong, and under the existing constitution of society, practically injurious to the industrial classes, by compelling them to enter into stimulated, unregulated, and hopeless competition, at home and abroad, which is opposed to independence and happiness, dangerous to the country, and destructive to the general prosperity of the whole British people.

While reiterating the opinion which we formerly expressed against the present unfair system of reckless competition, called Free Trade, from which its advocates promised so much good, especially to the working-classes, but which has only proved "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," we will not now impute blame on account of the experiment; nor do we desire to awaken in your minds angry feelings or enmity against any class of legislators or politicians; but we boldly call upon you to demand from any party that may hold the reins of office a Protective Policy for Native Industry against unfair competition, so that you may be enabled to live by your labour, and give a rational, practical, and useful education to your children, without which the security and prosperity of the empire are impossible.

Signed on behalf of the Metropolitan Trades' Delegates,

Isaac Wilson, Chairman.

A. E. Delaforce, Secretary.

Committee Room, 81, High Holborn.

The Late Boiler Explosion at Stockport.—The jury empannelled to inquire into the cause of the deaths of the twenty individuals who lost their lives on the above occasion, re-assembled on Wednesday evening at the Warren Buckeley Arms Inn, Bridge-street, before Charles Hudson, Esq., coroner, to resume the investigation, and also to receive the report of two professional gentlemen engaged by the jury to examine the construction of the boiler, and to give their opinion upon the probable cause of the explosion and the serious destruction of human life. Several witnesses were examined, and as several more remained to be so, the inquest was adjourned.

A BILL

To dissolve "THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY," and to dispose of the Lands and Property belonging to the Company, and to wind up the Undertaking.

[*The words printed in Italics are proposed to be inserted in the Committee.*]

(Concluded from the *Star* of March 29.)

That all dealings, transactions, matters, and things heretofore had or done by or on behalf of or in relation to the said society, Company, or undertaking, which were illegal or prohibited in any of the ways hereinbefore mentioned, or which were or might have been void or voidable, or impeachable, by reason of any such illegality or prohibition (if any), shall be deemed to have been as valid, lawful, and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if no such illegality or prohibition had existed; and that all promoters of and subscribers to the said undertaking, society, or Company, and all other persons who have been concerned in any such dealings, transactions, matters, or things as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby exempted, exonerated, and discharged from all pains and penalties, suits, prosecutions, and liabilities, to which by law they would be or might be liable or subject, by reason or in consequence of any such illegality or prohibition as aforesaid, if this Act had not been passed: Provided always, That the said banking business shall be deemed to have been heretofore carried on as part of the business, and for the benefit and at the risk of the said Company.

That the respective persons who have purchased the lands and hereditaments specified in the Second Schedule hereto, and their respective heirs, appointees, and assigns, shall be and be deemed to have been, as from the times or dates of their respective purchases, entitled to the lands and hereditaments so purchased free from all trusts, liens, titles, rights, claims, and demands whatsoever for, of, by or in favour of the said Company, or the subscribers thereto collectively, or any allottee or allottees under any rule or rules of the said Company, or the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns of any such allottee or allottees, but subject and without prejudice to any estates, titles, liens, interests, claims, or demands to which any other person or persons is or may be entitled.

That her Majesty's High Court of Chancery shall, on the petition of the said Feargus O'Connor, his heirs, executors, or administrators, or of any person being or stating himself to be a subscriber to the said Company, or to have any claim against the Company or the assets thereof, or any estate or interest in any of the said hereditaments specified in the First Schedule hereto which is or are not included in the second Schedule hereto (such petition to be entitled in the matter of this Act), make an order absolute referring it to one of the Masters of the said Court to wind up the affairs of the Company under the provisions of this Act; and no advertisement or notice to any person of such petition shall be necessary, but the order absolute on such petition shall be advertised in the same manner as an order absolute for the winding up of a Joint Stock Company under the Joint Stock Companies Winding up Act, 1848, is required to be advertised; and the person on whose petition such order shall be made shall, without delay, carry in the same before the master, and in default of his doing so within *seven* days after the making of such order, it shall be lawful for the said Feargus O'Connor, his heirs, executors, or administrators, or any person being or stating himself to be a subscriber to the Company, or to have any claim against the Company or the assets thereof, or any estate or interest in any of the said lands specified in the First Schedule hereto which is or are not included in the Second Schedule hereto, to undertake the carriage and prosecution of the said order.

That upon such order being carried in before the Master, the Master shall proceed to appoint an official manager or official managers of the Company, and to wind up the Company, in the same manner and with the like effect in all respects (but subject to the provisions of this Act) as if the Company had been within the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Winding up Act, 1848, and the Joint Stock Companies Winding up Amendment Act, 1849, and as if such order had been an order absolute for the winding up of the Company under the provisions of those Acts; and the Company shall be deemed to be a Company within the provisions of the said Acts, and shall be wound up accordingly, except as is herein otherwise provided; and all and singular the enactments and provisions of the said Acts shall, so far as the same shall be consistent with the provisions of this Act, and so far as the circumstances of the case will allow, be applicable to the said Company and the estates, assets, and affairs thereof: Provided always, That it shall be lawful for the Master, in carrying this Act into execution, at his discretion to vary or depart from or to direct any variance of or departure from the usual course of procedure under the said Winding up Acts, as he shall think the special circumstances of the case may require or render expedient, any general rules or orders of the Court of Chancery or any general rules or regulations adopted by the Master, or any practice, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Provided also, That it shall be lawful for the Master by any order in writing under his hand to delegate to the official manager any discretionary, judicial, or other power or authority which the Master may or might have or exercise by virtue of this Act; and all decisions, determinations, acts, and proceedings of the official manager under any such delegated power or authority, shall have the same effect, force, and validity, as if the same had been made, done, had, or taken by or before the Master in person.

That no person who has received any monies or subscriptions from any person or persons for or on account of any share or shares in the Company, shall be accountable for the same to any such subscriber, but shall only be liable to account to the official manager for his application of the same as part of the assets of the Company; and no person as promoter, member, or contributary of the Company shall be or be deemed to have been liable to repay to any person any monies paid by such person for or on account of any share or shares or interest in the Company.

That it shall be lawful for the Master, and subject to the control of the Master for the official manager, in passing the accounts of any person who is accountable or may become accountable for or for the application of any subscriptions or any part of the assets of the Company, or who is or who may be or claim to be a creditor of the Company, to make to such person all such allowances as the Master or official manager respectively shall deem reasonable; and in particular to allow all payments disbursements, expenses, and engagements at any time or times made, incurred, or contracted out of the subscriptions or the funds or on account of the Company, which would or might have been allowed or allowable had the society or Company been legally constituted and completed and in full legal operation, and such person been the proper officer or person duly authorised in that behalf, at the time or times of his making, paying, incurring, or contracting the same.

That every person to whom any allotment of any part of the said lands and hereditaments specified in the first Schedule hereto has at any time been made in accordance or in presumed accordance with the rules of the Company for the time being supposed to be in force, and who or whose heirs or assigns shall come in and prove his or their title to such allotment and take a lease or coveyance of such allotment and execute a counterpart of such lease or conveyance and pay up all arrears of rent, within such time or times and in such manner as the Master shall direct, shall be deemed to have had as against the Company and their assigns an equitable title to such allotment in fee simple in possession, subject to the payment to the Company and their assigns of a perpetual fee-farm rent charge after the rate of four pounds per centum per annum on the amount of the cost price of such allotment, with the improvements and buildings thereon, and the advances of seed, stock, goods, and money (if any), which have been made with such allotment; and the official manager and the trustee or trustees of the Company shall execute to each such allottee, his heirs or assigns, at his or their expense, a conveyance or lease, renewable for ever of his or their respective allotment or allotments, subject to such rent-charge as aforesaid, and to a condition for reentry if the same or any part thereof be in arrear for more than *one* year; And the said lands and hereditaments shall be sold subject to the rights of such allottees, but free and discharged from all estates and claims whatsoever of or by any allottee or allottees who or whose heirs or assigns shall fail to come in and prove his or their claim, and take a lease or conveyance and execute a counterpart, within the time and in manner aforesaid; and the Master or subject to the Master's control, the official manager, may absolutely and finally assess and determine the amounts of such rent charges upon such evidence as shall be thought sufficient, and may adopt any agreement or understanding heretofore made respecting any such allotment between any such allottee and the Company or any fo the officers thereof.

That the monies and assets of the Company shall be applied by the official manager under the direction of the Master, in the first place, in or towards the payment of the costs, charges, and expenses of and incident to the obtaining and carrying into effect of this Act, and all such other costs, charges, and expenses as the same may be liable to; and, in the next place, in or towards the satisfaction of the debts or any of the debts of the Company, including the expenses of the said banking business, in such manner, whether by way of dividend or otherwise, as the Master shall direct: and any surplus thereof, after full payment of all such costs charges, and expenses and the debts of the Company, shall be divided among the several persons, who at any time or times since the said undertaking was first projected in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-five as aforesaid, have paid any monies or subscriptions for or on account of any share or shares in the Company, and who shall make and prove their claims in the manner and within the time to be for that purpose appointed by the Master, rateably and in proportion to the respective amounts of their subscriptions; but monies paid for copies of rules, and contributions towards the expenses of management under the name of "Directors' levy," or "Expense fund," or otherwise, shall not be considered as part of such subscriptions, and the same shall not be recoverable by any subscriber from any person: Provided always, That the persons who have received such last-mentioned monies shall be accountable to the official manager for the application thereof.

That in making such distribution as is lastly hereinbefore directed no person to whom any land has been allotted, or any advance of aid money, seed, stock, or goods has been made out of the funds of the Company, shall receive any dividend without first bringing into account and allowing for all arrears of rent which by the terms of the allotment made to him ought to have been paid in respect of the time of his actual occupation of his allotment, and also the amount or value of all such advances of money, seed, stock, or goods as have been made to him out of the funds of the Company; but no such allottee shall be accountable, otherwise than by way of set-off as aforesaid, for any such advances of money, seed, stock, or goods.

That it shall be lawful for the Master, if he shall think fit, to direct that the assets of the Company shall be fully realised and converted, and the said costs, charges, and expenses and debts paid, before any advertisement is issued requiring subscribers to come in and prove their claims to participate in the division of the surplus assets as aforesaid; and also, if he shall think fit, to direct that any such claims, and also the claims of any creditors of the Company, may be proved before any commissioner of the Court of Bankruptcy, or before any county court judge, or before any master extraordinary in Chancery, or before the official manager, or any commissioners or commissioner to be appointed for that purpose by the Master; and also if he shall think fit, to direct that each subscriber, upon proving his claim, shall be furnished with a certificate of the amount of his proof, such certificate to be in such form, and to be issued, signed, and countersigned in such manner and by such persons, as the Master shall direct; and also to make any order or direction respecting the mode and place or places of payment of the dividends on such respective proofs, either to the respective bearers or to any endorsers of such certificates, or otherwise as the Master shall think fit; and to limit the time within which such dividends shall be payable, and generally to provide for the proof and payment of claims upon the surplus assets in such manner as he shall think fit; and no such certificate, or any endorsement or assignment thereof, shall be liable to any stamp duty.

That it shall be lawful for the Master from time to time to direct that any part of the assets of the Company shall be invested in the purchase of Exchequer bills, to be deposited in the Bank of England to the credit of the Official Manager's Account, and from time to time to direct the sale of such Exchequer bills, the proceeds of such sale to be paid into the said bank to the credit of the said account.

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.

The past week has been most prolific in satisfactory and encouraging proofs that the continuous and persevering efforts of the Executive of this Association, to enforce upon the working classes of England the necessity and policy of National Unity, has not been labour misapplied. The customs, habits, and modes of thinking of a people are not easily changed; early impressions are difficult to eradicate; prejudices are stubborn obstructions in the march of progress; but truth is great, and in the end must prevail.

The Bobbing Turners of Ambleside, the Engine Drivers of New Holland, and the Brick and Tile Makers of Barton-upon-Humber, have sent in their adhesion to the great cause of National Union. The Boiler Makers of Crewe, and the Hammermen of Manchester, have announced their intention of immediately subscribing their names in the monster movement. Applications have also been received from the Boiler Makers of Leeds, Bolton, and some other towns, for rules and information, preparatory to joining. The fact is, that the great truth seems to be making itself distinctly felt, and brought to a practical acknowledgment, that there is no visible help for labour but in a national protective combination. We never met with an intelligent working man who refused his assent to this as an abstract proposition. We never met with a public meeting with the mixed elements of what they are usually composed, where this great truth found an opponent. No! from Richard Cooper, of Oldham; through the long catalogue of secretaries of every organised trade, the policy, the necessity, the eventual inevitability of the principles which we have for so long a period constantly advocated is cordially conceded. Resolutions even of general approval are permitted and supported; but some all powerful cause prevents their immediate adoption. One party says, let us wait and see how you get on, if we find you succeed we shall be happy to give your our assistance. Thank you, good gentleman, for nothing. Other talented and influential men met us with an expressive shrug that the time is not come. The men are not prepared, they are prejudiced and disunited, let us wait and perfect our individual organisation. Let us first amalgamate the Building Trades together, the Iron Trades together, the Mining Trades together, the Textile Interests together, the Clothing Interests, &c. But here comes at once an insuperable obstacle which must ever prevent this first preliminary to national union—or, at least, this peculiar version of it ever being accomplished. It is soon discovered that the Hodman has no claim to be considered as belonging to the building trades, the holder up to rank himself as a boiler maker. The poor victims of the Jew sweating-shops are neither tailors nor shoemakers, they are blacks and drudges, and, therefore, there is no place provided for them in a National Union. To such specious, miserable sophistries, we give an indignant negative. Every human being who exists by his labour has a right to have that labour protected. The man who carries the hod is as indispensable an element in the construction of a building as he who lays the bricks. The man who holds up the iron which another man rivets, performs a useful and necessary part in the construction of a boiler. The steam-engine could not be driven without a Stoker or Fireman; the piecer is an indispensable requisite to the Spinner. The absence or withdrawal of even the little silk winders would throw idle all the looms in Spitalfields, Coventry, Macclesfield or Manchester. It is this aristocratic tone of distinction—this detestable copy of a bad original, which is the bane and curse of British industry. We hail, therefore, with the most unspeakable delight, the evidences which are reaching us, that the strong common sense of the masses is rising superior to the sophistries of leaders.

These men with their quiddities and dignified aspirings, will find themselves quietly elbowed out of the road which they now obstruct to the masses, whose cry is—forward!

We will have no compromise with this *effete* and fading element of our feudal education. It is unsuited to the age and times. Our principles and policy are to go to the depths of degraded, wronged, misery-stricken labour, to hold forth the hand of succour, and to say in spirit: "Brother! Brother! look heavenward, thou art a man." If this be not the very essential principle of the National Association, we have been dreaming.

We know it is the principle—the broad, rational, and manly principle upon which alone the machinery for emancipating and securing the rights of labour, the rights of more than two-thirds of the civilised population of the globe can be constructed. We call then, upon these obstructives, these "damners with faint praise" of a principle which they dare not openly impugn, to come manfully forward and make common cause with us who advocate practically the principle which they admire and eulogise in theory, or get out of our road.

We invite the attention of our members and friends to the advertisement in this day's *Star*. We are dragged into one of the most expensive forms of law suits in defence of the principle of the Right of Combination.

That great principle is attacked by a joint-stock purse, by men who claim the right to ride roughshod over the prostrate body of industry. We will, with the great God of Justice on our side, resist this usurpation. We will do battle for the rights of labour; and we will invoke the "power of the pence," to neutralise the crushing influence of these men's pounds. It is a great contest we are entering upon, and we appeal with confidence even to those who may be opposed to us upon minor points, to rally round us for this great object. It is in truth a nation's question, and should be defended by a nation's united energies. We trust every sincere friend to the advancement of his order will throw in the weight of his influence, and thus enable us to offer such a defence as shall be worthy of the great cause which is at stake. Rampant capital must be shown that there are limits, clearly defined, within which it were meet it restrained itself—that labour has rights, that must not, shall not, be invaded.

That the right of combination is one of these; and that while the law is powerful enough, and always ready to punish the improper use and application of this inestimable privilege, it is also powerful enough, and equally willing, to protect the working man's almost only right, while its exercise is kept within the bounds of justice and moderation. We hope to see a powerful muster of the Trades' Delegates of the Metropolis, on Tuesday evening. It is proposed to organise a Metropolitan Defence Committee, to receive and appropriate the Funds which may be subscribed for the purpose of the defence of the persons implicated in the Perry-conspiracy indictments. It is also hoped the provincial towns will form auxiliary committees for the same object. The wheels of law can only be set in motion by a leverage of gold. There are preliminary and expensive proceedings, which must be immediately taken if we are to have a chance of a fair trial. There is, therefore, no time to spare. Until the proper organisation of a committee for the purpose, subscriptions will be received by the Secretary, Mr. William Peel, 259, Tottenham Court-road, who has received 9s. 4d. from the Bobbin Turners of Stavely, and Windermere, in aid of the Defence Fund.

Wm. Peel, Secretary.

259, Tottenham Court-road.

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the South London Chartist Hall. Mr. Milne in the chair.

Mr. Finlen said he came there to give his honest views on their position as working men. He had listened in the Convention with no common feelings to the description of the state of poverty and destitution which prevailed in the provinces. When such was the state of things, who, with the common feelings of humanity, could be other than a Chartist? The man who enunciated Democratic truths was the only real patriot, and they ought to destroy the present terrible system by all the means which their situation allowed them to employ. Reason was preferable to brute force, in dispelling error. He then alluded to the admixture of the social with the political question, and called upon his audience to express a decided opinion upon the false policy of the past, and to decide that their social rights should not be neglected in future. The speaker was loudly cheered.

Mr. Watson said he came from a coal district; coal was plentiful and cheap at Newcastle but expensive in London. There was great rascality and oppression connected with the coal trade. Men often worked a whole day, and by the system of fines was at its close indebted to his employer. He thanked God that he was not a miner—he was a Chartist as it was, but if he was subjected to such imposition he knew not what he should be. The present was an age of progress. Governments were in some degree compelled to follow in its wake. Democracy did not partake of the spirit of selfishness; its object was to spread happiness amongst the whole human family. Democracy would progress if its principles were carried into the every day concerns of life. The world would then speedily become a world of love, peace, and joy. He then illustrated the power of union, by showing the manner in which the sailors had beaten the government, as far as regarded their strike in the north of England. If the whole people followed their example they would speedily obtain the Charter.

Mr. Barker said, he was forcibly struck with the contrast between the genius and intellect he everywhere saw exhibited in the productions of working men, and the bad position they occupied in the social scale. A working man at Northampton whom he knew, worked for four days fourteen hours a day on a pair of glazed legs, (boots) to be sent to the Exhibition in Hyde-park. Of course he was a first rate workman to be employed on such a job, and the magnificent sum he received for his four days' work was only 6s. (Shame.) It was their own fault that they did not remedy this state of things.

Mr. Mantle said, he did not think that, on being delegated from Manchester, he should have to offer opposition to anything said by his brethren, the London delegates, but he could not allow the observations to pass by which were made by Mr. Finlen, relative to the social question. The great difficulty with him was, how to include in a Social Propagandism the man of one idea and one proposition, and also the man of seven ideas and seven propositions. Let them agitate for the Nationalisation of Land, the Separation of Church and State, and all other reforms; but do not let them make a State Church Religion of Chartism—declaring some orthodox and others heterodox. There had been too much talk of the future—the future was the stalking-horse of the movement. Those men who for 1800 years had preached the future to them, had made a hell of the present. It was by working with the present materials that they could build up a glorious future. The men whose names were immortalised—who were the heroes of the future—were men who had exerted themselves in promoting the welfare of their own times. They would all agree that the land should be national property; but the majority would not agree to the same plan of obtaining it. It was folly to put forth a plan of details, relative to obtaining possession of the land, before they had collected the suffrages of the people, as to the principle itself. Let them not encumber a good principle with that which would only serve to hide its good qualities, and create dissentions among its supporters. Mr. Mantle, during a long and eloquent speech, was much applauded. He stated that he should not have alluded to the disputed question in the Convention, had not he and Mr. Wheeler been challenged by Mr. Finlen to the dispute.

Mr. Robinson said the continent of Europe was agitated with the question of what the working classes should do to remove the evils under which they laboured. There was a great difference of opinion upon the question of how this could be best effected. Some thought it could be done by political means alone. He thought otherwise. The land was the right of the people, but they must have a plan laid down to obtain it. It was useless to lay down the idea unless they also showed the method of realising it.

Some little discussion took place on this subject, and it was then allowed to drop.

Mr. Robinson resumed his speech, and was loudly cheered.

Mr. Gray next addressed the meeting, in a speech of great power and ability.

Mr. Shell also gave a detail of the business of the Convention.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

Several other meetings took place the same evening.

The Murder near Plymouth.—The final examination of the prisoner, William Rowe, aged 22, the son of a wealthy and respected farmer at Hartwell, charged with murdering a youth named Bunker, a servant in his father's service, was resumed on Wednesday before a bench of magistrates, at the George Inn, Ridgeway.—After considerable discussion the magistrates decided in fully committing him on the charge of murder, and in the evening he was forthwith conveyed to Exeter Gaol to await his trial at the next Summer Assizes.

The Metropolis.

Health of London.—The deaths registered in the metropolitan districts in the first three weeks of March were successively 1,247, 1,401, and 1,412; and in the last week they were 1,418. If the ten weeks of 1841-50 corresponding to last week are taken for comparison, it appears that the lowest number occurred in the corresponding week of 1842, and was 832: and that the highest occurred in that of 1848, and was 1,294. The average of the ten weeks was 1,073, which, if corrected according to the assumed rate of increase in the population, namely 1.55 per cent. annually, becomes 1,171. Last week's return, therefore, exhibits an excess, on the estimated amount, of 247. But it is satisfactory to observe that this apparent increase is not due entirely to the complaints which have recently swelled the weekly contributions of mortality. A number of cases, on which coroners' inquests had been held, have been allowed to accumulate for some weeks, and now, at the end of the quarter, appear for the first time in the register books. The class of casualties on which the coroner's function is daily exercised, namely, hanging and drowning, fatal burns, fractures, wounds, and poison, comprises 129 cases, though in the previous week the number was only 25, and the average falls short by at least two-thirds of the number now returned. Intemperance is recorded as the cause of death in four cases, besides three in which fatal injury was received in a state of intoxication; 4 persons died of privation, 7 children from want of breast milk, 3 persons from cold (2 of these being cases of exposure in travelling), 7 from poison, 26 from burns and scalds, 22 from hanging and suffocation, 14 from drowning, 42 from fractures, and 17 from wounds and other injury. Sixty-six cases also fell under the coroners' observation in which persons are reported as having been "found dead," or having died "from the visitation of God," the fatal cause not being described in more sufficient terms, probably because it could not be ascertained. The class of diseases affecting the respiratory organs, including laryngitis, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, asthma, and others less accurately defined, numbers this week 272, whilst the corrected average does not exceed 195. There is, however, a marked decline on the previous week, when the deaths in this class were 350. Bronchitis has fallen from 156 in the former week to 109 in the last; pneumonia from 126 to 117. Hooping cough has declined from 81 to 63; influenza from 65 to 37. Phthisis (or consumption), which was fatal in the previous week to 166, numbered last week only 129, which is rather less than the usual average. Small-pox continues to grow less fatal, and only 12 cases were registered last week from this disease. With the exception of hooping-cough, measles now appears most prevalent amongst the complaints peculiar to children, though it has not risen to any considerable amount. The births of 947 boys and 833 girls, in all 1,780 children, were registered in the week. The average of six corresponding weeks in the years 1845-50 was 1,510. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer was 29·388 in. The mean temperature was 46·3 deg., which is about 3 degrees above the average of the same week in 10 years. The daily mean rose towards the end of the week. The wind blew generally from the south-west.

Sacrilege at Christchurch, Blackfriars.—On Saturday afternoon last as the sexton of this church entered to make the usual arrangements for the next day's service, he was astonished at finding ten squares of glass in the second window on the south side of the building demolished and a quantity of blood smeared over portions of the glass, and also on the ventilator of the window. Upon making further search, it was pretty evident that some one had obtained admission through the ventilator into the church, and had in so doing fallen through the squares of glass, for close by the spot it was apparent, that the individual, whoever he was, must have been much cut, and the appearance of the floor showed that he had been seized with sickness. An attempt had been made to force the door of the vestry-room with a pair of shears, which were left on the floor. The locks, however, proved too strong to yield to the attempts, and all the valuable articles therein remained safe. The large clock facing the pulpit had been taken out of the case, broken to pieces, and scattered over the floor. The splendid candlesticks had been taken out of the pulpit and also demolished, but the only articles at present known to have been taken away were two clerical surplices.

Successful Attempt of the Duke of Brunswick to Cross the Channel.—On Monday shortly after one o'clock, the Duke and Mr. C. Green ascended in the balloon from Hastings, in the presence of a multitude of people. As on a former occasion, the aeronauts were amply supplied with everything requisite for their voyage, and departed in gallant style amid the cheers of the spectators. The balloon was in sight far over the sea, bearing directly for Paris, in which city his highness intends to reside. It is remarkable that the present Duke is not the first of his family who has shown a partiality for travelling in balloons. Frederick Augustus, Duke of Brunswick-Oels, a grandson of Frederick the First of Prussia, and a prince of great scientific attainments, not only made a tour in a balloon in 1761, but was the author of a short treatise, which was entitled *Thoughts of a Cosmopolite on Air Balloons;* which was printed by him many years afterwards for private distribution, among several other works which had been composed by the same prince.

Procession of Seamen on Strike.—On Monday morning the seamen on strike in the port of London assembled in Prince's-square, Ratcliff-highway, and having formed into procession marched in regular order through Whitechapel and the City, carrying banners inscribed "Repeal of the Mercantile Marine Act." The procession moved over London-bridge, and paraded Southwark, Bermondsey and Lambeth, ultimately returning back to Tower-hill, where they gave three groans for the Mercantile Marine Act, and disbanded.

Impudent Robbery.—On Monday afternoon, about two o'clock, a bay pony and light spring cart, belonging to Mr. Gale, 4, Horton-street, Islington, were left outside 6, Bedford-square, whilst the owner was transacting business therein; a man leaped into the chaise, knocked down the boy in charge, and drove off rapidly, and notwithstanding an immediate pursuit, in which hundreds joined, distanced all and got clear away.

Something very Cool.—An intimation has just been officially given to the inhabitants of St. Clement Danes, Portugal-street, to the relatives and friends of deceased persons whose remains are buried beneath this plot of ground, "That a bill is now before Parliament for its partial appropriation for the enlargement of King's College Hospital, and the said bill contains provisions for the disinterment and removal of the dead to another place of sepulture." Every one will remember the improvement under Geo. IV., and the agitation that prevailed in the royal parish of St. Martin's, when whole tons of human bones were carted away to some distant spot. The tears shed over the last resting place of the dead is hallowed and sacred, and he, or those, who disturb the ashes that affection has wept upon, and friendship cherished, can be nothing more than a utilitarian of extreme degree. Can this ground have been consecrated? If so, why desecrated?—*Daily News.*

A Young Woman Burnt to Death.—On Saturday last Mr. H. M. Wakley held an inquest at the Western Dispensary, New-road, on Mary Cowell, aged nineteen, late servant in the family of Mr. Perkins, wholesale cheesemonger, Crawford-street, Bryanstone-square. The body was completely charred and burnt to a cinder. Thomas Cornall, shopman to Mr. Perkins, stated that he was at dinner on the previous Tuesday, when, hearing frightful screams outside the parlour door, he opened it, and saw deceased standing in the passage one mass of flames, which towered over her head, so much so that at first he did not recognise her. She was running about in all directions, like a maniac. He rushed towards her with the hearth rug, intending to throw her down and extinguish the flames, but she ran from him towards her mistress. At length he reached her and threw a carpet over her. After a severe struggle she again escaped from him and ran into the shop, all in flames, and was making into the street, when some policemen seized and pushed her down, and then succeeded in extinguishing the flames by means of the carpet and water. Mr. Perkins gave deceased a most excellent character. The coroner having summed up, the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Fire in Holloway-Road.—On Saturday morning last a fire, involving destruction of property to the extent of nearly £2,000, broke out in the premises of Messrs. Henning and Co., silk mercers and Manchester warehousemen, Holloway-road. It commenced in the lower part of the building, but from what cause it was impossible to tell. Very fortunately, all the inmates succeeded in escaping from the building without injury. The outbreak caused considerable alarm in the neighbourhood; eventually, however, the firemen managed to subdue the fire, but not until the most valuable portion of the building was destroyed. Part of the property was insured in the West of England Fire-office.

A Deputation from the Hotel and Tavern-keepers of the metropolis, consisting of Messrs. Gardiner, Ellis, Burrell, Wright, Elder, Tapster, Staples, James, Poole, &c., had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Monday, and presented a memorial, numerously signed by the trade, praying for a repeal of the window tax on their coffee and sitting rooms, also the tax on their servants, so as to be placed on the same footing as shopkeepers and other traders.

On Tuesday at a fully attended meeting of the directors of the poor of St. Pancras, Thomas Eld Baker, Esq., jun., churchwarden, in the chair, that gentleman stated that it would be remembered that in his evidence in the late inquiry before the Poor-law Inspector, he had stated that he had commissioned a gentleman of the name of Stewart, who was going out to Bermuda, to make inquiries as to the state of the children sent out there by that parish, and in cases where they had behaved well, to give them a gratuity on his account. He begged to inform the Board that Mr. Stewart had now returned, and reported most favourably of the conduct and condition of the children, several of whom he had seen. He wished it to be understood that these steps were taken before any dispute arose as to the propriety of the directors sending out these children. In answer to a question, it was stated that an official letter had been written to the Governor of Bermuda to ascertain the state of the children—and in all probability, by the next arrival from the island, a report would be received as to how every one of those sent out was provided for—and this would show that the children were cared for by their guardians.

The Hon. and Rev. R. Liddel entered upon his ministry in St. Paul's, Pimlico, on Sunday, by preaching the morning sermon. The service was conducted at both churches exactly according to Mr. Bennett's usage, except that the black academic gown was worn in preaching instead of the surplice.

The Provinces.

Wholesale Disfranchisement.—We feel it our duty to keep before the public eye the astonishing effects of the Small Tenements act, which in the township of Bradford alone has disfranchised in relation to the election of guardians, as many as 8,200 out of the 11,600 votes; and in Horton 5,000 out of 6,000! Facts like these are stronger without comment than with it;—we simply recall attention to the tremendous fact.—*Bradford Observer.*

The Boiler Explosion at Manchester.—The ninth and last body of the unfortunate persons killed by the bursting of a boiler at Manchester, was taken from the ruins of the mill on Saturday morning; the remains are those of a boy named John Commisky. The safety-valve, which was blown from the top of the boiler at the explosion, has been found, and it is said to be very small for the quantity of steam which would have to blow off when the pressure was very high.

Poisoning in Suffolk.—On Friday and Saturday last a long investigation took place at Stonham Aspal, near Ipswich, before the coroner and a jury, to ascertain by what means a labourer named Cage came by his death, suspicion having attached to his wife of having poisoned him with arsenic. From the evidence produced it appeared that the deceased and his wife lived on the worst terms, and that she was a very profligate woman, that Cage was for some days previously to his death very ill in bed, and that medical aid was obtained. He died, and was about to be buried, when from certain intelligence as to the cause of his death the clergyman of the parish caused a postponement of the funeral and a coroner's inquest to be called. The evidence of two medical men affirmed the fact of the presence of arsenic in the stomach, &c., and it was proved that Mrs. Cage had employed a woman to purchase for her a pennyworth of arsenic. A good deal of circumstantial evidence was adduced to fix the guilt on Mrs. Cage, who has been taken into custody by order of a magistrate, and remanded. The inquest has been adjourned for a full analysation of the contents of the stomach of the deceased.

Condition of Oxfordshire.—The Reverend W. Ferguson, of Bicester, a Dissenting Minister, says that there are hamlets in Oxfordshire, at which the poor people have no other water to drink than what they draw from the stagnant ponds at which horses and cows drink, and in which ducks and geese swim! "Numbers of inhabitants die annually of a fever, which is the effect of the water they are forced to drink, and of the bad quality and short quantity of their food."

William and Ellen Craft, the Fugitive Slaves.—We understand that it has been arranged to hold a public meeting in Bristol to receive these singularly interesting fugitives. They fled to this country a few weeks since, in consequence of the operation of the fugitive slave law of the United States. Mrs. Craft is said to possess considerable personal attractions, and is as fair as our own countrywomen.

Southampton.—Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Attorney-General, arrived in Southampton on Monday, amidst the merry ringing of the church bells, to commence his canvass. The council of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association placarded the town over with bills on Monday, calling on the electors to insist on the Attorney-General renewing his promises, and pledging himself to press his views upon the government, of which he is a member, on the subjects of the suffrage, ballot, electoral redistribution, triennial parliaments, and financial reform. In the evening a meeting of the electors took place at the Star Hotel (Mr. Joseph Clark, a Quaker, and an affluent tradesmen in the town, in the chair), at which they resolved to interrogate Sir Alexander on his past and future conduct in Parliament. Immediately after this meeting broke up another took place, at the Attorney-General's committee rooms, at which he was present. Before they would form a committee, or pledge themselves to support his re-election, they insisted on hearing his explanations and views on certain matters. Sir Alexander frankly declared that he did not appear before them so independent a candidate as when he first solicited the honour of their suffrages. He was now a member of the government, and he thought himself justified in sacrificing an independent vote on government measures of an inconsiderable and unimportant nature. He declared, however, that on any of the important questions of the day on the support of which his reputation as a liberal reformer depended, rather than vote contrary to what he had hitherto professed and voted, he would resign office. He declared himself an unflinching supporter of the ballot and of the unconditional abolition of the window duties. He was not in the cabinet, but he had every reason to believe that those duties would be unconditionally surrendered to the people. He was against Locke King's measure for extension of the suffrage, because the constituencies it would make would be completely under the dominion of the squirearchy, and because it was a Protectionist measure. He would go much farther than Locke King, by voting for an extension of the franchise in large boroughs which sent members to parliament to enable such members to represent a larger and less corrupt constituency. The Attorney-General declared that he was a Free-trader in the fullest sense. He was for triennial parliaments, provided there were no constitutional means for intermediate dissolutions of parliament. And he pronounced against colonial wars on boundary questions. He assured the electors that no one could imagine the difficulties which government had to contend with to pass measures through the houses of parliament, owing to the complicated state of parties at the present time, and the hostile interests by which they were environed. It was his sincere opinion, however, that the members of the government meant well. The following resolution was then passed unanimously:—"That this meeting, whilst congratulating Sir A. E. Cockburn, on his appointment to the office of her Majesty's Attorney-General, pledges itself to promote and support his re-election as representative of the borough of Southampton." Three Conservative candidates have been applied to to oppose Sir Alexander Cockburn, but owing, it is said, to the near approach of a general election, they declined.

Committal of a Wife for Murdering her Husband.—Ipswich.—On Monday afternoon the coroner's inquiry concerning the death of James Cage, an agricultural labourer, living at Stonham Aspal, near here, was resumed and concluded, at the Ten Bells public house, of that village, before the jury previously empannelled. Towards the latter end of the week before last the deceased was taken seriously ill, and in the course of the Saturday night he expired. The funeral was arranged to take place on the following Thursday, and the corpse was on the way to the churchyard for interment, when the clergyman, in consequence of what he had just been informed of, caused the ceremony to be delayed and the present inquiry instituted. Some additional evidence having been received, the coroner proceeded to sum up, and the jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the wife of the deceased, and the coroner accordingly made out his warrant for her trial at the assizes.

Representation of Bury.—The electors of this borough are taking steps to secure the services of a gentleman to represent them in Parliament at the general election, which it is believed is fast approaching. Mr. Walker, the present member, has never yet taken his seat, and, of course, no one thinks of him. The Conservatives are desirous to bring forward Mr. Henry Hardham, a gentleman of some local influence. The Liberals have not yet made a selection, though the Reform Association is actively moving in the matter, and purpose holding a meeting of electors on the subject, in the course of a few days.

West Somerset Election.—Mr. Gore Langton has acceded to the requisition addressed to him by the electors of West Somerset, and has announced himself as a candidate for the representation of that division of the county in Parliament. As no other gentleman has made a similar declaration, the return of Mr. Gore Langton may be calculated on. The day of nomination is appointed by the sheriff for Thursday, the 10th of April.

Liberality of Mr. Alderman Salomons.—The *Rochester Gazette* states, that Mr. Alderman Salomons has expressed to the rector of Ashurst, Tunbridge Wells, his intention to build at his own expense, in that parish, a school house and teachers' residence, similar to that erected at Fordcombe Green, in the parish of Penhurst. This will be a great boon to the poor of the parish of Ashurst, which hitherto has, we believe, been without a school of any kind.

Charge of Robbery and Elopement at Liverpool.—On Tuesday afternoon the charge of robbery and elopement, preferred against Mr. James Meade, wine merchant, of Berkeley-square, came on for re-hearing. Mr. Snowball, solicitor for the prosecutor, having recapitulated the facts brought before the court at the last hearing, said he believed the state of the law was this, that if a man received money from a wife, which was given to her by her husband, it was not a felony; but where it could be proved that a wife had committed adultery with a man, and then given him money, received from her husband, the fact of the man so receiving the money constituted a felonious act. Several witnesses were then examined, for the purpose of showing that an improper intimacy had existed between the prisoner and Mrs. Gilbertson. Mr. Atkinson, for the prisoner, contended that the charge of adultery had entirely failed. The evidence adduced in support of it was entirely insufficient. Mrs. Gilbertson was then called and examined on behalf of the prisoner. She stated that Mr. Gilbertson had given her the £50, and that the prisoner had not received any portion of it but that which belonged to him. She (Mrs. Gilbertson) owed him £7 10s., and she paid him. He returned her the £50 in notes and sovereigns after changing it for her at the bank in Liverpool. After further evidence, the case terminated in the acquittal of the accused, on the ground that the alleged improper intimacy with Mrs. Gilbertson had not been proved.

Wales.

The South Wales Railway will be opened from Chepstow to Gloucester on the 18th of June next, so that there will then be a continuous line of railway for the accommodation of the public from Swansea direct to the metropolis.

Scotland.

The *North British Mail* announces the death of Lord Moncrieffe, which took place at his residence in Moray-place, Glasgow, on Sunday afternoon.

Ireland.

The Roman Catholic University.—The committee of the projected Roman Catholic University held a meeting on Friday to receive a report of the amount of contributions made at the simultaneous collection on the 16th ult. The sum handed in is stated to have been £7,000, of which £2,000 were contributed in Dublin and its vicinity. But it is added that, "owing to the anxiety of the contributors to increase their collections, the returns from a great number of districts have been delayed, and no money has yet been forwarded."

Representation of Enniskillen.—The Hon. Colonel Cole is about to resign the representation of the family borough of Enniskillen. It is said that the hon. and gallant gentleman is influenced by family considerations in coming to this determination, among the most prominent of which is the illness of his eldest brother, the Earl of Enniskillen.

The Repeal Association.—The Committee of the Repeal Association have succeeded, for the present, in redeeming Conciliation Hall and its appurtenances from the mace of the auctioneer. The half-year's rent due and payable on Lady-day has been scraped together, and the public are, in consequence, threatened with the re-opening of the concern. It appears, from a statement in the morning papers of Saturday that a meeting has been held for the purpose of re-considering the subject of "recommencing business," when it was finally determined to hold a public meeting on Monday, the 7th inst. It would appear that the Committee have completely discarded Mr. John O'Connell, and have intimated to the public that the business letters of the Association are to be addressed to Mr. J. Bagnell, Mary's Abbey, while letters intended for Mr. John O'Connell are to be addressed to the House of Commons, London.

The "Irish Court."—The Ministerial announcement on Friday evening respecting the intention of government to abandon the projected measure for the abolition of the Vice-royalty has diffused great joy among the partisans of "the Castle," and afforded a portion of the press fresh grounds for exultation at the recent system of tactics played off by the Irish brigade, to the potent agency of whose "vote" is attributed, perhaps fairly, Lord John Russell's deference to the voice of public opinion upon this question of abolition.

A New Packet Station.—A prospectus has been issued by an "European and American Steam Packet Company," provisionally registered, the object of which will be to establish a line of first-class steam ships to ply between Galway and some port or ports of America hereafter to be determined. It is proposed, for the purpose of carrying out the project, to raise a capital of £250,000 to begin with, in 5,000 shares of £50 each.

Emigration is progressing at a formidable rate. The *Waterford Mail* states that the steamer which left that port for Liverpool took away 200 passengers bound for America, and that all of them appeared to belong to the more comfortable class of farmers and shopkeepers. Upwards of 300 persons have lately emigrated from the vicinity of Ballyshannon: and a current of emigration on the same scale is following from every locality in the country. Mr. Miley, emigration agent in Dublin, paid in the course of last year £25,000 on orders from New Orleans alone, by natives of Ireland who had emigrated.

The *Athlone Sentinel* says:—"Some of the pauper girls who were sent from this workhouse to Australia eighteen months ago, have sent home to their friends in this neighbourhood sums of money varying from £10 to £15."

Reduction of Rents.—The Lord Chancellor has made a reduction of twenty per cent. in the rents on the estate of Island Magee, in the county of Antrim.

Wreck of an Emigrant Ship.—The emigrant ship Favourite, from Liverpool to New York, laden with iron and salt, and carrying 225 passengers, was wrecked on the rocks off the lands of Trabolgan, the demesne of Mr. E. B. Roche, in the Bay of Cork, on Wednesday week. The passengers and crew were saved, but it was supposed that the ship would become a total wreck. She had been out twenty-five days from Liverpool.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the member for Tralee, having addressed a letter to his constituents, desiring to know their wishes, as a body, as to the course which they would deem it advisable for him to pursue in voting on divisions which would affect the stability of the Ministry, a meeting of the electors of Tralee has accordingly been held, and a reply voted. In which Mr. O'Connell is told, that "Lord John Russell has for ever forfeited the confidence of the Catholics of the empire," and therefore that "it becomes his (Mr. O'Connell's) imperative duty, in union with the members of parliament who have already so distinguished themselves by their vote on Disraeli's motion, to labour unceasingly to effect the overthrow of his administration."

A large body of constabulary, draughted from the reserve force in the Phœnix-park, proceeded on Monday to the proclaimed district in the county of Down. This prompt display of determination of purpose on the part of the Irish Executive seems to have given great satisfaction to the well-disposed and peaceable classes in the county of Down. The *Newry Telegraph* received on Tuesday morning states that some further disturbances had occurred at the close of the week in the southern end of the barony of Killevey. It says:—"On Friday night two houses were set on fire on Mr. Chambre's estate, and one of them nearly destroyed, but the other was saved before any considerable conflagration ensued. The only assignable cause for these outrages is that the tenants preceding the occupiers of these houses and lands have been ejected for non-payment of rent. The inhabitants, in these instances, of course, had a narrow escape of being burnt to death. Such is the system of terror in the neighbourhood of Meigh, that even should tenants run off in heavy arrears without being ejected, all parties are warned on penalty of death not to take the vacant houses and farms. Bodies of men at night traverse the country, to the terror of the peaceable portion of the people. The Meigh patrol of police is now reduced to three men—a force which seems, notwithstanding their activity, numerically unsuited to their large district."

Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., has announced himself as a candidate for the representation of Enniskillen, vacant by the resignation of the Hon. Colonel Cole. Mr. Whiteside is a conservative, but in his address he says:—"I will support the application of a wise economy to the management of the revenue, and to the financial departments of the state; but I will stedfastly resist the heartless system of centralisation sought to be enforced against Ireland, and which is as injurious to her interests as it is hurtful to her pride." It is said a Mr. Collum, a solicitor, has had the start of Mr. Whiteside in canvassing the electors of Enniskillen, and that he has already had the promises of three-fourths of the constituency.

The accounts from the provinces represent the spring as backward, almost beyond all experience. The *Ulster Gazette* says:—"There is a general and well-founded alarm among our farmers at the lateness of the season as regards the temperature, progress of field labour, and vegetation. There is, as yet, very little of the first blush of spring on the hedges, gardens, or green sward, and there not only remains a large amount of planting, and sowing to be done, but a great breadth of land to be ploughed. The weather is quite as cold as it was in December, and the ground was until lately, and still is in many situations, too wet for pleasant and speedy work with a 'Wilkie' and a sweating team. From Connaught similar accounts have been received. The weather for the last fortnight has been most unfavourable to the progress of spring labour. There is little or nothing done in the sowing of oats, nor as yet do we see any prospect of change. Potatoes are in like manner delayed in the sowing, owing to the wetness of the season. Wheat—the little of it we have seen this year—looks delicate, and in this crop we look in vain for the fine healthy braird of former years. Beyond the mere rearing of sheep and cattle, we see very little hope of amendment in the circumstances of the farmer. While we write, the rain still continues one incessant down pour."

Assize Intelligence.

NORWICH.

Wilful Murder.—George Baldry, aged 33, was arraigned on the charge of having, on the 8th August last, murdered Caroline Warnes, by beating her on the head with a hammer, at Thurlton, so that she died on the 24th of the same month. The prisoner pleaded Not guilty.—The unfortunate deceased was the daughter of a labourer named Warnes, with whom the prisoner had lodged for many years. On the 8th August the prisoner committed the crime with which he was charged. The evidence for the prosecution was of the clearest and most conclusive character, and the learned judge, in summing up, said that he saw no sign of any circumstance that would reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter, or any lower degree of homicide; no sign of any provocation on the part of the deceased that could lead to the attack. The only question that might have reference to the degree of guilt was the state of the prisoner's intellect at the time when he perpetrated the deed.—The jury deliberated only a few minutes, and returned a verdict of Guilty.—His Lordship then passed sentence of death in the usual form on the prisoner, who received the awful sentence without appearing to be in any way affected.

The Game Laws Again.—Robert Carter, Robert Mason, William Goddard, and George Hobbs, were indicted for maliciously wounding George Coates, on the night of the 14th of December last, with intent to murder, to resist their lawful apprehension, and also to do some grievous bodily harm.—The prosecutor is the head keeper of Mr. Villebois, the occupier of Marham-house in this county, and it appears that, his master being absent, the house and shooting had been let to Sir John Liston Kay, and that the keepers "went along with the shooting." On the night in question the keepers were aware of the presence of poachers in one of the woods attached to the house, and having hastily armed themselves with guns and sticks, they set off in pursuit of them, accompanied by a large Newfoundland dog. When they reached the part of the wood whence the report of firearms had proceeded, they came up to five armed men, who all presented their guns, and ordered them to stand back. The prosecutor, however, replied, "No, my lads! we have had enough of that before; now we will have something else!" and made towards the poachers. At that instant one of the latter shot the dog, and a second let fly right at the head keeper's body, he being distant only three yards. Fortunately, the keeper's gun and his left arm intercepted the bulk of the shot; but the effect of the shock was to cause the involuntary discharge of the keeper's weapon into the air. Immediately after this another poacher fired his gun at the second keeper, but with such unsteady aim that the contents of his barrel, having passed through the coat and pockets of the object, lodged themselves in the posteriors of a third poacher, named Hobbs, who had become mixed up in the *mêlée* with the keeper. This *contretemps* put an end to the conflict, for the fifth poacher took to his heels, and the other four, who are the prisoners, were shortly afterwards secured.—His Lordship having directed an acquittal on the second count, on the objection of Mr. Palmer to the authority of the keepers to arrest the poachers, left it to the jury to say whether the prisoners were actuated by either of the intents laid in the other counts.—The jury found all the prisoners Guilty generally, and they were thereupon sentenced to be transported for life.

William Hooks was also sentenced to the like term of transportation, he having been convicted of a similar offence the day before.

LIVERPOOL.

Charge of Rape.—John Melamphay and Francis Hesley, each aged 22, were indicted for a rape upon Ann Moorhouse, at Manchester, on the 2nd of March last.—It appeared the prosecutrix lived in service in Lower Moseley-street, Manchester, and was a young married woman separated from her husband. On Sunday night, the 2nd of March, the prosecutrix obtained her mistress's leave to go out for the evening to see her mother. On her return, about ten o'clock, she was met by the two prisoners in a street called Jackson-street, when one of them (Melamphay) seized her by the shawl, and asked her if she was going home. The prosecutrix told him he had better leave her alone, when he called out to the other prisoner, "Come and look at my wife," Hesley went up, and then cried out, "Oh, the rib, do bring her along." They led her along several streets, Melampby making a great noise, and abusing her whenever they met any one saying "He had found her out in her capers, and he would trim her when he got home," inducing the passers-by to believe that she was his wife. In this manner she was led and dragged along to the Cheshire Cheese public-house in Brook-street, nearly a mile from where they met her. There they dragged her up an entry, when Melamphay threw her down and tried to ravish her, Hesley keeping watch a little way off. She screamed out and made all the noise she could, till she was heard by a woman who lived in the entry, and who came out with a candle and cried out "Villain, desist." A policeman coming that way the prisoner got up and raised her, but treated her in such a manner, that the woman then thought she was his wife, whom he was ill-treating, repeating what he had before said, "I've found you out in your capers and I'll trim you when I get you home. Go home, go home." The prosecutrix entreated this woman—a Mrs. Percival—to prevent the man from illusing her; Mrs Percival saying, "She could not interfere between man and wife," and went in again. They then left the entry, the two prisoners dragging her by force to Moss-lane, and forcing a handkerchief into her mouth to prevent her screaming, and threatening to kill her if she made a noise. They then forced her up an entry in this lane, where Melamphay threw her down and by force succeeded in ravishing her; the other prisoner who was standing by, immediately doing the same. After this, she escaped from them and ran down Brook-street, the two prisoners following her. At length she met a policeman, to whom she related the outrage that had been committed upon her, asking him to darken his lantern till the men came up. The prisoners, however, then escaped, but where afterwards taken into custody—the prisoner Melamphay saying he should not have done it, but he was drunk; and Hesley saying he thought she was a prostitute, or he should not have done as he had done.—For the defence it was contended that the story told by prosecutrix was improbable, as by her own account she had been an hour and a half in the company of the prisoners, and had been dragged along through a populous neighbourhood, where any outcry on her part would have brought assistance to her aid.—The jury after a short absence, found the prisoners Guily of an assault. The sentence of the court was that the prisoners be each imprisoned for two years, which was the utmost punishment the law allowed him to impose.

The Warrington Murder.—Bridget Lyons, 40, and Patrick Lyons, 21, were indicted for the wilful murder of Margaret, otherwise Peggy Fahy, at Warrington, on the 4th of February last. They were also arraigned on the inquest. Mr. Monk stated the case for the prosecution. The deceased had lodged with the prisoners—who were man and wife—about a week, in a house in a low part of the town, chiefly inhabited by Irish, and they, besides a man of the name of Newcombe and an old woman of the name of Collins, were the only inmates. Fahy was a travelling pedlar. Collins, on the morning of the 4th, heard a scream. Fahy was not seen during the day nor the following night or morning, which excited the suspicion of the old woman, Collins, and she communicated with the police. A search was made in the house of the prisoners, and the body of Fahy was found in the coal cellar.—Peggy Tavellin, or Collins, an old Irish woman, who could scarcely either speak or understand English, said she slept at Pat Lyons's house on the night Peggy Fahy was kilt. Witness had lodged there a week, and Fahy came two days after her. Patt's wife and Fahy went out every day with baskets hawking. Fahy went out on Saturday night to make purchases for her basket, and when she returned she said she had got all she wanted, and had all that left, showing a good deal of silver, on which Pat said to his wife, that was the woman, she (his wife) was good for nothing. Newcombe lodged there, but he did not come on the Monday night. Pat Lyons and his wife went to bed in one room first, and witness and Fahy in another room, in the same bed. Next morning she heard Pat tell his wife the day was breaking, and should prepare to go out with her basket, and soon after she heard them go down stairs. She next heard the wife call out, "Peggy Fahy, get up, it is time for us to go out," and then Fahy got up and went down to the kitchen. Witness then heard a very hard screech in the kitchen going on, and she put on her petticoat to go down, when Biddy came up, and she asked what was that going on in the kitchen? "A drunken man," said she, and then rolled witness down on the bed, rolled the blanket round her and held her down to prevent witness going down stairs. When the screech ceased, Biddy said, "Well, now, I think the drunken man is gone:" and she then got up, and went to the top of the stairs, and witness got up, and followed, but she found the door closed against them, and they could not get down, the string which lifted the latch being taken out. They went back into the room, and witness put her hand to open the window, and said she would call out to tell the murder that was going on in the kitchen. Biddy then said she believed the drunken man was gone, and they then went down. The door and windows were closed, and it was quite dark, and the witness stepped with her bare foot into something wet, and she said, "Biddy, this is the blood," and Biddy said, "No, it was the water the drunken man had spilt." Witness ran out. The door was shut after her, and she went to a neighbour's house. Some time after she returned and found the door and window-shutters closed, and they remained so all day. At night she went again and found Biddy alone, but the house quiet, and she went to a neighbour's. She some time after went again, and saw Biddy give a candle to the boy Newcombe to go to bed with. Witness then went in for her shoes and stockings, and saw Biddy sitting on a stool against the little coalhole door. Witness put her hand out to open it. "What do you want there?" said Biddy. "I want my shoes and stockings," said the witness. "Its myself that will give 'em you," said Biddy, and after being in the hole some time she threw them out, and witness left the house to look for lodgings elsewhere, as she was afraid to sleep at the prisoner's. Other witnesses proved hearing a noise on the night in question, the discovery of the body in the coal-cellar after an attempt by the wife to conceal it, and the abscondal and apprehension of the husband. On the Clerk of the Crown putting the usual question, why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon them, Lyons answered firmly, "Nothing;" whilst his wife, with equal firmness and coolness said, "I am as innocent of that as the night I was born."—Mr. Justice Cresswell then passed sentence of death in the usual form. Patrick Lyons said, I am full willing, my lord, so long as my wife is along with me.. Bridget Lyons (as her husband was retiring from the bar) said—He could clear me this moment that he is going. The prisoners, who had throughout the day maintained the utmost indifference, heard the dread sentence without emotion, and left the bar apparently as unsubdued as ever.

Extensive Swindling.—William Russell, 47, Frederick W. P. Russell, 20, his son, and Edward Oxford, 42, were indicted for having, at Heaton-Norris, conspired together to obtain goods by false *pretences.* There were no less than fourteen counts in the indictment, varying the allegations, to cheat Michael Simms, Frederick James, Robert Beman, and others.—The facts of the case disclosed extensive frauds. The defendants had taken a small place at No. 4, Avenue-street, Stockport, whence they were in the habit of writing to parties carrying on business in various parts of the country, for samples of goods, under the pretence that such goods were required in their business. From Mr. Michael Sims, rope and twine maker of Hinckley, they had obtained a considerable quantity of twine and coils of rope; from Mr. Charles Pratt, corn merchant, Stratford-upon-Avon, a large supply of wheat and grain of different sorts; and, in short, goods of all kinds that people would entrust them with. At the bottom of their printed circulars, which were headed "Edward Orford and Co.," they had a line, "No. 4, Avenue-street, Stockport, and at Bencliff Mill;" but a witness named Jackson, who described himself as a "law agent," and who had been employed to attend the place in Stockport during the day, said he never saw Mr. Orford there, nor the elder Russell more than half a dozen times, but the younger prisoner called three or four times a week. There was a letter box outside the door, and all letters found therein were given to one or other of the Russells. Any parcels that came the witness was directed to convey to the railway at Heaton Norris immediately, to be forwarded to Manchester, where one of the Russells usually received them. The first lot he conveyed in this way was twenty-six sacks of wheat, and afterwards some rope and twine; if any goods were left at the office, even for a short time, the old direction was to be taken off, and witness's name, "Wm. Jackson, Manchester," put on. He received likewise some hampers of cheese and a large quantity of leather, which were sent to Manchester in the same way as the other goods.—Mr. Pratt deposed that he had supplied the prisoners with wheat to the amount of £80 17s., for which he had received a bill of exchange, purporting to be drawn by Thos. Tipping, of Liverpool, upon and accepted by A. S. Phillips, Manchester, and indorsed by Edward Orford and Son, but that bill had been returned dishonoured, and had never been paid. Before it arrived at maturity he received a printed circular from the superintendent of police at Stockport, stating that the parties calling themselves E. Orford and Son, at that place, had been taken up for swindling.—The carrier who had usually been employed to remove the goods from Stockport to Manchester, deposed that he was on one occasion employed by the two Russells to remove some wheat, cheese, and leather, all at the same time, from the Stockport railway to Manchester, but received strict orders not to let the people at the station know where the goods were taken to. He also removed some ropes and twine for them.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners.—Judgment deferred.

GLOUCESTER.

The Sodbury Murder.—D. G. Hathway, who is described in the calendar as twenty-six years of age, having been arraigned, pleaded in a firm voice "Not Guilty." The indictment charged him with having, on the 14th of February, 1851, feloniously mingled with some broth a quantity of a certain deadly poison called white arsenic, and with having administered such broth to Jane Hathway, his wife. A second count charged the prisoner with administering the poison without its being mixed with the broth. He was also charged on the coroner's inquest with murder. After hearing the evidence, the jury acquitted the prisoner.

KINGSTON.

Burglary.—George Roberts, 32, and Charles Dowe, 18, were indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Resta Moore, and stealing three silver spoons, a pair of gold spectacles, a coat, and other articles, his property. It appeared that the prosecutor occupies a house at Epsom, a portion of which on the ground floor was let as a branch of the West Surrey Bank. The robbery in question was committed on the night of the 31st of October, and it was evidently the intention of the prisoners to have plundered the Bank, from whence they no doubt expected to have obtained a large booty. The house was all locked up as usual on the night previous to the robbery. And about two o'clock on the following morning, a person named Holland, who lived next door to the Bank, was awoke by a light shining into his window, and upon looking out, he saw two men, whom he clearly identified as the prisoners, in the act of examining the drawers in the back office of the Bank. He afterwards saw a third man, and, upon his giving an alarm, the light was extinguished, and the prisoners and their companion attempted to make off. The prisoners were, however, stopped by the police close to the spot, and, upon their being searched, several articles that had been stolen from the Bank were found in their possession, and also a chisel, the size of which corresponded with marks that appeared upon the iron chest of the Bank, and also upon some other places of deposit which the prisoners had succeeded in forcing open.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against both prisoners, and they were sentenced to be transported for twenty years.

The Frimley Murder.—Levi Harwood, 29, Samuel Harwood, his cousin, 25, and James Jones, 29, were placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 27th of September, 1850, at the parish of Ash, feloniously made an assault upon George Edward Hollest, and that they discharged a pistol at him containing a substance called a marble, and thereby gave him a mortal wound, of which he languished until the following day, and then died.—The prisoners all pleaded not guilty.—The evidence of Mrs. Hollest and other witnesses did not differ from that already given.—Hiram Smith the accomplice, but whose real name is Richard Fowler, deposed to all the circumstances of the burglary, and said, when we got into the bedroom I saw Mr. and Mrs. Hollest in bed. Mrs. Hollest awoke, and Levi Harwood said to her, "If you don't lay still, my good woman, I shall blow your brains out." We were all three at the foot of the bed at this time. Mrs. Hollest got out of bed, and to the best of my belief she screamed, and Jones laid hold of her and thrust her into the corner. Mr. Hollest then awoke, and was in the act of laying hold of Levi Harwood, when Levi Harwood fired the pistol at him. While this was happening I took a gold watch off the stand or table that was at the foot of the bed. We all four then ran down stairs, and I believe Samuel Harwood picked up all the boots and shoes, and we all ran off through the front gate. It was Jones who pushed Mrs. Hollest into the corner. Levi Harwood and I did not move from the foot of the bed, and Levi Harwood shot him while he was standing in that position. Mr. Hollest was getting out from the foot of the bed when he was shot. Levi Harwood was standing on my right. I had no pistol in my hand. I had a watch in one hand and a candle in the other. Levi Harwood was about a yard or a yard and a half off Mr. Hollest when he fired at him. Mr. Hollest was going to make a "grab" at Levi when he fired at him. I did nothing to save Mr. Hollest, but after the shot had been fired, I ran down stairs. Circumstantial evidence of a conclusive character proved the prisoners' presence at the house of Mr Hollest on the night in question, and after an hour and three-quarters' consultation, the jury gave a verdict of Guilty against Levi Harwood and James Jones, and they declared Samuel Harwood Not Guilty. The foreman at the same time said, that it was the unanimous opinion of the jury that neither Levi Harwood nor Jones fired the fatal shot at the deceased, but that it was fired by Hiram Smith.—When the prisoners were called upon in the usual way to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon them, Levi Harwood said, I am as perfectly innocent as any one in court. I am as innocent as your Lordship of having been concerned in either the burglary or the murder." Jones also declared that he was innocent.—Mr Baron Parke then put on the black cap, and after an impressive address passed sentence of death upon the prisoners in the usual form. After the two prisoners upon whom the sentence had been passed had been removed, Samuel Harwood was arraigned upon the charge of burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling house of the deceased gentleman; but no evidence being offered in behalf of the prosecution the learned judge directed the jury to return a verdict of Not Guilty.—He was taken into custody upon his leaving the court, by Mr. Merton, the superintendent of police at Tunbridge Wells, upon a charge of being concerned in another burglary in Sussex.—The approver, Hiram Smith, was ordered to be detained in custody until Her Majesty's pleasure should be made known respecting him.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The April General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Middlesex commenced on Tuesday morning at the Court-house, Clerkenwell, before Sergeant Adams.

Edward Masters was indicted for having stolen a silk handkerchief, value 12s., from the person of R. Milnes, Esq., M.P.—The prisoner pleaded Guilty, and when he was placed at the bar to receive judgment he wished to address a few words to the court in mitigation. He then proceeded to say that last December twelvemonths he was one of the crew of the brig Jane, of Bristol, which was cast away on a voyage from South Carolina to Cardiff, and that he had since then used every exertion and had undergone great hardship and privation in endeavouring to get an honest living.—The Court sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

John Saunders, 16, a cripple, and David Ross, 9, pleaded Guilty to an indictment in which they were charged with having stolen twelve brushes, the property of Edward Reece.—The officers said the younger prisoner had been repeatedly in prison, and two sessions ago a brother of his was convicted in this court, and was at the present time in prison. The prisoner's father was a glazier and painter, and his mother was dead. The prisoners were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Mary Ann Mayne, a woman of the town, who was convicted at the last session of robbing a sailor of eight sovereigns, was brought up to receive judgment.—It may be remembered that the robbery of which the prisoner was convicted, was committed whilst the sailor was in a state of insensibility, and that there was reason to believe that he had been reduced to that condition by the application of chloroform by the prisoner. The prosecutor stated that the prisoner gave him a "dab" under the nose with a pocket handkerchief, and that he became insensible immediately afterwards, and the prisoner was remanded, in order that inquiries might be made, as to whether chloroform would produce insensibility in the short time stated.—The learned Judge said he had been informed that chloroform would not produce insensibility with the rapidity with which the prosecutor as he stated lost all consciousness after the application of the handkerchief to his mouth by the prisoner; but, under all the circumstances of the case, he felt it his duty to pass upon the prisoner the sentence that had been passed by other courts in cases of the like kind, which sentence was that she be transported for the term of seven years.

The Thieves' Kitchen.—Charles Aubrey, 22, and Jane Denham, 23, were indicted for unlawfully attempting to commit a robbery upon a certain man whose name was unknown, and also for a like attempt upon a woman whose name was unknown.—John Gann, a sergeant of the G division, deposed that on the night of the 25th of March, at about half-past ten o'clock, he was on duty, in plain clothes with other officers in Gray's-inn-lane, near to Fox-court. The prisoner Aubrey was standing at the door of the Fox public-house at the corner of Fox-court, and on a gentleman who was the worse for liquor passing him he coughed once, as if to make some one inside the house hear, and the female immediately came out. She followed the gentleman and took hold of him by the right arm, upon which Aubrey ran up, and whilst the woman was engaging the gentleman's attention, he put his right hand into the gentleman's coat pocket. The gentleman then shook them both off and walked on. Witness crossed over to the gentleman and asked him if he had lost anything. He said he had not, and witness then left him. He continued to watch the prisoners. They were standing near the end of Bell-court when a respectable lady passed them. When she had got about twenty yards away from them, the prisoners went after her. The male prisoner walked up to her on the left side, and the female on the other, and she immediately put her hand into the lady's pocket. At the same moment she turned round, and observing one of the officers who was with witness, she said, "Here's that —— Fisher;" and both prisoners took to their heels, and ran down Tash-street, Fisher followed, and took them into custody in that street.—Fisher, 127 G, corroborated this evidence. When he took Aubrey into custody, and told him the charge, he said, "That's not my racket, and you know well I don't get my living in that way."—The jury found both prisoners Guilty.—Fisher said that Aubrey had been convicted of felony at the Old Bailey, and was a trainer of young thieves at the "Thieves' Kitchen," in Fox-court, Gray's-inn-lane. Several of his pupils had been tried in this court, and he himself was a notorious thief, and had been long connected with the "Kitchen." The other prisoner also belonged to the "Kitchen." She was likewise a well-known thief, and had been convicted of felony at the Old Bailey.—Aubrey said he and his fellow-prisoner were not the first this man Fisher had made an example of.—The learned Judge said that was perfectly correct, for Fisher and the other officers had by this time nearly cleared out this infamous place—the Thieves' Kitchen. The court would pass upon the prisoners the same sentence as had been passed upon others who had been brought from this same place, which sentence was that they be each imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen calendar months.—On hearing the sentence the female prisoner fell prostrate in the dock, and was carried out screaming violently. She declared her innocence, and her cries were heard for some time after she was in the cell.

Robbery of a Foreigner.—Eliza Jones, 18, Catherine Willis, 20, Johanna Flinn, 20, Elizabeth Davis, 16, Ellen Davis, 15, Mary Trimlett, 19, and Ann Dixon, 17, were indicted for stealing ten shillings from the person of Jan Junker. The evidence of the prosecutor, who stated that he was a merchant, and resided at No. 10, East Mount Terrace, was, that at about seven o'clock on the evening of the 22d ult.; he accompanied two girls to a house in George Street, Spitalfields, but not liking the appearance of the place he was about to leave, when he was assailed by the prisoners, who demanded money. He had two purses, in one of which was eleven sovereigns, and in the other ten shillings and twelve pieces of Dutch coin. He took the ten shillings out of his purse and put them in his mouth, but he was forced to take them out again by the prisoner Jones holding him tightly by the neckerchief. He held them in his hand, and whilst the other prisoners held him by the arms and jacket, Jones forced his hand open, took out the ten shillings, and handed them to the prisoners Flinn and Dixon. He was then permitted to leave, and he at once procured a police constable, with whom he returned to the house and gave all the prisoners, except Dixon, into custody. Dixon was taken on the following day. He identified all the prisoners, and was sure he was not mistaken. The jury, after some consultation, found Jones, Willis, and Dixon, Guilty; and Acquitted the others. The learned judge then sentenced each of the prisoners convicted to be transported for seven years, and cautioned the others as to their conduct for the future.

Robbery of a Seaman.—James Holderson 30, Catherine Hare, 20, and Caroline Lidgett, 21, were indicted for having stolen twenty-three sovereigns from the person of Robert Sheffield.—The prosecutor was a seaman, and had just returned from China. The prisoner Holderson was a seaman in the royal navy, and lodged in the same house as the prosecutor, the King's Arms, New Gravel-lane. On the 20th ultimo Holderson induced the prosecutor to accompany him with the two female prisoners to a public-house, and thence to a house in which the prisoner Lidgett lodged. He was there asked to pay for something to drink, and on taking out his purse, its contents, twenty-six sovereigns, were knocked out of his hand. Thinking this was done by way of a frolic he allowed them very quietly to pick up the sovereigns that fell on the floor, but subsequently denied all knowledge of the transaction, and the prosecutor then gave them into custody. Two sovereigns were left in the purse, one was afterwards found on the floor, so that the prisoners possessed themselves of twenty-three.—Mr. Ballantine addressed the jury on behalf of Holderson. The prisoners were all found Guilty, and the court sentenced each of them to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

Patent Law Amendment.—Lord Brougham's bill to amend the law touching Letters Patent for Inventions, has just been printed. It contains twenty-two clauses. By the preamble it is declared to be expedient to make certain additions to and alterations in the present law touching letters patent for inventions. It is proposed to constitute the Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, and others, Commissioners of Patents for Inventions, of whom three may act. They are to make rules, &c. After petition and report, the Commissioners are to cause a warrant for sign-manual to be made, on which the Lord Chancellor is to issue the letters patent. The specifications are to be printed. There is a list of fees in the intended act, showing that letters patent may be obtained for about £— Compensation is to be provided for persons affected by the provisions. The act, which is to be called "The Patent Law Amendment Act, 1851," is to come into force in one month after the passing thereof.

Metairie v. Wiseman.—This case, which has occupied the attention of Vice Chancellor Cranworth for some days past, is fixed to be brought before the Lord Chancellor at Westminster Hall on the first day of next November term.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

This body assembled on Monday, at ten o'clock in the Large Hall of the Parthenium Rooms, St. Martin's-lane. At this hour but few Delegates had arrived, and business was not entered into until eleven o'clock; at which hour Mr. John Shaw was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business of the Convention.

Mr. Reynolds moved, and Mr. Finlen seconded, the nomination of Mr. J. Arnott as Secretary.

Credentials were then handed in from

G. W. M. Reynolds, for Greenwich and Kent.	
John Gray,	North Lancashire.
Thornton Hunt,	Portsmouth.
Alfred Hunniball,	Marylebone and Westminster.
George Shell,	Surrey.
John Shaw,	Tower Hamlets.
James Finlen,	Finsbury and City.
A. Robinson,	Bradford.
Thomas M. Wheeler,	Exeter and Tiverton.
G. J. Mantle,	Manchester.
Thomas Savage,	Bristol district.
George J. Harney,	Worcester ditto.
William Benfold,	Stockport.
Ernest Jones,	Halifax district.
James Capewell,	Hanley ditto.
John Bezer,	Sheffield ditto.
Rev. A. Duncanson,	Paisley ditto.
William Felkin,	Nottingham.

The above credentials having been received, Mr. Ernest Jones handed in £2 11s. from Halifax, for the Convention Fund; Mr. Shaw 10s. from the Tower Hamlets. Several other sums were also given for the above purpose.

The Secretary then proposed the following business arrangements, viz.: That the Conference assemble at nine, adjourn at half-past twelve o'clock, re-assemble at two o'clock, and adjourn at five o'clock.

Mr. Wheeler moved, that the Conference meet at ten o'clock, adjourn at one, re-assemble at two o'clock, and adjourn at five o'clock; which was carried.

It was then decided that the mover of a resolution or amendment should be allowed twenty minutes, and each other speaker ten minutes, and that each motion should be handed up to the Chairman in writing.

On the motion of Mr. Mantle, seconded by Mr. Hunniball, the members of the Executive who were not elected as Delegates were requested to take their seats at the Convention, but without votes.

Correspondence was then read from the Oldham district, stating their inability to send a delegate, and inclosing funds for the Convention; and also from an individual at Cambridge.

On the motion of Messrs. Wheeler and Gray, Messrs. Arnott, Harney, and Reynolds, were appointed a Committee to review all correspondence.

On the motion of Messrs. Wheeler and Gray, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Mantle, Bezer, Gray, Robinson, Felkin, Capewell, and Hunniball, were appointed to investigate a disputed election case at Glasgow, and such others as might occur.

The Delegates then gave in their reports.

Mr. Reynolds stated that a fine healthy feeling prevailed among his Chartist constituents in the county of Kent. He could not boast that they were great n numbers. The reason why Chartism had not penetrated into the agricultural districts of that county was, that the Law of Primogeniture was not there in operation. Land was greatly sub-divided. The agricultural population were better paid and more contented than in any other county in England. The state of that county was a great argument in favour of their doctrines, and showed the good effect of improved institutions. His constituents at Greenwich, Woolwich, and other towns in the county were enthusiastic, and devoted in their adherence to the cause, and were in favour of an agitation for their Social Rights, concurrent with that of the Charter.

Mr. Gray stated that his constituents in North Lancashire were as devoted as ever to the cause of Chartism, but owing to the apathy prevailing throughout the kingdom, they confined their exertions chiefly to their own domestic circles. In Colne, great poverty prevailed among the handloom weavers. They had discussed the Executive programme, and approved of it with some additions. They were in favour of the Convention considering the question of Co-operation. The same feeling prevailed in all the towns in that district, more especially in Bacup, where a flourishing store existed, and they believed it might prove an effectual lever in the cause of democracy. His district believed that something more than the voluntary system was necessary to support the organisation. He believed that Co-operation was the link that would bind them together. His constituents thought that an organisation similar to that of the Odd Fellows and others, would prove an addition to the present system.

Mr. Thornton Hunt stated that in the county of Hampshire, though there was but little Chartism existing, yet the bulk of the population were fully prepared to enter into a well organised political organisation. The same might be said of Wiltshire. The want of large towns in that district prevented, in some degree, an efficient agitation for the Charter; means could, however, be taken to render the agitation attractive.

Mr. Hunniball stated that great apathy existed in the district of London which he represented. Party bickerings and quarrels had tended to produce this result. His constituents were in favour of an agitation for Social Rights, and considered the Labour question, and the distribution of wealth to be questions of paramount importance. They were tired of the mere alphabet of political reform.

Mr. Shell said that in Lambeth they were not so well organised as they had been some years back, but an enthusiastic feeling prevailed among those who still continued their support, and they looked with anxiety to the course that would be adopted by the Convention.

Mr. J. Shaw reported from the Tower Hamlets. Great poverty existed among the weavers and shoemakers in his district. The feeling relative to Co-operation was a divided one; some looking upon it with great approbation,—others were too steeped in poverty to be able to avail themselves of any benefits to be derived from it. They also thought that great good might be effected by an agitation among the Trades of the Metropolis, and thought simultaneous meetings throughout the country would be an effectual means of raising a great feeling in support of the principles they were in favour of.

One o'clock having arrived the Conference adjourned.

Afternoon Sitting.

At two o'clock the Conference re-assembled.

The whole of the Delegates answered to their names on the roll being called.

Messrs. Frith and Martin were then appointed Doorkeeper and Messenger at the usual salary.

The Election Committee then gave in their report relative to the Glasgow election case, and stated that from the evidence they had received they had decided that Mr. Paul was duly elected. On the motion of Mr. Wheeler the report was received.

Mr. T. Hunt handed in credentials from Edinburgh, and stated that he expected a colleague to arrive from that district.

Correspondence was then read from Bristol, commenting upon the past policy of the Chartist movement, and after dwelling upon the present phase of the movement, recommended that the Chartist organisation should be kept distinct from any Social movement.

A discussion then took place relative to the funds to be subscribed to the Convention Fund. Many delegates spoke upon this subject.

Mr. Wheeler recommended that the delegates should endeavour to get their localities to subscribe as largely as possible; the utility of the Convention would, in a great measure, depend upon the funds placed at its disposal.

Mr. Mantle stated, that many of the districts were very poor, and had heavy expenses to pay; they were willing, but poverty did not allow them, by monetary gifts, to show their enthusiasm.

The reports were then resumed.

Mr. Finlen reported from the City of London. His instructions were in favour of an agitation for an amnesty for all political victims, and that they should not, in any way, mix themselves up in any agitation for a less measure of reform than the People's Charter. He had another instruction which might create a smile, and, perhaps, be thought superfluous—that they should endeavour to create hatred and disgust against the truckling system adopted by Lord John Russell and his colleagues. He was also instructed to advise the Convention to abstain, as far as possible, from entering into any personal questions in their discussions upon measures of general policy. Principles, and not men, were the guides they should look to. He was likewise requested to refer to a local question—viz., that the Executive should take a hall in some central situation—it could be done at the same expense they paid for their present office. His constituents were in favour of the agitation for social rights concurrent with their political rights.

Mr. Gray stated that his constituents were in favour of the movement being kept in a high moral position, and that intemperance should be in every way discouraged. They were in favour of the present Executive being continued in office, and that a definite sum should be laid down to be subscribed for their support. They recommended a levy of 3d. on each member.

Credentials were then received from

Mr. Yates,	Coventry.
Mr. O'Connor,	Manchester.
Mr. J. Barker,	Northampton.
Mr. G. Wray,	Leicester.

Mr. Wheeler reported from Exeter and Tiverton. They were in favour of the agitation for the People's Charter being kept distinct from any other agitation, not opposing them, but keeping themselves aloof from them.

Mr. F. O'Connor stated that his constituents were opposed to any other *ism* being mixed up with the agitation for the Charter.

Mr. Mantle said that his instructions were similar to those of Mr. O'Connor. He had no doubt that the course he should take in that Convention would disappoint many of his personal friends. The movement in Manchester was not a Red Republican movement. Social economics were a subject of great debate. Many were in favour of turning England into a "great cheese and bacon shop"—others were opposed to it. They, in Manchester, were entirely opposed to personal bickerings among their leaders. If these lasted any longer, the constituents who elected him would cease their connexion with such a suicidal party. Relative to the question of the Parliamentary Reformers, they thought that it should be left an open question, for each individual member to act according to their respective judgments. They should look to their own business, and attend to that, leaving other parties to follow a similar line of policy. The question of Social Rights was, he feared, one which would prove destructive to the unanimity of feeling which at present prevailed in the Conference. He trusted that a conciliatory policy would be adopted.

A deputation was then received from the London Association of Working Tailors, 432, Oxford-street.

Mr. Benny was heard on behalf of the deputation; and after congratulating the Executive on their advocacy of Social Rights, read an address from his body to the Convention, giving in their adherence to the great principle of reform, as propounded in the People's Charter, and expressing a hope that they would pursue the same policy which the Executive had so wisely adopted.

Mr. Mantle moved, and Mr. Capewell seconded, a resolution expressive of thanks to the deputation, and assuring them that every effort of the Convention would be directed to ensure their social emancipation and political salvation.

On the motion of Mr. E. Jones, a simple vote of thanks was given to the deputation. He was not anxious to commit the Convention by any expression of opinion upon the question of Social Rights.

Mr. G. J. Harney reported from Worcestershire and Gloucestershire. He was not acquainted personally with the district; but his communications informed him that great apathy existed. They were in favour of the Charter being made the great leading question of the movement. They also were in favour of any honest attempt to improve the present Laws of Partnership, and advised that a deputation should wait upon the Parliamentary Reformers, to see if they would honestly join in the agitation for the Charter, or if they would consent to the calling of a National Convention to settle that disputed question.

Mr. Savage reported that his constituents were entirely opposed to any humbling to the Parliamentary Reformers. They would receive their adhesion if they would come to them, but were opposed to courting or coquetting with them.

Mr. E. Jones stated that his constituents were in favour of the Executive Programme, with the addition of the Nationalisation of the Land. They were also in favour of a General and Liberal Convention Fund.

The Rev. A. Duncanson reported from Falkirk. They deplored the division among the leaders; it had inflicted great injury upon the cause. If leaders fell out, they should find some other medium than the public press to arrange their disputes. He was sorry to hear such desponding reports. He thought that the faculty of hope was rather deficient in many of the delegates.

Mr. Felkin stated that they were not so strong in Nottinghamshire as they had been, and had been much occupied in Trades' agitation.

Mr. Capewell said, that in the Potteries they were in favour of the agitation for the Charter being kept distinct from any other movement, leaving any individual open to give his opinion upon any Social question.

Mr. Bezer said that the instructions he had received were, that the association should offer no obstruction to the propounders of any other movement, leaving individuals to act according to their own judgment. They were in favour, if the funds allowed, of appointing lecturers, they not being members of the Executive body.

Mr. Barker stated that his constituents deplored the evils which dissension had created among them, and he was to oppose any recurrence of such a false policy. They were in favour of a national petition, with the names and addresses of the parties to be attached.

Mr. Wray said that they were very disorganised in Leicestershire, and he was sorry to say, that when trade was good they thought but little of their political rights. They thought that a better system of organisation might be adopted.

Mr. Benfold said his constituents were in favour of a better system of organisation. They were for the agitation for the Charter being kept distinct from any other movement. They were also in favour of the adoption of a non-obstructive policy, and of a system of propagandism by means of tracts.

On the motion of Messrs. Mantle and Jones, the Conference then adjourned.

The attendance of visitors was rather numerous, and great interest seemed to be taken in the proceedings.

TUESDAY.

The Convention resumed its sittings at ten o'clock; Mr. John Shaw in the chair. Credentials were given in from the following gentlemen:—

D. W. Ruffy,	South Shields district.
Thomas Hurst,	Huddersfield ditto.
Walter Pringle,	Edinburgh ditto.
James Graham,	Dundee ditto.
John Moss,	Derby ditto.
James Watson,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Reports were then resumed.

Mr. Yates reported from Coventry. They were in favour of Social as well as Political Reform.

Mr. D. W. Ruffy stated that his only instructions were relative to the employment of lecturers or missionaries.

Mr. W. Pringle said his only instructions were to allay all ill feeling among their leaders. The spirit of democracy was spreading, though great apathy existed. They were in favour of an agitation for the Charter and something more. The calling of the Convention had created a great degree of interest.

Mr. Hurst stated that they had been very apathetic in Huddersfield since 1848. His instructions were to amalgamate an organisation for Social and Political Reform.

Mr. J. Graham stated that the divisions among the leaders of the Chartist body had been deeply deplored in his district. His constituents were for Social as well as Political Reform. They had also instructed him to give something of a more practical shape to the agitation. They were opposed to any junction with the Parliamentary Reform Association.

Mr. J. Moss stated that the attempt to mix up Social questions with that of the Suffrage had done great harm in the Derby district, and had greatly reduced the numbers of their members. He was to take every possible means to destroy the ill feeling which had prevailed among their leaders.

Mr. O'Connor stated that having given in their reports, they should now endeavour to do away with all cause for dissatisfaction. He was not opposed to the mixing up of Socialism with Chartism, provided they understood what Socialism meant. He understood by Socialism the fitness of things to society. He was opposed to anything of a religious nature being mixed up with the agitation. He was therefore opposed to Communism. He did not believe that there was a true Communist in existence,—one willing to carry out his principles to their full extent. If they banished all personal contentions they would have great effect upon the government. He implored them to be united, and not to mix up any "ism" with Chartism. Lord John Russell had intimated his intention of bringing forward some measure of reform. They must not expect to receive any beneficial measure from government. He was pleased to see the unanimity that prevailed upon the question of not joining the Financial Reformers.

Mr. Watson having arrived, handed in his credentials from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and reported the state of feeling in that district. Democratic principles were never better known or respected, but there was a lamentable want of organisation. He was instructed to press that subject upon the notice of the Convention. He was also expressly desired to take any steps which would allay the jealousies existing among their leaders. They were in favour of an union of the Social and Political Reformers.

Rev. Mr. Duncanson read the instructions he had received from Glasgow. They were opposed to any other than the political question being connected with their organisation.

Correspondence was read from Bolton and various other places.

Messrs. Reynolds and O'Connor moved and seconded, "That tickets of admission be furnished to the various Daily Newspapers." Some discussion took place on this question, which was ultimately carried.

Mr. Mantle moved, and Mr. Ruffy seconded, "That Messrs. Arnott, Hunniball, and Finlen, be appointed a committee to procure delegates to attend at the various Metropolitan meetings." Carried.

Mr. Robinson said he was instructed by his constituents to make a motion relative to the Temperance cause, which he accordingly did, but the motion was not seconded.

The Convention then went into the consideration of *The Executive Programme.*

Mr. E. Jones stated that he was deputed by his brethren to lay their programme before them. They had bestowed great attention in fitting their measures to the present state of the agitation in this country. Something was wanted to press the Chartist cause more closely to the hearts of the people. They had erred in thinking that the mere agitation for abstract political rights, without identifying it with present beneficial results, would ever rouse the feelings of the working class to the necessary height to cause them to put forth their dormant energies.

Mr. E. Jones then read the programme of the Executive, (which has been already published,) and moved its reception.

Mr. F. O'Connor said he was opposed to that portion of the programme which stated that soldiers were necessary for the support of their colonies—they had no right to force soldiers upon their colonies. The colonies would be far more flourishing were they independent of the mother country. The abolition of a poor law should also be inserted. It was a most valuable document, and he seconded the motion for its reception.

Mr. E. Jones gave some explanations relative to the subjects mooted by Mr. O'Connor.

The programme was then received, and ordered to be immediately printed.

Some discussion took place relative to the delay that would be occasioned by the printing, and it was decided that the Convention should proceed to discuss the first clause in the interim.

Chartist Policy and Organisation.

Mr. Ernest Jones then read the first clause as follows:—"The paramount duty of a Chartist National Convention is to promote Chartist organisation, to keep that organisation distinct from every other political movement or alloy, and to spread through all classes political and social knowledge to the utmost of its power." It is, therefore, recommended that for the better reorganisation of Chartism, the following resolution be adopted relative to political agitation:—"That since by each and all the franchise measures now before the people, excepting that embodied in the Charter, the middle class would gain far more votes than the working classes would obtain, which would place the latter in a more powerless position than at present. The Charter must be agitated for in its entirity. That the omission of any one of its points would impair the utility of the remainder; and that, therefore, popular support must be withheld from all franchise measures falling short of its provisions."

Mr. Finlen moved, and Mr. Watson seconded, a motion for its adoption.

Mr. Mantle could not agree with the resolution in their present weak position, it was an act of suicide, to array the middle class against the working class. He admitted the truth of the whole resolution, but he thought it would embitter against them the true-hearted of the middle class. There were many good men in the world who did not go exactly to the same length as themselves, who entertained a notion, however erroneous, that good results would spring from a middle class agitation for a portion of the Charter. He did not want to hand over the movement or the organisation to any other class. He believed that they might place exactly the same views upon record without its being done in so offensive a form. He concluded by moving the following amendment:—"That since all the franchise measures, except that of the Charter, now before the public, come short of that principle of representation which is necessary to allay for ever the hostilities of class, it is the duty of all classes, whose interests are involved in the conservation of public peace, to strengthen their several movements by referring the national government to the legitimate legislation of the national will."

Mr. Duncanson seconded the amendment. A strong feeling prevailed upon that subject in Scotland. He believed that neither the middle or working classes were able to work out their own emancipation, and therefore they should adopt a conciliatory policy.

Mr. Graham said, that Mr. Duncanson must only speak for his own district. The part of Scotland that he came from, if polled, would almost to a man vote for the resolution. The middle class were the most bitter among their opponents.

Mr. Gray stated, his constituents were entirely in favour of the sentiments in the resolution.

Mr. O'Connor was in favour of the resolution. He should be glad if the middle classes would honestly unite with them, but they never would, their interests were opposed. If they joined them, they would be treated only as tools and puppets. He had always opposed working men uniting with other bodies; let them be united among themselves, and they could do without the aid of others. He advised them to attend their meetings, as they could thereby avail themselves of large places of meeting, and a different audience to what they usually had.

Mr. Watson expressed similar sentiments, as also did Messrs. Savage, Shell, and Benfold.

Mr. Mantle explained that he did not wish them to join the middle class, or in any way impair the efficiency of their organisation. All he wished was, not for them to insult the feelings and sympathies of the honest portion of the middle class, which, in his opinion, the resolution did.

Mr. Hunniball thought it was worse than a waste of time to appeal to the sympathies of the middle class. If they were honest in their professions, they would have long before joined with the people; so long as they lived upon the wages of the working men, so long would they be opposed to the true interest of the working man.

Mr. D. W. Ruffy denied that the resolution threw any insult upon the middle class. He had no faith in the professed sympathy of that body. He thought their true position was to continue strictly to pursue their own organisation, independent of the agitation of any other body.

Mr. Reynolds supported the resolution. They never had, nor ever would get, anything by pandering the middle class. They had ever been the direst opponents to working men when the least possible opportunity had been afforded them. There were some honest men among them, but they were a contemptible minority. The only question was, could they attain their object without the aid of the middle class—without the aid, in fact, of their enemies. He had no doubt they could do so, and advised them to beware of injuring their own interests in any unwise attempt to conciliate the middle class.

Mr. Robinson thought that it was unwise to indulge in vituperation of the middle class. They should recognise in them the common feelings of humanity. They might be honest though mistaken. He knew their interests were opposed, and they should take that into consideration as an extenuation of their conduct. He was in favour of the resolution, but he thought they should not look with such a jaundiced eye upon the motives or exertions of others.

Mr. E. Jones eloquently defended the resolution. Because they were weak they ought to be more guarded in the policy they adopted towards other classes. They did not wish to interfere with the agitation of the middle class, but to prevent them from carrying it on at the expense of the time, money, and interests of working men. It was necessary that the Conference should express a decided opinion upon that question, as some even of the Chartist body were advising a junction with the Parliamentary Reformers.

Mr. Holyoake, who had not long taken his seat, owing to absence from town, stated that he was entirely opposed to the spirit of the resolution. It was characterised by a complete feeling of exclusiveness. He did not even admit the fact it presumed—viz., that the measure advocated by the middle class would strengthen that body and weaken the power of working men. Independent of any results from such a measure, they should assist their neighbours to better their condition, if it could be done, as he maintained it could be, without injury to their own interests. They were following up their old policy of jealousy and distrust,—a policy which all past experience showed to have been suicidal in the extreme. He strongly advised them to refrain from an expression of uncharitable feelings.

Mr. O'Connor said that he would rather see the working men represented in parliament by landlords than by the middle class. The resolution expressed nothing offensive to the middle class; it merely declared the impolicy of joining with them.

Mr. Capewell stated that he did not agree with either the original resolution or the amendment.

The Conference then adjourned for the dinner hour.

Afternoon Sitting.

Mr. Capewell re-introduced the discussion upon the first clause in the Programme. He objected to that portion of the resolution, which pledged them to withhold any support from any movement short of the People's Charter. If it did not, strictly speaking, deprive them of the right of self-government, it did so by implication. He thought they should not make any regulations, whatever, respecting their policy with regard to other parties, but leave it entirely an open question. Those who had truth on their side would ultimately prevail. He concluded by moving the following resolution, as a rider:—"That the business of this Convention be confined to the establishment of an organisation for the Charter, whole and entire."

Mr. O'Connor seconded the rider.

The Chairman decided that the rider was out of order; it would act as an amendment upon the whole Programme, and prevent any further discussion of the subject.

Messrs. Hurst and Moss supported the resolution.

Mr. Barker gave his opinion in favour of the amendment of Mr. Mantle. He thought that they had no necessity to make any definite legislation upon the subject.

Mr. Harney expressed some surprise at the line of policy adopted by Mr. Holyoake, relative to the resolution. Unfortunately Mr. Holyoake was not present at the sitting of the Executive when the Programme was agreed to. Mr. Holyoake had spoken of the contempt with which other politicians looked down upon the Chartists, because they adopted that false policy. If they were held in contempt it was because they had not exerted their energies as working men, and not because of any policy they had adopted towards other classes. Prior to the Reform Bill the middle classes and many members of Parliament professed Chartist principles, but no sooner were their own interests attended to than they deserted the cause of the People; for while nearly 100 members of Parliament could be found to vote for the Little Charter only ten or fifteen voted for the Charter entire. It was not they who insulted the feelings of the middle class, but that body which insulted them, by offering a measure of reform which was a mere mockery. They did not array themselves against the middle class but the middle class did array themselves against the people. The working man, since the days of Cartwright and Hunt, had been first in the field. If there was division or dissention on the subject, it was not created by them but by their opponents.

Mr. T. Hunt stated that he perfectly agreed with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Holyoake. They had enough to do to lay down rules for what they would do, without going into the boundless field of what they would not do.

Mr. Bezer should vote for the resolution. It was an insult to working men to deprive them of the franchise. It was a battle between those who had and those who had not, and they could not make any compromise.

Mr. Wheeler stated that his instructions were to oppose any junction with the middle classes; but, in his opinion, the question before them was not, whether they should unite or not unite with another party, but merely whether they should express or not express an opinion upon the results likely to follow from a middle class organisation. He was in favour of the resolution, because he believed that it was one which created great attention amongst the Chartist Body; and it was necessary, for the perfection of their organisation, that they should lay down some rule upon the subject.

Mr. Finlen having replied, the question was put to the vote, when three persons voted for the amendment, and twenty-four against it.

Mr. Duncanson then moved, as an amendment upon the latter portion of the resolution, the following words:—"But at the same time we, as a Convention, do not give any opposition to other political reformers, and recommend to the country to continue their agitation for the Charter, all and whole, and not to rest satisfied till it is obtained, and also to sympathise with and assist every other class of reformers who are proceeding in a similar direction." They had produced great injury by their exclusive policy. They had wealth, talent, and power to fight against, backed up by the physical force of the whole country, and unless they adopted a conciliatory policy they could never carry their views. The Charter was not all he wanted; but he went for the Charter as a portion of the whole. On the same principle, they should not adopt an obstructive policy towards other parties who did not entertain such extended views.

Mr. Barker seconded the amendment.

The Chairman expressed a decided opinion against the amendment, and alluded to the manner in which himself and other victims had been treated by middle class juries.

Mr. Holyoake expressed his opinion in favour of the amendment. From the feeling expressed by the Chartist party, in relation to a junction with Social Reformers, he felt impressed with an idea that they entertained a wish to widen their boundaries and fraternise with other classes of reformers. His principles were to assist every one in the attainment of their rights without entertaining the question, whether he himself would be benefited or injured by pursuing that conduct. He felt disappointed that such sentiments met with no response from the majority of the delegates. His experience during his visits in the provinces had led him to entertain a very different idea relative to the improved condition of the Chartist mind. If they pursued the line of policy they had hitherto done, they would lose many of their adherents, and would never infuse that new blood into their organisation which was so essential to its success.

Mr. Harney at some length defended the policy of the Executive and the Chartist body. They had no desire to offer any opposition to the Parliamentary Reform Association. By their resolution they stated, that as the Parliamentary Reformers did not advocate what they considered to be justice, they believed they were not worthy of popular support.

Mr. Ruffy denied that the resolution was either an insult or a declaration of war upon the middle class; it was merely an enunciation of principle. He thought they had already wasted too much time discussing their relation to the middle classes. They should hold themselves entirely aloof from them; neither unite, amalgamate, or oppose them. If the middle class were honest, they would join with the people and place the question on a broad and lasting basis.

Mr. Mantle stated he could not vote for the original resolution, but he must vote against the amendment of Mr. Duncanson. He did not want to array the middle classes against them, but he could not consent to place faith or confidence in them. He was prepared to argue the question with Mr. Holyoake upon his own grounds, that they should do to others as they wished others to do to them. They should so act as to make the Parliamentary Reformers honest. They were acting a dishonest part, or they would come out fairly for Universal Suffrage. Their constituents—the men they professed to represent—were in favour of that measure, but the leaders were dishonest, and would not act according to the views of the bulk of their own party.

Mr. Bezer thought that they were much to blame in attending the meetings of the Parliamentary Reformers. They gave them a numerical importance which otherwise they would never attain.

Mr. Thornton Hunt was opposed to the resolution, but still he did not approve of the amendment, because it did not define the exact policy they should adopt towards that or other parties. Magna Charta produced the Bill of Rights, and that produced the Reform Bill, which was, in his opinion, a step towards attaining Universal Suffrage. He thought every extension of the Franchise would be beneficial to their cause. He wished that Mr. Duncanson would withdraw the amendment, and have a distinct motion upon the whole question relative to their policy towards other parties.

Mr. Duncanson explained. He denied that the extension of the Franchise, as proposed by the Parliamentary Reformers, would hinder them in their efforts for attaining the Charter.

Mr. Jones at some length, showed that the measures of the Financial Reformers would give the votes to the aristocracy of labour and not to the democracy, thereby depriving the latter of the sympathy and support of the former. He was, like Messrs. Duncanson and Holyoake, in favour of love and conciliation, but it would not be advisable to throw their love upon those who would only receive it with hatred. If that was Christian philanthropy, he repudiated it. It was not sound policy, and would not assist them in producing that result for which the Convention had assembled. They were bound to stand quietly by with folded arms and let the middle class combat with the aristocracy, and when they were wearied in the contest they could step in and attain the prize.

Mr. Benfold drew a distinction between the great capitalists and the small shopkeepers. The term middle classes was very indefinite.

The amendment was then put, and received three votes. The original resolution was then carried without opposition.

A discussion took place relative to points of order, which being disposed of, the Convention adjourned at five o'clock. The attendance of visitors was numerous. During the latter part of the afternoon sitting Mr. O'Connor obtained leave of absence to attend the House of Commons.

WEDNESDAY.

The roll having been called, the minutes were read and confirmed. Correspondence was read from Camberwell and Walworth, the burden of which was that no other "ism" should be attached to Chartism.

Mr. Jones made some statements relative to the money he had handed in from Halifax.

Correspondence was read from several persons, enclosing small funds for the use of the Convention.

The printed slips of the programme having arrived, Mr. Bezer moved, and Mr. O'Connor seconded, "That the second clause be adopted."

Amendment of the Charter.

Mr. Ruffy moved, and Mr. Gray seconded, an amendment, "That the clause be omitted."

Mr. Harney thought to alter the details of the Charter would at this stage of the proceeding be injudicious, and might lead to further tampering with that measure.

Mr. O'Connor thought that the Conference was fully justified in altering that clause of the Charter. The Sturge Conference at Birmingham had effected many alterations in points of detail. He thought the present a more deliberate and honest assembly, and fully able to deal with the matter. If a person was transported for seven years, he might on his return be elected a member of Parliament, why then should he be deprived of his vote as an elector?

Messrs. Jones, Yates, Finlen, Benfold, and Felkin, spoke in favour of the clause.

Mr. Wheeler thought the clause was bad and needed amendment. But he was averse to picking out that peculiar clause for amendment; many other details of the Charter could be improved. If they thought that they had time to investigate the whole of the details, with a view to their improvement, he should be happy to agree to it, but he thought it unwise to deal only with one clause of it.

Mr. Reynolds said that misfortune was too often treated as crime, giving instances of the same. Every principle of mercy and justice demanded its obliteration.

Mr. Shaw said that his constituents had often discussed the clause, and he was fully justified in voting in its favour.

Mr. Shell said that his constituents were in favour of the change. He had suffered imprisonment for the cause, and he thought it highly unjust that he and other victims should be, from that reason, deprived of their votes.

Mr. Wheeler suggested the amendment should be withdrawn; they were all of opinion that the clause was bad. It was entirely a question of policy.

The amendment having been withdrawn,

Mr. Graham moved a similar amendment which was seconded by Mr. J. Harney.

Messrs. Hunniball, Jones, O'Connor, Hurst, and Bezer spoke in favour of the clause in the programme.

Mr. Wheeler showed that by the words "untainted by crime," a person once having paid the penalty for that crime was considered, in point of law, to be free therefrom. He believed that the Sturge Conference had amended the clause.

Mr. Moss and other delegates also stated their belief that the clause had been amended.

Mr. Harney thought that due notice should have been given by the Executive to the country, if they had intended to revise the Charter. Many great and noble-minded men thought that there was a still greater injustice inflicted by that clause, in excluding women from the suffrage. They were setting a bad precedent in so acting without due notice.

Mr. T. Hunt thought that if they intended to revise the Charter they should call a Conference for that express purpose; it was unwise to be too often disturbing the text of the Charter.

D. W. Ruffy stated that if the clause was to be altered he should propose that the word male be expunged. He was in favour of the suffrage being universal. Why should the better half of the human race be disfranchised?

The vote being taken, six persons voted for the amendment, which was consequently lost, and the clause of the programme adopted.

Public Meetings and Petitions.

Mr. O'Connor proposed, and Mr. Watson seconded, "The adoption of the third clause."

After some remarks from Messrs. O'Connor and Hunt,

Mr. Gray said he was aware that whatever was the decision of the Convention, neither he nor the majority of his constituents would ever petition again; he therefore moved, "That the words relative to petitioning be omitted from the clause."

Mr. Yates seconded the amendment.

Mr. Duncanson moved a rider, which was not seconded.

Mr. Robinson was opposed to petitioning, with a hope of gaining anything from the government; but as a method of giving publicity to their views he was in favour of the clause.

Mr. Shaw said his constituents were opposed to petitioning the House of Commons, but they thought simultaneous meetings would be productive of great good. It would be no compromise of opinion to carry out the plan of the clause, at those meetings.

Messrs. Watson, Benfold, and Savage, supported the clause.

Mr. Ruffy was of opinion that the time of the country could be far better employed than in such childish pastime as petitioning; he trusted they would learn wisdom from the past, and have more solid grounds for agitation, than begging that contemptible house for their rights. Delegates stated that it was the best method of bringing their views before the world; he thought that could be done equally well by public meetings, without adopting petitions; poor Cuffay and others had been sacrificed by the agitation for the last petition.

Mr. O'Connor denied that the fate of Cuffay had anything to do with petitioning.

Mr. E. Jones said that government were anxious to put down public meetings. The only way they could hold legal public meetings was, by petitioning Parliament at those meetings. They had but three ways of spreading Chartism, viz., by tracts, lectures, and public meetings; and they must not abandon that right.

Mr. Wheeler protested against the idea that they should shrink from holding public meetings for any and every object without being compelled to adopt petitions. He believed they could hold them with quite as beneficial effect without petitions; but as one means of agitation he was not against it, and should vote for the clause.

Mr. Reynolds stated, Englishmen had no right by law, to meet for any other purpose but for petitioning parliament; and, even then, not more than fifty in number, and not nearer than one mile from the parliament house. They were compelled to do many things which might be considered humbling, but which were not disgraceful because they were sanctioned by law.

Mr. Wheeler showed, that by Mr. Reynolds' information, which he knew was correct, the meetings proposed by the clause would be equally illegal with those proposed by Mr. Ruffy.

Mr. Hunniball said, his constituents were tired of petitioning; they might take better methods of creating a public mind in favour of their cause; but as one method of agitating he was willing to support the clause.

Mr. Mantle had often expressed himself against petitioning, but thought that the subject would bear re-consideration. He should therefore vote for the clause.

Mr. Shell said, if the Executive thought that petitioning would be the best means of agitating he would vote for it, but not with any hope of parliament attending to their requests.

It was explained that the petition was not to be signed by the persons composing the meeting, but by the Chairman on their behalf.

Mr. Gray's amendment was then put, and received only three votes.

Mr. Duncanson then moved the following as an amendment to the resolution:—"That in the present disorganised and dismembered condition of the Chartist movement over the country, it is impolitic and unwise that we get up at present a national petition, unless it be to expose our own weakness; and furnish a fresh instrument to our enemies to use against us; but that we advise the country to continue the agitation, and that a great series of local petitions be got up when the country is in a healthier position; and that the method of getting up the petition be that each locality call a meeting; and that these meetings be held simultaneously over the country, to agitate the question and move the petition, and set a going an organisation to obtain signatures; and also that the name and address of each petitioner be added to the petition." He was of opinion that they were not in a position to get up a great national petition; they would only show their weakness, not that Chartism had not spread, but because of the apathy which existed at present among them, and to so many that participated in their principles standing aloof from them. He thought the plan laid down in the clause would give rise to much deception, and produce the evil effects which arose from the petition of 1848.

Mr. Barker seconded the amendment. He thought the plan laid down in it would rebut the calumnies made relative to the last petition, and produce good effects from the verification of the signatures.

Mr. Hunt supported the amendment. He had prepared a plan of a similar nature, the details of which he intended to lay before them.

Mr. Gray said the handloom weavers and his other constituents in North Lancashire, had not come to any hasty decision upon that question. He denied that much good had attended their efforts in petitioning. Converts to Chartism were not made at public meetings of that nature, but at lectures, discussions, and by the distribution of tracts.

Mr. Capewell was opposed to the amendment, and in favour of the plan in the programme.

Messrs. Bezer, Hurst and Moss, spoke in favour of the clause.

Mr. Harney was in favour of the plan because it was a thing practicable at the present time; one by which they could get up simultaneous meetings, and in many instances they might get them convened by the legal authorities in the various towns and boroughs.

Mr. Duncanson's amendment received eight votes. The clause was then put, when sixteen votes were given in favour of its being adopted.

The Convention then adjourned.

Afternoon Sitting.

The Roll having been called,

Election Candidates.

Mr. Hunniball moved, and Mr. Gray seconded, the adoption of the fourth clause.

Mr. Benfold supported the clause.

Mr. Wheeler had received express instructions on that point. The great good that, not only the Chartist body, but the public generally, had derived from Mr. Harney being put in nomination for Tiverton in opposition to Lord Palmerston, was well known. In Exeter they were desirous, if funds permitted, of a candidate professing Chartist principles being brought forward for that city.

Mr. Wray stated, that great exertions were being made to secure the election of Thomas Cooper for Leicester.

Mr. Robinson made a similar statement relative to Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds for the borough of Bradford.

Mr. Gray asked some questions relative to the line of policy to be adopted towards Whig and Tory candidates.

Mr. Shaw, as Chairman, explained that this would depend upon local circumstances.

Mr. Mantle and Mr. Ruffy made similar averments. Mr. Mantle stating, that at Warrington they wished to propose a Chartist candidate.

Mr. Barker said, that at Northampton they invariably voted for a man who professed his willingness to vote for Chartist principles, but he was always absent when a division in the house took place upon that question.

Mr. Jones thought, before proceeding further with the programme, they should appoint a Committee to draw up a plan of organisation.

Messrs. Wheeler, Arnott, and others supported the idea; it would not interfere with any discussion upon the programme.

Mr. Ruffy opposed it, but on explanation withdrew his opposition.

Mr. Arnott proposed, and Mr. Watson seconded, that five persons be appointed to draw up a plan of organisation.

Messrs. Watson, Graham, Wheeler, Arnott, Duncanson, Jones, Robinson, Mantle, Harney, Yates, Bezer, and Hunniball were proposed.

Mr. Duncanson declined, as did also Mr. Harney and Mr. Jones.

Messrs. Graham, Watson, Wheeler. Arnott, and Robinson, were elected by a majority of votes.

Messrs. Graham and Moss moved and seconded the adoption of the clause referring to local agitation.

Mr. Capewell said, in Hanley and Shelton they had taken an active part in all local matters, and had elected in all instances a majority of Chartist officials, who had given great satisfaction to the inhabitants generally, and effected great improvements. In Stoke upon Trent they had carried out the Land plan, instead of paying able-bodied paupers out of the poor rates. They had in that district made a profit of £35 besides vegetables. A man no longer asked for charity of the parish, but for employment.

Mr. Benfold gave an exhilirating account of similar exertions at Stockport.

Mr. Wheeler gave a statement of the good they had been able to effect by similar exertions at O'Connorville, in the midst of a bigoted agricultural district.

Many other delegates expressed similar views.

Mr. Watson gave a good account of their proceedings at Newcastle, but said the localities generally needed good instructions upon that point.

The clause was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Gray proposed, and Mr. Savage seconded, the adoption of the third section in the clauses of the programme, relative to an agitation among Trades Bodies.

Mr. Shaw supported the clause, and stated that his instructions were definite and express upon that subject.

Mr. Gray wished to know whether the words "Associations of Working Men" applied to Odd Fellows, &c. It was explained that it applied to all associated bodies, and reference was made to the sailors on strike.

Messrs. Yates moved, and Finlen seconded, the adoption of the next clause relative to an agitation in the agricultural districts, and the distrtbution of tracts.

Mr. Reynolds supported the clause.

Mr. Mantle stated that he could not vote for it, because he did not see how they could get at the Irish people, or the agricultural districts, for want of the necessary funds, and thus it would share the fate of many excellent resolutions which had been propounded by various Chartist Conventions. He thought they should first agree to a plan of organisation. They must follow out the plan of the Wesleyan Methodists, and other religious bodies, and send down a person acquainted with the localities in the district to be agitated. The localities would be the most efficient agents in this work of propagandism. He moved, and Mr. Shell seconded, that its consideration be deferred.

Mr. E. Jones showed that in many localities, both English and Irish, they had no men imbued with their ideas, and consequently they must leave it to the Executive. The object of the Convention was to create a mind; that of the Executive to organise that mind.

Mr. Capewell said, that the plan of organisation only referred to the members of the Chartist body, whilst this referred to the creation of a mind amongst those who were not members of their body.

Mr. Hurst spoke in opposition to the clause. In his opinion the distribution of tracts might be made, in a pecuniary sense, self sustaining; but the clause did not seem to include the manufacturing districts.

Mr. Reynolds showed that Mr. Hurst did not take a correct view of the question—it included all portions of the country. They had specially named the agricultural districts, they having been hitherto much neglected. He showed, by the experience of the Anti Corn League and other bodies, that there was a necessity for the Executive being made the head quarters for the dissemination of tracts.

Mr. Wheeler showed that the clause applied to trades' bodies and associations throughout the country, also to colliers, miners, and railway labourers. Surely great bodies of these were located in the manufacturing districts, therefore it could not be said that they were neglected. All delegates agreed to the necessity of an agitation in the agricultural districts. He was expressly instructed upon that point.

Mr. Benfold expressed a strong opinion relative to the usefulness of tracts.

Mr. Ruffy stated that while lecturing in the agricultural counties of Wilts, Somerset, Glocester, &c., he found a lamentable degree of ignorance present as to what the Chartists really meant.

Mr. Bezer urged that the real question was not whether they should supply tracts, lecturers, &c., but whether it should be passed now, or referred to the Committee of Organisation. He was in favour of the clause.

Upon explanation, Mr. Mantle withdrew his opposition.

After some remarks from Messrs. Barker and Jones, the section was unanimously adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to discuss the latter portion, or preamble of the programme.

The Land.

The first portion of the programme, commencing with "Your Committee is further of opinion," was then agreed to be omitted for the present; and

Mr. Yates moved, and Mr. Savage seconded, the first clause of the programme, commencing with the Land, and the Establishment of a Board of Agriculture.

In answer to questions, Mr. Jones stated that, by the word Legislature they meant any government then in existence.

Mr. Wheeler wished to know whether they were to understand by the clause, that they were to agitate the country in favour of the government appointing a board of agriculture.

Mr. Mantle thought the clause meant, in an underhand way, to tack something to the Charter, about which many good Chartists differed. He wished to see their platforms open to the expression of any sane doctrine, but not to say that those were the only heterodox Chartists who were in favour of the Nationalisation of Land. He was in favour of that doctrine, but did not wish to thrust it down the throats of other persons.

At this stage of the proceedings credentials were received from Mr. Thompson, of Dudley.

Some discussion arising, Mr. Mantle moved, and Mr Wheeler seconded, "That the Convention go into Committee."

The Chairman decided, that in accordance with the rule agreed upon on Tuesday, the Convention had resolved itself into a Committee.

Mr. Mantle said, that the clauses were so multifarious that neither themselves nor their constituents could cordially agree upon them. He, therefore, moved:—"That the proposition should simply stand as follows, and that the whole of the details be omitted:—'This Convention believes that the Land is the inalienable inheritance of all mankind; the present monopoly of the soil and its minerals is therefore repugnant to the laws of God and nature.'"

Mr. Wheeler seconded the motion. He was pleased that a body of men representing, as the Convention did, a great portion of the mind of the country, should even advance as far as that. If they went further they would only create bickerings and dissentions.

Mr. Jones said, what would be the use of the Charter without the details accompanying it? It would be entirely useless. They must lay down a plan on which they could take their stand. It would not avail them to go into the agricultural districts and inform the poor labourers that the land was theirs by right, unless they showed them how to obtain it.

Mr. Wheeler said, the principle of universal suffrage, and the other points of the Charter, had been propounded many years before the details of the Charter were. Even yet, difference of opinion prevailed as to those details. They would find plenty of employment for a length of time to come, in familiarising the public mind with great principles without encumbering the agitation with details, which in their present divided state of opinion upon the subject, must necessarily be very imperfect. They had no more right to legislate for futurity than to be obliged to abide by the restricted legislation of the past. They were not in a position which would justify such a proceeding; it would only create bickerings amongst themselves and their constituents.

Mr. Finlen said, the Convention was cognisant of the great fact, that the land was public property, but they had also to make the country cognisant of it. They would stultify themselves, and render their proceedings ridiculous, unless they carried out those principles to their full effect by a detailed plan. He was grieved to see that men of genius should take such a restricted view of the question. The past experience of the Chartist body ought to show them the folly of agitating for pure and simple Chartism. Unless they agitated for social rights, they would never enlist the sympathies of the general portion of the public. He did not agree with the whole of the programme, but re-

gretted the course taken by Messrs. Wheeler and Mantle.

Mr. Ruffy thought no one could disagree with the motion of Mr. Mantle. He agreed with much that had been said by both Mr Wheeler and that gentleman. The programme did not go far enough for him. They would be better occupied in laying down a plan to get the land out of the hands of those who now held it, either by purchase or otherwise. That would be holding up a beacon to show the people how they might emancipate themselves. The programme would not attract sympathy out of the Chartist ranks. He thought the details uncalled for. It would be time enough to go into that matter when they had a parliament elected by the people. A Chartist parliament would be the only judges on that subject.

Mr. Jones said Mr. Ruffy had told them that they would be better employed in laying down a plan to obtain the land. He maintained that the programme did lay down an efficient plan. The land must be purchased by the State, and not by Freehold Land Societies. They could only enlist popular support by laying down a plan. Unless they did so it would be useless to send out lecturers or missionaries. Each lecturer would be laying down a plan of his own, and endless division would be the result. The Convention or the Executive for the time being was the only authority for laying down such a plan. If any fault could be found with the programme, it was that it dealt too leniently towards those who had usurped the land.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the discussion closed for that evening.

Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Thornton Hunt were absent by leave, from this afternoon's sitting.

THURSDAY.

This morning the Convention assembled as usual at ten o'clock.

The roll having been called, the minutes were read and confirmed.

Mr. Mantle alluded to the circumstance of the question under dispute in the Convention being made matter of debate in public meetings before it was decided in that assembly.

Several Delegates having expressed an opinion adverse to such conduct,

The matter dropped, and the adjourned debate was resumed.

Mr. Thompson stated, his constituents had instructed him to support a plan for the Nationalisation of Land. He believed that the country would not understand it without it was combined with the necessary details.

Mr. Watson said, unless they attached the clauses to the preamble they would not be doing justice to themselves. If they did not combine the details, they would be charged by the Press and the aristocracy with a wish to rob their neighbours of their property.

Mr. Duncanson thought they might argue for the Charter for ever without doing good. He wished that these questions had been agitated years ago. A Board of Agriculture, and all the other points in the programme were subjects worthy of mature reflection and discussion.

Mr. Benfold said that, in the localities, they were much injured by the various conflicting opinions expressed by lecturers at their meetings, each propounding their own special plans. They needed some defined subjects laid down, on which lecturers might address them, instead of each conflicting with and opposing each other.

After some discussion, the amendment of Messrs. Mantle and Wheeler, of the previous evening, was withdrawn, and the discussion was resumed *de novo*.

Messrs. Mantle and Wheeler then moved the adoption of the following portion of the programme, which was carried unanimously:—"This Convention believes that the Land is the inalienable inheritance of all mankind; the present monopoly of the soil and its minerals is, therefore, repugnant to the laws of God and nature. The Nationalisation of the Land is the only true basis of national prosperity."

Mr. Reynolds moved, and Mr. Duncanson seconded—"That they go into committee to carry out the details of the measure."

Mr. Mantle moved, and Mr. Capewell seconded, —"That the details be adjourned until that day six months."

Mr. Duncanson reiterated his views, and went into detail upon the value of the separate propositions.

The motion and amendment were put, when the latter received but three votes.

Mr. Mantle declined interfering further in the discussion, and obtained leave of absence until the afternoon sitting.

Mr. Wheeler moved that the words "With a view of arriving at that *ultimatum*," be omitted in the ensuing paragraph:—"With a view of arriving at that *ultimatum*, it is resolved that the following measures be successively urged upon the legislature." The following measures were very good in themselves, and had been discussed at many Chartist Conventions; but they did not appear to him to be the proper details to carry out the great principle they had adopted. He should vote for each of them as separate declarations of the views of the Convention.

Mr. Moss seconded the motion.

After considerable discussion,

Mr. Wheeler said, that seeing that delegates would open up the whole question of the ensuing clauses, all of which were good, but which would have to be separately discussed, he should therefore withdraw his amendment.

The motion was then put, and carried with four dissentients.

The following clauses were then carried with one dissentient without discussion:—

"1st. The establishment of a Board of Agriculture.

"2nd. The restoration of poor, common, church, and crown lands to the people.

"Such lands to be divided among the poor in suitable proportions. Those located to be tenants of the state, paying a proportionate rent-charge for their holdings."

"3rd. Compensation to the out-going tenant for improvement or improvements to be effected of the landlord.

"Tenants not to be tied down to any old covenants of rotation of crops.

"The repeal of the Game Laws.

"All rents to be computed into corn-rents."

Mr. Barker stated that they were going to work in a very backward way. They laid down the principles that the land was national property and then made details relative to the mode in which it should be managed at the present time.

Mr. E. Jones explained that they would equally apply to the land when it became national property.

Mr. Wheeler expressed a doubt on that subject.

Mr. Thompson spoke in favour thereof.

The next clause was then brought forward:—"The state to be empowered annually to purchase land for the purpose of locating thereon the surplus population, as tenants, individually or in association, paying a rent-charge to the state. The funds for such purpose to arise partly from the rent-charge payable on the common, church, poor, and crown lands above mentioned and such other sources as may hereafter be determined."

Mr. Moss said, they had laid down the principle that the land was the property of the people, yet they proposed in that clause to buy that which was their own. He moved that the clause be omitted.

Mr. Reynolds said, that the doctrine laid down by Mr. Moss was one of spoliation, and on the part of the Executive and the Chartist body he entirely repudiated it. He trusted that such an aspersion upon their character would be discountenanced by the whole Convention.

Mr. Robinson said, they must adopt their plans to the circumstances with which they were surrounded. He, with Mr. Reynolds, repudiated the idea that they were spoliators, or had any disposition to take away the land from its present possessors, without giving them a full equivalent in return.

Mr. E. Jones said, that they had no more right to confiscate land from its future possessors, than they had from the present. They must either get possession of it by purchase or by blood; he preferred the former course. The other clauses they had passed would show that it could be done justly and beneficially to all.

Mr. Robinson said, they wanted a plan to get the land; they were necessitated to buy it, or not get it at all.

Mr. Watson said, the principles which should guide them, were those of kindness and fraternity; they should not take from the present possessors that which even appeared to belong to them.

The clause was then carried, with two dissentients.

And the fifth and sixth, as follows, with one dissentient:—

"Government purchasing land as above, not to be permitted to sell again, but to hold such lands as national property for ever, letting them to tenants in such quantities, and under such conditions, as may secure freedom to the tenant, and safety to the state."

"The state to have priority of purchase, at fair current prices."

Mr. Finlen said, if they bought the land of its present holders, would it not give a sanction to the right they asserted to be theirs? The most just and consistent plan was to allow the rights of the present possessors to die out; not to allow them to bequeath their possessions to others, but to revert to the state, to be disposed of in a manner consistent with justice to the people. The people had been defrauded, but they were not anxious to return the injuries they had received upon those who had inflicted them.

The following additional clause was then brought forward by the Executive:—"To provide for the complete nationalisation of land, the state shall resume possession of the soil as rapidly as the existing interests can be extinguished by process of law, by death, by surrender, or by any other means accordant with justice and a generous treatment of all classes."

Mr. Duncanson said that nothing gave him greater pleasure than to hear such a complete denial of the charges which had been brought against the Chartist body. It would give increased strength and power to the movement, and cause it to proceed with greater rapidity.

Mr Ruffy was pleased that by the Executive bringing forward that motion, the little feeling yesterday was entirely obliterated. He believed that the cause would be greatly accelerated by the method taken.

Mr. Harney stated that he did not question the sound policy of the course adopted by the Executive in bringing forward their programme. But, at the same time, he must protest against the doctrine laid down by Mr. Reynolds—that a person not willing to purchase back the land was a spoliator. He would not be a party to binding the future to the policy now laid down. A democratic government would follow out the dictates of the then improved mind. Mr. Moss expressed the opinions of many honest and enthusiastic men. He also agreed with many of the views expressed by Mr. Finlen, but, at the same time, thinking the policy of the Executive to be good, he should act upon it.

Mr. T. Hunt said the doctrine that there was no private property in land was now being advocated by the most intellectual minds in the kingdom. The contracts by which land was originally held were not now fulfilled, and they were consequently invalid. They had no right to their property, but they had a right to compensation if it was taken from them.

The Convention then adjourned.

Afternoon Sitting.

Roll called.

The following clause, being next in the programme, was then brought forward:—

The Church.

"Religion should be free; as spiritual, it ought not to be subject to temporal control. It is a relation between God and man, not between man and magistrate."

Mr. Holyoake moved, and Mr. Wheeler seconded—"That the clause cease at the word 'control.'"

The original clause was withdrawn in favour of the amendment, which was carried with one dissentient.

The following clauses were then unanimously adopted:—

"Complete separation between Church and State."

"All church temporalities to be declared national property for secular purposes, except such individual endowments as have been voluntarily and legally made since the Reformation."

The next clause was the subject of some discussion, and was altered as follows:—

"All ecclesiastical buildings of which it can be clearly shown that their cost was defrayed from national funds, to belong to the State. The persuasions now using these edifices to continue in the enjoyment of them on equitable conditions."

The following were also unanimously adopted:—

"Tithes and church rates to be abolished."

"The State not to interfere with the internal policy of any church. All ecclesiastics to be appointed in any way their respective congregations think fit, and to be paid voluntarily by the congregations who employ their services."

"Ecclesiastical licenses for the purposes of education to be unnecessary."

Education.

"As every man has a right to the means of physical life, so he has to the means of mental activity. It is as unjust to withhold aliment from the mind, as it is to deny food to the body. Education should, therefore, be national, universal, gratuitous, and to a certain extent, compulsory."

On this clause being proposed a long discussion took place, chiefly on the word "compulsory;" nearly every delegate took part therein.

Mr. Holyoake suggested that the clause should commence at the word "education," and end with the word "compulsory."

Mr. Gray combated the idea conveyed by the word "compulsory."

Mr. Wheeler at considerable length showed that they had no right to thrust down a state system of compulsory education upon the nation. Make it a man's interest to educate his children, and he would do it. He agreed with Mr. Holyoake's suggestion except with regard to the word "compulsory."

Mr. Harney defended the clause in a very able manner, and showed that the welfare of the state depended upon the proper education and enlightenment of the people. Children, in some degree were the property of the state, and a government of the people would be neglecting its duty if it did not see that every child was educated a democrat and not an aristocrat.

Messrs. Benfold and Thompson ably supported the motion.

Mr. Wheeler said, they professed to be legislating for the future. Why, then, did they advocate compulsion? They must leave man to his own judgment in such matters. Government should guide and direct, not coerce or compel him.

Mr. Mantle said, to legislate for the future without a due regard to the circumstance which surrounded them at the present time, was futile. The Convention, in its anxiety for fear of not doing enough, was in danger of attempting to do so much that it would end in not doing anything efficiently.

Mr. Duncanson showed that, in too many instances, parents neglected the interests of their children, and they would be acting kindly towards their offspring if they made education compulsory; it would be a compulsion of kindness as well as of coercion.

Mr. Wheeler moved, and Mr. Mantle seconded, the following amendment:—"Education should be national, universal, and gratuitous;" which received four votes.

Mr. Gray moved the following amendment:—"As every man has a right to the means of physical life, so he has to the means of mental activity. It is as unjust to withhold aliment from the mind, as it is to deny food to the body. Education should, therefore, be national, universal, gratuitous, and an imperative duty on the government of the people."

Seconded by Mr. Hunt.

This amendment received five votes.

Mr. Duncanson moved, and Mr. Shell seconded, the following, which received six votes:—"Education should be national, universal, gratuitous, and that where parents will not educate their children, the education of such children be compulsory."

The original clause was then carried, it receiving eighteen votes.

Mr. Thompson reported the state of Chartism at Dudley and district, as favourable; great apathy existed, but the principles were spreading.

Various notices of motions were then given in, and the Convention adjourned.

Owing to severe indisposition, Mr. O'Connor was unable to attend this day's sitting.

During the sitting, Mr. Paul, the delegate for Glasgow, arrived, and took his seat.

FRIDAY.

The roll having been called, and the minutes confirmed, the discussion on the programme was resumed.

On the clause commencing, "That schools, colleges, and universities," being put from the chair,

Messrs. Bezer and Mantle moved, that the words, "as taught at Grammar Schools," be expunged.

The committee having consented to withdraw these words, the clause was carried.

"1st. That schools, colleges, and universities, supported by the state, should be gratuitously open to every citizen; and that it be compulsory with all parents to have their children educated in the common branches of learning."

"2nd. Education in its higher branches to be equally gratuitous, but optional."

Clause two was carried unanimously.

On clause 3 being put,

Mr. Mantle observed, that he was afraid this clause was about to pass without sufficient attention. It was decidedly the most Communistic clause that had yet come before the delegates. The movement was assuming, under the legislation of this Convention, a totally new aspect. It was clear, however, that it was in accordance with the will of the majority there represented; and, considering the antecedents of the Convention—considering that they had already entered upon a course that would render the name of our movement henceforth a misnomer—he felt they were bound, in order to be consistent with themselves, to pass this clause. He should not oppose it. The Convention had now gone too far to pause for the consideration of what vested interests would think of them. The friends of Communism must be gratified by this clause. National workshops for boys would lead to national workshops for men; and, in fact, a Joint Stock Company, consisting of all the people, young and old, in the kingdom.

Many other delegates spoke on the question, and the clause—with the words "and professions" inserted after the word "trade"—was adopted as follows:—3. "Industrial schools to be established, in which the young may be taught the various trades, thus gradually superseding the system of apprenticeship."

The following amendment, moved by Mr. Capewell, and seconded by Mr. Wray, having received four votes, "That the individual or individuals teaching the young the various trades and professions, be required to give satisfactory evidence to the state of their ability to do so. That the period for accomplishing the same, with all other necessary arrangements, be left to a board of trade appointed by the state."

The next clause being proposed as follows:—

"Labour is the creator of a nation's wealth—as such, the most important element of its prosperity: Notwithstanding this, the relation of master and man has been repugnant to the well-being of society; the creator has hitherto been the servant of the creature; labour has been the slave of capital, and groaned under a system of wages-slavery, contrary to every principle of freedom.

To elevate labour from its present depressed condition, the following measures are proposed, with a view to the more rapid abrogation of wages-slavery."

Mr. Wheeler moved the following amendment:—"Labour acting upon the materials of the earth is the only source of wealth. Its relations to society have hitherto been repugnant to justice to remedy this."

The Executive withdrew their proposition in favour of that of Mr. Wheeler.

Mr. Graham again proposed the original clause as printed, which was carried.

"All co-operative associations for industrial purposes, to have a right to registration and enrolment without payment of fees, and to have an unrestricted number of affiliated branches."

This clause having been proposed,

Mr. Ruffy supported it.

Mr. Graham moved, "That the word 'individuals' be placed before the word 'co-operative.'" If they did not do this it would appear that they only recognised Communistic principle.

The clause was carried as printed.

(Left sitting.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—In the "Star" of Saturday March 29, under the head of Chartist Intelligence, Halifax District, appears a report of a delegate meeting, held somewhere in Todmorden, attended by delegates, not named, from localities comprising the Halifax district, which claims special notice from me as secretary to the Manchester Chartist Council. The Council ordered several thousand copies of their Address, which appeared in the "Star," to be reprinted in the form of a tract for distribution, including a letter sent to, and one received from, Thomas S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. Also a circular which the Council considered strictly local, was sent to the liberal and influential men of our borough requesting their assistance and support in getting up a large public meeting, to be held in the Free Trade Hall, for the purpose of pushing forward Parliamentary Reform.

I took it upon myself to send the circular and address to as many localities as possible, to give it greater publicity. It never was contemplated by the Council to call the aid and support of any district to a meeting purporting to be held in the People's Institute for the (supposed) purpose of commencing a new and distinct movement under the guise of Chartism. Our principles are, without disguise, the People's Charter entire; our policy is to create union; by union strength; to obtain political power—which is worthy of the confidence and support of the democratic portion of the working classes of this country, and is the only way to political emancipation for the toiling millions, and the enjoyment of our social rights. The Council never said they would join the middle classes. Our Resolutions state that we would aid and assist them, as the best means of shortening the way to the People's Charter. Then, again, the Council are only the representatives of the Chartists of Manchester—the reflex of their principles and policy,—therefore if the policy of the Council is arraigned, the policy of the members is also arraigned—who number as many enrolled members as any locality in England, and are second to none in intelligence. The vote of censure or of no-confidence by the Halifax district delegates is no argument, reason, or proof that the policy of the Manchester Chartists is unworthy the confidence or support of the democratic portion of the working classes of this country.

James Alcock, Secretary.

SAILOR'S STRIKE.

Manchester.—This strike continues with but slight hopes of its speedy termination. Numbers of the men have been drifted off into the neighbouring towns. The inhabitants have received them cordially, and seem disposed to support the poor fellows during the struggle. The authorities of this borough, however, have commenced a crusade against them, and several seamen have been arrested on a charge of begging; added to this, the *Manchester Guardian* has lent its aid to crush the seamen. Several articles have appeared in that paper containing a number of falsehoods. The seamen have been charged with idleness, and the authorities have been hounded on to prosecute them for mendicancy. Be it remembered, however, that the seamen did not ask for anything, they only went to the mills or workshop doors to which they had been invited, creating no disorder, causing no obstruction, and receiving such subscriptions as were voluntarily given by the persons passing. But, although the people were prevented from giving to the men standing with boxes, they found their way to the Committee Rooms, and there gave what they could not give in the streets—so that in reality there was little defalcation, and arrangements are now made for all monies to be paid in the Committee Rooms. A series of public meetings have been held in the principal manufacturing towns, at which memorials to her Majesty were adopted, praying for a suspension of the Mercantile Marine Act, to be transmitted to Lord Stanley for presentation to her Majesty. Many of the inhabitants have kindly offered to take boxes to their residences, and to distribute subscription sheets among their friends. There are now three or four men in prison, who were brought up on Monday and Tuesday, and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour; but those who were brought up on Saturday last escaped. They were ably defended by Mr. Roberts, and, though sentenced to six days' hard labour, were allowed to depart on entering into their own recognisances. As soon as the sentence was pronounced, a number of seamen, who were in the Court, offered to share the fate of their companions, but Mr. Maud declined having anything to do with them.

THE YORKSHIRE MINERS.

The Miners of Adwalton and Driglington have opened another Union Lodge, and the two lodges numbered 160 members up to March 24th, with every prospect of greatly increasing. The Yorkshire Miners trust that their Handworth and Woodhouse friends, who have so nobly come forward to raise the standard of union, will open a correspondence with this district.

The Executions at Chelmsford.—The manner in which a large proportion of those who came to the executions spent the remainder of the day, the riotous intemperance that polluted the public-houses and pathways of the town, shocking and alarming to every right-minded inhabitant, has aroused some influential persons, who have not before taken part in the discussion on the effects of these dreadful spectacles, to call upon the legislature, either by rendering executions private or by other means, to prevent these vicious scenes in future. A petition on the subject, of which the following is a copy, now lies for signatures in the town:—"The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Chelmsford showeth, that your petitioners have very recently, at the execution of Thomas Drory and Sarah Chesham, at the county gaol, near this town, had melancholy experience of the evils attending public executions. That thousands of persons, including many women and children, of all ages, were present. That during the rest of the day, after the execution, this town was inundated by crowds of disreputable persons, who seemed totally unimpressed by the awful scene they had just witnessed. That the public-houses were filled to overflowing by the dissolute of both sexes, who flocked thither to spend the day in drinking, dancing, revelry, and profligacy; and then issued out into the streets, alarming and disgusting the inhabitants by frequent exhibitions of drunken riot and wantonness, rendering the ways impassable by respectable females. We, therefore, deeply impressed with a sense of the pollution which has been brought upon our community by the results of the late public execution, and of the ill example to which many, especially of the young, have been exposed, unable to recognise any good effect in the conduct of those fresh from the terrible spectacle, firmly believing that the aggregation of such a mixed multitude must tend to the increase of vice, implore your honourable house to pass such measures as shall protect your petitioners from a repetition of those disgraceful scenes on occasions of capital punishment. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c."—*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

Cruelty of the Census.—A young maiden lady aged fifty-two, who felt considerable alarm lest her age should become known in her village, was driven to the necessity, on Sunday last, to walk four miles to the village of Beeston, in dirt and rain to sleep at the house of a friend, in order to avoid the dreadful exposure.—*Nottingham Mercury.*

ROBERT OWEN AND THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

TO THE SOCIAL REFORMERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Friends and Brethren.—The prompt and cordial response to our former address demonstrates that the friends of the great Social Reformer of the age are fully alive to the magnificent opportunity of disseminating their sentiments amongst the foreigners who may be brought together during the Exhibition of May next.

Impressed all parties seem to be with the profound conviction that seed would be sown that might bring forth fruit through all succeeding generations, in every nation and every clime. With such glorious results in prospect, how loudly and emphatically are we called upon to arouse to the grave duties which devolve upon us! Nations are coming to speak to us. We must answer them with a nation's voice.

At no period in the history of mankind was it more imperative that *truth* alone should be spoken. The whispers of compromise or the blandishments of policy are unworthy of the memorable occasion. When the destinies of empires may be affected, and the freedom and happiness of the whole world, perhaps, advanced, it is a crime for those who think they have the truth to withhold it, or to trim it to suit party interests or party prejudices. We must not make ourselves the laughing-stock of an enlightened posterity by presenting the truth, at such an epoch, in any other garb but her native one.

The Central Committee of Social Propaganda, therefore, wish it to be understood, that in the various tracts and publications they contemplate issuing during the Exhibition, *real* Socialism will be developed in a sincere and charitable spirit. It will be their object to show to the world that Socialism is a *science* rather than a *creed*, and therefore to attach to it any sectarian appellation is as absurd and ill-advised as to speak of Christian Mathematics, Mahometan Chemistry, or Infidel Anatomy.

We must endeavour to convince our intelligent visitors, and through them the rest of their countrymen, that however deeply versed mankind may be in all other sciences, if they remain ignorant of the grand and primary sciences of Social Philosophy—the science of Human Nature and the science of Society—their knowledge can only lead to limited good, comparative inutility, or positive evil. In confirmation of this position, we must refer them to the science the Exhibition is calculated most to promote, and in which Europe is at present most advanced—the science of *Mechanism.* Through our ignorance of the true principles of society, every invention and improvement in this department of progress leads at present to only partial benefit or actual injury. It tends to enrich the *few* at the expense of the *many*—to enhance the aggregate profits of the capitalist, while it diminishes the true value of the labour of the artisan; until ultimately a crisis must arrive when the rich will become so rich, and the poor so poor, that nothing but palaces and poor-houses will be found in Europe. We must not hesitate to declare that this very Exhibition, if more enlightened and equitable views are not adopted, will conduce very materially to this dismal result, by facilitating the extension of a system which centralises wealth in the hands of the useless classes, leaving the industrious producers exposed to a daily-increasing poverty and suffering.

The pregnant fact must be broadly announced, that if the Exhibition of all Nations is to serve as a true and permanent blessing to all nations, it can only be by its becoming an instrument, direct or indirect, of extending a knowledge of those principles which would unite all nations in one common bond of brotherhood, each contributing to the welfare of all, and all to the welfare of each. Its originators and patrons, with few exceptions, look not beyond the encouragement of mere physical science; but they, and the world, must be reminded that hitherto as we have progressed in scientific acquirement, we have increased in moral and social declension, and the question must be put—fearlessly and honestly put—is the Crystal Palace to be merely a brilliant illustration of this anomaly in our civilisation? Are we still to see crime and poverty the necessary concomitants of science? Is man, as he becomes a more enlightened, to feel a more dependent being? If so, then ignorance is bliss, and barbarism a boon.

The problem of the world ought to be discussed when the intelligence of the world is congregated. It is notoriously this—How to arrange society so as to admit of the moral elevation and physical comfort of all classes accompanying their intellectual development. The legislators of Europe, hitherto, either *cannot* or *dare* not solve the problem. The secret is, however, *and they know it*, Socialism alone can unravel the mystery. *Socialism alone can save society.*

Friends and countrymen, let us only bestir ourselves at this critical hour, and the glorious truth will waft its voice to the uttermost ends of the earth, despite of armies, dungeons, thrones, or sanctuaries. Each of our foreign brethren coming amongst us may act, at some subsequent period, as an instrument or a missionary of the cause of Social emancipation. By distributing tracts in various languages, delivering lectures, holding meetings, and cultivating a friendly and personal intercourse with all climes, an impetus may be given to the rising spirit of progress that will silence for ever the pretensions of despotism, and render the present year the most distinguished in the annals of nations!

We urge you to form your committees in every town and village in the kingdom, to raise subscriptions in support of this noble movement. Do not sleep while the world is awake and at your doors. Remember every pound subscriber may contribute to the salvation of a people. With such large aims and eternal results before us, let not any paltry, selfish motive deter us from assisting, generously and promptly, in this bloodless crusade against poverty, crime, slavery, and oppression. Let every man be able to say—The triumphs of '51 were part of my work!

Robert Cooper, Chairman,
John Kenny, Treasurer,
Henry Allsop Ivory, Secretary.

ROBERT OWEN AND THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The Central Committee held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday evening, at 52, College-street, Camden Town, when communications, accompanied by subscriptions, were received from Ashton, Bristol, Derby, Paisley, &c.

The Committee are preparing a series of tracts, written by Mr. Owen, of which they intend to circulate 60,000 copies in the English language, to be followed by translations in the French and German, for distribution among our Continental brethren.

The Committee are also desirous of establishing a series of lectures by Mr. Owen and other gentlemen, competent to develope the great principles of English Socialism. They trust, therefore, that their friends throughout the country will lose no time in sending in their contributions in aid of this important work. A list of subscriptions received will shortly appear.

Henry A. Ivory, Hon. Sec.

Dinner to Lord Stanley.—On Wednesday night Lord Stanley was entertained at dinner by a large number of his Parliamentary and political friends and admirers, at Merchant Tailors' Hall, Threadneedle-street. The invitation to the noble lord received the signatures of more than 110 Peers, and upwards of 200 Members of the House of Commons, and the use of the hall was granted for the occasion by the master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors' Company. The object of the entertainment as officially announced a few days since, by one of the daily organs of the Protectionists, was "to afford the leader of the Country Party an opportunity of putting at end to all the quibbles to which political schismatics have subjected the open-hearted policy of Lord Stanley." The hall was decorated with banners emblazoned with the royal arms, and the armorial bearings of officers of the Cultor's Company. The toasts drunk on the occasion were "The Army and Navy." "Health, long life, and happiness to Lord Stanley." "The Duke of Richmond and the House of Lords." &c. The party separated at twelve o'clock.

The Barham-house Rioters.—Henry Pring and seven other men were indicted at the Bury St. Edmund's Assizes for a riot in Barham Union-house on the 9th of February; and also for assaulting John Morgan in the execution of his duty. Three of the prisoners pleaded Guilty; and the rest, who were not defended by council, pleaded Not Guilty. The publicity attained by the proceedings at the Barham Union on the day named in the indictment renders any detail of this case, in its present stage, quite superfluous. All the prisoners, save one man, named Planton, were convicted.—The Chief Justice ordered them all to be imprisoned for the space of twelve months.

The first manufactory for spinning by machinery, in Austria, has just been founded at a place called Eipel, on the frontier of Bohemia and Silesia.

Police.

GUILDHALL.—Assault.—Sir William White, Knt., of 5, Lothbury, was charged with an assault upon Mr. Edward Frederick Watson, a clerk in the London and County Bank.—Complainant said: I am a clerk and collector in the London and County Bank. On Saturday last I had occasion to present a bill for payment at No. 5, Lothbury. I presented it at the office on the ground floor, and was referred to the upper part of the house to Sir Wm. White's offices. I knocked at the door, and, when admitted, I told defendant I had a bill that was made payable in his name and at his offices. I showed him the bill, and, after looking at it, he threw it down, and said he knew nothing about it. Observing that Sir William was rather ruffled in his temper, I went out, and, having procured the usual formal notice, I returned; and, not wishing to disturb Sir William again, I slipped it into the letter-box, and was hastening down stairs, when defendant came out of his room, and asked me, in a very ungentlemanly manner, what I wanted in coming to his office again? I told him I was only performing my duty, and he replied by threatening to kick me out of the place. When I reached the bottom of the stairs I found he had followed me down. As soon as he overtook me he thrust me violently against the wall. He then placed both his hands against my back, and pushed me against the door that leads into the street.—Cross-examined by Mr. Hobler: The bill was drawn in the name of "J. P. White." I was not aware that that was not Sir William White's name until after the assault took place. This was the first time I ever had occasion to present a bill at Sir William's offices. Sir William did not say he was not the party the bill referred to. Defendant did not say he had been frequently annoyed by persons presenting bills for payment, and of which he had no knowledge whatever.—Mr. Hobler said: I am instructed that Sir William experiences very considerable annoyance from parties unwarrantably making use of his name, and making bills payable at his offices.—Sir Wm. White said: I think it is very hard against me that, after telling complainant that I knew nothing of the bill, he should return and pester me with his notice. It is very annoying that my offices should be made a receptacle for dishonoured bills, issued by parties who make use of my name to give a value to what would otherwise prove worthless. It is very clear that complainant must have known that I was not the party named in the bill, as my name is on my door.—Alderman Salomons: It is my opinion that the fact of the annoyance you undergo, in consequence of parties making an unfair use of your name, is no justification of this assault. You had no right to take the law into your own hands; and I shall therefore convict you in the mitigated penalty of 10s., and order you to pay the costs. This, I think, will be sufficient to show you that you have acted wrong, and will, I am certain, satisfy the ends of justice.

MANSION HOUSE.—Attempted Suicide.—William Shepherd, who had the appearance of a broken down tradesman, and the manners of a person who had been in very good circumstances, was brought up on a charge of having attempted to destroy himself by throwing himself from the top of the monument, down the well staircase. The wretched man had miraculously escaped without sustaining bodily injury, although he had fallen a height of about ixty feet. His fall had been broken by the rails of the staircase, and his clothes were in a tattered condition in consequence of the jutting impediments on the sides of the staircase.—The under-keeper of the Monument said the defendant entered the building at about eleven o'clock, and ascended to the top. There was at the time a thick mist, so that the view was very limited, and the defendant observed that the fog was dense and interfered with the prospect. Soon afterwards he began to descend, and witness, who was in the gallery, looked down the staircase, and observed him apparently with deliberation, turn his body over the railing, and fall down the well. Witness immediately ran down to the spot, on which the fall of the man was impeded, and took him up. The defendant said the fall was accidental; but the whole of the circumstances were calculated to confirm the suspicion that the intention of the unfortunate man had been suicidal. In the pocket of the defendant was found a paper, of which the following is a copy:—"Oh, God omnipotent, accept, I beseech thee, the breathing of a contrite heart, and mercifully bestow upon me, out of thy superabundance, that bliss which earth denies me. Regard, I supplicate thee, me, mine, and all that's near and dear to me, and mankind in general on earth, whilst I await thy righteous judgment. March 31, 1851. "W. Shepherd." The defendant was then remanded.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Assaulting the Police.—Sir James Sutherland Mackenzie was brought before Mr. Bingham, on Tuesday, charged with assaulting the police.—The police stated that the defendant was in a gig in Hanover-street, and while about to turn into Regent-street, he snatched the reins from a friend who was driving, and being tipsy, drove the gig into a hackney cab. The defendant struck one of the constables, who attempted to take the whip from him, and on the way to the station house he struck another constable a violent blow beneath his ear. The defendant was otherwise very violent.—The defendant (who was at this Court, on Saturday, fined twenty shillings for a similar offence), interrupted the evidence in a very incoherent way, denying the charge, and asserting that the police were not stating facts.—Mr. Bingham being of opinion that the defendant's eccentricity rendered it unsafe for him to be at large, directed that he should be detained, in order that communication might be had with his friends.

An Impostor.—Elizabeth Kite was charged with endeavouring to obtain charitable contributions from the Bishop of London, by false and fraudulent pretences. George Robinson, hall porter in the service of the Bishop, said that on Friday, the 14th of March last, the prisoner came to the Bishop's residence in St. James's-square, and presented a letter addressed to the Bishop, who, being much engaged at the time, desired that the prisoner should call the next day. On that day she came again, when the Bishop saw her, and told her that the letter which she had brought, purporting to have been written by the Rev. Mr. Glennie, of St. Margaret's Chapel, Park-lane, was a forgery. The prisoner admitted it was so, and while the servant was gone for a policeman she made her escape. Subsequently the Rev. Mr. Glennie was communicated with, who placed the matter in the hands of Horsford, the chief officer of the Mendicity Society, who succeeded in apprehending the prisoner on Tuesday night.—The Bishop of London confirmed the above evidence.—The Rev. Mr. Glennie said the letter produced, recommending the prisoner to the Bishop's bounty, was not in his handwriting, and that to the best of his knowledge he never saw the prisoner before.—The prisoner, who is an old offender, was committed to the House of Correction for three months.

BOW STREET.—Stealing Letters.—James Smith, letter-carrier, was charged with purloining letters, containing money, the property of the Postmaster-general. The prisoner, a most respectable looking man, has been in the employ of the Post-office for nine years, and has hitherto borne an excellent character. He appeared to suffer under great mental distress, and was accommodated with a seat.—The prisoner, who is entrusted with a mid-day delivery, was, on Tuesday afternoon, seen by a police-officer attached to the Post-office to secrete several letters about his person. He was taken before the president of the Post-office and searched, when two letters were found on him. He then produced one from the breast pocket of his coat, and said "That is all." He then appeared quite overcome, and ejaculated "It's all over,"—Mrs. Hoare, 14, Regent-street, Hunter-street, Old Kent-road, now deposed that one of the letters produced was posted by her sister at Croydon, and contained money; and Mr. Hugh Watson, a gentleman cadet of the Military College, Addiscombe, said that one of the letters found on the prisoner was directed to him from Scotland, and contained £1.—Mr. John Hoare, 29, New Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, also said that a letter which was found on the prisoner was directed to him from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and contained £2.—When asked what he had to say to the charge, the prisoner said he had no desire to defeat the ends of justice, and merely wished to correct a statement made by the police officer as to the time of starting for his delivery.—He was then committed for trial.

SOUTHWARK.—Fraud.—T. Mills was charged with embezzling various sums of money, the property of his employers, Messrs. Rideal, wine and spirit merchants, Union-street, Southwark. Mr. Harris, the prosecutors' solicitor, informed the magistrate that the prisoner had been in their employ as collector and traveller. It was his duty to receive money on their account from the customers, and place the sums down in a book and pay them over at stated times. Latterly some of the accounts had been only partially paid, which induced the prosecutors to make inquiry, when they ascertained that the whole accounts had been paid, but the prisoner had not paid them over as was customary. Consequently, further inquiries were made, which induced the prosecutors to give him into custody. He called Rebecca Bird, a victualler, at Chesham, Surrey, who said she paid the prisoner £9 15s. on the 30th of March, 1850, on behalf of the prosecutors. On the 27th of July, in the same year, she paid him £10 6s. 6d., being all she owed at the time.—Mr. J. Rideal, one of the partners, stated that on the first account the prisoner had paid £1 deficient, and on the second £3 15s 6d. The prisoner was paid £120 a year, and a guinea a day for travelling expenses. He had been nearly fifteen years in their employ. They had reason to believe that he had plundered them of a large sum, but they had not been able to get the witnesses from the country.—The prisoner, who at this time fell down in a fit, was remanded for a week.

Attempted Suicide.—An elderly man named Charles Cooper, carrying on business as a shoemaker, in Marygold-street, Bermondsey, was charged with attempting to commit suicide in a most determined manner by hanging himself.—Wm. Calpin, a cowkeeper, residing in Bermondsey, stated that, a little after two o'clock on Sunday afternoon, he was passing the prisoner's house, when a young man rushed out, and said that his father had hanged himself, and was dead. Witness instantly entered the shop, and cut him down, when he found that he was completely black in the face, and insensible. A doctor was called in by the police, and, after considerable trouble, animation was restored.—Inspector Monagan said that the prisoner was just upon dead when cut down, and it took the doctor more than half an hour to resuscitate him. Neither his son nor prisoner's wife would attend upon him. The prisoner said when he recovered that as soon as he was set at liberty he would make a hole in the water.—Mr. A'Beckett ordered him to be detained until he found two secureties of £25 each, for his future good conduct.

Miss Talbot's Case.—This extraordinary case was concluded on Tuesday, when the Lord Chancellor gave judgment, at great length. He dwelt upon the gravity of the charges contained in Mr. Berkeley's petition against Dr. Doyle and the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, and pronounced them "answered beyond all doubt." He therefore dismissed Mr. Berkeley's petition; but acquitted him of ill motives, and judging that the young lady had derived incidental benefit from his interference, the costs were to be paid out of her estate.

Markets, &c.

CORN.

Mark Lane, Wednesday, April 2.—The supply of Wheat from Essex was short this morning, but more liberal from Kent: the finest dry samples were cleared off early, at an advance of 1s. a quarter on last Monday's prices; but damp out of-conditioned qualities sold with difficulty. We had a large arrival of French Flour, but the best descriptions were not cheaper. Foreign wheat met with buyers in retail at fully previous rates. Fine Malting Barley scarce, and both English and Foreign 1s. per qr. dearer, distilling and grinding also held at higher rates. Beans and Peas without alteration. The arrivals of Oats being unusually light, we had more doing to-day at prices fully 6d per qr higher than on Monday last.

Richmond (Yorkshire), Saturday, March 29.—Wheat, 5s 3d to 6s 3d; oats, 2s 4d to 3s; barley, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; beans, 3s 9d to 4s 3d per bushel.

Leeds, April 1.—We have only moderate supplies of grain; there is still a want of activity in the wheat trade, but all fresh qualities rule in price much as on Friday. Fine barley is fully as dear. New beans are inquired for, and fetch full rates. Oats and other articles without alteration.

CATTLE.

Smithfield, Monday, March 31.—The numbers of home-fed beasts on offer were seasonably extensive, and of full average quality. Notwithstanding that the dead markets were rather scantily supplied, and that the weather had become more favourable for slaughtering, the beef trade was in a very sluggish state, and last week's prices were with difficulty supported. The top figure for beef was 3s 8d per 8 lbs. There was a decided increase in the supply of sheep, compared with that exhibited on this day week; hence the demand for that description of stock was in a sluggish state, at barely previous currencies. The primest old Downs in the wool sold at 4s 8d per 8 lbs. In lambs only a limited business was doing, at about stationary prices. The sale for calves and pigs was very inactive, but we have no change to notice in their value.

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

Newgate and Leadenhall, Monday, March 31.—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling, ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s 10d; middling ditto 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime ditto 3s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; per 8lbs. by the carcase.

PROVISIONS.

London, Monday.—Since our last the demand for Irish butter has been very limited, and prices irregular. The arrival of supplies from America has had a disturbing effect on the position of the market. The best Dutch was dull, and slightly cheaper; the lower descriptions were most saleable. Bacon: Irish and Hambro' singed sides were sold to a moderate extent landed, and towards the close of the week prices were rather stiffer. Buyers were most inclined to take for forward shipment, and some sales were made at an advance on previous rates of 1s to 2s per cwt. Middles steady. Hams moved slowly. Lard dull.

English Butter Market, March 31.—We note a very dull trade at declining prices, both for Dorset and fresh butters, middling and inferior qualities being almost neglected. Dorset fine weekly 96s to 98s per cwt.; do. middling and stale 76s to 84s; Fresh 9s to 12s per dozen lbs.

POTATOES.

Southwark, April 1.—The arrivals the last week from Yorkshire have been considerable; those from Scotland and the Continent have been limited. Trade is heavy, and it is with difficulty prices are realised. The following are the present quotations:—Yorkshire Regents 70s to 90s per ton; Scotch, 50s to 75s; Scotch cups, 60s to 70s; Fife, —s. to —s.; Cambridge and Lincolnshire Regents, 50s to 70s; Rhenish Whites, —s. to —s.; French Whites, 50s to 60s.

HIDES.

Leadenhall.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2½d; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2¼d. to 3d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3d to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3¼d to 4d.; ditto 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4½d. to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse-hides 6s. to 7s.

WOOL.

City, March 31.—The imports of Wool into London last week include 131 bales from Swan River, 1,110 from the Cape, 50 from Bombay, 14 from Italy, 8 from Belgium, and 1,160 from Van Diemen's Land. The wool market has been rather heavy.

Liverpool, March 31.—Scotch.—There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Laid Highland Wool, and the quotations are barely supported. White Highland is more inquired for, but scarce. Crossed Cheviot Laid of all kinds are still neglected.

Foreign.—Although the reports from the manufacturing districts are not very satisfactory, still any new imports of good useful wool meet a ready sale from the quay at full prices.

Imports for the week	26 bales.
Previously his year	19,502 —

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 1.—There has been little doing in the market to day, the sales not exceeding 2,500 or 3,000 bales, 500 of which were taken for export—the market has been well supplied, and prices are the same as on Tuesday—the sales include 1,500 American, 1,000 Surats, 4d to 5½d.

Manchester, April 1.—The market has scarcely been so active as was expected, and towards the close a feeling of discouragement appeared pretty generally to pervade the manufacturers assembled on Exchange. The India advices, in anticipation of the overland mail, though apparently favourable, so far as the Calcutta market is concerned, were hardly in time to effect business to-day, if, indeed, the heavy purchases of last week for that quarter will not a good deal have forstalled the demand. The advices from America, by the Pacific steamer, were of a character which have not inspired much confidence in the cotton market, and the result is that prices are barely sustained. Yarns which realised the most extreme prices of last week, have been purchasable this morning at ⅛d. per lb. lower.

April 2.—We have had a quiet steady market to day, and prices remain about the same as on Friday last. The sales amount to about 6,000 bales, and include 4,300 American; 200 Pernam and Maranham, 7⅞ to 8⅞; 100 Bahia, 7⅞ to 8⅞; 400 Egyptian, 7¼ to 8½: 1000 Surats, 4¾ to 5¼; 20 Sea Island, 15 to 21½.

WOOLLEN CLOTH.

Leeds, April 1.—The market has been much brisker and livelier to-day: a b tter business has been done in both the cloth halls.

STATE OF TRADE.

Manchester, April 1.—Neither the advices of the Pacific steamer bringing the fastest quotations of the transatlantic cotton market, nor the telegraphed summary of commercial news by the overland mail, have given any new impulse to the yarn or cloth markets here, and we have had but a moderate extent of business. The Indian advices scarcely arrived in time materially to affect business—perhaps this morning, unless they had been of a more decidedly encouraging character, and we shall probably have to wait the arrival of private letters before the result is fully perceived. So far as the news from Calcutta is concerned it was rather more encouraging, but the purchases in the early part of last week were heavy, and have probably to some extent anticipated any new orders that may come to hand. The Pacific's advices are looked upon as rather discouraging, whether the quotations or extent of business done in the American ports is regarded, and though prices both for cloth and yarn this morning are nominally unchanged in a general way, most goods have been rather easier to buy, and in some kinds of yarn offers have been accepted at ⅛d. under last week's rates. Buyers for the East and for Germany were undoubtedly the most active we have had in the foreign trade, and the country houses have been doing quite as much for home consumption as of late. On the whole, however, the tone of the market was not equal to expectation, and the want of confidence in the stability of the cotton market is again inducing producers rather to contract than to extend their operations.

The Gazette.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 1st.

BANKRUPTS.

James Bury, jun., Sneinton, Nottinghamshire, cotton waste dealer—Thomas Lucas Clayton, Pottesgrove, Bedfordshire, milkman—John Frederick Cole, Hampton Court, victualler—Rees Davis, Tredegar, Monmouthshire, draper—Isaac Dewhurst and John Sawley Dewhurst, Embsay, Yorkshire, cotton spinners—Edward Harratt and John Bland, Huntington, builders—Charles May, William Leopold Metcalfe, Charles James Metcalfe, Roxton, Bedfordshire, carpenters—George Thomas Minor, Mount-street, Westminster-road, mercer—Ebernezer Thornton, Huddersfield, ironmonger.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

March 22, Bernard Angle, Moorfields, City, licensed victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Dixon, Paisley, ironfounder—Alfred Maclure, Glasg w, music seller—Neil Stewart and John Miller Mitchell, Perth, wine and spirit merchants.

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