# Review of the Teteck.

The most prominent matter for discussion since our last issue has been the retirement of Lord PAL-MERSTON. Why he went out, when he will come in, and what he will be when he does come in, have occupied a large share of public attention. With respect to the first question, we are still in the dark. There are all sorts of rumours on the subject; which are not likely to cease till the Noble Viscount himself, in his place in Parliament, favours the public-as he is pretty sure to do-with a damaging expose of the bickerings, animosities, and incapability of the 'Happy Family who are Her Majesty's Ministers. As to the other queries, there seems to be a growing opinion that the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs will, before long, occupy the place of the colleague who so abruptly sent him adrift on the sea of political

Whatever may be the opinion as to the intentions and the actions of Lord PALMERSTON, no one will deny that he is a man of great ability and consummate tact. In losing, him, the Cabinet lose by far its most able member, and it is difficult to imagine how it can retain its position when deprived of his powerful aid, and subjected to his fierce opposition. In that case, one thing is certain—that it could not exist confined to the present aristocratic clique. Somebody must be called in to share power, in order to avert its total loss. This has given rise to negotiations upon the part of Her MAJESTY'S principal adviser with the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Mr. CARDWELL, Sir James Graham, and some others, whose names have been mentioned; and it seemed probable that for a time the tottering fortunes of the Whig dynasty would be staved up by Conservative props. This augured badly for the promised New Reform Bill, which, under the auspices of such sponsors, would have been as hollow a mockery as the Constitution of Louis Na-POLEON. It appears, however—if the latest accounts at the moment we write are to be trusted—that we are for yet a little longer to be spared the shame of seeing the Post Office spy—the MAZZINI letter opener—disgrace the Home Office; for it is said, that the overtures of Lord John Russell have been rejected, and that schisms have broken out among Ministers themselves which herald a speedy dissolution of the Cabinet. If this be true, Lord JOHN RUSSELL takes a long leave of that power which he has proved him-

self so utterly incapable to wield with effect.
Such a defeat of the Whigs would, no doubt, ultimately be a great good, whatever might be its immediate effects. The resources of the country have been shamefully misused and wasted, its progress impeded, and its welfare perilled, by successive batches of aristocratic incapables—men whose only qualification is that they have been born into the ranks which have mainly monopolised the power to rule. Of Whigs and Tories we are inclined to say, in the language of MERCUTIO, 'a plague on both your houses.' And every successive defeat of the hereditary factions every new proof of their incapacity to sway the destinies of a country—saps their power, diminishes their prestiges, and hastens forward the time when the nation will be governed by men from the ranks of the people—educated amid the struggles of life—understanding the wants of the masses, and possessed of sufficient practical knowledge and energy to overcome the difficulties which cumber the path of rulers.

But though we are approaching toward that, the time for it has not actually arrived, and we cannot hold out any well-founded hope that the next Cabinet will be of such a kind as to demand or deserve the full confidence and support of the public. It will not of course be a Tory Cabinet, for that party is as unable to hold office now as it was when the Whigs were suffered to retain it by sufferance a few months ago. It will not be a coalition of Tories and Conservatives, for those two parties hate each other with all the fervency of kindred at strife, or estranged friends, or parted lovers. It has been well said, that there is no hate like love to hatred turned, and that aptly illustrates the feelings of the old Protectionists, and those who followed the banner of Peel. It will not be a Cabinet of Conservatives, for they alone are almost as powerless and unable to face a House of Commons as the Tories themselves. It will not be a Cabinet of pure Whigs, for the Greys at least are anxious, it is reported, to escape from the difficulties which they have gathered around their position. Yet, for once in the history of the world, it is said that the marvel has come to pass, of even Whigs being either frightened at the responsibility, or worried by the difficulties, or tired of the badgering, opprobrium, ingominy and contempt which beset incapables in office. It will not be a Cabinet of the Manchester School, for official power has not yet moved so far towards the people. What on earth will it be then? some of our readers may exclaim, after that long drawn out string of negatives. There are two methods at least of arriving at a conclusion, one by a direct affirmative, the other by the process of exhaustion, by continual negatives. When we know what a thing is not, we are somewhat nearer towards divining what it is; and if we were to venture a prophesy, we should be disposed to say, that if Lord John Russell does go out of office now he will be succeeded by Lord PALMERSTON, as first Lord of the TREASURY; and that the new PRIME MINISTER would call in some of the Free Traders to leaven a sprinkling of aristocracy, and give a business-like air to the Governmental benches; that if Lord John RUSSELL does not quickly vacate, he will be unceremoniously pushed from his stool; and that if he does at the last moment succeed in tinkering up a conservative alliance, it will not stand the wear and tear of half a Session. On the eventualities which the advent of Lord PALMERSTON to the highest place would bring about, we are not inclined just now to speculate. The timid would see in the foreground the phantom of another European war; but sufficient for the day is the evil thereof.'

Next to the crisis in state affairs the Kaffir War takes up a prominent position. Mail after mail brings home the news of abortive patrols against rocks and bushes, from behind which the Kaffir marksman, and the Hottentots we have trained to fight us, pick off the best men and officers with as much security from danger as a hunter drops a deer. The old story of that King of Spain in France-we really at the moment forget which—who marched up the hill with ten thousand men, and then so valorously marched down again, is being repeated by British generals and British troops with serious aggravations. For while the aforesaid doughty warrior does not appear to have been molested, our soldiers march about apparently for the pleasure of being shot. Month after month Sir HARRY SMITH, sitting uneasily at his ease-if we may use the expression-in King William's Town, calls lustily for more troops and for more burghers to stay the savage enemy; but the burghers do not come, and although fresh supports of devoted red coated targets are sent out to answer the appeal for help, Sir HARRY still nestles in his quarters as though that ride of his from Fort Cat, where the 'Great Father' was nearly caught by his rebellious children, had increased his appetite for safety. Seriously, if it were not a tragedy-if the reports of the killed and wounded did not invest the affair with solemn interest it would be ludicrous; but the blood of good soldiers is uselessly spilt, and treasures which might have set thousands of poor to work, and made hundreds of acres of waste land fertile, is wasted in a barbarian warfare, resulting directly from the imbe-cility of the Colonial Office. The whole of the events show, in their most striking light, the inefficiency of our management, both civil and military. So disgusted are the Colonists with the GREY rule, that they declare the attempt to organise burgher forces would be simply ridiculous, under the present system; and they seem to declare that they will not attempt it. And in the military department it turns out that our soldiers, even when numerically superior, are unable to cope with the Kaffirs from the badness of their arms and organisation. Just think of that. The flower of the British army, commanded by the hero of Aliwal, are incompetent to subdue half naked barbarians. The troopers are too big for their horses; and when mounted on Cape ponies are about as formidable as a Blackheath pleasure goer upon a donkey. The foot soldiers are even in a worse plight, if that be possible. We take great pains to catch a raw recruit, to drill him, to fatten him up into strength and vigour, to make him a wonderfully perfect man killing machine; and when we have done all this at an enormous cost, we put him into a red and white, or a red and gold coat-make him look as muchlike a target as possible, so that the enemy shall

not miss him; and to complete his capability, arm him

with a ten-shilling musket and bayonet, the latter so

# D. Cotter for William Rider

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reins of office.

clumsy as to make his firelock top heavy, the former

constructed so as to render it about as formidable to

himself as the foe, for we are told that the trigger

pulls so stiffly as to prevent taking a proper aim.

The propelling power is so inefficient that its range is

absurdly short; the construction of the breach is so

bad, that the direction of the bullet is eminently un-

certain, and the recoil so heavy, that while the man

misses his mark the butt bruises him. We suppose,

that with this catalogue of errors we must submit to

be laughed at, to be beaten, and to speak figura-

tively, eaten up by the Kaffirs, till a wiser and more

capable, and common-sense government assumes the

A fearful tragedy nearer home has marked the week. The West India Mail Company have been

peculiarly unfortunate with their steamers, having,

at various times, lost some eight or nine of them, but

the most fearful calamity of all is the recent wreck of

the Amazon, which has spread the deepest grief over

all classes of society. That occurrence was attended

with some remarkable circumstances. The Amazon

was a new ship. It is but a few weeks, at most,

since she left the river. She was the most splendid

vessel the Company had ever built. She was of the

greatest size, constructed with the greatest care, and

upon the best principles, and upon her machinery all

the appliances of engineering skill and science were

lavished. Complete as the vessel was, her crew, of

somewhere about a hundred hands, was at least as

efficient. A captain of tried ability and courage,

selected for his unquestioned fitness, was selected

the officers, seamen, and engineers, were picked men

and nothing but one thing-to which we shall pre-

sently allude-was left undone to secure the safe

transit across the ocean of the fifty passengers and

costly freight with which she was laden. A short

time brings back the dismal intelligence that the

Amazon had been burnt at sea, and that out of the

141 human beings who were on board only some

forty are saved. No pen can describe the horrors of

that scene, when the fire bursting forth from between

decks, and enveloping the fated ship with a speed which paralysed all efforts to check it. The pas-

sengers, roused from their sleep, rushed upon deck,

and their terror added to the general confusion.

Amid all this, it is no wonder that the boats, hurriedly

launched into a heavy sea, were swamped, and many

fleeing from fire perished by water: the only wonder

is that so many escaped. But, we would ask, was

all this the result of an unavoidable accident? We

think not. The majority of the accounts go to show

that the fire originated near the engines; and the

cause is, with great probability, ascribed to the heat

caused by the stiff working of the new machinery.

Before that, the engines had been stopped twice to

allow the heated bearings time to cool : ought not this

to have been foreseen. It is reported, that in her

trial near Southampton, in comparatively smooth

water, the engines were more than once stopped for

the same reason. If that happened there, surely the

most ordinary exercise of judgment would have told

those in authority that the same thing would occur

with even greater certainty when the machinery was

called on to force the vessel through a heavy sea.

But, either the judgment was not exercised, or its

warnings were disregarded: the doomed ship was

carried off before her engines were in proper working

order. She took fire, burned like tinder, and upwards

of one hundred lives were sacrificed. It is possible

that the time will come when such occurrences will

Of Foreign matters we have but little to say.

The solemn farce of thanksgiving, offered up by an

unwilling Archbishop at Notre Dame, has been

enacted. There has been the expected amount of

feasting. The fishwomen of the Halle have been

petted. A certain number of hired voices have

shouted 'Vive Napoleon,' and 'Vive l'Empereur.'

The great mass of the people gagged, coerced, terror-

stricken, have looked on in abject, sullen, almost

stupid silence, and the promised Constitution, beset

by greater difficulties than the usurper counted on,

While France is waiting for its Constitution

Austria has lost hers, or, rather, so much as

remained of it. A Royal Ordinance has abolished it

at one fell swoop, and inaugurated, in its full force,

the policy of METTERNICH. Meanwhile, the state of

the finances is growing hopelessly bad. Bankrupicy

presses hard upon the heels of despotism; the

Finance Minister has been dismissed, and a new

loan is talked of before the old one is well completed.

For the rest, it is but the old story of marching of

troops and courts-martial here and there, amid

the storm which is so inevitably gathering over

no longer be regarded as accidents.

has not yet made its appearance.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852.

paper the truth may be undisguisedly published), driven to make 'bricks without straw,' they are called upon to do that which would be equivalent to

surrendering body and soul to the demands of Work, Your contemporary, the 'Weekly Dispatch,' with that kind of mock-liberal cant for which it is notorious, is the organ of these tyrannical masters-an unofficial 'Moniteur,' that publishes the lucubrations of men, who pretend to know much, but in reality and Politics,' is Mr. Sidney Smith; the author of grate, for long hours and reduced wages were rendering it impossible for the majority to earn their bread at home), is Mr. Sidney Smith; and the Secretary to the combined masters of the Engineering Trades is Mr. Sidney Smith,—the self-same man, who, under the disguise of a reformer, I trust has not his parallel. Such men and against their writings inay Providence preserve the working classes of this country from inclining towards. They will be for ever lost, if their opinions be adopted; since they know only one thing in their hearts, and that is the rights of Capital, to the utter neglect of the duties

which are inseparable thereto. To the working men of England a few words of caution are necessary to be addressed. If they are not watchful now, they will see the customs and privileges connected with their various trades leaving them, and themselves powerless to resist the attack. The success of the Master Engineers will be the signal for a wholesale slaughter on the rights of Labour; and the pernicious doctrines put forth by those alluded to will teach them to be passive spectators of the carnage. Then will follow the price of their labour, and cheap food will be used as an irresistible argument, justifying the reduction; and so, the measure of 1846, designed for the future happiness of the whole community, will distribute its advantages upon the wellto-do peoples, the Sidney Smiths of the press and the middle classes.

These are the things that now cast their shadows before us; and this is the hour to arm against them, to testify to these buyers of labour that the rights of the English workman shall not be sacrificed upon their Mammonitish shrine.

The cause of the Engineer is the cause of every labourer in the country; what he is to be denied work for affects alike both skilled and unskilled workmen. The piece-work system, to be what its name implies, should be a reciprocal agreement between master and man. If it be not, it is a pricework plan, the master only being the arbiter in the case. Who is not affected in such a contemptible arrangement ?--whose independence is not crushed by acquiescing with such a one-sided regulation? The employed would not pretend to be sole judges in a question so obviously social; and wherefore should their masters (as they are conventionally called) arrogate to themselves so much, and issue their mandates in the name of the Great IAM? But they will do so, and very much more, if the men of England do not prove to them that resistance will follow the attack.

The despot of Labour is the every-day act of the Independence of Action (such as declining to work more than ten hours a day) a crime in the workman; antiquated notion. And why? Because the tenof industry with a more equitable hand than Capi-

And now, will not the working classes hold their meetings, and, if necessary, club their pence, to maintain the right of refusal to do more than ten hours' work a day, when that their strength is exhausted, or the claims of citizenship call them elsewhere to defend the right of a voice, previous to the execution of any piece of work, as to the price to be paid for the same when performed? These are the questions that the Master Engineers say, 'We only will answer and determine,' but which, I hope, they will never be suffered to say with truth; and as such interrogations affect the whole position of labour, as it stands in relation to capital, so they

To discharge ten thousand workmen for making such requests as the Engineers have done, will be to commit an act disgraceful to the name of Englishmen. Our honour, as men, is bound up in such a violation the claims of Industry,-those which spoke so loudly and so truthfully in the Great Exhibition,-these cry out shame against such a merciless proceeding. The men have but stated their wishes as a body; they never intended to strike in order to put them into practical effect. Whatever a particular shop or factory chose to do in Oldham, the entire Society is not to be compromised by. Every public answer given in meetings and in print, shows this to be true; and as the new year broke upon the employed, that was to be the indicator for them to endeavour to obtain their employer's sanction to certain regulations, which, as members of the society, they had previously agreed to. Surely, to solicit an opinion is not to be regarded as an intention to strike? No, the body did not contemplate such an extra measure. Certainly Messrs. Hibberts and Platt would have been held to their bond, as they ought and must have been, seeing that they dictated its very words. From this neither masters nor men could faithfully recede, save by a dishonorable rejection on either side. Here, then, was the position. But beyond this, the Engineers, as a society, have committed no aggressive act.

I ask the men so turned out to be firm to one another; and I solicit those who are in work to supweeks only, and we shall see that this tyranny will meet with a counter check; for work will be found for the men elsewhere, the profits of which will be more equitably and generously shared amongst them, which could not possibly be the case, whilst serving their

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE BOROUGHS,-In addition to Mr. Lindsay of London, Mr. Crawshay Bailey, the great iron-master, is now fairly in the field as a candidate whenever a vacancy occurs for the representation of these boroughs. Mr. Bailey states himself to be in favour of an extension of the suffrage by the extension of the borough qualification to the counties. He is also favourable to civil and religious liberty; and, should the proposition for a five shilling duty on wheat be brought forward, he promises it his support. Co-operative Intelligence.

ANNUAL SOIREE AND BALL OF THE GALASHIELS' PROVISION STORE COMPANY.

Themembers and friends, to the number of 300, held their annual soirce and ball on New Year's night, in the Bridge Inn Assembly Room. An excellent violin band was in attendance; numerous songs and recitations enlivened the evening. When the dancing commenced it was found that the room was far over crowded, and another ball-room had to be got for the half of the company.

Mr. WM. Sanderson—who is considered the founder of the present plan of Co-operative Stores—delivered an address. He said:—As it used to be the eventors.

dress. He said :- As it used to be the custom for the chairman to say something about our own Co-operative association, it may be as well for me to give some information, especially as the women do not attend the quarterly meetings of the society, and as not only they, but every one, ought to study the principles of Co-operation, and by knowledge and union seek to better their own condition. Our society is only the A B C of the system; and the advantages we derive from our little society are no more in comparison to what they might be then the advantages of bill the contractions. what they might be, than the advantages a child has from being able to read the alphabet, to the learned man deeply read in books of sciences, history, philosophy, and religion. The society was established nine years ago, and began in siness with a capital of £28. Three years past last April, the constitution of the society was changed from paying the dividend on the capital to paying it on the amount of dealings. A great amount of success has attended this change, as will be seen from a brief extract of 15th April, 1851—The deposits were £750 the suph fond on three 1851-The deposits were £750; the sunk fund on three years, £170; total capital, £920; and the capital, £1,000. Sales, about £10,000 a year; profits, £365, or £1 per day; eight men and two boys employed. A year since we had only two provision stores and a baking department; we have now three provision stores, one baking branch, one butcher's-meat branch, one corn branch, and two shares in the Co-operative Building Society. The profits to a member who had dealt on all his capital for the last three years were, for a member who had £3 denosit £2 12. Od in years were, for a member who had £3 deposit £2 12s. 9d., including sunk fund. So much for our own society. But it is only by knowledge, the power of union and accumulation, that the working classes can ever benefit themselves. Knowledge is power—union is strength. To illustrate these maxims I will relate an anecdote of a landlord and farmer. The landlord on coming into possession of his estate understock to form him and possession of his estate understock to form him and possession of his estate understock to form him and possession of his estate understock to form him and possession of his estate understock to form him and possession of his estate understock to form him and possession of his estate understock to form him and possession of his estate understock to form him and accumulation, the first him and accumulation him and accumulation, the first him and accumulation him accumulation hi took to farm his own lands. He engaged men, and laid out his capital in draining, fencing, and cultivating the soil; but at the end of every half-year, when he took valuation of his stock and balanced his accounts, he found, that instead of making profit of his farm, it did not pay the working expenses. He therfore leased his lands to an experienced farmer, at a handsome rate. This farmer, regularly as the term came, cheerfully paid his rent, while it was apparent to the world he was getting rich fast. "How comes it," said the landlord "that you are enabled not only to pay me a fair rent, but also to prosper well beside, whilst I, who had no rent to pay, could not make the lands pay their own working expenses?" "The reason," said the former own working expenses?" said the farmer, " I conceive to be this :- I have studiously applied myself to learn the science of agriculture, and advised with the most experienced farmers on the nature of the soil, the quality of manures, the rotation of crops, draining, fencing, thrashing, and the feeding of cattle, and in all have exercised a severe economy. Thus, from my knowledge, I have been enabled to raise double the crops you raised, to pay a handsome rent, and make riches beside while replied to raise double the crops you raised, to pay a handsome rent, and make riches beside while replied to the relation of the results of the side; while your inexperience trusted to the power of capital alone, and failed." The landlord felt the truth, and requested to be taken into partnership; he was accepted, and the union of capital and skill was the greater employment of labour, numerous agricultural improvements, greater remuneration, and cheaper food to all. Now, the working classes may be compared to this landlord. They have labour which is as completely their capital as the land of the landlord is his capital; they may employ their own labour for their own advantage, the same as the landlord farmed his land for his; and if they have knowledge and union they will prosper, but if not, they may find that it does not pay them. Then, as the landlord had to lease his lands for a rent, so must the working classes sell or lease their labour for a rent or wage. Such is the present position of the working classes of this country, who, with few exceptions, from the want of knowledge how to secure the benefits of their own labour, have sold themselves to be the wages-slaves of other employers; and though they have the skill to work all the work, to produce all the wealth, to cultivate the soil, make machinery, manufacture all the clothes, build all the houses, work all the mines of coal and iron, make railways, canals, harbours, and ships, and every other thing that is of use or ornament, yet, from the ban of ignorance, and the curse of disunion, they cannot secure the fruits of their own labour, are held in poverty, crimped in food, in clothes, and shelter. But, as I stated, there are some exceptions to this general rule. There has sprung up within the last few years two or three hundred societies, having for their object the application of the labour of the workman for his own benefits, and every year is proving their success, and adding to their number; and one very important new step has been taken, on the suggestion of one of our own townsmen, Mr. Walter Sanderson, who, in a letter to the "Tribune," suggested the desirability of a central depot, or agency, for the purpose of facilitating the interchange of goods manufactured by the Co-operative Associatians, and also to purchase in the wholesale market, and to supply the societies with all sorts of goods, cheap, good, and free from all adulteration. This suggestion has been taken up by a number of philanthropic men, who have capital, and business habits suited to the occasion; and if the working men's Co-operative Associations throughout the country back out the undertaking, and exchange the goods they produce through the agency for what they themselves require for their own use, these vast organised confederations of labour will produce an indescribable amount of prosperity, peace, and happiness to the working classes. For instance, when Mr. Lloyd Jones was here, he stated that we might get our tweeds, shawls, and tartans off through the agency, and get tea, sugar, &c., &c., in return, the numerous working Tailors' associations requiring them. But if, on the other hand, this present opportunity to raise themselves from the wretched condition of wages-slavery is not embraced-if they choose still to fight the terrible battle of competition till they sink to the level of the Irish peasant-till starvation drives them from their native home to seek an asylum and a grave in a foreign land (and through the extension of machinery and competition this is fast coming about, so that work is getting more scarce, and wages lowered)-still I do not despair. Although a Nicholas of Russia, a Pope Pio Nono, a Bomba, and a Napoleon, lour like fiends over the future destinies of Europe and though they proclaim themselves that the mission they have to perform is to arrest the progress of democratic and social ideas, to chain the human mind, to crush liberty, and to stay the emancipation of labour; and though they are surrounded by hundreds of thousands of mercenary assassins to do their bloody work; though the hireling priests-from one end of Christendom to the other-are perverting the spirit of truth to maintain their unhallowed power; and though the minions of flattery pour in their ear encouragement in their ovil way—yet the day is not far distant, when for thousands that defeud them millions shall assail; and the unhired tongue shall prevail over the hireling priest, and the flatterers vanish away; when the "thrones of the tyrants crumble in the dust!" And why am I so hopeful? Because I trace the onward march of intelligence over the world's expanse. I read it in the many discoveries and inventions in science and art-in the increased facility of intercourse-in the power of the steam printing press pouring its endless stream of knowledge over the earth, and which can only be compared to the great sun itself, which, from its inexhaustible source, diffuses light. life, liberty, and joy to universal mankind. I trace the march of intelligence in the commotions of peoples and the aspirations of communities. I see it banishing supersti-tion and prejudice—turning darkness into light—breaking slavery's chains asunder-trampling crowns and coronets in the dust-turning to mockery ribbon and garter, star and crest—and scattering to the winds of Heaven unworthy titles and distinctions. More, I see it entering into the cottage of the poor man, enlightening his mind to the causes of his distress—teaching him the means by which his evils can be remedied, filling his heart with love, peace, and hope. There is hope for the sons of labour—they have truth, justice, humanity, and Heaven on their side. Nature,

THE FIFTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE WORK-ING MAN'S MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 201H,

reason, revelation, truth proclaims aloud they shall

triumph-that all mankind are brothers-that they shall

not oppress one another, and we know that there is no

power in Heaven, earth, or hell, to gainsay the triumph of

progress, truth, and mercy. What we have to do is to see

that we array ourselves on the side of right, so that we

can always have the proud reflection that we have done our

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WORKING MAN'S MUTUAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, CROOK

It is with feelings of pleasure that we lay before you the present report of the position and prospects of our society. Although great difficulties have been laid before us in the way of trade through the false system on which society is at present based, and the underhand and open opposition of false friends, we are happy to say, that through the consistent and honourable way we have dealt with commercial men and the public, we have surmounted every difficulty, and the society is now firmly established. Our sales have progressed and increased regularly every quarter, which proves that the public can and does appreciate our endeavours to benefit the slaves of capital by which we are surrounded, as far as our means allow us, and we are sure the members will feel gratified at the re-

turns made the last quarter. After paying at the rate of ten per cent, per annum on the amount of share money, and five per cent per annum on the amount invested in the bank, and paying for the new fixtures for the shop, there remains £3 as the first investment in the Contingent Fund; and to this fund we would press the attention of the members, as it is from that common fund that the association principle is to be developed in all its moral and social bearing. We cannot but look with pleasure and pride on the new constitution, revised from the old one, and page the new constitution, revised from the old one, and past at our last general meeting. It will prove, that where each member is left free to act for himself in all that concerns his present and future welfare, that he will act worthy his high prices and analysis approximate to the principle. high origin, and gradually approximate to the principles of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. In our old constitution it was felt that it gave too great an advantage to the wealthier members, at the expense of the weaker. We have now remedied that defect, and placed all in a more have now remedied that defect, and placed all in a more equal position, without encroaching unfairly on either side, and it is now left to the members to carry the laws into effect. Each member will receive a fair interest for the money invested, besides being an equal recipient of the benefits that will arise from the "contingent," being judiciously appropriated in useful speculations, and though the "contingent" will ever remain inviolate, the advantage of having a common fund to engage in will soon be apparent, by placing our members in succession in better, and more stable positions in life. We wish all our members a happy New Year, and hope that we may all be debers a happy New Year, and hope that we may all be determined to use our best endeavours to raise our society still higher, and to carry its principles into practice, so that when we meet the next New Year's day our society may be the admiration of all good men, and a refuge for

John Collings, Treasurer; Isaac Wilson, Storekeeper; William Elgey, Secretary; John Hodgson, Richard Thompson, William Etherington, Committee.

LEEDS REDEMPTION SOCIETY. We had a tea party of the members, on New Year's Day, in the Society's lecture-room—a sort of house warming for our store—whose goods "furnished forthour festive tables." On Sunday Dr. Lees delivered an opening address, being the first of a series on Co-operation to be delivered on Sunday evenings, during the rest-of the winter. The doctor occupied his address mainly with an exposure of the following that the test able article or the first limit in the versible article or the v fallacies that lurk in the yet able article on the "relation of employers and employed," in the current number of the "West Review." Dr. Lees kept the attention of his audience for two hours, while he gave a most masterly analysis of the free relations of capital and labour—past, present, and to come; and showed that America was the only land where they had approximated to equal freedom in their bargains. He gave an amusing illustration of the dollar a month extra to the servant for taking his bat off in his master's house. We cannot too strongly recommend our friends, who can do so, to avail themselves of this lecture on this all, and now peculiarly important topic. Monies received:—Leeds subscription, £1 16s. 11d.; Candidate, 6d.; Halifax, per Barker, £1 19s. 8d.; Hyde, per Bradley, £1 1s. 6d.; ditto, trade account, 8s.; Huddersfield, per France 10s.; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, per Johnson, £1 11s. 3d.; Longton, per Riley, 1s. 6d.; Building Fund, 12s.; Propagandist Fund. 7s. 24d.—Robert Jones. Sacretory gandist Fund, 7s. 21d.—Robert Jones, Secretary.

Norwich. - A few working men are attempting to form an Association of Working Tailors, and have made application to the Castle-street Association for information and

Some friends of Co-operation contemplate forming a Co-sperative Store at West Moulsey, Surrey.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

SIR,—I am anxious to bring before the miners of this country, through the medium of the public popular press, the necessity of renewed exertions on their part to procure from the recomment and the lambda transfer and the l from the government and the legislature, an augmentation of the number of inspectors for the mines of this country. resent only four inspectors are appointed, and their inefficiency is demonstrated by the continued frequency of explosions, and other accidents, whereby hundreds of lives are being sacrificed yearly, as will be seen from the following list, taken from the "Mining Journal" of January 3rd,

"In 1851, notwithstanding the inspection of mines and collieries, there was recorded in our columns the number of 494 localities where accidents in mines and collieries had taken place. In this number 682 deaths occurred, and 246 were more or less severely injured, making a total of 928 persons killed and injured; of those killed, 309 were by explosions, 157 from fails of roof, 103 from falling down the shaft, thirty by machinery; and by accidents not specified, eighty-three; while the injuries were-explosions, 149; falls from roof, thirty-seven; falls in shaft, twenty-one; machinery, sixteen; and accidents not specified, twenty-three.

Taking the average, there is, within a fraction, fifty-seven killed, and twenty-three injured, monthly. For 1850, the deaths and injuries were:—Deaths, 642, being fifty less than the past year; injuries, 273, being twenty-seven more than 1851; total, 905 for 1850, being twenty-three less than 1851; and this, with the government inspectors, who were only appointed last year, shows the utter inefficiency of that measure.

The miners of Northumberland and Durham have memoralised the Home Secretary to augment the number of inspectors, and stated the necessity of having the districts so limited that each colliery shall have a monthly visit and examination. To the miners of other districts we appeal for their co-operation in this work of humanity, since it must be apparent to all, that if we do not take up the matter generally no good will be done. Miners should consider that, under present circumstances, no one can tell who may be the next victim; many of those poor men now laid beneath the surface were perhaps negligent in this matter, and have now lost that opportunity for ever. Let us beware that such shall not be our lot, but that, with a spirit that will not weary, we will importune the government and the Legislature till wo tion for our lives and persons. Yours, &c.,
M. Jude. ment and the Legislature till we have a sufficient protec-

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

At the usual meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras, on Wednesday, Mr. Churchwarden Pierce in the chair, the vestry clerks read a resolution passed at the East Pancras Parochial Association on the 2nd instant, calling upon the vestry to convene a public meeting of the parishioners, to consider the question of Parliamentary and Financial Reform, about to be introduced by Lord John Russell. The resolution was numerously signed by ratepayers.

Mr. W. Durrant Cooper moved a resolution to the effect that the memorial be entered on the minutes, and that the vestry call a meeting of the ratepayers for Monday, the 26th instant. Mr. Manning seconded the motion.

An amendment was proposed, but the resolution was carried by a large majority.

Oxford.-One of the largest and most influential public meetings that has ever been hold in Oxford took place in the Town-hall on Monday evening, for the purpose of receiving Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., and G. Thompson, Esq., M.P., as a deputation from the National Reform Association, and to propose a petition to parliament in favour of a full, free, and fair representation of the people in the House of Commons. By seven o'clock, the time appointed for the commencement of the business, there were from 800 to 1,000 persons assembled, consisting of men of all ranks, but a predominance of working men. Mr. Joseph Warne, a councillor and post-master of

Oxford, took the chair. Sir J. Walmsley and Mr. G. Thompson, who were received most cordially, addressed the meeting at length and with great effect, urging the necessity of reform; and, after the adoption of a petition, the meeting separated.

PECULIARITIES OF TURNER .- The rumours which have long been current respecting Turner's enormous wealth have, it seems, greatly overstated the case. His property, exclusive of his pictures, does not exceed £100,000 :- and the whole of this, we believe, he has left to found almshouses for the benefit of unfor unate and meritorious artists. His pictures he has bequeathed to the nation, -on the express condition that within a given time a suitable place shall be provided for their deposit and exhibition. This is a wise proviso. It is amusingly characteristic of the mental habits of the man that to each of his executors he has left a legacy of £19 19s. 6d.:—the fractional character of the sum being a prudent precaution for saving the legacy duty. We mentioned last week that Mr. Turner died in an obscure lodging in Chelsen-but we purposely omitted to state that he was living at Chelsea under an assumed name. The story is as follows: -He loved retirement, and entertained a peculiar dislike to having his lodging known-sharing with all his immense wealth the feeling of the poorest bankrupt. He saw lodgings to his liking, asked the price, found them cheap,—and that was quite as much to his liking. But the landlady wanted a reference—"I will buy your house outright, my good woman," was the reply somewhat angrily. Then, an agreement was wanted—met by an exhibition of bank-notes and sovereigns and an offer to pay in advance :-- an offer which proved of course perfectly satisfactory. The artist's diffi-culties were not, however, yet over. The landlady wanted her lodger's name-"in case any gentleman should call." This was a worse dilemma. "Name, name," he muttered to himself in his usual gruff manner, "What is your name?"—"My name is Mrs. Brook."—"Oh," was the reply, "then I am Mr. Brook:"—and as a "Mr. Brook" Turner died at Chelsea. The only artistic property belonging to Mr. Turner likely to pass under the hammer of the auctioneer, is his collection of "proofs" and certain copper and steel plates from his own works. His invariable bargain with printsellers and engravers was, that he should have fifty proofs of every plate—and he went even so far with some as to demand that the "touched" proofs should be returned to him. Certain engravers, however, properly insisting on the custom of their craft not to return proofs, continued to retain them in spite of every threat which Turner could make that the artists who insisted on keeping his touched proofs should never be em-ployed again on engravings from his works. Some gave in; and the "touched" proofs—if sold—will, it is said, realise very high prices.—Athenœum. PRIVY Council.—The noble Promier, Lord John Rus-

sell, and several of his colleagues in office, accompanied by the Clerk of the Council in Waiting, will leave town on Saturday, at twelve o'clock, by special train, for Windsor Castle, where her Majesty will hold a Privy Council for the further prorogation of parliament, which is expected to meet the first week in the ensuing

RUMOURED MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

On Wednesday evening the rumour was very general that Lord John Russell had decided upon the changes to be made in his ministry. In cases of this kind, it is, of course, impossible for anything short of a ministerial manifesto to convey the exact and authentic purticulars of the contemplated alterations. In such times as these, however, the public look naturally to the newspapers for such indications as may be in existence, tending to show what may be expected. To meet this natural anxiety we give the latest on dit; with the full and complete preliminary explanation that only as the most prevalent rumour can the following be received. With this preface, it may be stated that Sir James Graham had on Wednesday an interview with Lord John Russell, and it is very generally understood that the negotiations in progress have for their object the formation of a Conservative-Whig Cabinet—a negotiation which, if successful, would in all probability involve an early disso-

lution of parliament. It is proposed that Lord Lansdowne, Lord Broughton, Mr. Labouchere, and

Morning Herald.

Sir F. Baring should resign; Sir James Graham, as First Lord of the Admiralty;

The Dake of Newcastle, as President of the Board of Control;
Sidney Herbert, as Paymaster of the Forces, with a seat

Mr. Gladstone, as President of the Board of Trade. Who would succeed Lord Lansdowne is not stated." Whether all this is entitled to be regarded as anything more than club talk, the lapse of a short time will in all pro-

bability determine.—Daily News.
At the clubs last night (Wednesday) it was in every one's mouth that Sir George Grey would be immediately called to the Peerage. It is a fact that Sir James Graham is in town. Putting this and that together, it is not impossible that the Government may make a death-struggle to meet parliament.

THE HUNGARIAN CAUSE IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA .-Lord Dudley Stuart has written to the "Daily News," enclosing a letter from Professor Francis Newman, in reference to the Hungarian refugees now in London. The Professor says they are 161 in number, and asks, whether there are not 161 householders warm enough in the cause of Hungary and humanity, to afford these distressed gentlemen a sleepingroom each. He says truly, that scanty maintenance from the subscriptions, which come in slowly, is degrading and painful: and he adds, "I am persuaded that the system of centralisation is here, as in everything else, demoralising; and that the only way, happy to him who gives and to him who receives, is that of quartering individuals locally." Mr. Toulmin Smith, zealous for the reputation of Kossuth for "foresight and watchfulness," says that £520 was paid over to the emigrants, by Kossuth's direction, on the 25th of November last, besides £200 yielded by the Guildhall ball; that the number of emigrants is not so large as that stated,

and that the money cannot have been yet expended. THRIVING IN PRISON. - A woman was recently discharged from one of the Cumberland prisons, who had grown so fat while in durance that the surgeon was afraid she would actually lose the sight of an eye from mere obesity, and he had put a seton through the back of her neck, to prevent such a catastrophe.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—In England there are 18,742 iustices in the commission of the peace, and 7,308 of them have qualified. In Wales there are 1,950 in the commission, of whom 857 have qualified. In Ireland the number in the commission is 3,695, and 3,188 have qualified. There are 1,645 borough magistrates in England and Wales, and in Ireland 169. There are only 28 stipendiary or paid magistrates in England and Wales, and 71 in Iroland. In Scotland there are 201 persons exercising magisterial func-tions, of whom 190 are paid, and 11 unpaid.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

THE TYRANNY OF CAPITAL. TO THE WORKING MEN OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Editor,—With the cause of Labour you are identified. I dedicate this letter to that interest (not because you are its able exponent, but because in your which is now threatened, almost to annihilation, by a combination of masters, who are what they are in position in society, simply through the bodily and mental exertions of those whose liberty of speech and independent action they now would mercilessly destroy. This is the tyranny of Capital. Labour is declared by these task-masters to be in a state of siege; and on the 12th of January their coup d'etat will be consummated-with Sidney Smith as the Morny or chief mover of the proceedings. The proclamations of these English Capitalists, after proudly boasting of the numbers they employ, declare, with all the arrogance possible, that on the day named 10,000 men will be absolutely denied further work. What for? They are as willing as ever to produce their tale of bricks! but this is not enough. If they be not

Work, never-ceasing Work. know nothing, of the wants, condition, and hardships of the class they are otherwise absurdly supposed to defend. The writer of the article under 'History 'Mother Country' (a work advising men to emi-

the same thing ultimately-viz., an impossibility, in

Capitalist. To him LIBERTY is a privilege, not to be shared in by the so-called canaille of society—the mob; respect for seven years, devotion to a particular study (the best seven years of any man's life), is an dency of acting differently is to distribute the results talists can comfortably look on. I know that all men are not so avaricious; but they who are not are of the few-they form the exception to the rule-that

clearly become of national importance.

port them in their difficulties. Let this be done for a few former masters.

STATE OF TRADE.

CUPAR TRADE. - No cheering change is seen in the Sace of trade, though anticipations of a favourable nature are entertained. Work is scarce all over the county, and many hands are going idle for want of something to do.

Perth Paper.

Pertin The Weaving Trade.—The weaving trade for Pertin.—The Weaving Trade. the past season may now be said to have drawn to a close, and the season has been a very unremunerative one for the weaver. During the year, while employment was at its best, he could, with long hours and constant application, at must earn only about 7s. per week, and this at the best paid work; but, generally speaking, an average of from 4s. to 6s. only was the usual wages made. At present about a third of that class are out of employment, and are waiting anxiously for the introduction of the coming spring trade, although under no anticipations of better prices. The Auld Handsel Monday "kebbuck and bottle" will be missed from many a table this year.

TRADE IN STIRLING.—The year has closed without any symptoms of a revival in the state of our wollen manufactures. The depression noticed as existing some time ago still continues to prevail throughout the whole district.

Many hundreds of operatives are without employment altogother, and those who have it only get it after being several weeks idle. The consequence of this is that much privation has to be endured .- Local Paper.

BATH.—The annual dinner of the United Boot and Shoe Makers of Bath, took place on Monday, December 29th, 1851, at Mr. Bindon's, Beef Steak Tavern, Bath, where they enjoyed a most pleasant evening, the chair being ably filled by their worthy Secretary, A. Jones, and the vice chair by Mr. H. Marsh. Several appropriate toasts were given, and the evening was spent with the utmost hilarity and convi-

MANCHESTER, Jan. 6.—We have not had much change as regards the home trade; but shippers have been more active, and most descriptions of mule twist are in good demand at full prices. With the exception of No. 30's, which are rather scarce, water twist is not so much sought after. Some of the large shipping-houses have been buying shirtings rather extensively, chiefly wide cloths of good quality; but 39-40-inch as low as from 6lb. have also taken the demand, and in some cases at as much as 3d. per piece advance. Orders for mill yarn, suitable for India, have been given of considerable extent, and the spinners of these goods have in some cases been placed under contract to the end of the month. Altogether the market has a healthier appearance than might have been expected in the uncertain position of the cotton market.

THE SENATOR EMIGRANT SHIP .- This ship left the St. Katherine's Docks for New York on the 5th of last November, with upwards of 300 emigrants on board, and it appears that some ten or twelve days after she had cleared the channel, when making the best of her way across the Atlantic, she encountered a most frightful gale, which ended in her being completely dismasted, and placed in a position the most distressing. On the 4th of December she was observed by the Trident, whose report of the state of the Senator, on reaching England on the 19th, naturally gave rise to the most alarming forebodings as to her likely fate. Accounts, however, have been received of the Senator having succeeded in reaching Fayal, one of the Azores, on the 16th of last month, after being buffeted about on the wide Atlantic, in her helpless condition, for unwards of a month. She had rigged three small jury masts, which enabled her to reach a port of safety, so far as Faval is to the westward, and some distance out of the usual course to New York. Doubtless the sufferings of the emigrants were exceedingly severe, but as before noticed none of them are reported to have been lost. Providentially the Senator was of a first-class, sound, strong ship; had she been otherwise, perhaps she would not have outlived the gale, but have perished with every soul. The emigrants were mostly of the agricultural class, and comprised men, women, and children. The William Gibson, arrived at Queenstown from St. Domingo, reports seeing the ship off Funchal, and learned that the American consul has sent out a vessel to her assistance.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH IN DANGER .- During the heavy gale from the north on Saturday night and Sunday morning, a large Russian schooner, called the Robert, M. Lange master, bound to Cadiz, from Shields, in endeavouring to beat down Channel, was obliged to bring up. The gale increased in severity, and eventually the vessel drifted, when her anchor got hold of what the captain believes to have been the submarine telegraph. She then held on for some time, but her chain not having the strength of the electric cable, a fortunate circumstance, perhaps, she lost her anchor and mooring, and went again drifting. The master succeeded in getting her into the Downs, and receiving assistance from the boatmen she was brought to a secure anchorage. There does not appear to have been any interruption in working the telegraph, as a message was received through on Monday morning at eight o'clock. A few days, however, will suffice to show whether the outer casing has been so far damaged as to admit the water to the wires, which would seriously influence them.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT SHEERNESS .- Orders have been given by the Colonel-Commandant, according to instructions from the Horse Guards, to affix the sights and locks on all the sea battery guns; also to all guns forming the inner fortifications of the arsenal, citadel, &c.; and also to stock with shell, shot, and ammunition all the serving magazines to the batteries. The Royal Artillery commence on Monday next a battery of about eighty guns of large calibre on swivel carriages, which could, if necessary, be directed seaward, and concentrated on one hull .- Shipping

A Passion for Hars.—A man, named Belloie, was on Saturday taken before the Tribunal of Correctional Police for stealing a hat. "Really," he whined, the moment he was placed at the bar, "It is enough to make me shed every tear I have to see myself between two gendarmes for having made a mistake about a hat." "A mistake?" said the president; "that remains to be seen." "It was an error, impartial president, a simple error, and I submit it to your equitable justice and your lofty wisdom." A stout gentleman deposed that, when he was playing at dominoes at a case on the 29th November, the prisoner walked off with his hat; and he said that he could not have mistaken it for his own, as he carried it in his hand. "That was because I was too hot!" "Too hot on the 29th of November? No-but the real reason was that it was too big for you." "I was tormented with domestic anxiety," said the prisoner, "and took the hat without knowing what I did." "But it seems that you are a regular hat stealer, as not fewer than forty-seven hats were found at your lodgings." "That proves, president, that I had no need to take the hat of this gentleman. And the fact is that those hats were not stolen, but were purchased by me. I have a passion for hats, as other people have for horses, or other things. But a friend of mine, who formerly lent me money, is now ready to lend me his oath, to prove to you that he has confidence in me, and that will satisfy you I could not have stolen the hat." The witness swore solemnly to the good character of the accused; but the tribunal nevertheless condemned him to thirteen months'

LOUIS KOSSUTH.—The "New York Tribune" sums up the contributions to Kossuth, during his stay at New York at 11,593 dols. 92c. In addition he had received a present of 500 acres of land from Mr. O'Reilly, a great number of books, maps, and other things from different persons, three gold rings, several beautifully worked purses, a number of portraits, and a casket containing two bullets, one used at the battle of Bunker's Hill and the other at the battle of New Orleans, as well as locks of hair of Washington and

Loss of a Steamer.—Intelligence was received on Monday at Lloyd's, of the loss of the Town of Wexford steamship, off the Skerries, near Holyhead, during the violent north-westerly gale on Sunday morning. She left Wexford for Liverpool in the course of Saturday, with several passengers and a general live and dead cargo. During the night she laboured severely in consequence of the tempestuous state of the weather, and on the following morning she was observed off the Skerries, under canvass, her machinery apparently having broken down or in some way disabled. After beating off for about two hours, she dropped her anchor and brought too in the hope of the weather moderating and being able to clear the lee shore. However, the gale continued with but little intermission, and about two o'clock in the afternoon she parted from her anchor, and was driven ashore near Trafadog, some three or four miles to the eastward of the bay. Her perilous position having been before noticed, the life-boats put off to the rescue of the passengers and crew, and, with the aid of their own boats, every one of them were preserved. Little, however, was saved of the cargo, as many dead cattle and pigs were seen floating about the bay. The last accounts from the wreck announce her to be bilged, and in the event of the weather continuing violent there is little oubt as to her proving a total loss.

EGYPTIAN RAILWAY. - Our accounts from Alexandria mention that great commercial activity prevails in that city, and throughout the whole of Egypt. A large quantity of native produce of every kind had been received from Arabia. Preparations have already been made to commence the works of the railway. Abdallah Bey, who is charged with the general inspection of the works, is an Englishman by birth. Persons were arriving in Egypt from every part of the world to seek employment on the line.—Augsburg Gazette.

FAILURE.—The commercial advices from New York, report the failure of the firm of James B. Smith and Co., silk dealers.

Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food is a pleasant and effectual Du Barry's revaienta Arabica roou is a pleasant and electivat remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its value in other means of cure) for nervous, stomachic, intestinal, liver, and bilious complaints, however deeply rooted, dyspepsia (indigestion,) habitual constipation, diarrheea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, oppression, distension, palpitation, eruptions of the skin, sickness at the stemach during pregnancy, at sea, and under all circumstances; debility in the aged as well as infants, fits, spasms, cramps, paralysis, rheumatism, gout, &c. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. The only remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures, from Lord Stuart de Decies, the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross, Major-General Thomas King, Drs. Ure, Shortland, and Harvey, and other persons of the Little Acceptant of 55,000 of the highest respectability. A copious extract of 50,000 cures sent gratis by Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, Loudon. tion. The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated, that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messra. Du Barry's address, 127, New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Ravalenta, Arabaca Food, Arabian Revalenta, or other spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs; would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant,—See Advertisement in our to-day's column. Cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also

THE ROAD TO BEALTH! OLLOWAY'S PILLS

CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD DIGESTION. Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,

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

R. W. KIRKUS. (Signed) AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

a Letter inserted in the Hobert Town Courier, of the 1st Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobert Town Courier, of the 1st of March, 1851, by Major J. Walch.

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

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST AND STOMAGH OF A PERSON EIGHTY-FOUR

AND STOMACH OF A PERSON EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS OF AGE. From Messrs, Thew and Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser who can wouch for the following statement.—August 2nd,

1851.

To Professor Holloway. Sin,—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am eighty-four years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed)

North-street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT. Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

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

(Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the "Goulburn Herald," New South Wales WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

IN CASES OF DROPSY. Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn oflife, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed. These celebrated pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following

complaints :-Female Irregula-Scrofula, or Asthma King's Evil Fevers of all Stone and Gravel Secondary Symp-Com-Bilious kinds Blotches on the Gout Skin Head-ache Tic-Doloureux Bowel Complaints Indigestion Tumours Colics Inflammation Ulcers Constinution Jaundice Venereal Affec-Liver Complaints tions Lumbago Worms of all Piłes kinds Rheumatism Weakness, from Dropsy Retention whatever cause Erysipelas &c., &c. 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:—Is. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

NR P. Directions for the guidance of Parients in a part dearless. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in e ery disorder are as and to each Box.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

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

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, pati in, and diarrhæ2, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spassms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, bload to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for Infants and Invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion

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

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

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

Cure Xo. 75. From the Right Honourable the Lord Stuart de Decies. - 'I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Food.
STUART DE DECIES.—Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford.'
Cure No. 1,609.

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

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

'Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a Cure No. 461. stranger to all complaints excepting a hearty old age. WM. Hunt,
Barrister-at-law.—King's College, Cambridge.'

Cure No. 180.

'Twenty-five years' nervousness, constitution, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in 2 very short time. W. R. REEVES. -Pool Anthony, Tiverton.

Cure No. 4,208.

'Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquries. Rev. John W. Flavell.—Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk.' Cure No. 4,208.

Cure No. 1,784. 'Not expected to live six days longer, I was cured by Du Barry's admirable Health Restoring Food. Magdalena Purvis.—Meffatt,

Cure No. 49 832. 'Sir,-For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony rom dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spa ms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till mornand frequently my friends did not expect 1 could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a kappy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and are able to relieve hours and evening and do not anments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I om now. You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other

sufferers, and refer them to me. MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM .- Ligg, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.' Cure No. 2,701.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

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

'Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food.

JAMES POSTER.—Athol-street, Perth.'

Cure No. 89.

'Twenty years' liver complaints with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food. ANDREW FRASER Haddington, East Lothian.' Cure No. 3,483.

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

Gure No. 79.

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

-Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex. Cure Ne. 2,821. Gure No. 2,821.

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

Cure No. 710. 'I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others' functional disorders. Rev. Charles Kern.—Winslow, Bucks.'

Cure No. 7.843. Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well sather than the said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well sather than the said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well sather than the said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well sather than the said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well sather than the said that tisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent tisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spend a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said aboutyour Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise.—ELIZABETH JACOBS.—Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts.'

Cure No. 49,963.

'I was in such a state when I commenced your invaluable Revalents Archive Food that I might a well have been dead. I could

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

Cure No. 49,962.

'Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years' dyspepsia and nervous irritability had bica Food. For ten years' dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect butthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement of my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours, ELIZABETH YEOMAN .- Gateacre, near Liverpool October 21st, 1850.

Cure No. 9,108. Dear Sir,—I had been suffering during three months from a riolent spasmodic affection of the stomach and heart, which my medical attendant called angina pecotris. Three weeks' use of your admirable Food perfectly cured me. You can make what use you think proper of this letter. Joseph Walters.—Broadwall Colliery, Oldbury, near Birmingham.'

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monials' as glaringly truthless as they are numerous. The utter fallacy of these may, however be easily detected by writing to the pretended authors, whom it will be found are as spurious as the article they are intended to palm upon the public.

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male or female of any age.

The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent post free, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 7s. for single rupture, and 10s. for double rupture, in cash or by Post-office order, payable at the Holborn office, to Walter de Roos, M.D., 35. Ely-place, Holborn-hill. London, where he may be consulted daily from eleven till one, and five till eight (Sundays excepted).

A great number of trusses (which may be seen) have been left behind by persons cured, as trophics of the immense success of

Authentic Testimonials, to prove the accuracy of which inquiry is solicited of the writers themselves, whose addresses are given in full. This is a test which the so-called 'testimonials' in ALL other advertisements of this class cannot stand :-'I feel great pleasure in adding my testimony to Dr. de Roos' remedy for rupture, which has effectually cured mine.'-B. Haworth, Esq., Hull Bank, Hull. I was cured last summer by your valuable remedy, and have not

'I was cured last summer by your valuable remedy, and have not found the least inconvenience since,'—Mr. Samuel Stocker, timber merchant, Clewer Fields, Windsor, Berks.

'My baby I am happy to say, thanks to your excellent remedy, is quite well.'—Mr. Robert Rogers, Staveley, Derbyshire.

'By the blessing of God my rupture of ten years' standing is perfectly cured by your remedy.'—Mr. James Chessum, Ickevell-

'I am glad to tell you that I am quite cured by your remedy; and so is the little boy that was ruptured on both sides—thanks to you, sir.'-Mr. Sapcote, brazier, Market Weighton. 'A respected correspondent desires to call the attention of such

of our readers as are his fellow-sufferers to an announcement in our advertising columns, emanating from Dr. De Roos, the eminent physician of London.
'Of this gentleman's ability in treating ruptures our corres of this gentleman's ability in treating ruptures our correspondent speaks in the highest terms, having availed himself of the same, and thereby tested the superiority of his method of treatment over every other extant, all of which he has tried to no purpose. He feels assured that whoever is so afflicted will find a cure by

paying Dr. De Roos a visit, his method being, as our correspondent believes, beyond improvement,'

The above appeared in the 'Tablet,' of Saturday, September 29th, 1849. The gentleman alluded to is F. Graham, Esq., an intimate friend of the editor's, who may be referred to.

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When cholera appeared in Springbank, in 1832, (it was published one thousand times without contradiction), not one recovery took place from the day the village was attacked by the disease, on Thursday, till Sabbath morning. There were forty-two deaths in this period; when a deputation from the whole town called on Dr. Greer—Mr. Clark, late overseer of Mr. Dixon's railway, at the head of the deputied men. Dr. G. attended three times that day, visited sixteeen persons, and cured them all but three, who were dying when he first saw them. By giving the people there his advice, the town was clear of the disease four days afterwards, without a death out of the hundreds who followed his directions.

Before he went, the deputation desired him to make his own terms, and they would see deputation desired him to make his own terms, and they would see him paid. The doctor said it was too soon to pay till they knew if he deserved it. His charge, after cholera had vanished and their great panic allayed was just 'five shillings' for purgative medicine; and they paid it. This was before he was appointed Professor to the British College of Health, London. The reason why Mr. Clark and Springhout, records had so much confidence in the Green was and Springbank people had so much confidence in Dr. Greer, was, they heard him lecture twice a week in North Portland-street chapel, against the usual drugs and medical practice. Why they and many more forsook him, was owing to the savage slandering press, and the tyranny of the Faculty, whose persecution exceed all magina tions. maginations.

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

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May be obtained with directions, &c., at 4s., 6s., and 11s. per bottle, or four 11s. quantities in one large bottle for 33s., by which 11s. will be saved, through all Medicine Vendors, or it will be sent securely packed from the Establishment, on receipt of the price by Post-office Order payable at the Holborn Office.

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

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### Poetry.

LINES TO BROTHER JONATHAN.

Oh. Jonathan! dear Jonathan! a wretched world we see: There's scarce a freeman in it now, excepting you and In soldier-ridden Christendom the sceptre is the sword; The statutes of the nation from the cannon's mouth are rear'd.

Ordnance the subject multitude for ordinance obey; The bullet and the bayonet debate at once allay: The mouth is gagg'd, the Press is stopped; and we remain With power our thoughts to utter, or to call our souls our

They hate us, Brother Jonathan, those tyrants; they de-The island sons of liberty and freemen of the West; It angers them that we survive their savage will to

A sign of hope unto their slaves—a sign of fear to them. Right gladly would they bind our tongues : with joy arrest

Immure our best and bravest men, enchained in bestial dens : Bend our stiff necks to Priestcraft's yoke, and bow the heads we rear 'Gainst craven Superstition, to the dust in abject fear.

Stand with me, Brother Jonathan, if ever need should be Still be it ours to show the world that nations can be

Not as almost each people in sad Europe now appears, Ruled with a despot's iron rod—a race of mutineers.

### Reviews.

The Home. Part 7. Edited by RICHARD OASTLER. WE are sorry to learn from the present part that 'the Old King' has been very ill, and feels the infirmities of age thickening upon him; and, second, that the 'Home' has not yet reached a self-supporting circulation. Of its general contents, and the spirit by which it is pervaded, we have on previous occasions freely expressed our opinions, and we see nothing in the part before us to induce us to modify or alter them. The 'Home' ought to be a welcome guest at the fire-side of every working man who takes an interest in the welfare of his class. Mr. Oastler continues the articles on the French Revolutionswhich we commended in our last notice—always keeping the great question of the employment of the people prominently in the foreground, and does more justice to the Provisional Government of 1848 than people with much greater pretensions to Liberalism. In fact, we have not seen any where a more candid and practical exposition of the difficulties in which that government was placed, and of the causes which led to the establishment and abandonment of the much-talked-of national workshops in France, than that given by Mr. Oastler. We slightly abridge and throw together his history of these workshops :-

In accordance with the resolutions of the Provisional Government, the "Government Committee of Workmen" met. Its resolutions are of such a nature as to throw much light on the wants, the feelings, and desires of the working

Resolved, on the part of the Government Committee of Workmen: Considering—
"1st. That too prolonged manual labour, not only ruins the health of the workman, but further, by preventing, him from cultivating his intelligence, detracts from the dignity

"2nd. That the trade in workmen by workmen, as subcontractors, called middle-men, is essentially unjust, vexations, and contrary to the principles of fraternity. The Provisional Government of the Republic therefore

decreed:-"1st. The day's labour is diminished by one hour. Consequently, in Paris, where it was before eleven hours, it is reduced to ten; and in the provinces, where it was before twelve hours, it is reduced to eleven. "2nd. The trading in workmen, by sub-contractors, is

abolished.' These decrees were endorsed with the names of all the members of the Provisional Government.

These resolutions reflect the general tendency of their minds on what they felt to be the wrongs and believed to be the rights of labour. The fact that the Provisional Government desired to strengthen the resolutions of the workmen with the authority of the National Assembly, was to all its members extremely creditable.

In the minds of many, the great problem to be solved by the revolution, was, How to arrage national industry. Unhappily, the plan of the future was neither understood nor defined. The opinion, as we have seen, was favourably entertained by several members of the Provisional Government, and by others accepted as a "state necessity," for the moment, to conciliate the dissatisfied rather than with a view of reducing it permanently to practice.

The national workshops established by M. Marie, having been founded on false principles, became every day more crowded and less profitable.

There has, I regret to know, been in this country a very considerable misunderstanding as to the origin and object of these national workshops. The whole responsibility of their origin and failure has been freely-but falsely-laid at the door of M. Louis Blanc. M. Lamartine himself, who on this subject cannot be misinformed, writes that the workmen therein employed were not associated under the guidance of M. Louis Blanc, as has been generally, but unjustly, asserted; on the contrary, they "were inspired by the spirit of his adversaries." I am neither the apologist nor the detractor of M. Louis Blanc. Truth demands, however, that he should not be held responsible for follies not his own, and against which he protested.

An important section of the Press of this country was not slow to condemn the national workshops, and, further, to aver that the experiment so tried had for ever settled the question of the regulation of industry, and established supreme the popular doctrine of "Let everything alone, and everything will adjust itself." The error committed by such public instructors was false both in fact and inference. The establishment of the national workshops was not even an attempt to solve the great question of the age, namely, How to give to labour labour's worth. What, then, were these workshops? Let Lamartine answer: "They were merely an expedient for restoring order: a rough plan of public assistance, contrived on the morrow of a revolution by the necessity of furnishing food for the populace, and yet not maintaining them in idleness for fear of the disorders to which that idleness would lead." That "expedient" has called down upon the head of its alleged author some volumes of ridicule and abuse.

Those public writers, who have been foremost in stigmatising the national workshop scheme of France, have, with an inconsistency worthy of them, lent the full weight of their much over-rated authority, to the scheme of government works, in the case of Ireland, adopted by Her Majesty's present advisers, and applied by them to that illfated country, reckless of results, and in utter ignorance of the fundamental dootrines of their own much-vaunted sys-

tem of modern political economy.

The provisional government of France have their defence, in the revolution which they controlled. The Whig ministry have their excuse, in their own imbecility. The provisional government adopted the idea of an hour, as it manifested itself in the necessity of the time. The Whig ministers deliberated and rejected, after long debates, one of the most gigantic and far-seeing plans ever introduced to the notice of parliament,-I mean the famous railway scheme of the late Lord George Bentinck, which plan, although open to one fundamental objection, was as much in advance of the one adopted, and as much superior to it, as was the mind of its chivalric author above those of his ministerial opponents. Pesterity will accept of M. Marie's national workshops, as a beld conception, suddenly and rudely reduced to practice. The Whig ministers will also have their reward; their scheme of Irish works will be remembered, for the heavy debt it has incurred, the peculation and fraud it has encouraged, the strife it has engendered, and the industry it has wasted. What an obliquity of vision those "philosophic" critics must have, who condemn a principle, when the scene of its application is France, and praise an application of the same principle, when the Whigs-their patrons-apply it to Ireland.

The French national workshops grew in importance, as industry, throughout France, became more and more paralysed. The numbers so employed, ultimately increased from 20,000 to 200,000. The wealthy inhabitants of Paris looked at their rapid increase with fear, wonder, and dismay. Nay, the provisional government itself began to discover, that that which was originally intended as a safety-valve for the revolution, was becoming its greatest source of danger.

In estimating the difficulties of the provisional government, it would be impolitic, unwise, and unfair, not to state, that for many years, in France, there had been a strong tendency towards unsettlement among the population generally. Many thousands of the working men had acquired the habit of tramping from town to town, resting for a few months where a turn of work cast up for them, but ever ready to pack up and be off, on a very short notice. These migratory hordes of working men, had been increased by the unregulated introduction and use of machinery, and other circumstances, to which I have adverted. Their habit is, to conclude their career by at ast settling down in some large city. The numbers of this unsettled class of workmen had, by the revolution, been greatly augmented. The hope of immediate employment is a superior of the sup ployment in the national workshops, drew many thousands of such persons to Paris, thus tending to increase the very evils which the provisional government had most to fear, and to allay which the national workshops had been es-

These working men were congregrated together under the notion, that, if agreeable to themselves, their migrations were ended, and that the revolution had provided for them a constancy of employment in the national workshops. The government entertained a very different idea. They had, in the hurry of the moment, yielded to what they felt to be a "state necessity." Finding the streets | guage, and then suddenly awaking to the recollection that

of Paris crowded with idle workmen, demanding bread, they knew, that in the presence of such a mass of hungry discontent, it would be impossible that they could consolidate their power. The national workshops were therefore established by them as an "expedient," to avert a greater national evil: they did not forsee the immense accumulation of numbers in the capital which would be occasioned thereby; neither were they prepared to expect, that their well-meant, but mistaken efforts, would be misrepresented by the press, which now charged them with a desire, in the maintenance of the national workshops, of surrounding themselves with an army of malcontents, inimical to public

Under these circumstances, it became necessary to make arrangements for the dissolution of the national workshops. No sooner was this determination made known to the working men employed therein, than they imagined that they had been betrayed, their suspicions being strengthened by the agents of the enemies of the government, who, for seditious purposes, mixed among them. It was thus that the working men employed in the national workshops became restless and dissatisfied politicians, impatient under control, and desirous of being masters. They ceased to labour, and again resolved to fight for what they called

liberty.
On the twenty-third of June, the working men rushed out of the national workshops into the streets, erected barricades, gave themselves up to desperation, -were resisted by the national guards, the garde mobile, and the troops of the line. The streets of Paris were crimsoned with their blood; they were vanquished; and what in France is called "order," having been restored, the members of the Legislative Assembly betook themselves to intriguing and quarrelling, the great question of industry being left to take its chance, while the working men pursued their occupations under the surveillance of the police and the army. Such were the benefits purchased by the people of France, at the cost of so much wealth, at the sacrifice of so many lives.

The election of Louis Napoleon to the presidency, by the suffrages of more than six millions of Frenchmen, has not served to dissipate the dark clouds which hang over the republic, or to solve the great question for which the idea of the republic was entertained, How to obtain for labour, labour's worth? Fetes, balls, progresses, reviews, intrigues, conspiracies, arrests, imprisonments, banishments, and military executions, have marked his epoch. But, during all this while, labour has been ill requitted; hunger has been the tenant of her cottages, and the heart of her national greatness has been subdued by despair. Louis Napoleon himself, in his message to the Legislative Assembly, dated the 4th of November, 1851, ominously informs them, "A state of general uneasiness tends to increase daily. Everywhere labour grows slack, poverty augments, interests are alarmed, and anti-social expectations swell high in proportion, as the enfeebled powers of the state

approach their term." In the report of the committee on the electoral law, made to the Legislative Assembly a few days afterwards, the following most striking and portentous words are to be found :- "In the midst of the ruins which surround us."

On the second of December, 1851, every institution which had been established by the sovereign will of the people of France, was swept away by the stroke of his pen into whose hands that people had committed their guardianship, and who had solemnly sworn to them, that he would be their faithful trustee. His will is now their law, death being the penalty of resistance; that penalty having already been paid by many hundreds of the sons of France, in the streets of her capital. Still, the great question, of—How to give to labour labour's worth, has not been solved; nor can it be, amidst the thunder of cannon, the crash of tumbling houses, the cries of the hungry, the rattling of musketry, the shouts of revolt, the clashing of sabres, the shricks of the wounded, the moans of the dying, and the anguish of the bereaved. At present, France must wait,-wait until these distracting scenes give place to the voice of justice, when reason may for once be heard.

Narrative of the voyage of H. M.S Rattlesnake, commanded by the late Captain Owen Stanley, R.N., F.R.S., &c., during the Years 1846-50, including Discoveries and Surveys in New Guinea, &c., to which is added the Account of M. E. B. Kennedy's Expedition for the Exploration of the Cape York Peninsula. By John Macgillivray, F.R.G.S., Naturalist to the Expedition. 2 Vols. London: T. and W. Boone.

This is one of the most interesting books of its kind that we have seen. It tells of perils in strange seas. friendly meetings, and quarrels with savages, and the damage wrought by death among the small band of explorers, of which the author was one. Of course we cannot pretend to give even an outline of the contents; but, as it abounds with extractable matter, we give a few passages, as samples of its contents, merely premising that the object of the Expedition was the geographical survey of the ocean routes from Australia,-that the Rattlesnake was accompanied by the Bramble and the Castlreagh, and the three set sail from Plymouth, in the month of Decem-

Hobart Town was reached on the 24th of June, 1847: at which date the serious business of the Expedition may be said to have commenced. Such business seems in these latitudes to be all the more serious by the unpromising quality of the aboriginal inhabitants. Taken as a mass, they appear to stand lower in the scale of morals than most other wild groups. Missionary labour is said to make little or no impression on them; while from time to time they are exposed to the more congenial teaching of runaway convicts, calculated to brutalise them with most dangerous insidiousness,—that, namely, which associates in their minds the idea of superlative craft and

wickedness as connected with the white man. Here is a tale of the rescue of a white woman from these savages at Cape York:— A startling incident occurred to break the monotony of our stay. In the afternoon some of our people on shore were surprised to see a young white woman come up to claim their protection from a party of natives from whom she had recently made her escape, and whom, she thought, would otherwise bring her back. Of course she received every attention, and was taken on board the ship by the first boat, when she told her story, which is briefly as follows. Her name is Barbara Thompson: she was born at Aberdeen, in Scotland, and along with her parents, emigrated to New South Wales. About four years and a half ago she left Moreton Bay with her husband in a small cutter (called the America;) of which he was owner, for the purpose of picking up some of the oil from the wreck of a whaler, lost on the Bampton Shoal, to which place one of her late crew undertook to guide them: their ultimate intention was to go on to Port Essington. The man who acted as pilot was unable to find the wreck, and after much quarrelling on board in consequence, and the loss of two men by drowning, and of another who was left upon a small uninhabited island, they made their way up to Torres Strait, where, during a gale of wind, their vessel struck upon a reef on the Eastern Prince of Wales Island. The two remaining men were lost in attempting to swim on shore through the surf, but the woman was afterwards rescued by a party of natives, on a turtling excursion, who, when the gale subsided, swam on board, and supported her on shore between two of their number. One of these blacks, Boroto by name, took possession of the woman as his share of the plunder; she was compelled to live with him, but was well treated by all the men, although many of the women, jealous of the attention shown her, for a long time evinced anything but kindness. A curious circumstance secured for her the protection of one of the principal men of the tribe a party from which had been the fortunate means of rescuing her, and which she afterwards found to be the Kowrarega, chiefly inhabiting Muralug, on the Western Prince of Wales Island. This person, named Piaquai, acting upon the belief (universal throughout Australia and on the Islands of Torres Strait so far as hitherto known) that white people are the ghosts of the Aborigines, fancied that in the stranger he recognised a long-lost daughter of the name of Gi(a)om, and at once admitted her to the relationship which he thought had formerly subsisted between them; she was immediately acknowledged by the whole tribe as one of themselves, thus ensuring an extensive connexion in relatives of all denominations. From the head-quarters of the tribe with which Gi'om thus became associated being upon an island which all vessels passing through Torres Strait from the eastward must approach within two or three miles, she had the mortification of seeing from twenty to thirty or more ships go through every summer without anchoring i the neighbourhood, so as to afford the slightest opportunity of making her escape. Last year she heard of our two vessels (described as two war canoes, a big and a little one) being at Cape York—only twenty miles distant—from some of the tribe who had communicated with us and been well treated, but they would not take her over, and even watched her more narrowly than before. On our second and present visit, however, which the Cape York people immediately announced by smoke signals to their friends in Muralug, she was successful in persuading some of her more immediate friends to bring her across to the main land within a short distance of where the vessels lay. The blacks were credulous enough to believe that "as she had been so long with them, and had been so well treated, she did not intend to leave them, -only she felt a strong desire to see the white people once more and shake hands with them:" adding, that she would be certain to procure some axes. knives, tobacco, and other much-prized articles. This appeal to their cupidity decided the question at once. After landing at the sandy bay on the western side of Cape York, she hurried across the Evans Bay, as quickly as her lameness would allow, fearful that the blacks might change their mind; and well it was that she did so, as a small party of men followed to detain her, but arrived too late. Three of these people were brought on board at her own request, and as they had been instrumental in saving her from the wreck, they were presented with an axe a-piece, and other pre-

Bents. Upon being asked by Captain Stanley whether she

really preferred remaining with us to accompanying the natives back to their island, as she would be allowed her

free choice in the matter, she was so much agitated as to

find difficulty in expressing her thankfulness, making use

of scraps of English alternately with the Kowrárega lan-

she was not understood, the poor creature blushed all over, and, with downcast eyes, beat her forehead with her hand, as if to assist in collecting her scattered thoughts. At length, after a pause, she found words to say,—" Sir, I am a Christian, and would rather go back to my own friends;" At the same time, it was remarked by every one that she had not lost the feelings of womanly, modesty-even after having lived so long among native blacks; she seemed acutely to feel the singularity of her position—dressed only in a couple of shirts, in the midst of a crowd of her own countrymen. When first seen on shore our new shipmate presented so dirty and wretched an appearance that some. people who were out shooting at first mistook her for a gin, and were passing by without taking further notice, when she called out to them in English, "I am a white woman, why do you leave me?" With the exception of a narrow fringe of leaves in front, she wore no clothing, and her skin was tanned and blistered with the sun, and showed the marks of several large burns which had been received from sleeping too near the fire on cold nights: besides, she was suffering from ophthalmia, which had previously deprived her of the sight of one eye. But good living, and every comfort (for Captain Stanley kindly provided her with a cabin and a seat at his table), combined with medical attention, very soon restored her health, and she was eventually handed over to her parents in Sydney in excellent condition.

Light was thrown on the ways and wishes of these wild human creatures by Mrs. Thompson. Though an illiterate person, according to our narrator, she could tell what she had seen : and having never wholly lost her self-respect, had acquired a certain popularity and influence among the blacks. She had also been courted to become the Queen-Consort of Wini ;-one of those white fiends of whom mention has been made. This man 'had reached Mulgrave Island in a boat after having, by his own account. killed his companions, some three or four in number. and had established himself as a celebrity among the Badús, - partly by cunning, partly by unceremoniously 'procuring the death of his principal enemies.'-

Wini's character appears from the accounts I have heard -for others corroborated part of Gi'om's statement-to be a compound of villany and cunning, in addition to the fero. city and headstrong passions of a thorough savage, -it strikes me that he must have been a runaway convict, probably from Norfolk Island. It is fortunate that his sphere of mischief is so limited, for a more dangerous ruffian could not easily be found. As matters stand at present, it is probable that not only during his life, but for years afterwards, every European who falls into the hands of the Badu people will meet with certain death.

We shall probably return to these interesting volumes.

# RECEIVED.

Wealth: How to Get, Preserve, and Enjoy It. London: Bentley, Paternoster-row.

The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines. Tale XIV. Viola, the Twin. By MARY COWDEN CLARKE. London: W. H. Smith and Son.

A Social Theory; or, a Brief Exposition of the Primary Law in Nature, Affecting Social Development. By ARTHUR BROMLEY. London: Simpkins and Co.

### LITERARY EXTRACTS.

THE BLOQUENCE OF ROSSUTHY The following analysis of the oratorical powers of the great Hungarian is taken from a review of his Life and Speeches, in the "Athenæum":—"We have heard of M. Kossuth, and we have carefully read the reports of his speeches. His style is new and personal. Compared with the men whose speeches have been received as the best specimens of oratory in recent times—such as Brougham, Lacordaire, Blum, Thiers, Gavazzi, and O'Connell-Kossuth is calm and grave. He has no sophisms no verbal dexter ties. All is within him clear, sequent, logical. He never mouths his passion-never wrings his hands or stamps his feet-never gesticulates his violence, or resorts to the common tricks of the orator to impress his audience with an idea of his earnestness. As a rhetorical weapon, he uses scorn very rarely, and we have not read a sneering sentence from his lips. He neither mocks his enemy like Gavazzi, nor insults him like O'Connell. His appeal is made directly to the intellect of his hearer. He seems more anxious to convince than to excite. Warmth of fancy and of feeling he undoubtedly possesses—and his passion sometimes breaks into sudden explosion. But in these qualities he has had many equals-Chatham, Mirabeau, Patrick Henry, and others of all nations. What seems more particularly Kossuthans - that is, personal-in his eloquence is, its moral undertone. Master of his subject, he speaks to other nations with the energy, but also with much of the gravity of history. He flatters no prejudice-appeals to no passion—yet, his discourse adapts itself with singular art to its immediate audience. Perhaps next to his excellent English, the thing which is most curious about M. Kossuth in England is, the extraordinary genius which he has for saying the right thing in the right place. Of the speeches reported, not one could change its locality without manifest disadvantage. The city speech was precisely adapted to the city-the Manchester speech would not have done at Winchester-nor that delivered at Southampton, at Copenhagen-fields.

LIBERTY, RQUALITY, FRATERNITY, AND MUSKETRY. On Friday, at noon, the embargo on the cabs was removedalthough that on the omnibuses continued; and circulation for foot passengers became tolerably safe in the Quartier St. Honore, and on the Boulevards. I went into an English chemist's shop in the Rue de la Paix, for a bottle of soda water. The chemist was lying dead up stairs, shot. He was going from his shop to another establishment he had in the Faubourg Poissoniere, to have the shutters shut, apprehending a disturbance. Entangled for a moment on the Boulevard, close to the Rue Lepelletier, among a crowd of well-dressed persons, principally English and American, an order was given to clear the Boulevard. A charge of lancers was made, the men firing their pistols wantonly among the flying crowd; and the chemist was shot dead. Scores of similar incidents took place on that dreadful Thursday afternoon. Friends, acquaintances of my own, had friends, neighbours, relations, servants, killed. Yet it was all accident, chancemedley-excusable, of course. How were the soldiers to distinguish between insurgents and sight-seers? These murders were, after all, but a few of the thorns to be found in the rose-bush of glorious war! . . With the merits or demerits of the struggle, I have nothing to do. But I saw the horrible ferocity and brutality of this ruthless soldiery. I saw them bursting into shops, to search for arms or fugitives; dragging the inmates forth, like sheep from a slaughter-house, smashing the furniture and windows. I saw them, when making a passage for a convoy of prisoners, or a wagon full of wounded, strike wantonly at the bystanders, with the butt-end of their muskets, and thrust at them with their bayonets. I might have seen mere; but my exploring inclination was rapidly subdued by a gigantic Lancer at the corner of the Rue Richelieu. who, seeing me stand still for a moment, stooped from his horse, and putting his pistol to my head (right between the eyes), told me to "traverser." As I believed he would infallibly have blown my brains out in another minute. I turned and fled. So much for what I saw. I know as far as a man can know, from trustworthy persons, from eyewitnesses, from patent and notorious report, that the military, who are now the sole and supreme masters of that happy city and country, have been perpetrating most frightful barbarities since the riots were over. I know that, from the Thursday I arrived to the Thursday I left Paris, they were daily shooting their prisoners in cold blood! that a man, caught on the Pont Neuf, drunk with the gunpowder-brandy of the cabarets, and shouting some balderdash about the "Republique, democratique, et sociale," was dragged into the Prefecture of Police, and, some soldiers' cartridges having been found in his pocket, was led into the court-yard, and, there and then, untried, unshriven, unannealed-shot! I know that in the Champ de Mars one hundred and fifty-six men were executed; and I heard one horrible story (so horrible that I can scarcely credit it) that a batch of prisoners were tied together with ropes, like a faggot of wood; and that the struggling mass was fired into, until not a limb moved, nor a groan was uttered. I know-and my informant was a clerk in the office of the Ministry of War-that the official return of insurgents killed was two thousand and seven, and of soldiers fifteen. Rather long odds !- Dickens's Household

Words. DESPOTISM IN BOUTHERN ITALY. A correspondent of the "Athenœum" says :--Wherever I travel in Southern Italy, I see one broad declaration on the face of society. The honest in religion and in politics are the universally persecuted by the that be. The bad man finds favour before the thrones of princes,-the worldly man intrigues at the foot of St. Peter :- presenting altogether a picture of society somewhat resembling the times of our own James the Second. The state of popular ignorance which it is desired to keep up, and which I have heard soberly maintained to be essential to the happiness of the kingdom, may be inferred from the following anecdote. I was in a country village near Naples on the day of the recent eclipse; and having burnt some glass to shade my eye, all the peasantry around came to have a peep. Curiosity rather than fear was the prevailing sentiment; as the general idea was, that there was a "row" (literally) between the Sun and Moon,-" un appiccico fra il sole e la luna." "Shall we have rain, Signor?" said one, as the Sun's disc became gradually darker. "There's the Moon on the top," said another:—whilst as the Moon passed over, a third exclaimed exultingly, "Ah, Signor, queste risse (or orisse) vengono ogni tanto, ma la luna mai vince." In short, the common idea was, that there was a kind of domestic disturbance between the Sun and Moon,-and, as too often happens, sympathy was with the stronger.

# POOR RELIEF IN SCOTLAND.

We should not overlook in these days of experimental philosophy, that occasions frequently occur when the political and moral sciences are as truly subjected to the test of experiment as was ever any hypothesis in chemistry or in dynamics. At this very moment an extensive series of operations are being brought to a close in the Scotch Highlands and Islands partaking in the most decided manner of the nature of a great experiment-and a perfectly successful one, too-in political economy. It is well known, that the potato famine of 1846 and the subsequent years extended with distressing severity to the remoter districts of Scotland—that great sufferings were endured by the

people of the afficient regions—that a Central Relief Board was established at Edinburgh—and that an organisation of succour was set an foot. The Central Board was established on the 5th of February, 1847, and it has been in active operation during the five years that have since elapsed. The adminis, tration of the Board was divided between two sections—one, at Edinburgh and one at Glasgow. The Edinburgh section have just given an account of their proceedings; and it is drawn up with so much modesty, clearness, and force that the volume in which it appears will meet, it is to be hoped, with a fate better than that which usually swallows up similar publications. We have read no composition lately, that has struck us more forcibly as a happy illustration of the effects produced by knowledge when applied to the ordinary concerns of life. The Committee found themselves suddenly called on to provide food and employment for a numerous, rude, and scattered population in a difficult and poor country. To have given promiscuous alms would have introduced a reign of pauperism. -work was therefore required in return for relief. But the nature of the country admitted of work of certain kinds only being undertaken. To make roads and harbours on the estates of the landholders without exacting from the landholders some corresponding return, would have been taxing the community for the benefit of a few fortunate private persons. Still, reads and harbours were the great wants of the district. The Committee removed the difficulties by combination. Treaties of co-operation were entered into with the landholders-the people were employed on public works-and an efficient labour test was provided. By this means something like a revolution has been effected in the means of locomotion in the remoter highlands. But that was not all. Means were adopted for stimulating the industry of the "crofters," or small farmers, by giving them leases of their holdings in return for a certain amount of capital expended. Further, successful efforts have been made to introduce a manufacture of hoisery into the highlands for the employment of the female part of the peasantry: taking care, however, that the manufacture shall be a natural, not a forced one,-that is to say, that it shall depend on the ability of the highland women to compete successfully in the markets of the world as produces of articles of hoisery. It is found that they can do this, and are willing to do it; and that is all that can be desired. The Edinburgh section are now resting from their labours. They have covered themselves with honour,-and deserve the thanks of the Nation for what they have accomplished .- Athenœum.

THE NEW CENSORSHIP OF THE STAGE. -On the 2nd inst. a ukase was issued by her Majesty's chamberlain, the examiner of all theatrical entertainments, prohibiting the representation of a harmless and perfectly loyal scene in one of the pantomimes at a minor theatre, merely because it gave a picture of "royalty at home," The public must have been prepared for this new coup d'etat by the recent circular of the Lord Chamberlain, commanding all managers of theatres not only to transmit the manuscripts of the opening, but also the scenes of the harlequinade in the Christmas pantomimes, for approval. In obedience to the above mandate. Mr. Smith, the lessee and manager of the Marylebone theatre, transmitted before the allotted time of seven clear days before representation the plot and changes of the pantomime to be produced at his theatre, entitled "Sir John Barleycorn; or Harlequin and the Fairies of the Hop and Vine." In the comic business he had prepared a scene, which he meant to be complimentary to her Majesty for her patronage of the drama by encouraging the engagement of theatrical performers by our aristocracy and the revival of a taste for the legitimate. The scene was made to represent the exterior of Old Drury covered outside with bills announcing "Promenade Concerts, horse-riding, &c." Presently a crowd of Thespians enter engaged in every trade and occupation but the right one; and, lastly, "Avon's bard," attended by Hamlet, King Richard the Third, &c., the orchestra playing the air, "We have no work to do." After some allusions pertinent to the decline of the drama, and its attempted revival by Mr. Bunn, the Clown proposes his remedy, and to that end fires a piece of ordnance, which causes a change to a transparent circular painting of the interior of the Rubens Room in Windsor Castle during the Christmas representation of "Hamlet," her Majesty and the Prince being very conspicuous in the royal box; at the same time the band strike up the National Anthem, and the audience applaud with vehemence. The lessee not having received from the Lord Chamberlain any reply as to his manuscript, played the pantomime on Boxing night and every succeeding night up to Friday last, to the infinite satisfaction of crowded houses, who loyally acknowledged it to be the most telling scene in the entertainment. On Friday night, however, the manager was surprised to receive, by hand, a printed document, dated fully fourteen days previously, and signed "Breadalbane," which, while it permitted the above entertainment to appear, obliged the manager to leave out the scene in reference to "Windsor Castle, &c." Probably there are but few persons able to discover any impropriety in pourtraying the domestic scenes of a court, whilst the same scenes are engraved in our illustrated journals, and are otherwise exhibited in every print shop in the kingdom.

DOST MAHOMED AND HIS SONS .- The "Bombay Times" says, if Dost Mahomed was not dead, he seems to have been very near it when the following intelligence was transmitted: - The Haider Khan, here mentioned as having been chosen by his father to succeed to his "turban," will be remembered by many of our readers as the captive we had long residing at Bombay amongst us-he having been governor of Ghuznie at the time of our invasion, and surrendered himself to Lord Keane on the capture of the fortand who was generally considered a well informed and highly intelligent man: "We have alluded, more than once, to the reports that have been recently spread abroad, on several occasions, of the death of the Ameer of Kabul, Dost Mahomed Khan; these have originated in the fact that the Ameer has been very ill, especially since the beginning of October, when the illness under which our ancient foe has been labouring assumed such a serious shape as very materially to disturb men's minds at Kabul-so much so, indeed, as to render it necessary for the sovereign to show himself in public as the only means of convincing the people that he was still in the land of the living. It is said that the Ameer is fully aware of his dying condition, and also reported that his son Ghoolam Haider Khan is the one to whom he has more especially imparted his views regarding the future management of his king. dom. Sirdar Afzul Khan is the eldest son, and on his head the turban has been formally placed by the Ameer; but it is asserted that, deeming the confidence of his father to rest with his younger brother, he has, with much generosity, sacrificed his own interests to those of the state, and acquiesced in the wishes of his father by transferring to Sirdar Haider Khan the turban of succession placed on his own head. An opinion prevails, however, in some quarters, that Sirdar Sultan Mahomed, the late chief of Peshawur, has secured sufficient interest amongst the powerful section of Kohistanees to ensure his succession to the throne of Kabul when it may become vacant, to the detriment of either of his nephews. The question cannot be one of doubt very long, as Dost Mahomed has not many days to live. Of the other sons of the Ameer, Shere Alee Khan is collecting revenue a main armée in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee, Mahomed Ameen Khan is in Kohistan, Mahomed Akram Khan in Toorkistan, and Mahomed Az em Khan, with between two and three thousand men, in Khoorum, adjoining the British territory of Bungush, of which Kohat is the capital. Afzul Khan and the rest of his brothers are at Kabul.

PROTECTION TO PASSENGERS .- On Saturday a notice was issued from the Custom House that no vessel would be cleared for sea, whether steam or sailing vessel, unless furnished with boats and signal lights, regulated according to tonnage; and, for the greater safety of passengers, any vessel taking more than ten passengers, will, in addition to their boats, be required to carry a life boat, under a penalty of £100 to the owners and £50 to the master.

INGENIOUS APPLICATION OF GUTTA PERCHA -A process for causing Gutta percha to adhere firmly to the metallic structures, necessary for the support of artificial teeth, and for preserving it from the friction of the tongue, has been invented by Mr. Trueman, of 23, Old Burlington-street, and is a matter of importance to many persons. By the method employed, the bulk and weight of the apparatus usually made use of are avoided, and the painful effects of the pressure of hard metal upon the gums removed, the elastic nature of gutta percha admitting of the closest contact with them without inconvenience. The substance is also coloured by a contrivance which closely imitates the natural colour of the gums. The invention, though simple, and without any complexity, is perfectly efficacious, and answers the purpose for which it was intended very com-

EMILY SANDFORD .- A letter from a respectable resident at Adelaide, in that country, inserted in the "Worcester Herald," says, "I think you would like to know a little about Emily Sandford. We often see her; we do not live very far from her; she seems a very interesting woman; she is married to a German, and has one child four months old; and the child, of whom Rush was the father, is a sweet little creature; they do well, and seem very happy. She has bought houses with the money that was collected for

THE INVENTOR OF THE ELECTROTYPE.—The occasion of a public dinner given to Mr. Thomas Spencer by his friends ih Liverpool on his leaving that place furnishes an opportunity of removing a doubt which has existed as to the discoverer of the electrotype. Charges were brought forward in the "Mechanics' Magazine" in 1844 to the effect that Mr. Spencer had derived his knowledge of the electrotype from a letter of Mr, Jordan's, published in that journal in June, 1839. On this point Mr. Spencer, in his address at the dinner in question, says:—"Nothing can be more absurd than this last charge. In fact I bad never seen the letter until it was thus pointed out; and, if I had, I could not have obtained anything practical from it. My claims have been usually admitted as dating from May, 1839, because, at a public meeting of the Polytechnic Society, held on the 9th of that month, a letter was read from me to the society, which is en ered on the books of the society, mentions some of the results of the discovery, and also that I had been engaged in perfecting the process for a considerable period. This latter fact was spoken to by several members then present, some of whom had been made acquainted with my experiments at the first meeting of the society in October previous. Along with this letter a number of voltaic specimens were shown to the meeting, consisting of medals and copper moulds, and specimens of engraving, all of which had been formed by the electrotype. In a conversation which ensued I explained the process to the meeting, and further showed some specimens of silver plating and gilding which I had with me." From the very careful examination of the question, we have been long convinced that Mr. Thomas Spencer's claim to be the discoverer of the important electro-metallurgical process is placed beyond dispute.-

# Varieties.

Cons.-Why are lovers' sighs like long stockings?-Because they are high ho's.

Why are persons born blind unfit to be carpenters?—Because they never saw?—Punch.

PROBLEM IN NAVIGATION.—Do vessels sailing under bare poles thereby become polar bears? A READING people will become a thinking people, and then they are capable of becoming a rational and a great

1RON.—The iron manufactured produce of Britain is now about 250,000 tons per annum. Zinc.—A mine in Belgium, called the Vieille Montagne, produced no less than 11,500 tons of this metal in 1850,

giving employment to 2,640 men. A HARD PLACE.—Betsy, in the play of The World's a Mask, says she can no more stand all the kissing in the family, than she can all the markets. family, than she can all the washing.

HASTY words often rankle the wound which injury gives; but soft words assuage it, forgiving cures it, and forgetting takes away the scar.

Young Lady.—An Essay on Grace in one Vol., with an elegant frontispiece. Gentleman.—A Manual of Good Manners, bound in cloth. The polished diamond of society.

Old Maid.—A Quiver-full of arrows with no beau attached.—The pepper-box of humanity.—A peripatetic

wig-block. Bachelor.—A Dandylion run to seed in a garden of beautiful flowers. Flirtation.—The rattle of the female snake before securing

its victim .- Young ladies' social champagne. Heart .- The best card in the chance game of "Matrimony;" sometimes overcome by diamonds and knaves, often won by tricks, treated in a shuffling manner, and cut altogether.

Album.—A drawing-room man-trap, set by young ladies.— The Month. A Poser.-" Isn't the world older than it used to be?" said a young hopeful to his senior.—"Yes, my son."— 'Then what do folks mean by old times?" To SEASON MINCE PIES.—Put in all the nice things you

can afford, then add twice as much more—they will be superexcellently good. A Long Ride.—An Irishman, coming to Dublin to spend his Christmas, took the stage in preference to the railway, because, as he said, he could ride four times as long for the

same money.

The middle-aged lady of respectable connexion, "who never nursed a tree or a flower," has gone north to marry the blacksmith by whom "the last link was broken." THRASHING A HUSBAND.—A woman, in New Hampshire, who had been ill-used by her husband, on finding him sound asleep, one day, quietly sewed him up in the bed clothes, and then gave him a tremendous thrashing!

An Irish piper, who now and then indulged in a glass too much, was accosted by a gentleman with—' Pat, what makes your face so red?'—' Please yer honor," said Pat, "I always blush when I spakes to a gintleman."

A BITTER CUP.—The friends of Louis Napoleon pretend that he has a conditions and the said and the that he has acted with impartiality towards the soldiers and

the people; for if he gave wine to the military, he did not fail to give the citizens a taste of the grape. - Punch. EXTRACTS FROM PUNCH'S ALMANACK. How to BEGIN THE NEW YEAR.—Open the door with the silver key of Hope, that it may close on the

golden hinge of Prosperity.

New-YEAR'S day in China is remarkable for the Feast of Lanthorns, when it is lucky to walk home from the temple with a candle still burning, the great point of the feast being to avoid a blow-out.

THE storms of Adversity are wholesome; though, like snow-storms, their drift is not always seen. MORAL OF THE MISTLETOE .- If you print a kiss-don't publish it. SERMON OF THE HOLLY .- The holly-twig from the Christ-

mas mantel-piece preaches this short sermon to all the household:-" Be your spirits green and ever-green as my leaves; and your hearts red and unspotted as my berries."

REAL PRIZE BEEF .- The biggest joint given to the poorest and the best-deserving of your neighbours. A GOOD HAND OF CARDS FOR A HAPPY COUPLE.-Lots of hearts, a sprinkling of diamonds, no clubs, and one spade -last card of all-between the partners. TRAVELLING EXTRAORDINARY .- On Christmas day an

alderman of the city of London having eaten his beef at Clapham, walks, in less than five minutes' time, into Turkey! MBM. BY A MANIAC. - A one-armed man is always an offhanded kind of fellow.

ROUGE-ET-Noir.-Port wine to-day, black draught to-Found in an Omnibus by a Gentleman, who was seated with his back to the window, a severe cold. Anybody desirous of possessing the same, can have it by going to

the same place and paying the usual expenses .- The Exports.—The Board of Trade returns for the month of November contain the novel entry of " exports of grain and These stand (for the month):-Wheat, 15,000 quarters; barley, 2,000; and oats, 1,000. Wheat flour, 9.225 cwts.

Too Expensive. - A friend of ours says he should have remained single, but he couldn't afford it. What it cost him for "gals and ice-cream," is more than he now pays to keep a wife and to bring up eight children. Bachelors should think of this.

How to GET FAT .- One of the worst things to fatten on is Envy. In our opinion, it is as difficult for a grudging man to raise a double-chin, as it is for a bankrupt to raise a loan. Plumpness comes not from roast beef, but from a good heart and a cheerful disposition. A Bull -At a crowded lecture on Bloomerism the other

evening, a young lady, standing at the door, was addressed by an honest Hibernian, who was in attendance on the occasion, with "Indade, miss, I should be glad to give you a sate, but the empty ones are all full." THE FASHION OF THE MONTH. - The new article of Lady's Dress that will be so very much worn .- Clara-"How do you

like my new waistcoat, dear?"-Harriette-" Well. I declare it's sweetly pretty !-- the most-a-a-the most slap-up thing I've seen for a long time."-The Month. HINTS FOR YOUNG LADIES .- If young women waste in trivial amusements the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of sixteen and twenty, they regret bitterly the loss when they come to feel themselves inferior in knowledge to almost every one they converse with. MUSICIANS.—It is recorded as a musical fact, that every

orchestra contains two "musicianers" with moustaches, one with spectacles, two with bold heads, and, lastly, a very modest man with a white cravat, and that he, from the force of circumstances, always plays upon a brass instru-A Parson's Prayer.—In a storm at sea, the chaplain

asked one of the crew if he thought there was any danger. Oh, yes," replied the sailor; "if it blows as hard as it does now, we shall all be in Heaven before twelve o'clock to night." The chaplain, terrified at the answer, cried out, 'Shall we? the Lord forbid!'

Mother.-Let no young man expect success or prosperity who disregards the kind advice and pious instruction of his mother. What can be more consoling and heart-cheering in severe affliction than the fond recollection of a piousmother's prayers and tears, poured forth and shed for her beloved offspring?

A DANCING MASTER, on being cast away on a desolate island, lived six months without any other food than that which he derived from "cutting pigeon wings" and stewing them. Here's a hint worth taking to sea. It learning to dance will prevent you from shuffling off this mortal coil, it is the duty of every man and woman to grow wise in cotillons.

THE FRENCH MINT.-We learn from some returns from the French mint, that while the coinage of gold in France was less than half a million sterling for some years previous to 1848, it rose in that year to one and a half million sterling,—in 1849 to two millions,—in 1850 to three and a half millions,—and in the first ten months of 1851, to no less than ten and a quarter millions. THE LATE MR. TURNER, R.A.-We learn on good autho-

rity (says the "Manchester Guardian") that the late Mr. Turner has left by his will a sum of £200,000, for the purpose of founding an institution for the relief of decayed artists, and has given all his pictures (with the exception of three of his own works, which are left to the nation) for the purpose of embellishing the building which is to be erected THE President of the United States remarks in his mes-

sage that the advantages of science in nautical affairs, have rarely been more strikingly illustrated than in the fact that, by means of the wind and current charts, projected and prepared by Lieutenant Maury, the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, "the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of our country has been shortened by about forty days." POTATORS have been raised by J. Gaskell. Esq., of St.

Nicholas, from seed potatoes received from New Zealand. The seed was obtained for the purpose of testing an opinion, that the produce of seed raised in those islands, where the potato disease is unknown, would be free from its attack in this country. Mr. Gaskell's experiments prove the contrary. as, in three experiments, the produce was as much infected as was that from English-raised seed .- Cottage Gardener. PARISIAN FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER 1851,-At the beginning of the present month the favourite colour was a shot, which was met with almost everywhere in the promenades on the Boulevards. Steel has been almost universal in Paris, and a great deal of it has been seen in points by way of trimming to the jacket. The material most in requisition has been Muzzlin', which has been much worn by members of the Assembly and the writers for the newspapers.

EASE FOR MAN.—By the year two thousand, says an American paper, it is probable that manual labour will have utterly ceased under the sun, and the occupation of the adjective "hard-fisted" will have gone for ever. They have now, in New Hampshire, a potato-digging machine which, drawn by horses down the rows, digs the potatoes, separates them from the dirt, and loads them up into the cart, while the farmer walks alongside, whistling " Hail Columbia," with his hands in his pockets.

A SMART LAD.—" Is Mr. Bluster at home?"—" No.

sir," said a smart cockney youth, "he is out of town, sir."

"When can I see him?" "I don't know, sir. Have you any special business with Mr. Bluster?"-" Yes, there is an account I wish to settle."-" Well (remarked the cunning lad) I can't say when he will get back."—" But I wish to pay the bill, as I am to leave town immediately."-"Oh I vou wish to pay him some money, sir? (said young sagacious) Well, perhaps I may be mistaken—he may be up-stairs, sir. Please, walk in, sir; your hat, if you please, sir; Mr. Bluster will be here in a moment, cir."

WITH THE "DISPATCH" OF SUNDAY, JAN. 47H. THE SUBSCRIBERS to the "WEEKLY DISPATCH" will be presented with a highly-finished coloured Chart, showing by diagrams and at one view, the number of persons who daily, during a period of five mont's, visited the Crystal Palace, the smount of money taken at the doors and received

GRATIS

Crystal Palace, the smount of money taken at the doors and received from various sources, and other statistics of an interesting character. And on Sunday Jan. 11th, the Chart will be given to all Purchasers of the "Dispatch" who are not regular subscribers. The Chart, which is surmounted with an engraved view of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, has been prepared by permission of the Royal Commissioners, from designs by Corporals A. Gardner and J. Mack, of the Royal Sappers and Aliners, and revised by a gentleman whose intimate acquaintance with all matters connected with the management must ensure its correctness. Orders may be given to all newsvenders in town and country, or forwarded to Mr R. J. Wood, 139, Fl e-street, London.

FREEHOLD LAND TO BE SOLD (In Ireland, with Parliamentary Title,) For One Pound per Acre!!!

In the NORTHERN STAR of 12th July last appeared an advertisemen headed:

LAND AND COTTAGES FOR TEE-That advertisement stated that the owner of the Dibdin Hill, That advertisement stated that the owner of the 'Dibdin Hill,'
Holloway,' and 'Colney Hatch' Estates, was about to purchase a
fourth estate, much larger than the above three put together, and
that, according to his custom, he was going to take his best tenants
on to his new estate, whereby Teetotallers, with a good character,
would soon have a good chance to get one of the vacated allotmentss.
The fourth estate is purchased (in Ireland, through the Encumbered Estates Court, and therefore with an indisputable Parliamentary Title), consequently several vacancies, chiefly on the 'Dibdin
Hill Estate,' twenty-one miles from London, may now be applied for
by Teetotallers desirous of remaining in England.

by Tectotallers desirous of remaining in England.

The said advertiser also said—'I wish it to be known that I have large pecuniary means at my command, and that I am willing to Manufacture Land Allotments as long as I meet with a demand for them, with the additional recommendation that I always make my purchases for myself alone, and, therefore, without the trammels of any society, public or private. There is No Lottery in my scheme, and all qualified applicants may get a Frize if they

The advertiser now thinks that Land Purchased in Fee for One Pound per Acre will be deemed a Prize to those who know the nature and capabilities of the uncultivated Bogs of Ireland, and who have the means and the wish to settle in the 'West' of that unfortunate but magnificent country.

The Estate in question contains upwards of Three Thousand

Acres.

It must be distinctly understood that the Land and Cottage
Allotments on the English Estates are to be Let Only, (on lease or
otherwise, at such rent as may be agreed upon) and are not to be
Sold; and that the land on the Irish Estates is to be Sold Only,

Sold; and that the land on the Irish Estates is to be Sold Unly, and not to be let, by the advertiser.

Apply to Mr. Hallett, Friern Lodge, Colney Hatch, Whetstone, Middleaex. (Each letter to be post-paid, and to contain a penny stamp for the answer.) If personally, a Railway return-ticket from King's Cross, London, to Colney Hatch Station (price ninepence) is the cheapest and quickest plan, as 'Friern Lodge Estate' adjoins that Station.

### Co Correspondents.

THE HONESTT FUND.—WM. HAYWOOD, of Norwood, asks the friends and followers of Mr. O'Connor, if something cannot be done for that gentleman. If a proposition is made, W. H. will cheerfully contribute his mite.

G. MARCH, Brightlingsea.—Received.

PINFIELD, Redditch.—Yes.

# THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852.

THE ENGINEERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

INTELLIGENT CO-OPERATION.

We begin this subject by performing our last week's promise, of exposing the petty intrigue which has brought about the present struggle between the Operative Engineers and their Employers. In May st a dispute between Messrs. Hibbert and Platt of Oldham, and their men, took place, which was apparently terminated mainly through the intervention of Mr. W. NEWTON, by an agreement between the Masters and the Operatives. That agreement was reduced to writing, and duly signed by the representatives of the contending parties. But some people—the Jesuits of Commerce—deal in mental reservations; and it has transpired that Messrs. HIBBERT and PLATT, while seemingly negotiating in good faith with the men, were playing over again a part something similar to that of PERRY, of Wolverhampton, by endeavouring to stir up other employers to an organised resistance. At that time the attempt failed; and, therefore, Messrs. HIBBERT and PLATT executed an agreement which there is too much reason to suppose they did not mean to keep, and in the meantime set about exciting the fears of their brother capitalists, in order to gain allies.

Matters were in this position when the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society issued their circular against compulsory overtime, and arbitrarily priced piecework. That was a godsend to Messrs. HIBBERT and PLATT. That enabled them to terrify the alarmists into combined resistance. That was, probably, happening as it did at the time when the agreement was to be performed, just what they wanted. It was a pretext which exactly suited their purpose; and as they did not think it necessary to tell the plain truth, they added to the requests of the Amalgamated Society the matters in dispute between them and their own artisans; assumed the existence of a wide-spread conspiracy, drew frightful pictures of the consequences, terrified the other manufacturers into joining them, and fixed all to the new masters' association by that strongest pledge of commercialists, a money deposit, to be forfeited in the event of withdrawal. Under the cover of this confusion, Messrs. HIBBERT and PLATT think to escape the performance of their own written bond, and to inaugurate a contest which shall degrade Labour into the abject bond slave of Capital, by depriving their men of the power in the future of making terms with these who claim to be their irresponsible, absolute masters. Surely the annals of commerce never exhibited a more glaring instance of deliberate promise-breaking than that—no maker of false preteuces ever descended to a meaner shuffle. If that be the morality of commerce, those are right who say that the savage is a higher being than those whose whole soul is wrapped up in the love of wealth.

Apart, however, from the morality of the affair, it is worth while considering it in another aspect. The papers on the side of the masters have been constantly reiterating the assertion that the Amalgamated Society is made up of a few designing scoundrels, and a host of ignorant dupes—that the deceivers and deceived are mingled, the small minority of the former leading the large majority of the latter to inevitable destruction. False as that assertion must evidently appear to those who are acquainted with the engineer. ing operatives, it really does seem applicable in some degree to their employers. The Association have been made the dupes of Messrs. HIBBERT and PLATT, and a few others—they have been entrapped into a fearful struggle of which they cannot see the end, in order to cover a gross breach of faith, and it has oozed out that so sensible are some of them of this, that they have declared, if they had known at first as much as they know now, they would never have suffered themselves to be betrayed into their present false and dangerous position.

It is worth while, also, to notice how this involuntary tendency to describe themselves, while attempting to traduce others, has characterized some of the after proceedings of the Masters' Association. One of the charges the most constantly in their mouth was, that the leaders of the Operatives' Association were venal, greedy mercenaries. This is the cry always raised by those who would deprive working men of the power to combine for their mutual support and protection. Conscious of the fact that the wants of the many will never be earnestly represented except by men of their own order, and aware that whatever rich men may be able to do, poor men cannot give their time to the service of their follows without compensation, they are always ready to shout out at the top of their lungs 'Paid zgitators.' We want, once for all. to meet the catchword, which, contemptibly stupid as it is, when cunningly used produces an effect. There is no disgrace in being paid for doing right—no shame in receiving a fair reward for advocating that which you believe. The mental labourer is as much entitled to his wages as the manual worker—he who makes ideas, and spreads them abroad, is as useful as he who spins cotton fabrics, and contributes at least as much to the real welfare of society. Will those gentlemen who are so very indignant at a working man being paid for anything else but physical force, show us a society that does not pay its officers. Bible Societies, Missionary Societies, Philanthropic Societies, Freehold Land Societies, Registration Societies, and a host of others whose name is Legion, pay advocates and agitators. The state pays all its officers from the highest to the lowest. The ministers of religion do not scruple to receive their salaries. The Press pays, or it would cease to exist. Everything which prospers pays for the means of prosperity; and we fear that if the institutions we have mentioned

paid no better than the Amalgamated Society does

its Council, they would speedily cease to exist. Just imagine a Manchester political agent, receiving for attendance at a meeting, occupying six or seven hours of his time, the allowance awarded to a member of the Executive Council. How he would turn up his nose at the magnificent sum of two shillings as the recompense of his devotion, and how determinedly he would resolve never to again waste his time on so barren a cause.

This objection of 'paid agitators' comes, above all, badly from the Manchester School, whose whole political history has been one of paid agitation. From the League, with its quarter of a million fund, its swarms of employes, and its hosts of paid lecturers, and its eighty thousand pounds testimonial to the arch-paid agitator of all, through shoals of smaller combinations, runs the same vein of payment. No set of men have ever spent more on agitation. One would think, too, that common modesty would prevent Mr. Sidney Smith, the Secretary of the Masters' Association, from being the mouthpiece of this clamour, and from writing newspaper articles in which it is echoed. The men throughout have fought this battle themselves; the men who have stood forward have stepped from their own ranksnone but Engineers'have interfered; but the Masters, perhaps labouring under a sense of their own inferiority and incapacity, have engaged a sort of literary gladiator who has no personal interest in the dispute, and no right to meddle in it. Is he a paid agitator? We suppose the Masters pay him, for his history tells us that he would not be likely to work for them without ample payment. He was a paid lecturer of the League—a paid looker after the registration—a paid electioneering agent—a paid political writer—and the paid instrument of almost as many other schemes as there are days in the year. What right has he to talk about venal mercenaries, when he reviews his own life?

Mr. SMITH may some day come again before the working-classes. They will do well to remember his present conduct, not so much because he is paid, as because there is something like proof that he receives wages for supporting what he believes to be wrong. A man cannot conscientiously believe two opposite creeds. Yet Mr. Sidney Suith, who has been stigmatizing the Amalgamated Society as Socialist, wrote, only some twelve months ago, a little book called 'Mother Country,' where Socialism is vividly advocated; and in that same work are assertions of the physical and moral evil of such constant labour as the English operative endures, to which is traced his asserted intellectual inferiority to his Continental compeer. Yet the same man who penned that, now asserts. as a matter of business, the right of masters to work men as long as they will, and calls those who oppose this industrial slavery, 'paid agitators,' and unprincipled demagogues. Really, with such antecedents, Mr. SMITH should be more careful and courteous, if he cannot be more straightforward and consistent.

We are glad to say, however, that all the efforts of their opponents have not, up to this time, frightened the operatives or alienated them from their natural leaders; and it is probable that the result will be what the masters never reckoned on. They thought to force the men to consume in idleness the funds they have accumulated, and starve them into abjectness; but it is likely that the result will be such an INTEL-LIGENT INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION as has never before occurred. If the masters are mad enough to strike, and refuse to help in doing the public work, the men will do it themselves, without the masters' aid or the burden of the masters' profits. EASTON and Amos's men have already subscribed their money for a Workmen's Factory, and the Amalgamated Society contemplates the application of £10,000 of its funds to the same purpose. In this effort the workmen are not alone. Men of station and capital, disgusted with commercial tyranny and falsehood, are coming to their aid with offers of substantial help, and the Masters' Association of deceivers and deceived, with their active and talented Secretary, bid fair to find that in striving to aggrandise their power into despotism, they have brought it to the verge of annihilation. Well, wiser men than they, sharp as they no doubt are, have, before now, realised the fable of the dog and shadow-losing the good they might have enjoyed in a greedy attempt to grasp the fancied benefit which they were unable

# WHAT IS TO BE OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Lord Palmerston's dismissal and its causes still continue to occupy a large share of public attention. and various statements are put forth in the daily papers, each professing to be the most correct version of the affair. The general conclusion to be deduced from these explanations however is, that the substitution of Granville for Palmerston may be safely taken as an indication that the tone and tendency of our Foreign policy is not to become more liberal. However little may have been thought of the late Foreign Minister's attachment to Constitutional Government, or his desire to aid Foreign nations in any legitimate attempt to secure the power of self-government, we shall have to think still less of the Foreign Policy directed by Russell, and administered by a younger member of the Family Party, if by any mishap these two 'noble lords' should remain long in office. It is tolerably certain that the coup d'etat which so suddenly ejected Palmerston from office, was entirely Lord John's concection, and, though the fact has been denied by the ministerial 'Times,' that it was with the previous knowledge and sanction of the Austrian Court. In fact, we shall probably find, when the Parliamentary explanations are made, that the dismissal of the late Foreign Secretary was the price demanded by Prince SCHWARTZENBERG for the official reception of our Ambassador, after he had been kept kicking his heels for six weeks in the ante-rooms of the Palace at Vienna. Should this be the case, it will demonstrate beyond the possibility of cavil, that the Whigs, whether in or out of office, do not intend to make common cause with the people of this country, so far as their feelings and opinions were manifested by the enthusiastic reception given to Kossuth. Instead of fraternizing with the oppressed peoples of the Continent, and giving them such aid as we could fairly give to enable them to free themselves, we shall, if this policy is consummated, once more see English treasure lent to despots for the purpose of trampling out in blood every vestige of freedom in Europe; perhaps even our fleet and our army may be called into action to aid in the unholy and brutalizing task.

At the present juncture, the foreign policy of any English government is even superior in importance to its domestic. No one will suspect us of undervaluing the movement for Suffrage Reform or other measures long claimed and patiently advocated; but when on all hands the indications of another war against freedom by the combined despots of the Continent thicken around, it must be evident the first duty of to-day is to prepare for resistance to such a disastrous and threatening aspect of affairs.

Nothing is more certain than that the achievement of Political Emancipation for the millions at home will largely depend on the issue of the struggle for national freedom abroad. We cannot separate ourselves from Continental politics if we would. We are now, to all intents and purposes, part of the mainland. Steam ships, railways, and electric telegraphs, have placed us in direct communication, and we must be affected by all the perturbations—share in all the successes or reverses—which may occur in the course of the great struggle for Freedom.

If the British Government enters into alliances with the Absolutist Courts, the terms of which are shrouded in diplomatic secrecy, we shall know what to expect. Louis Kossuth has taught the great lesson that the only national foreign policy that can tend to national benefit is that which is honestly and openly proclaimed. That lesson we believe has sunk deep in the minds of the people of this country, and of the United States, as constituting the starting point of a new species of national diplomacy under which the juggling and swindling of despots and their tools would be impossible. In the absence of such an avowal there is reason to fear that we man again be involved in a similar war to that which at the closing struggle at Waterloo left us involved in debt, and which in its consequences has ever since hung like a millstone round our necks, and formed the ready answer to all appeals for the

reduction of taxation or public improvement. That is a consideration which ought to set every man in Great Britain and Ireland thinking.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The promises we have made in relation to the Cooperative Movement we mean to fulfil, not only from our own love of the subject, and our belief in its importance as a movement in the right direction, but also from the fact that Co-operation, in some form or other, is found in every corner of the Kingdom amongst the most liberal and enlightened of the working people, not only as a faith, but as a most important living reality.

This faith in Co-operation is not a forced growth, springing under the breath of a vigorous agitation—it is rather a thing of slow and natural development, beginning, in its present form, with the people themselves, supported by them, and managed by them, natural in its birth, healthy in its growth, and promising, in its ultimate development, large advantages

to the masses of the people.

We do not mean that Co-operation, so far as it has gone either in shopkeeping or manufacturing, however successful such concerns may be, should be regarded as final or satisfactory; but as first steps they are most admirable.

Unadulterated food at prime cost, adding the cost of distribution, is a very great advantage, so is self-employment in a Co-operative Workshop; but the great value of a Co-operative Store does not lie in these, so much as in the union of numbers which they command, and the machinery which they afford for organising completely the consumption of the people, and controlling, by such organised consumption, the labour necessary for employing it.

The weekly consumption of the whole of the English people supplies, in a considerable degree, the labour by which the working people subsist, and the larger the control they get over this by the means of co-operative shops, the more completely will they be enabled to command their own future destiny.

There are means of development in the Cooperative idea, which many of those engaged in the work of Co-operation cannot now see; but the more they work as Co-operators the more they will comprehend their true duties to the idea they are seek-

In Lancashire and Yorkshire, as well as in Scotland, these shops abound, and most of them have surmounted the difficulties and dangers of their infant efforts. In many of the towns in these localities they are doing very large trades, and have obtained a character for honest dealing, and superior goods, highly creditable to them.

Hitherto, however, individual men only, have cooperated with each other in their respective neighbourhoods. It is now full time that the stores and manufacturing establishments should co-operate. Those engaged in this movement must not continue to call themselves Co-operators, unless they really mean to co-operate, and trade in perfect good faith the one with the other, each aiding the other by advice and custom, in fact by every species of assistance which men should render who are struggling in the same

Co-operation will never be safe so long as it allows its resources to flow into the coffer of competition. Those who have the practical management of it, betray the cause they should promote, when they expend a single shilling outside their own movement that might be spent in it, as in doing so they are putting the sinews of war into the hands of their enemies. Every member of a Co-operative Store should put every order he needs executing, whatever it may be for-shoes, stockings, shirts, coats, hats, bread, butter, tea, sugar-everything, and all things -into the store, and compel the managers to execute them, through organised labour if possible, if not possible, then the best way they can. Co-operation to be efficient must be complete, and it never can be complete unless it supplies all the wants of all its members with the produce of organised labour.

In Colonial and Foreign produce, the Central Agency, 76, Charlotte-street, can do this admirably, and it is to be hoped that no one of the stores neglects so excellent an opportunity as this establishment offers. If it is so, co-operation, so far as these parties are concerned, is a dead letter, and cannot be expected to do much good in their hands.

In all movements, whether political or social, the great thing needed is a full comprehension of the work to be done by the people engaged in it. Sham republicans, and blind republicans, have assisted to destroy the Republic in France, and they did it too, with the very instruments given to them for its protection. Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot, in their hands, worked as effectually for the establishment of despotism as the swords of the Cossacks

Let us not play this blind and false game in England; let each man know his work and do it, wisely and faithfully, whether he be Chartist or Co-opera tor, and we doubt not that liberty in its truest forms will take root and grow in our land. We desire to see this, and as far as we can, to help it, and therefore we call upon all who can furnish us with the sober facts of the Co-operative Movement to do so, and we will take care that they shall be used for the benefit of the cause. We shall return to this subject again and again.

# THE RULER BY VOTE AND SABRE.

Opponents of Universal Suffrage point with exultation to the vote by which M. BONAPARTE has just been created Dictator in France. They consider that it demonstrates conclusively the incapacity of the masses to distinguish political right from political wrong, and their consequent unfitness to be entrusted with the exercise of political power. We confess that if we looked upon that vote as the free and unbiassed approval of the people of France of the acts of a perjured usurper and wholesale murderer, we should feel less sanguine as to the progress of humanity than we now do. But there are many reasons why this conclusion ought not to be come to. In the first place, it is notorious that the only portions of the Press permitted to exist in France were in the hands of the Government, which dictated exactly what it thought proper to appear, and, it is now confessed, has manufactured falsehoods upon the most astounding scale to suit its purposes. In the next place, the voting, however apparently accompanied by all the accessories for a fair and free exercise of the right, was defective at the very commencement, inasmuch as it left the voter no alternative but a Dictator or no government at all. Besides, there was the conviction, that even if the requisite majority was not deposited in the ballot boxes, the convenient tools whom M. Bonaparte had thrust into office throughout the whole country, would have no hesitation in cooking a majority to make things pleasant. The destruction of the ballot papers immediately after the result was ascertained, was a capital device for preventing any scrutiny in after years, or any detection of the frauds that might be perpetrated by these functionaries. But with all their care and anxiety to please their unprincipled employer, they have unconsciously discovered the fact that the votes have been tampered with. The whole population of France is about thirty-six millions, and upwards of eight millions of adult males are said to have voted. Now, it is a high average to take one adult in every five of the population, and that would give a total of forty millions instead of thirty six. The zealous functionaries have overdone it. They have given us too much of a good thing, and it is clear that the return of the number of votes is as much to be depended upon as Louis Napoleon's oaths.

Making all allowance, however, for these deductions, there still remains the fact, that a very large proportion of the people did say 'oui' to the demand of a man who had violated his most solemn engagements to the nation, and in the pursuit of a low selfish ambition, caused the people of Paris to be shot down in the streets with as little compunction as if they had been game at a battue.

How are we to account for that fact ?

Perhaps the following may help to a solution :- It is now well known that the working classes took no part in the late usurpation. They had nothing to fight for. It was, they saw very clearly, merely a struggle between the majority of the Assembly and the President, which should gain the upper hand.
Why should they interfere? All they knew of that majority was, that it had been the determined and constant foe of Republican institutions and Republican freedom. It had cut off at least one-third of the votes by which it was elected, and systematically pursued a course of coercion, oppression, and tyranny, as far as the liberty of speech, writing, and public meeting was concerned. The PRESIDENT had told

was ever ready to hound him on in attacks upon public liberty, but as invariably united to oppose him whenever he desired to do anything for the amelioration of the ouvriers; and they had seen too many instances in which this assertion looked like the truth. From the majority, therefore, they had nothing to expect. On the other hand, they saw M. BONAPARTE offered them the restoration of the Suffrage, and by his audacious coup d'etat, they found he had swept that portion of their enemies out of the way. The political game became less complicated. Instead of having to deal with many tyrants in future, they would have to reckon only with one. Louis Napoleon could no longer throw the blame upon the majority if he did not satisfy the demands of the people. By the very mode he had himself selected he became directly and personally responsible for the whole policy of his Government, and if he failed to fulfil either his promises or their expectations, it would be easier to settle accounts with one than many. They got rid of a complicated irresponsible Government, and had in its place a simple, definite, and responsible ruler. If, after a fair trial, that ruler abused, instead of using the immense powers placed at his disposal, it was only necessary for the proletarians to have their coup d'etat and sweep away, by force, a Government based upon force and bloodshed, and perjury-which has no moral claims on the allegiance or the confidence of the country, and which will only be tolerated as long as it

Reasoning like this, though unsuited to our sober country, where Parliamentary Government and popular agitations take the place of coups d'etat, would be quite in place in France; and it appears to us satisfactorily to solve the otherwise anomalous fact, that such a man-or rather monster-should have been placed in such a position.

But the end is not yet. On the contrary, his troubles, perils, and difficulties are but beginning.

### THE RICKETTY WHIG MINISTRY ON ITS LAST LEGS.

Last year the conclave of incapables, who have misgoverned the country since 1846, broke down soon after the meeting of Parliament, and it was only because there was nobody willing to take their places, that they were allowed to retain office. This year, although we are so near the commencement of the Session, it is doubtful whether they will take their seats on the Treasury Bench. If any number of public men of reasonable standing and abilities can be found to accept Ministerial responsibilities before that time, we shall be happily rid of the greatest caricature of a Government ever seen in this country. But are there any such persons to be found? We candidly confess that at present we do not see where they are to come from. The composition of parties remains almost the same as it was last February. The Whigs are weakened by the dismissal of Lord Palmerston, but their political rivals are not strengthened. Lord DERBY will still have to face the 'impracticable' men of his own party, who will look upon anything short of the restoration of 'Protection' as a treason. There is still the same want of men accustomed to the routine of office, and familiar with administrative functions—all the reasons which induced him on two successive occasions to decline the duty of forming a Cabinet, exist as strongly as

On the other hand the overtures made by Lord JOHN to such practised officials as the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Sir J. GRAHAM, Mr. CARDWELL, and others of the Peelite section of the House, are said to have experienced a similar reception to that of last year. They have been rejected, and, had they been accepted, their accession would not have strengthened the Cabinet in popular estimation, but the contrary. They are excellent chiefs of departments-'good men of business'-but no one expects any large or liberal policy from them; and Lord John has shown, that whatever may have been his pretensions in former times, he is becoming more and more reactionary, and opposed to popular progress. The course he has pursued has also had the effect of repressing whatever amount of administrative ability might have been found in the ranks of his own party. His Government has been purely a family clique. Out of fifteen Cabinet Ministers nine belong to a family cabal. The three houses of GREY, BEDFORD, and HOWARD consider they have a right to monopolise the Government; and if the secret influences could be traced, by which the nine 'brothers-in-law' and 'Cousins' have been induced to let in the six, whose relationship does not appear in DEBRETT'S Peerage, no doubt the same element would be found predomi-

This system of breeding in and in seems to be as fatal to Cabinet Ministers as it is to men and animals. It produces a stunted, feeble, imbecile race. If the present Ministry were enumerated one by one, and described as they really are in truthful terms, the nation would be ashamed of having been so long subject to a body of men not fit to rule the affairs of a petty corporation. We are certain that not one of the large merchants who sit behind the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer would give him £150 a year in their own counting houses; and yet they have been content to see him misman iging the national finances and committing, year after year, such arithmetical blunders as would have drawn down smart punishment upon any boy on the third form of a public school. The few members of the Government not affected by congenital stupidity, or intractable capriciousness, are worn out, physically and mentally. Of some of them it may be literally said, that they can scarcely stand on their legs. Feebleness or wrong-headedness is stamped upon the Russell Ministry at a crisis in European affairs when energy, combined with far-

seeing wisdom, are peculiarly and urgently requisite. If we look outside the pure Whig party, to that which assumes the name of 'liberal' and gives the Government what is called an 'independent' support, the prospect of finding efficient statesmen is not much improved. There are, no doubt, in the ranks of that party, men of considerable ability, many of them in the prime of life, and accustomed to the transaction of business; but their faculties and powers have never been systematically trained and applied to public business. Instead of applying themselves to the task of organising a party acting upon one clear and definite principle upon all occasions, and mastering the details of administration, so that when the time came they might take office with the confidence of the country; each individual 'liberal' has ridden his own hobby, despised all action in concert; allowed Whigs or any other party to take the initiative in practical business; and but for an oratorical display now and then, have been made mere political nobodies. The light in which the head of the family clique looks upon them, may be seen by the insolent snubbing he gave to some of them when they asked for an interview on the subject of the promised Re-

Such, then, is the state to which aristocratic and middle class Government has reduced the nation at this momentous juncture. They have repudiated popular Government, and their own has expired from anition. No violent revolution has thrown the state machine out of gear-no factious opposition has caused the Ministry to break down. It has stopped of itself, and there is no chance of its being set a going again, until it is wound up anew, and fresh springs and motive powers are added to it.

The only immediate practical solution of the difficulty appears to be a dissolution of Parliament and a General Election. Perhaps that might so alter the Constitution of the present Parliament, that the equipoise of parties, which imposes political stagna-tion upon it, would be succeeded by such a preponderance of power on one side or other, as would enable it to move either forward or backward. Anything would be better than the standstillism—the negation of all healthful life and action—to which we have been accustomed for the last few years.

With such an election, too, the people at large might be shaken out of a state of political apathy, which is not at all justified by the appearance of the political horizon. There might even then be a chance of getting a Reform Bill worthy the name, a thing we may rest assured utterly impossible as long as Lord John Russell, or anybody he will call to his assistance, remains in office.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning John Noakes, who was employed at Messrs. Elliott and Co's brewery, meeting was concerned. The President had told them not once, but several times, that the majority

# Trades' Intelligence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES. T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P., President.

"FIAT JUSTITIA."

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

We have been for a long time aware that amongst a small section of the democratic party a considerable hostility or jealousy existed against Trades' Unions generally, and the National Association in particular. We have seen several manifestations of this feeling. We have seen hybrid National Associations cunningly framed to catch the social, industrial, and political tastes of the day. And we have seen the difficulty which even the promoters have found in framing workable institutions amidst the conflict of differing and opposing opinions. And we have seen with regret immense sacrifices of time and talent—we think we may say wasted in elaborating Eutopian—because impracticable socio political constitutions—which have died in their birth from want of nourishment; but we have not seen that any hu. man beings among the working classes of Great Britain have been socially, industrially, or politically, morally, or physically benefitted by these well. intended, but unavailing efforts.

It certainly appears that the great bulk of the working classes of this country are either not demo-cratically inclined, or want faith in the prudence and judgment of the political leaders of the day. We know not how else to account for their apathy.

But although, unfortunately, working men of England will not, or do not, combine for political purposes, they have always evinced a strong and very natural disposition to band themselves together in defence of their industrial rights, and it certainly is not correct to say that these, their efforts, have been uniformly and entirely unsuccessful. It is equally incorrect to say that reductions of wages have not been prevented to a large extent, and in very many instances, by combination, and its usual weapon, strikes. The Iron Trades of England have maintained their wages by a non-political combination. Mr. Ernest Jones attributes this to the absence of surplus labour. He is mistaken. During the years 1848-9, they expended upwards of Eighteen Thousand Pounds to protect themselves from the competitive action of redundant labour—this they could not have done but by combination. The Building Trades have maintained their wages by combination and strikes. The Great Builders' Union of 1834, notwithstanding many serious defects in its constitution, and its consequent dissolution, completely established the power and efficacy of Union, and although existing now only in isolated bodies, they still are so animated with the spirit of Union, that every attempt to encroach upon their wages or privileges have signally and invariably failed.

The Printers, the Coopers, the Paper Makers, Brush Makers, Cork Cutters, and many other large and important bodies, have equally proved by experience the advantage and necessity of combination : and although they have not yet discovered a perfect substitute for strikes, we believe they never resort to them but as a last resource. We cordially admit with Mr. Ernest Jones, the Editor of the 'Times' and other opponents and enemies of Trades' Unions. of the evils of Strikes, and none could have worked more sedulously to introduce a more rational policy to both employers and employed, than the Executive of the National Association. Our experience has proved that the present impossibility of superseding strikes mainly rests with the employers. 'They will not be dictated to.' Mr. Perry and his friends would not be dictated to, and the machine masters will not be dictated to, and however averse the men in either case may be to a strike, the masters force it upon them. If the men and masters cannot be brought mutually to concede the abolition of strikes, by submitting their disputes to impartial arbitration, we know of but one mode by which so desirable a consummation can be effected, and, that is, by a National Federal Combination, where each separate branch of labour will be under the care, guardianship, and protection of all. Strikes, then, and not till then, will become impossible. But Mr. Ernest Jones is more opposed to the nationalising of labour, than to isolated unions. He says 'That it appears to me much preferable that strikes should be supported on the voluntary principle, than by any organised compulsory subscription—the latter always fails to realise their objects.' (?) And then he proceeds: - That he believes the voluntary support of the same trade and the same neighbourhood is much more likely to be rendered when the emergency arises, than a sum to be collected beforehand, for prospective cases which may or may not arise. Experience proves the truth of this.'

We beg respectfully to assure Mr. Jones that our united experience proves exactly the reverse, and is altogether in favour of the small compulsory payment, ranging over a wide field, and collected from a variety of different trades, instead of the voluntary subscription of men in the same trade, and in the same neighbourhood, for the following amongst other reasons :--1st. One penny a week from 12,000 men is equally effective and less burdensome to the donor than oneshilling per week from 1,000.

2nd. The twelve thousand, consisting of different trades, and located in different places, are less within the reach of the counter combination of the capitalists, and entirely unaffected by local parochial and municipal middle-class influence.

3rd. The regular and continued payment of the small compulsory penny is more to be depended on than the large voluntary shilling. A strike conducted and supported upon this principle can never fail, if the men are true and faithful to themselves and each other, and abstain from acts of illegality. A strike having nothing to depend upon but voluntary aid, seldom succeeds; the act of voluntary contribution is very fatiguing, and soon tires the contributor-a fact which we thought Mr. Jones had already discovered in the many unavailing efforts to recruit the Chartist exchequer by voluntary means. In short, if any improvement has taken place within these few years, in the conduct and policy of Trades' Unions, it has certainly been by an extension of their base, by an amalgamation of isolated sections of the same trade into one organisation, as is the case with the Engineers, Printers, Masons and many others. We therefore advocate an extension of this principle. We think that Mr. Jones's opinion upon the general question is merely theoretical, which a more intimate practical acquaintance with the subject would have corrected, or materially modified. However desirable it may be that the working classes evince a more lively interest in their political position, we are of opinion they would commit a fatal error, if they permited the political question, upon which there are so many, and such wide differences, to be mixed up with the wages question, upon which there is nearly an unity of sentiment.

We are not quite sure, that if the Charter were carried to-morrow that the position of Labour would be materially changed. We fear that the mere capitalists would, for a long time, greatly preponderate in the Chartist Parliament, as we find to be the case in the United States Congress, where the imprescriptible rights of man are still held subservient to the conventional rights of property. Need we refer to the protection still awarded to the slave owner? It is not so much political as social changes we require, and a more extended knowledge of our social requirements would infallibly lead to the political action necessary to obtain them.

If we think the opinion of Mr. Jones, upon the general question of Trades' Unions, is crude and unsatisfactory, his views of the National Association of United Trades is still more lax and opposed to facts. We beg to state, for Mr. Jones's information, that the wages of the members of the National Association have not been 'constantly' reduced since their adhesion. On the contrary (we believe without one exception) every attempt that has been made to reduce our members wages below the market price has been defeated, and generally without the intervention of strikes. In many instances, advances have been obtained and maintained, while the parties remained members of the Association, of which they were deprived immediately upon their withdrawal. The Wolverhampton affair, which Mr. Ernest Jones selects as a proof that the National Association has failed in its object, has established the very opposite conclusion. If the Messrs. Perry have to this period

refused to accept the Book of Prices demanded by the men, it has been because all their men who belong to the Association are receiving the Book Price in other factories. To this there is no exception, excelt in a few instances, where men have voluntarily broken their promises, and forfeited their honour.

The professions and engagements of the National Association were fulfilled in the Tin Plate Workers' case to the letter, and even beyond it. The convictions at Stafford, and the subsequent imprisonment of certain members of the Central Committee, is no proof that combination is illegal; on the contrary, the legality of combination is strongly confirmed by the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench. The overt acts which were proved in evidence, were illegally enticing contract-servants to leave their employment under the influence of liquor administered to them: the connexion of the Members of the Central Committee with any conspiracy for any such illegal object. was only established by erroneous evidence, the Committee having always repudiated any such proceedings, and being in fact, totally opposed to them. The premises of Mr. Ernest Jones, in reference to the National Association being thus fallacious, he is necessarily at fault in his conclusions.

He then proceeds to ask certain questions, to which we shall content ourselves to give very brief answers. 'Have the Strike that the National Trades' Union has not supported been less successful than those it has?'

We have no knowledge of the success or nonsuccess of strikes with which we have not been

'Does not the weight of supporting turn-outs almost always fall on the immediate neighbourhood?' In isolated Unions generally-In the National Asso-

ciations never. And is not the subscription of the working man often diminished by the consideration: Oh, they belong to the National Association, that will take care of them, we need not impoverish ourselves!"

Certainly not; because the National Association has never applied for any assistance to support any of its strikes out of its own circle. 'And might not a political association have rendered them pecuniary support as effi-ciently, and even better?' We think not: if we are to judge of what a political association would do, by what, in our time, they have done, in a pecuniary way.

We have thus endeavoured to defend ourselves from

what we consider an unwarranted attack of Mr. Ernest Jones upon our principles and policy. We have no disnosition to be brought into a controversy with our Chartists friends, with whom we have so long worked, as it were, side by side. We think the division of labour, in working out a people's emancipation, may be advantageously adopted. Every one of us may exert ourselves 'to the top o' our bent' in one or the other, or even all the departments of progress. We cannot be far wrong if we are found contributing to the general cause of progress; and if there is one enemy to progress more dangerous than another, it is he who would throw in the apple of discord amongst those who are struggling for the same common end-the emancipation of our order from the usurped dominion of

If, therefore, we might presume to advise Mr. Ernest Jones, it would be that as the leader of a section of the people-not a very numerous one unfortunately, he should strive to strengthen his position by conciliatory means, and not by 'rnnning a muck' with all who do not exactly fall within his own standard of perfection, seek to throw the whole army of labour into confusion and anarchy.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES 259, Tottenham Court rad.

### THE MASTER ENGINEERS AND THE AMALGA-MATED SOCIETY.

On Saturday, in pursuance of the resolutions arrived at and made public by the large employers of Manchester and London, notices were almost universally posted at the respective engine factories, that in consequence of the recent proceedings on the part of the men, their works would be closed on Saturday next, the 10th inst. This is the only step at present taken by the masters, only a few men having as yet been discharged for refusing to work overtime. But the effect of this determination on the part of the masters will be to throw out of employ about 3,500 members of the Amalgamated Society. Consequent upon this, however, and assuming that other machinists cannot be secured, a much larger number of other persons must be deprived of their means of subsistence. Taking into the calculation moulders, boiler-makers carpenters, brass moulders, coppersmiths, painters, trimmers, unskilled labourers, and apprentices, not less than 20,000 men will be dependent on this coup d'état. In Lancashire, it is estimated by the masters that 10,000 hands will be thrown out of employ, in addition to the members of the Amalgamated Society, in that county alone; and it is not unreasonable to double that number when London is included.

The boiler makers throughout the country number about 3,000 or 4,000, and the moulders nearly 5,000. The moulders have hitherto taken no part whatever in the proceedings of the Amalgamated Society, nor were there any of their body members of it. However, they convened a meeting on Saturday night in London, at which a proposition was thrown out and adopted, subject to the approval of their brethren, not to return to their labour after the 19th, if then discharged, without being compensated for their loss of time from that period until their re-engagement.

On Saturday a proposition was made to the Executive Council, to the effect that if the Amalgamated Society would invest £10,000 of its funds in tools, any amount of capital would be forthcoming, if necessary, to enable the men, when formed into a new society, to undertake any amount of work which might be desired. In consequence of this proposition, coming, as the reporter was informed, from a responsible capitalist, a meeting of the Executive Council was held on Monday night in Little Alie-street, at which a resolution was passed to the following effect:-"That inasmuch as the employers have refused to do the work for the public, the members of the Amalgamated Society determine to undertake it themselves, and to advertise to the same effect in the public newspapers."

At the same meeting it was intimated that the masters had thrown out hints that they were desirous of receiving a deputation from the men, and it was resolved that should the masters' association acquaint them with their desire to receive a deputation, such a deputation would be immediately appointed.

Messrs. Ransome and May have issued a circular to their men, in which they express their decided opposition to the principle of systematic overtime, which they describe as being as injurious to the master as to the man. By the 23rd rule of the Amalgamated Society, all the

members of the society, who may be thrown out of employment by this move, are entitled to receive 15s. a week. It is not intended to draw upon the deposited fund of £25,000 to support the 3,500 members of their society who will be thrown out, but to levy a special rate upon those members who remain in employ.

MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN WORKMEN. On Monday night a crowded meeting of the men was held at their Central Club, in Stepney.

An Engineer having been called to the chair, briefly stated that they had met for the purpose of ascertaining the position of affairs in the different localities of London, so far as they had yet come to their knowledge. He would call, therefore, upon Mr. Newton to give them a sketch of the

present aspect of matters.

Mr. Newtox, who was warmly cheered, proceeded to detail the progress of the movement. He stated that on Sunday afternoon there had been a meeting of the Executive Council, at which many excellent and practical suggestions had been thrown out, and he was happy to inform them that after much anxious consideration of the Council, feeling the necessity of not treuching upon the funds of the society, had devised means whereby employment would be secured to them. (Cheers.) On Saturday night he had attended a meeting at Greenwich which had been called in consequence of Mr. Penn, the great employer there, having stated that the Executive Committee of the Employers' Association were desirous to receive a deputation from the Executive of the Amalgamated Society. He was happy to tell them that at that meeting Mr. Penn was culogised as one of the most liberal of their employers, and it was out of the respect which they entertained for him, that the men had taken the earliest opportunity of calling a meeting in order to consider how far they could go in adopting the suggestions which that gentleman had made to them. The feeling of that meeting was unanimous-that if the employers wished to receive a deputation, a deputation should and them, but that the men ought not to take the

ative. At that meeting there had also occurred what he anticipated would be general. A number of persons who were not connected with the Amalgamated Society, and who had continued to work overtime attended, and inquired if they could not, as non-members of the society, co-operate in the movement. If their assistance would be accepted, they would thenceforward quit their work at the termination of the ten hours. This proposition was readily acceded to, and the fact was that the determination of the masters to clear their works on the 10th, and to throw out alike society men and non-society men, must greatly add to their strength and numbers. (Cheers.) He was not enabled to give them any very detailed information, but he might state that amongst the London employers who had posted the notice to close on the 10th, or had given formal notices to the men, were several of the largest employers and a great many of the small masters. However, Messrs. Ropinson and Russell had not as yet done so, but he believed that they would this day. From Manchester he had received information of only three firms having posted the notice, but he had no doubt there were others. He was happy to say that every report they received was of the most encouraging character, and that there was every probability of the resolution which the Council had come to relative to self-employment being speedily carried into effect. Cheers.) Advertisements had been prepared for insertion in the public papers, and vigorous and effective measures had been taken to secure them a large amount of work. In conclusion, he desired them to remember that their position was a passive one in resisting the strike of the

by the necessity of making preparations in their own de-Mr. Usure was glad to hear that preparations were being

employers, and that they had only been called into activity

made to meet the crisis. He was sure that the men were quite ready to commence the system of self-employment. He believed that the movement would not only aid the working men, but would be of the greatest advantage to the small employers, because a number of the repairs that the men would have to execute would be taken to those factories where the employers had identified themselves with the

Several other speeches followed, which protracted the meeting to a late hour. Their general enor was in approval of the proceedings of the Council, and expressive of sympathy with the labourers whose discharge would be consequent upon the closing of the factories. It was intimated that means would be taken to afford pecuniary assistance to any who would be so situated.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Central Association met on Tuesday to consider a communication from the Amalgamated Society, which expressed a desire to meet the Executive of that body, with a view, if possible, to settle the existing difference, and took that communication into consideration; but after a lengthened sitting no conclusion, it is understood, was arrived at.

The Council of the amalgamated Society also met, and,

without waiting the reply of the Central Association to the proffer of an amicable conference, passed the following re-"The Council of the Amalgamated Society submit the

following resolutions to their members, and request that branch meetings will be called as soon as possible, and the votes taken and returned to the Council. "1st. That 10,000 of the funds of the Amalgamated So-

ciety shall be paid over to such number of trustees, not less than six, as are selected by the Executive (such trustees to be men in whom public confidence will be placed in consequence of their position in society) and to advance the same from time to time, to managers appointed by the Executive (such appointments to be afterwards confirmed by the society) for the purpose of carrying on the business of engineers, machinists, &c.

"2nd. These advances, as well as others which the trustees may obtain from other sources, shall be secured by a mortgage of all the plant and stock-in trade employed in such business to the said trustees, who shall have power to give priority to any such other advances over sums advanced out of the funds of the Amalgamated So-

"3rd. The conditions of work under which such business is carried on shall be such as are approved of by the Executive of the Amalgamated Society from time to time, with the view of giving employment to the greatest possible number of members of the trade who are out of employment for the time being, consistently with the stability of the business and the welfare of the workmen employed.

A message was received on Tuesday by the workmen from Manchester, stating that, in addition to the three firms before mentioned which had posted notice of their intention to close their factories on the 10th, the same course had since been followed by Messrs. Higgins and Co., Messrs. Shaip Brothers, Fairbairn, Elce and Cottam, Marsden and Lewis. The firms which had neither posted nor given verbal notices were Messrs. M'Gregor and Co.'s, Crighton's, Flochton's, Galloway's, Gore's, Gad's, Lynch and Neglish's, Briggs and Mather's, Mathers, Glasgow's, Sibe's, Vaughan's, and Hassoch's. It must not be understood from this that it is not the intention of these firms to co-operate with the other masters, since they hold themselves at liberty to discharge their workmen without any notice whatever. A communication from Bristol, stated that the firm of Stothard, Slaughter, and Co., had determined to close on the 10th. The effect of this step, on the part of that firm, would throw about 500 persons

out of employ.

A very considerable number of the society's men are engaged in the different railway workshops and steamboat factories of the kingdom. There are about 600 members in the shoës of the North Western and its branches, and not less than 120 of them at Stratford. It was said that a number of trades, representing 2,000 men, had offered support to the society to the extent of 5s. per week per

ACTUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE STRIKE.

The dispute became still further complicated on Wednesday by the closing of the establishment of Mr. Scott, machinist, King-street, Commercial-road East, in consequence of the refusal of the men to submit to a new condition in connexion with overtime, proposed to be carried out by their employer, one of the masters who on Saturday last gave notice that their establishments would be completely closed on the 10th instant. It appears from the statements of the men that some of their number had lost time from the commencement of the week up to Wednesday night to the amount of a quarter of a day, in consequence of which Mr. Scott demanded that they should work overtime in the evening, so as to make up the time they had lost; and, further, Mr. Scott intimated that in the event of their failing to comply with this demand, it was his fixed intention to stop two hours' pay for every hour of time which they had lost, or might lose. The men remonstrated against the adoption of what they conceived to be an unreasonable proposition, and, after some further parley, refused to submit to it, upon which Mr. Scott replied that in that case they had better quit their work at once, as he fully intended to close the shop on Saturday, and the two days intervening between that time and the present could make little difference to either party. The men acted upon Mr. Scott's suggestion without communicating their intention to the general secretary of the society, or the executive council, and not returning to their work after the dinner hour, the establishment was forth-

The following communication was received on Wednesday by Mr. Allan :-

"London, Jan. 6th, 1852. " Central Association of Employers of Operative

Engineers, 30, Bucklersbury. " Sir,-Your letter of yesterday, stating that you had been informed this committee were desirous of seeing a deputation of workmen, having been considered, at the ordinary meeting this day, I am directed to state that whilst the individual members of this association are always ready to receive any communication from their workmen in their respective establishments, they cannot recognise the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society as the proper channel for effecting any arrangements between themselves and those in their employment, this association having been formed for the express purpose of defending themselves and their welldisposed workmen from the queravioral disposed workmen from the queravioral rence of the Council you represent.

"I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
"SIDNEY SHITH, Secretary"

Society of Engineers, &c." A meeting of the London District Committee took place last night (Wednesday) when reports were given in by deputations from various establishments unanimously in favour of maintaining the position assumed by the Executive Coun-

It is believed that work at the shops to be closed will cease on the Friday night, the week's wages in many establishments being then due, owing to a prevalent practice of keeping a day's pay in hand.

MANCHESTER .- At the meeting of employers on Tuesday night it was unanimously determined that the Manchester executive should not only repudiate any idea of inviting a deputation, but should also insist that even if one sought an interview it should be declined; and that nothing should be taken into consideration but a communication. in writing, from the leaders or officers of the Amalgamated Society.

Messrs. Ransom and May, of Ipswich, have addressed a somewhat lengthy address, in which they decline to accede to the just request of their workmen. The conclusion of their address runs as follows:—"We have to acknowledge the respectful candour and openness with which your communication on these subjects have been conducted. and, although in this instance we cannot accede to your requests, we are pleased to assure you that while we should resist all attempts at dictation from an threatened combination, we are not the less open to a fair consideration of any matter affecting your interest. - Yours respectfully, RANSOMES and MAY .- Orwell Works, 12mo. (December)

Mr. Allan, Secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, received a letter on Thursday from Viscount Ingestre in reply to a letter requesting him to be one of the trustees of a fund to enable the workmen to set up for themselves. His lordship is for settling the dispute by arbitration, and suggests, as a preliminary measure, that twenty gentlemen—ten nominated by masters and ten by the operatives-should nominate one nobleman or gentleman, one master, and one operative, to form a committee to decide upon what sort of a tribunal should be fixed upon. as to mode of examining witnesses, length of time of trial in fact, all preliminary measures; and perhaps that they should nominate the jury. I would say, that I declined to be a trustee for a fund to enable workmen to set up for themselves, feeling that this matter must of necessityowing to the good sense and honesty of Englishmen-be settled by fair arbitration. The letter was submitted to the consideration of the council, but no definite conclusion

was arrived at on the subject to which it referred. It was stated that efforts were being made by a number of men belonging to the establishment of Messrs. Easton and Amos, Borough, to save capital and engage premises so as to start business for their own employment, in the course of next week. Also, that the men belonging to another shop, on the Surrey side, to about forty in number, have subscribed £5 each, and taken premises for a similar purpose, having already received orders, one being for the construction of a sixteen-horse power steam engine.

The moulders, hitherto 2 distinct society from the Amal gamated Engineers, are likely to become an active party in the dispute, as they have conveyed an intimation to several employers that in the event of their loosing work through the realisation of the threat to close establishments, although they have not hitherto interfered in any way in the matter, they will only return to their shops upon the same terms as are now demanded by the Amalgamated Society.

MEMBERS' MEETING OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY.

The East London branch held a meeting on Thursday evening at the Phoenix Tavern, Ratoliff-cross, for the purpose of taking into consideration the resolutions adopted by the executive of the Masters' Association on Tuesday last, and also to consider the propriety of empowering the executive council of the Amalgamated Society to appropriate £10,000 of the society's funds to the opening of an establishment for self-employment, with-

out the intervention of the masters. Upwards of 300 members of the district association were present. Mr. Newton did not think due notice had been given to the members, and that it was not right to come to any vote that night on the subjects which they had met to consider. In the course of his speech Mr. Newton said, that forty workmen had already put down £5 each, making £200, for the purpose of opening a working man's establishment, and they were now negotiating for suitable premises, and were about engaging a manager to conduct the works. A large quantity of tools had also been contributed. (Hear, hear.) There was no doubt of their commencing immediately, as they had promises of several jobs already. (Loud cheers.) Those men had last night asked the advice of the executive council on the subject, and they were told to proceed with the undertaking, but that when other workshops were established on a similar principle, they should be all brought under som central control, so that one shop should not be altogether idle, while the others were fully occupied. (Cheers.) The society had received promises of support from several noblemen, who were willing to become trustees of those new establishments, and that circumstance would carry away a great deal of unjust suspicion that might otherwise attach itself to the movement. One trade had informed the council that two thousand members had agreed to pay out of their earnings five shillings a week each to support the engineers in their struggle. (Cheers.) The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Norman and Mr. Matthias, and then adjourned.

SHIPWRIGHTS' STRIKE ON THE WEAR. The shipwrights of Hylton, an important shipbuilding station on the Wear, have been out on strike during the last two or three weeks. The mayor of Sunderland has tried his good offices, and the following matters in dispute were laid before him at a meeting he had with masters and men last week :- "1. That allowances be given when caulking and upon launching days only. The masters to be fully empowered to caulk their vessels when and how they choose, as is customary in the port of Sunderland. 2. That no workman shall henceforth be allowed to leave his employer's yard until the bell has rung. 3. That each master shall employ such labourers or borers in his yard as he may deem expedient. 4. That the hours of working on Saturday afternoon shall be, in the summer months, from one o'clock to five p.m., and in the winter months from halfpast twelve o'clock till four p.m., the workmen doing the same on Saturday afternoons, with respect to punching, squaring, caulking, &c., as is invariably done in other yards on the river Wear; and that the masters shall have full powers to conduct their business in a manner similar to other masters of this port, regardless of 'fines.'" An agreement was come to upon all the points but the third, regarding the employment of labourers, which the men would not submit to, and so the matter stands.

# Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

The new Executive Committee of this body held its first meeting at the Office, 14, Southamptonstreet, Strand, on Wednesday evening last. Present: Messrs. Arnott, Bezer, Grassby, Holyoake, Jones, Shaw, and Wheeler. J. J. Bezer was called to the chair.

John Arnott then read the list of the Committee, as reported by the inspectors of votes, and also a let-ter from W. J. Linton, declining to sit unless the movement joined the middle class.

Ernest Jones rose and read a copy of a letter he had sent to the Democratic papers, wherein he resigned his seat, and gave the reasons for so doing. Mr. Jones then retired.

John Arnott then read the auditor's report, which stated that the receipts from September 29th, to December 31st, 1851, were £44 16s. 01d.; Tract Fund and Tracts, £2 1s. 9d.; Total, £46 17s. 92d. And the Expenditure, during the same period, £58 8s.  $8\frac{3}{4}$ d.; leaving a balance due of, £11 10s. 11td.; in addition to which the liabilities are for Rent, £14 8s. Od.; and Printing, £9 6s. 0d.; making a Total Debt of £35 4s. 11\d.

The Committee then determined, to avoid the increase of liabilities, to give up the office, and elected James Grassby as a gratuitous secretary, pro tem. Messrs. Blair, Murray, and Wilkins attended as a deputation from the National Reform League to solicit the insertion of the notice of its meetings in

the weekly list published by the Executive. The request was unanimously agreed to. Mr. T. M. Wheeler, having resigned, the Commit-

tee adjourned. JAMES GRASSBY, Secretary, pro tem. 96, Regent-street, Lambeth.

To whom all communications must be addressed. Since we received the above from our Correspondent, our reporter has furnished us with the subjoined more detailed account.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

This body assembled, according to a notice from the Secretary, at the Association Rooms, Southampton-street, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Arnott read the scrutineer's report, from which it appeared that Messrs. E. Jones, Arnott, O'Connor, Wheeler, Grassby, Shaw, Linton, Bezer, and Holyoake, were duly elected. Mr. Bezer having been elected Chairman,

Mr. E. Jones read a letter to the Chartist body, in which he tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee, stating that he had already sent it to the Democratic Press.

Mr. Wheeler wished a further explanation of his motives, and trusted he would alter his determination. Mr. Jones declined giving any other explanation than that contained in his letter, and retired. A letter was read from Mr. Linton, stating his belief of the impossibility of resuscitating the Chartist movement.

It was decided that the Secretary should correspond with Mr. Linton. Mr. ARNOTT laid the financial report before the Committee, from which it appeared that the receipts had been £46 17s, 9½d.; the expenditure, £58 8s. 8½d.; leaving a balance due to the Treasurer of £11 10s. 11½d. In addition to this, £14 8s. was due for rent; £9 6s. to the printer; and £2 to the Secretary; making a balance of

£37 4s. 111d. against the Committee. After some discussion relative to the position of the finances, it was decided that one month's notice, or less, if it would be accepted, should be given to the proprietor, of the Committee's intention of quitting the Office in South-

ampton-street. Mr. Holyoake moved, and Mr. Grassby seconded:-That the Executive Committee regrets its inability to continue to pay a Secretary; and therefore resolves to elect a Secretary whose services shall be gratuitous, with the understanding that, out of the first surplus available, some proportional compensation shall be tendered for such gratuitous services as shall be rendered."

Mr. Arnorr explained relative to his position, and his inability to act gratuitously. Mr. Shaw moved :- "That Mr. Wheeler act as Secre-

The motion not being seconded,
Mr. GRASSBY moved, and Mr. HOLYOAKE seconded:-The nomination of John Arnott."

Mr. Arnott consented to serve on the stipulations of the resolution for one month. Messrs. Wheeler and Shaw opposed Mr. Arnott's nomination, and the vote of the Chairman caused his rejection. Mr. WHEELER nominated the other members of the Committee in succession, but they either declined standing, or

In this dilemma Mr. Bezer quitted the Chair, and Mr. Holyoake was elected thereto. Mr. Shaw moved, and Mr. Bezer seconded, the nomination of Mr. Wheeler.

were not seconded.

Mr. Holyoake protested against the election being carried by a coup d'etat. Mr. Wheeler declined standing under the circumstances, and resigned his seat on the Executive. Mr. GRASSBY consented to act as Secretary during the

ensuing month. Messrs. Holyoake and Arnott were appointed to draw up a brief address to the country. The Executive then adjourned until the ensuing Wednes-

During the sitting a deputation was received from the National Reform League, requesting insertion of their meetings in the Executive notices.
On the motion of Messrs. Wheeler and Shaw, the request was complied with.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL .- A meeting of this body took place on Sunday afternoon, at the Finsbury Literary Institution. Mr. Murray in the chair. Contributions were received from Holloway, Hoxton, City, Finsbury, Islington, and the Ship localities. Mr. Harman reported relative to procuring a hall for the purpose of a public meeting. After some discussion it was decided that the Johnstreet Institution, Tottenham-court-road, should be engaged for Monday, January 19th. Ernest Jones brought forward a motion, rescinding that portion of the 1st rule, by which the Executive formed a portion of the Council. Messrs. Cottle and Weedon proposed, "That the Executive should be entitled to a seat, but not to a vote." Messrs. Wheeler and Bezer supported the latter proposition. The motion of Mr. E. Jones was carried. Several rules, of minor importance, were agreed to; among others, "That the Council should assemble at three o'clock on a Sunday afternoon, and adjourn at five o'clock, Several notices of important motions were handed in for discussion at the ensuing meeting, and the Council adjourned.

Ship Inn, High-street, Whitechapel .- Mr. Fussell ad. dressed the audience at this locality on Sunday evening, and was much applauded. Mr. J. Shaw occupied the chair. Amongst other local business it was unanimously decided that Mr. J. Shaw should be instructed to move on the Executive that Thomas Martin Wheeler should be appointed General Secretary. It was also decided that the Ray-Concert, and other Committees should assemble for a final settlement of their accounts, on the ensuing Sunday evening . In future this locality will meet at six o'clock,

when the "Northern Star," &c., will be read and discussed, until the lecture commences. Mr. J. Fusssell complied with a request to lecture on the "Rights of Labour," on Sunday evening, the 17th inst.

LITERARY INSTITUTION, Leicester-place, Little Saffron-hill. -On Sunday evening a public meeting was held at this place, Mr. Murray in the chair. Messrs. Bezer, Wheeler, Windmill, and other speakers addressed the meeting upon subjects connected with the Charter agitation, and the other reform movements now occupying public attention, PARAGON CHAPEL, BERMONDSEY.—A public tea party was held here on Wednesday evening. After the repast, Messrs. Bezer, Leno, O'Brien, Townshend, Nicholls, and others, addressed the company. The chair was ably filled by Mr. Ollyrenshaw, and the whole proceedings were marked by cordiality and good humour.

MANCHESTER.—A general members' meeting was held in the People's Institute, Heyrod-street, Ancoats, on Sunday last. Mr. W. Grocott in the chair. After the transaction of local business, the delegates from this locality to the late delegate meeting at Staleybridge were called upon to give in their report, which gave general satisfaction to the members. Several members expressed their approbation of the coming delegate meeting at Hebden Bridge. It was agreed, by a large majority:—"That Edward Hooson and William Grocott represent this locality at the Lancashire and Yorkshire Delegate Meeting, to be held at Hebden Bridge, on January 18th, 1852, at ten o'clock in the foremoon." It was also agreed:—"That the following business should be introduced by our delegates :-- 1. To consider the propriety of sending as many delegates as possible to the Reform Conference about to assemble in London, in order that the people may be fairly represented. 2. The propriety of uniting the two counties, with one secretary only. To arrange for an interchange of lecturers." They were also instructed to recommend to the delegates the propriety of employing Ernest Jones for a few weeks to lecture in the two counties. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting adjourned .- T. ORMESHER, Secretary. STOCKPORT.—The members of this locality held their

usual meeting on Sunday last. After the financial and other business of the locality was disposed of, Thomas Clews was appointed to sit in the Central Delegate Meeting of Lancashire and Yorkshire, to be held at Hebden Bridge, on Sunday, January 18th. In the evening Mr. Crooks, of Manchester, lectured. Mr. Citte in the chair. The energetic and eloquent lecture of Mr. Crooks was listened to with great attention, and after a vote of thanks, by Mr. Houghton, to the lecturer, the meeting broke up.
FINSBURY LOCALITY.—This locality held its weekly meet-

ing in the Hall of the Finsbury Literary Institution, on Sunday, January 4th. Mr. Livesay in the chair. After the usual routine business, Mr. Butler moved, and Mr. Fennel seconded, "That Messrs. Loomes and Batchelor be elected as secretary and treasurer for the next three months. Carried. The following persons were elected as council: -Messrs. Butler, Atkinson, Mason, Livesay, Winmill, Fennel, and Weedon. It was then moved, "That this locality disapprove of any large expenditure at present by the Metropolitan Delegate Council for getting up public meetings, and recommend them, above all things, to keep out of debt, believing all levies on new localities to be injurious to their progress." Carried. Mr. Weedon gave notice of motion, "That the visiting committee have a book, duly signed by the chairman and secretary, and that they wait upon the members every Sunday morning, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, enrolling members, &c." Messrs. Livesay and Atkinson were appointed as auditors.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE .- The annual tea party and ball took place in the Association-room, Water-street, Charlestown, on the 2nd of January. The band of the Association played round the town, previous to the tea party, which was numerously attended. The room was tastefully set out for the occasion. After tea the president delivered a short address to the company, which was followed by dancing, singing, and recitations, and the amusements were kept up till a late hour. On Sunday the members held their weekly meeting, when, after the secretary had received the contributions, together with several advances of the first quarter's Execu. tive levy, Mr. Joseph Taylor was elected as delegate to the Hebden-bridge delegate meeting. We hope our York-shire brethren will be up and doing in the good work, and also that our new Executive will act in unity with each

STALYBRIDGE.—The members held a tea party and ball on the 2nd inst. Mr. Hill in the chair. The room was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and dancing was kept up till a late hour. On Tuesday, the 6th inst., a members meeting was held, when, after transacting financial and other business, the following resolutions were agreed to:-"That Mr. Samuel Cooper be elected delegate to represent this branch in the forthcoming delegate meeting." " That the school, in connexion with this association, be re-opened on Tuesday evening, January 13th."

BALANCE SHEET OF THE NANIONAL CHARTER
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EXPENDITURE. Balance from last Rent of Office ... 7 4 0 ... 11 6 Quarter Ditto, John-street 2 0 0 Secretary's salary 28 0 Ditto, Hall at Advertisements... 0 19 6 Woolwich Printing ... ... 4 10 6 Ernest Jones, part Stamps, Stationery, Parcels, &c. 2 8 8

proceeds of Lecture at South Total Expenditure ... £58 8 82 Total Receipts 46 17 93 London Hall ... 0 17 5 Hire of Piano-

forte, and expenses of Con-Balance Due £11 10 111 cert ... 0 14 6 Audited and found correct, January 7th, 1852. ALFRED HUSNIBALL, Auditors. AUGUSTUS PIERCY.

THE MANCHESTER PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL. On Tuesday a deputation of gentlemen interested in the principles of the Manchester Public School Association had an interview by appointment with Lord John Russell at his official residence in Downing-street. The deputation consisted of several influential members of parliament, clergymen of various denominations, and other gentlemen of great influence in their several localities. Mr. M. Gibson, M.P., said he had the honour to intro-

duce to his lordship the deputation of gentlemen who represented an association called the National Public School Association, which was composed of individuals belonging to almost every religious denomination in the country, who had associated themselves together for the purpose of promoting a better system and more efficient plan of national instruction, the object being to carry a measure through parliament, if possible, with the view of establishing common schools in which a portion of education should be given, that portion being secular instruction. He believed there al ministers of religion connected with various denominations, and he thought the society was composed of persons of influence representing nearly all the different religious denominations. He would not go into the details of the plan, but he would merely say it was not a compulsory system. It was merely to enable the rate payers, if so minded, to have the power, by rating themselves, of contributing to the burden of supporting those common schools, rather than leave them to be supported by the voluntary subscriptions of a few. That was a principle which had been already applied to the support of museums and institutions of that kind, which were rather germane to this question. Many of them were maintained by the public rates; so far, therefore, as that went there was no great novelty in the plan. The rate payers would have the power of resisting the adoption of the measure, if a majority of them in any district were desirous of so doing. The gentlemen who represented this association were anxious to bring their plan under the consideration of the government, and they hoped that the government would give it a favourable reception, seeing that it had met with such very general support from the members of all religious denominations, and was recommended by a very numerously-signed petition. He believed the measure was founded on the principle of justice to all persons, excluding, as it did, none from the benefits it proposed to confer in the form of secular instruc-

Mr. BARLEY, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said happily the popular opinion of this country was universally in favour of general education. Though they (the deputation) had associated for the purpose of establishing secular instruction, they were by no means indifferent to the religious instruction of the rising generation; but, at the same time, they did not think it was the business of the schoolmaster to become a religious teacher.

They thought, on the contrary, taking into account the division between the various religious bodies throughout the country, that if there could be a system under which a schoolmaster could give secular instruction to the ignorant, leaving religious knowledge to be supplied by the ministers of religion, the happiest results would ensue; and as in this country religious instruction was amply provided for, they were of opinion that provision should be equally made for the dissemination of secular knowledge, which was so requisite for the guidance of the people, especially in this age when it was in the highest degree desirable that the ignorant should be able to understand the laws they were called on to obey, and to become in all respects useful members of society. The association, of which he was a member, did not propose to convey instruction in a way which would be offensive to the religious principles or scruples of any party, nor to interfere with the religious teaching of any body of professing Christians, or even of the members of the Jewish persuasion; but they said to religious teachers of all denominations, "Do your duty, and permit us to do a duty which is evidently incumbent on some one to perform in a country where such a lamentable amount of ignorance prevails." The legislature had provided a system of education which had been of immense benefit to the poor creatures in the manufacturing districts. The little girls under it had not only been taught reading and writing, but the equally important accomplishments of kuitting and sewing, which had been productive of immense advantages to those who had sought employment in the manufactories. The boys, too, by means of the education they received, were able to undertake the performance of much superior duties in those establishments than formerly. But that system had not proved adequate to the necessities of the case, and they therefore hoped that his lordship, whom they knew to be the friend of education, would give some attention to this subject, with the view of proposing to the country a comprehensive scheme of education.

The Rev. W. M'KERROW, Mr. W. F. HOYLAND, and Mr. W. R. Wood having addressed his lordship,
Mr. W. J. Fox, M.P., said he wished just to notice the

great affinity, he thought he might say the identity, of this scheme of education with the plan already so successfully carried on in Ireland under the direction of the government. The arrangement proposed in the schools was as nearly as possible the same; there was the same separation of secular from religious instruction, and the same attempt at combination of persons of different religious opinions; and, in the view of the projectors of this scheme, the result would be the elevation of education itself. So long as the schoolmaster was merely a sort of journeyman minister or clergy. man, they should scarcely expect that secular instruction should attain to that high character which it was so desirable it should assume. The differences between this and the Irish system were chiefly, if not exclusively, those which related to the rating and to local management; but, as to the schools themselves, they wished to adopt the regulations followed in the Irish schools. The object of the deputation was, therefore, to raise English education to the standard of Irish education, there being this difference between the cases, that the criminal returns for Ireland showed the efficiency of the schools there in the continued decrease in the per-centage of criminals who received instruction, while no such result was obtained in this part of the kingdom; and as they had often heard of "justice to Ireland," he hoped in this matter it would not be too much to ask for justice to England. (Laughter.)

Lord John Russell said: I have a very few remarks to trouble you with on this subject; but in the first place, let me say I think the country is indebted to you, gentlemen, who are making an effort on behalf of education. I have very long felt that the state of education in this country is not such as we should be proud of, and indeed such as we ought almost to be ashamed of; and, therefore, I think any gentlemen, who have combined for the purpose of improving the education of the country, whether they succeed or fail in that object, deserve credit for making the attempt itself. Of course there is no private end to be obtained in that attempt, and your labours can only be for the advantage of the country itself. With regard to anything further, I have to state that I must not be understood as expressing the opinion of the government, which has not come to any decision on this subject at the present moment, and, indeed, I may say that any of the remarks which I may myself make on the subject must be taken as subject to further consideration and reflection by myself. The question mentioned by some gentlemen as to the government proposing a great scheme of national education is one that requires to be very deeply considered before it is adopted. The government of Lord Melbourne once proponed what they thought might be an improvement in the system of education; and that was only carried in the House of Commons, in a committee of the whole house, by a majority of two. Sir James Graham, again, under the government of Sir R. Peel, proposed a scheme of public education, and afterwards made alterations and concessions in the plan-and very properly made them-to meet objections; but at last he was obliged to abandon the measure altogether. Upon the whole there are circumstances which show the difficulty in the way of the government proposing a scheme of national education. My own opinion is that the question is advancing to a solution; but I know it is the opinion of Lord Lansdowne, and it is also my own, that the question is not at present in such a state as to be ripe for the government undertaking it; and undertaking it prematurely would be more likely to mar the object than to promote it. So far, then, as to the government. With regard to your particular scheme, I wish not to say much about it; but I wish, gentlemen, to consider and I think the government will be obliged to consider, if they undertook it—what the state of the country is, and what the opinion of the public would be regarding it. When there were only Sunday-schools existing in the country for the poorer classes, the British and Foreign School Society attempted to establish a more general system of daily instruction. They made it necessary in their schools that instruction in the Bible should be given-they refused to accept any creeds, catechisms, or anything that would exclude those who agreed to the reading of the Bible; but that evidently included religious instruction. When the National School Society was set up, they required instruction not only in the Bible, but instruction in the Liturgy and the Catechism of the Churth of England. There have been, also, a great many schools established by the Wesleyan body, who require that the whole of the Bible shall be read in those schools, and are not only against excluding religious instruction, but against the reading of portions only of the Scriptures. That shows that the tendency of all those different societies, and I might add the Congregationalists and others; and the employment of the sums they have collected have all been directed to combine religious with secular instruction. And I think, though it is a system that may be changed, you must not omit that fact as an important element in the consideration of the schools which already exist. It is proposed by this bill to combine the maintenance of the new schools with the schools now existing. That would be very much a matter of detail, and would depend upon whether they could be maintained in a way to which these societies would agree. I think that at present, certainly, the general opinion of the country is in favour of a combination of religious with secular instruction. Perhaps I may have some prejudices myself on this subject. I have very long belonged to the British and Foreign School Society, and have very much adopted their views on this subject; but that may be a prejudice. Mr. Fox says, and says very truly, that this scheme is very similar to that scheme which the government has adopted, and which is in force in Ireland, and has worked very successfully. But I think it hardly follows that, although it is the best for Ireland, that it would be the best for this country. That, I think, is a point which may be disputed. I do not wish to say anything further with regard to this particular scheme. There is one thing, however, that I have seen with great satisfaction, with regard to Manchester. Although I hold in my hand the protest of the Society of Friends against the Local Education Bill, yet I think it is evident from the facts that have been laid before me that their objections are not directed to the principle of a local rate, but rather to the particular provisions of the bill itself; and I think there seems to be in Manchester a great majority of those who pay rates who are willing to concur in paying rates for the improvement of education. I think that is a very encouraging circumstance, because men in general do not say they are ready to pay more than they now pay; and their being willing to pay rates for educational purposes proves the estimation in which they hold education, and the great benefits to be derived from it. I wish only further to say, that I hope you will go on with your scheme, without, of course, pledging myself to any part that I can take on the subject, but because I think that even failures in schemes of this kind do much good; and with regard to the scheme of Sir J. Graham, to which I have referred, although it was met by a great deal of opposition and clamour at first, yet the ultimate result was that great efforts were made to promote education, and great advantages ensued from that astempt. I will certainly say further, that I do no: share in the opinion of those who think that there is any hostility between secular and religious instruction. My opinion certainly is, that if the whole country was to say, "We must give up all hope of combining religious with secular instruction; it is in vain to attempt it any more, and we can only by general consent give secular instruction." I am convinced that so far from that being hostile to religious instruction, it would prepare the minds of the pupils who received this secular instruct on for the reception of religious instruction, and would make them better able to understand that which the ministers of religion would themselves have to communicate to them. By giving them secular instruction, however you may seek to convey it, you cannot fail to lead the mind to love and venerate the Deity, whose wisdom and beneficence are seen in the works of creation; and to love our neighbours-not to mention those great moral doctrines which, although not religion itself, cannot fail to prepare the minds of children, as I have said, for the reception of its great principles, when afterwards brought under the inculcation of religion. After a few remarks from the Rev. Dr. BEARD, the deputation bewed their acknowledgments and withdrew.

WORKING MAN'S REFORM CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Manchester Branch, January 6th, 1852, it was carried:-" That it is desirable that means should be taken to ascertain the wishes of the working classes of this district as to the measure of Parliamentary Reform, to be sought by the people in the ensuing session. This Committee, therefore, resolves to call a working man's conference, to be held at Mr. Fair's, the Cotton Tree, Ancoats, Manchester, on Monday the 19th day of January instant, and to invite the principal in-Quential working men in this district to attend the same." "That this committee solicit the presence and advice of those members of parliament who are known friends of the people, and favourably disposed to a real reform of the House of Commmons:

John Enwards Sacretary John Edwards, Secretary,

### The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week ending last Saturday the number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts was 1,297; in the corresponding weeks of the ten years (1841-50) the average number was 1,185, which, if raised in proportion to the greater amount of population now existing, will be 1,304. Hence it appears that the deaths of last week nearly coincide in amount with the corrected average. At this period deaths on which coroners have held inquests, and which consist in large proportion of those caused by fractures, poison, burns, and other injury, swell the return by considerably more than the fair contribution of a week Many of such cases that are now returned occurred in previous weeks, and have been accumulating till the end of the quarter, when their registration was completed. There appear in the list 6 deaths ascribed to poison, 13 to burns and scalds, 24 to suffocation, among which are 7 cases of suicide by hanging (all males), and 14 cases of children suffocated by the bedclothes or overlaid, 26 deaths caused by drowning, and 34 by fractures, contusions, and wounds. Amongst the last are twelve cases of deaths by falling, and 5 of injury by horses and carriages. Of the burns 4 cases arose from the c'othes taking are. The following is an analysis of the 1,297 cases registered last week:—
The cause of death was certified by written

The cause of death was not certified because deceased had no medical attendant and no inquest held in .... 18 cases

The cause of death not certified, or only by

The cause of death not certified, or only by oral statements, or by unqualified informants, in ... 34 cases

Total ... 1,297 cases From the above it appears that the cases in which the cause of death was regularly certified form a proportion of 81 per cent., and, added to those in which inquests were held, a proportion of 96 per cent. of the whole number. Last week the births of 905 boys and 869 girls, in all 1,774 children, were registered in London. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 was 1,486 At the Royal Observatory. Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on the first four days of the week. The mean reading of the week was 30·00, The mean temperature of the week was 36 degrees, which differs little from the average of corresponding weeks in the last ten years. With the exception of Sunday, when the temperature was slightly above the average, the daily mean was below the average on every day till Saturday, when it rose to 40·4 degrees, or 4 degrees above it. On the last three days the wind blew from the south-west.

FALL OF TWO HOUSES IN CLERKENWELL.—On Monday afternoon considerable alarm prevailed in the neighbourhood of Coldbath-square, Clerkenwell, in consequence of the fall of two houses, situated in Bath-row, adjoining, as it was known at the time that several men were engaged in their demolition. It appeared that the houses, which were three stories in height, had been condemned in consequence of their dilapidated state, and the tenants had left. Scaffolding was erected, and the men had taken down the fronts of each, with the roof of one of them, the tiles and a portion of the bricks having been placed on the roof of the other house. There were seven men at work under the ground-floor of one, when a bricklayer in the other building thought he observed symptoms of collapsing of the party wall. He went and informed Woodward, who instantly directed his men to make their escape. This was promptly done, and while making their exit a quantity of bricks and mortar came down. They were scarcely clear of the scaffolding when both shells of the houses fell down with a tremendous crash. The whole mass, fortunately, fell perpen-

dicularly. No personal injury was received by any one. SUICIDE IN NEWGATE. -At an early hour on Monday morning a person of the name of Flanagan, who was, on the 27th ult., committed for trial from the Clerkenwell Police-office for having, under pretence of being clerk to Mr. Horry, the barrister, obtained from a Mrs. White £1 3s. 6d. for the purpose of defending her son at the Middlesex Sessions, committed suicide. The unfortunate man, who was a touter at the Old Bailey, and other courts, committed the desperate act by keeping his head in a pailful of water, which was brought to him by one of the gaolers of Newgate, that he might wash himself. On Tuesday an inquest was held in Newgate on the body. It appeared from the evidence of Devonshire and Humphreys, turnkeys of the prison, that about seven o'clock on Monday morning the deceased was seen crossing the yard and entering his cell, previous to which a pail of water had been placed in his cell at his request, for the purpose of washing himself. A few minutes afterwards Humphreys had occasion to visit the cell, but finding some obstruction to his entrance, forced open the door, when he discovered the deceased on his knees, bending over, with his head emersed in a pail of water. A handkerchief was tied round his neck, but not so tightly as to cause strangulation. Witness gave the alarm, and the deceased was instantly conveyed to a warm bath, being then to all appearance quite dead. Medical aid was sent for, and on the arrival of Mr. Wilder, of Hatton-garden, that gentleman, after attempting ineffectually to bleed him, pronounced life extinct. The wife and son of the unfortunate man were also examined, and both ascribed the commission of the act to a feeling of depression caused by the desertion of his friends, who had not visited him once in the prison since his confinement, which seemed to be felt by him the more severely on account of his having been previously addicted to drinking habits. He had also expressed a fear that he should not be defended on his trial, being unacquainted with the fact that Mr. Swan, solicitor, of Gray's-inn-place, had taken the means to secure the aid of counsel. Letters, which had been found in the hat of the deceased when discovered, as stated, in the cell, were read, one of which, addressed to his wife, was as follows:- "My dearest Eliza,-I am no more, after thirty-three years being happy together. My love and blessings to all my family. Farewell, for ever, my dearest love. If you will write to the Duke of Richmond, Lord Brougham, and the Marquis of Anglesea, who were intimately acquainted with my brother, they will put you in the way to do something to get our property in Ireland. It is in both Journals of the Houses of Parliament. If you will write to the Ilon. Mr. Ellis, my friend, he will help you. I should like Mr. Hayden and all my friends to follow me to the grave. Bury me with Henry. The Lord have mercy on my soul. Don't fret, we shall meet in Heaven." Two other letters were addressed to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the public, in which the deceased strongly protested his innocence, and expressed a hope that his wife and family would be taken care of. After the evidence of the surgeon who was summoned had been taken, the coroner briefly called the attention of the jury to the melancholy facts of the case, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" was returned.—While the inquest was proceeding the widow of the deceased was called in by the direction of

the sheriffs, who, after expressing their commiseration, presented her with a £5 note.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.—On Saturday evening a fire of a very extensive and destructive character broke out in the timber-yard of Mr. Tipper, of Gravel-lane, Southwark. The firemen were enabled by great perseverance to confine the fire mainly to the premises in which it originated.—Another fire broke out at the same time in the premises of Mr. Hazeldine, a tobacconist, and Mr. Collins, a betting-office keeper, situate at No. 4, Westminster-bridge-road. The fire was not extinguished until the premises were completely gutted, and some damage done to the Leopard coffce-

ALARM OF FIRE AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—About dusk on Saturday evening some excitement was created in the vicinity of the Bank of England by an unusual appearance of fire in that establishment, and a general alarm was given at some of the brigade engine stations. Engines from all parts hastened into the City, when, on reaching the Bank of England, the firemen learnt that the directors were "burning the old bank notes," hence the reflection in the air. As the flame continued with little intermission for nearly two hours, the number of flimsies consumed must have been immense. They had been returned to the Bank during the last twelve months.

THE LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN.—On Saturday the applicants for relief at the Leicester-square Soup-kitchen were so numerous that the thick iron railing in front of the kitchen was absolutely bent like a piece of wire from the pressure of the half-famished multitude seeking food to allay the pangs of hunger.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT HIGHGATE.—On Saturday evening the neighbourhood of Highgate was much shocked and alarmed at an explosion proceeding from the house of Mrs. Dutton, near the church. It appears that two young students of the law, Mr. Foster (the son of Sir W. Foster, of Norwich) and his friend, Mr. W. Edwards, were reading with one another preparatory to their approaching examination, when an explosion of naphtha took place from the incautious use of it by the former in trimming his lamp. Mr. Foster, though much injured, is likely to do well, but his friend, Mr. Edwards, has sustained such frightful injury as not to have been recognised by his friends when removed to his residence. Had not Mr. Foster, on the moment of the accident, with great presence of mind snatched his friend up in his arms, though in a blaze from head to foot, and rolled him, together with himself, on the grassplot outside, and extinguished the flames, both gentlemen Would inevitably have perished.

THE ALLEGED POISONING AT CAMBERWELL .- On Tuesday forenoon an investigation, instituted by desire of the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, took place at the Sun and Dove public-house, Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell, before Mr. W. Carter, coroner, touching the death of Agnes Bliss Gales Cox, a child of eight years of age. The death of the deceased had acquired considerable notoriety from the fact of rumour attributing it to other than natural causes, and the mother peremptorily refusing the medical gentleman who attended her to make a post morten examination, and the body having been removed for interment from Tunbridge Wells to the vaults of the chapel of Dr. Steens in Cold Harbour-lane, Camberwell. The circumstances gained additional notoriety from the fact of the mother of the deceased having been taken up on a warrant and examined before a full bench of magistrates at the Town-hall, Tunbridge Wells, on suspicion of starving or administering small doses of poison to her daughter which caused or facilitated her death. After a very lengthened examination the magistrates, owing to the indistinctness of the medical testimony, dismissed the accused; but, at the same time, felt it to be their duty to make such representations to the Home Secretary, and Mr. Carter, the coroner for Surrey, in whose jurisdiction the body of the deceased was interred, as to induce the former to give an order for the exhumation of the body, and the latter to call together a jury to investigate the whole of the circumstances attendant on what appeared to be a mysterious and

suspicious death. Two professional gentlemen attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the mother of the deceased, who was said to be a lady of some property, and it was thought that the investigation would have been protracted to a great length, but the testimony of Dr. Flower and Mr. Odling, and which was shortly given, so satisfied the jury that they, without hesitation, returned a verdict. The former gentleman lucidly described the existence of extensive disease of the lungs and intestines, produced by deep-rooted pulmonary affection, and abundantly ample to account for death; and the latter (Mr. Odling) said he had most carefully tested the contents of the stomach and intestines of the deceased, and could not detect the slightest trace of any poisonous ingredient, and both gentlemen expressed it to be their positive conviction that the deceased had died from natural causes. The jury, on hearing this, at once pronounced a verdict of " Natura

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT DARTFORD.—This town has been greatly excited by the discovery of the body of a fine young man, with his neck broken, lying in a deep cutting of the railway, about forty yards from a bridge called Fulwich Bridge, which crosses the railway. The name of the deceased is Alexander Reed, of Whitby, a sailor, belonging to a collier called the Lavina, of Stockton, now lying in Long Reach. The deceased was in company with a girl who had been in the town about a fortnight, and was living at a lodging-house in the Bull and George Yard, in the Highstreet. She, it appears, met a young man of the name of Nettlingham, of Dartford, who was returning from the club, about half-past twelve o'clock on the Sunday morning, in Avery-street, which leads down to the railway, and also to the bridge before-mentioned. She told him that a young man whom she had just been with had fallen down a cutting near Fulwich Bridge, and she was afraid he was killed, and asked Nettlingham to go and see about him. He said he would if she would accompany him, which she at first refused to do, but afterwards consented. She told Nettlingham where she lived. They then proceeded along the line of railway to the spot in question, where they found the body of the unfortunate deceased, apparently dead, lying at the foot of the cutting. Information was given to some police constables, who immediately went for medical assistance. The deceased was lying on the left side, his face turned partially on the ground, with his left arm bent under him, blood oozing from the nostrils, and his neck broken, and of course life quite extinct. On the medical man stating that he was dead, the police proceeded at once to search him, when they found upon him a ginger beer bottle con-taining some rum, 2s. 6d. in silver, and 8d. in copper, and some tobacco. They also examined his dress, and found that it was not disordered in the least; after which they proceeded to remove the body to the union house. The police then went to the lodging-house where the girl stated to Nettlingham she was living, but found she had not been in. They have subsequently made every search for her

her, at the lodging-house, a little black and white dog and her wearing apparel. The case is involved in mystery, from the fact of the woman absconding, as that circumstance casts a look of grave suspicion upon the matter.

Discovery of Two Dead Children in Fleet-street.—On Tuesday night, at nine o'clock, as a police constable of the City force, commenced duty, his attention was directed to a large bundle lying in the passage of No. 6. Pleydell-street, Fleet-street. On proceeding to the spot, he discovered the bodies of two male children, enclosed in a kind of white sheet; he at once conveyed them to Dr. Hutchinson, of Faringdon-street, who pronounced both to be full

but she is not to be found in Dartford. She has left behind

has been gained of the perpetrators of this unnatural crime.

GRAND SURREY TIDAL DOCK.—Amongst other measures proposed for the improvement and accommodation of the Thames navigation, a new plan is announced for the construction of a large tidal dock on the Surrey side of the

born infants; life, however, was quite extinot. No clue

THE CANAL IRONWORKS, POPLAR.—The suspension of the old engineering firm of Messrs. Seaward and Capel, of the Canal Ironworks, Poplar, has been announced. Their liabilities are understood to amount to about £30,000 or £40,000, and it is believed that if their plant and works, which have involved a large outlay, should realise anything in proportion to their intrinsic value, the creditors may

ultimately be paid in full.

The Jews.—A remarkable conflict is going on at present among the Jews in London, between the opposite principles of Superstition and Infidelity,—between Rabbinism and Rationalism—the traditions of men and the philosophy of men. Some are endeavouring to adapt the old maxims of Judaism to the standard of modern civilisation. Many are diligently studying the Old Testament Scriptures, with a view to the connexion of their religious system, and the improvement of their synagogue worship. Their religious teachers seem alive to the importance of imparting a more spiritual character to their public services; and seek to build up their Jewish hearers in their ancient faith by a continual reference to the Old Testament Scriptures. They are, moreover, publishing the Scriptures with an English translation of their own, which professes to rectify

the errors of our authorised version .- Watchman

OMNIBUS IMPROVEMENTS .- On Monday the greater portion of those omnibus proprietors and conveyance companies whose vehicles ply within a short distance of the metropolis, and who were opposed to any reduction in the fares, not only succumbed to public opinion on the subject, but also placed some new and elegant omnibuses, splendidly fitted and well horsed, on the various lines of road. The new vehicles have better sitting-room, and are much wider between the seats; in a few there are covered life lines extending along the inside of the roof, for the purpose of passengers steadying themselves, either in seeking a seat, or going to alight, and the ventilation is on a better principle. With respect to fares, a person may travel through nearly the whole of the metropolis, on the north bank of the Thames, at a halfpenny a mile, and in some instances for less. By taking the proper conveyances from the Edgeware-road to Whitechapel-road, or vice versa, the distance can be accomplished for fourpence, that is-Tottenhamcourt-road one penny, and thence to Whitechapel-road,

SELF-DESTRUCTION IN THE STREET .- On Tuesday morning, shortly before twelve o'clock, a most determined attempt at self-destruction was perpetrated in the public street, in the presence of a large number of persons, by a man named Richard Haynes, aged thirty-five, a cabman, usually employed on the stand in connexion with the London and North Western Railway. It appears that some few days ago Haynes had a dispute with his employers in consequence of bringing home no money as earnings for his cab, and on the previous evening his master took away his cab. On Tuesday morning he demanded from a woman with whom he cohabited some duplicates which he had, and which he wanted to make money of. As they were proceeding along the eastern side of Clarendon-square, Somors Town, wrangling, the quarrel became so high that Haynes struck and knocked her down, and was still beating her when she implored the assistance of a sweep, who was passing. He was about to interfere, when Haynes drew a large clasp knife from his pocket, and swore that if he did he would stab him. At the same moment he sat down on the step of one of the doors, and with both hands jobbed the knife into his own throat and drew it along, inflicting a frightful wound, from which the blood spirted out several feet on to the pavement. The sweep and the woman endeavoured to approach him to stop him in his suicidal act, when he again rose and brandished the weapon, declaring he would "do for them" if they approached. He again with both hands made a second stab in his throat and drew the knife completely across it. Several people collected, and medical aid being procured, the unfortunate man was comveyed to University College Hospital, where he was attended by Mr. Listen, the house-surgeon.

ANOTHER DEAD CHILD FOUND IN THE STREET.—Between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday night, as several lads were playing in Little Bridge-street, Blackfriars, their attention was attracted by a large canvas bag lying on the steps at the back of the premises belonging to Messrs. Wilkinson, upholsterers, 14, Ludgate-hill. Not suspecting the contents, they were for some time dragging it up and down the street for their amusement. On opening it, however, a fine newly-born female child was found enveloped in a piece of white linen Police-constable, 369, at once conveyed the body to the station-house, where Dr. Hutchinson's assistant attended, and was of opinion that violence had been used to the child. As in the case given above, the actors in this fearful drama have

Prince Albert's Model Lodging Houses.—On a plot of barren ground contiguous to the Shadwell station of the Blackwall Railway, which was formerly occupied by some miserable hovels, a range of dwellings, exactly similar in size and architecture to Prince Albert's model lodginghouse in Hyde-park, have been erected. They are two stories in height, each floor having three rooms; and their style of build has a most pleasing effect. At present the range is confined to twelve dwellings, but it is proposed to increase them to as many again.

Double-Barrelled Rifle Carabines for the Caps. 350 double-barrelled rifle carabines have been shipped in the Birkenhead steam troop-ship for conveyance to the Cape of Good Hope. These rifle carabines are for the use of the 12th Lancers, and are of the same construction as those with which the non-commissioned officer and privates of the 12th Lancers from the depot at Maidstone practised at the Royal Arsenal Woolwich, a short time ago, to acquire a knowledge of their use so as to be able to instruct their brother non-commissioned officers and privates on their arrival at the head-quarters of their regiment at the Cape of Good Hope. The non-commissioned officer and privates who were at Woolwich for the purpose stated have embarked in the Birkenhead as part of the detachment of the 12th Lancers, ordered to proceed, under the command of Cornet John Rolt to the Cape, to join their regiment. The balls used in the double-barrelled rifle carabines are of the conical description found so effectual at long ranges by Mr. Lancaster, doing great execution at 600 or 800, and in many instances at 1,000 yards' range. The result of the recent trial of small arms gives reason to expect that a complete change in the arms of the British soldier will shortly take place; and it is contemplated to have rifled cannon made ready for experiments during the present year, some selfacting machinery having been invented for grooving the cannon in the most perfect manner. It is expected that with rifled cannon and conical-shaped shot, the field artillery will attain a great range, far exceeding what can be obtained from small-arm rifles.

Mercies of the Czar.—Karasinski, who had been condemned to twenty years' hard labour in Siberia for a political offence, has had his sentence commuted on the intercession of the Prince of Warsaw, but he is to remain all his life in that country.

### The Provinces.

DESPERATE HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT BRIGHTON .- On Monday Richard Hervey, Charles Nuttey, and Mary Ann Pullen, three desperate characters, were brought before Carpenter Scott and Montague Scott, Esqrs., magistrates, at the Town Hall, Brighton, for final examination, charged with committing a most murderous and daring attack on Mr. Charles Witworth Turner, an old gentleman, residing at No. 3, Howard-street, and robbing him of his coat, watch, and other property. The prosecutor stated that shortly before seven o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 27th ult., he was proceeding along the New England road, near the railway Viaduct, towards his residence in Haward-street, when he saw two men and a female approach him. He was near a gas light, and saw their faces, and he was positive the prisoners were the parties whom he met. He had not proceeded many paces when Hervey came in front of him, and struck him a heavy blow with a life-preserver, or something similar, on the temple, rendering him insensible. On his recovery he found that his coat had been stripped off his back, and that his watch and money were gone. Prosecutor stated that he was much injured by the violence inflicted upon him, and that he was so suddenly attacked that it was impossible to give any alarm, although there were houses on both sides of the street. Evidence having been given that the three prisoners were seen together on the night of the robbery, near the viaduct of the railway, the magistrates fully committed all the pri soners for trial at the Lewes assizes in March next, for the highway robbery.

THE COLLEGE ROBBERIES IN CAMBRIDGE.—At the Cambridge Borough Sessions (Monday) Henry Padwick Butler, medical student, was charged with stealing two gold watches, a dressing case, and other articles from the rooms of members of Magdalen and Emmanuel Colleges. The particulars appeared in this journal at the time the offences were committed. The trial excited intense interest. There were now three several indictments against the prisoner, and he pleaded guilty to the first, which charged him with stealing a gold watch, the property of Mr. Brown, of Emmanuel College. No evidence was offered on the other two, and he was formally acquitted on those charges. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour. The prisoner's late father was a surgeon in large practice at Charlton, in Kent; his mother is still living, and the whole family have been in the habit of moving in the best society.

A PRACTISED ROBBER.-A young man named Thomas Read, said to be very respectably connected, has been committed by the Gloucester magistrates for trial on three charges of robberies committed at hotels at Gloucester and Worcester. The prisoner assumed the character of a commercial traveller. On Sunday evening he appeared at the Angel Inn, Worcester, in that character, engaged a bed, and was shown to his room, where he remained for some ten minutes. In that brief space of time he contrived to pick two locks, and to abstract from a box twelve silver teaspoons, two pair of tablespoons, and a pair of saltspoons. Proceeding by railway to Gloucester by the first train next morning, he sold the plate and put up at the Greyhound Commercial Inn, where he dined, and paid his bill. Before leaving, however, he picked the lock of a drawer and box, and abstracted £50 in gold, leaving other money in notes in the box. A third robbery, of a great coat, was committed at another inn which he had patronised. He was apprehended at the Gloucester Railway station as he was proceeding by a first class train to Birmingham.

THE LAST MAN.—The solitary survivor of the wreck of the Royal George is now living at St. George's, Gloucestershire. His name is Abel Hibbs, aged ninety-one. Until lately he was a hale old man, but is now bedridden, and his only support is from the poor-rate.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE ON A RAILWAY. — On Sunday afternoon a fine little girl, five years of age, daughter of Mr. Proctor, one of the resident officers of the London and North-Western Railway, at Edgehill Station, near Liverpool, was playing about in front of the station, and just as a train was approaching she endeavoured to run across the line, but before she could reach the other side the poor child fell, with a leg and an arm lying across the outside rail. The entire train passed over her, severing the arm and leg, and after lingering in excruciating agony until Monday morning, death happily put a period to the unfortunate sufferer's misery.—Another disaster arose from the same catastrophe: The ticket collector, J. Normanby, seeing the imminent danger of the little girl, ran to her aid, but before he could accomplish his humane purpose the buffer of the engine knocked him down, and he fell completely doubled up against the platform. He thus escaped instant death, although the injuries he has sustained are of a serious

GALE AT LIVERPOOL.—A violent gale visited Liverpool on Saturday night, and continued until late on Sunday afternoon. The accounts from the adjacent coasts report many casualties, but happily we have not heard of any serious wreck. The following vessels put back, with more or less damage: St. George, for New Orleans; Diamant, for Alexandria; John Hamilton, for Bombay; Countess of Eglinton, for Bahia; and Bertha, for Smyrna. The schooner Ninus, of and for Cork, was riding at anchor off the Horse Bank, with loss of foremast, and has been towed back to this port by the Victoria tug.

THE NATURAL GAS ON CHAT MOSS. - The following letter has been received by Mr. Thomas Baines, of Liverpool, accompanied by a specimen of wheat thrashed by an engine, the steam of which was generated by natural gas, not by coal:-" Barton-grange, 30th December, 1851.-Sir, -Last week I stated to you the circumstances of our finding natural gas, while boring for water, on the farm of Edward Evans and Co., of Barton Moss-farm, Chat Moss. We have it now conveyed in pipes to the farm buildings, with the intention of turning it to some useful purpose, should the supply continue. The first experiment was with a fortygallon boiler, filled with potatoes, and so powerful was the heat that the water was boiling in twenty-five minutes from the time the gas was lighted. I have now applied it to the boiler of the steam engine, and I herewith send you a sample of the wheat thrashed by it .- Yours, respectfully, RICHARD

Bell." COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN RATLWAY, -A collision, which might have been attended with very serious consequences, occurred on this line of railway at an early hour on Saturday morning, between the Chippenham and Wootton Bassett stations. The mail train, which was thirty-five minutes overdue, ran into a goods train at the foot of the Wootton Bassett incline, about five miles from Chippenham, crushing the guard's break and a horse-box, and blocking up the line for some distance. The guard of the goods train, perceiving the danger, jumped out of his box, and escaped unhurt. The stoker of the mail train also escaped, but the driver, a man named Ellis, received very severe injuries about the head and face, and it is conisdered doubtful whether he will recover. The effect on the passengers in the mail train was less serious than might have been anticipated, and several parties who happened to be asleep at the time were not even roused by the collision. The proximate cause of the accident is said to be the

delay of the mail on the South Devon Railway. EXTRAORDINARY Escape FROM DEATH.—A most miraculous instance of preservation from death occurred last week in the case of a man named James Jefferies, a mason, at Bath. He was engaged in repairing a well sixty feet beneath the surface, when shortly before one o'clock the wall of the well gave way, burying the poor fellow beneath an enormous quantity of stones and earth of several tons' weight. A number of people soon congregated on the spot, and several men immediately set to work to remove the fallen stones, when the excitement soon became intense upon the buried man's voice being heard through more than twenty feet of rubbish which was choking up the well above him. Most providentially the draught of air had not been excluded, and the men continued at their labour incessantly, but it was nearly nine o'clock at night before they succeeded in extricating the unfortunate man, who had thus been buried for eight hours. He was still alive, but, as may be expected, was in a very exhausted state, and, strange to say, he had received no serious bodily injury.

THE BANK FORGERIES IN YORKSHIRE .- Mr. Scott, the manager for the Yorkshire Banking Company, has written to the local journals, informing them that it has been ascertained, after much careful investigation, that the late forgery of the £5 notes of that company has been confined solely to those purporting to have been issued from the Doncaster branch bank. Some of the notes have been paid in Leeds, Bradford, Manchester, Sheffield, and Hull. FATAL ACCIDENT.—An accident took place last week near the village of St. Bees, Cumberland, by which a young man named John Brindle, the nephew of Mr. Brindle, the proprietor of the Railway Hotel, St. Bees, was instantaneously deprived of life in a very fearful manner. It seems that the deceased, who had been stopping with his uncle, went in a gig to the village of Egremont, accompanied by a young woman named Mary Ann Bowness, and a farm servant employed by Mr. Brindle. On their return to St. Bees in the evening, the party were seen driving at a very rapid pace, and it appears that while the gig was descending a steep hill leading to St. Bees, the horse started off in a manner to alarm the farm-servant, who jumpe tried to catch the reins, but being unsuccessful he fell, and received some severe injuries. The horse, alarmed, ran off down the hill with fearful velocity, and, as the reins gave way, the animal continued its career, the driver being quite unable to control it. On reaching the foot of the hill the animal and gig went with great violence against the shop window of Mr. Braithwaite, grocer, which was completely dostroyed, and knocked into the road. Such was the violence of the shock that Mr. Brindle was thrown against the wall with so much force that his skull was completely shattered to pieces. The young woman was also thrown through the window, but, strange to say, received but very little injury. The horse, which was a young and very valuable one, broke one of its legs, and it was necessary to kill it.

A JEWELLER IMPRISONED FOR BUYING STOLEN PROPERTY. On Monday Mr. Woolf Sabor, a jeweller and silversmith, carrying on business in Whitechapel, Liverpool, was brought before the borough magistrate, charged with having purchased a gold pencil case, knowing it to have been stolen. On Wednesday last a lad named Quayle, in the employ of Mr. Quick, jeweller, of Parker-street, stole a gold pencil-case from his employer, and soon afterwards took it to the prisoner's shop, and sold it to him for four shillings .- Mr. Quick identified the gold pencil-case (which the prisoner' produced, admitting he had purchased it from Quayle.) It cost him 18s. 6d., and it was an article that he should retail at 30s .- Mr. Snowball, solicitor, who defended the prisoner, elicited from Mr. Quick; in cross-examination, that the actual value of gold which the pencil-case contained was not more than from 6s. to 7s.—By the magistrate: Is that a real stone at the top of the case?—Yes.—And with the stone do you say its value is only 7s ?- Its intrinsic value in gold is not more .- In further cross-examination by Mr. Snowball, the witness said that he had no confidence whatever in what the lad Quayle stated .- Mr. Benn, the presiding

magistrate, said it appeared clear that the prisoner had purchased the pencil-case, knowing that Quayle had improperly got possession of it; but as there seemed a doubt thrown upon the boy's evidence, they had concluded not to pursue the extreme course of sending him for trial, but he must be imprisoned for two months.

REPRESENTATION OF EXETER. -Already there are signs of a stiff contest for the city representation, at the next general election. The Conservative party, it is fully understood. intend bringing forward Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who has lately been here to reconnoitre the field before entering the lists against Mr. Divett. The announcement has brought out the friends of Mr. Divett, who have issued an address to the electors to the effect that as it is announced Sir F. Kelly intends to comeforward as a representative, and it having been industriously circulated that Mr. Divett does not mean to come forward again, the friends of that gentleman are assured that he has no idea of retiring from the seat; and that the story is an invention of the enemy. The electors are cautioned against promising their support to any other party. Sir John Duckworth, Bart., has also issued an address, in which he states his intention of again coming forward as a candidate for the representation when the time comes.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH AT KINGSWOOD, NEAR WOTTON-UNDER EDGE, -An inquest was held on Monday, at the Dog and Badger Tavern, near Wotton-under-edge, on the body of Mrs. Hart, the deceased wife of Mr. Hart, the landlord of the King's Arms Inn, whose death occurred some time in October last. The body had been exbumed by order of a warrant issued by the coroner for the lower division of Gloucestershire, W. J. Ellis, Esq. The inquest was not proceeded with to any extent, its object being to admit of a post mortem examination and analysis of the contents of the body being made. Mrs. Hart was taken ill in October with what was believed to be rehumatism, and during that time was waited on by a Mrs. Daniel. At about the same time Mrs. Daniel's mother was taken ill, and with similar symptoms, and, although the surgeons apprehended no danger, both females died. Subsequently Mrs. Daniel got married to Mr. Hart, and these circumstances, coupled with same other matters communicated to the coroner, led him to hold the inquest. It has excited great interest, and has been adjourned, the stomach, and its contents having been forwarded to Mr. Herapath, the analytical chemist at Bristol, for his examination.

MYSTERIOUS DEATHS AT SHEFFIELD .- On Sunday morning last, a man of the name of George Hall, and his wife Elizabeth Hall, were found dead in their bed-room, under very peculiar circumstances. The man, by trade a razor smith, was in the employ of Messrs. Rodgers and Son, of Norfolk-street, cutlers, and resided with his wife at Sky Edge, on the eastern side of a portion of Sheffield called the Park. Henry Hall, son of the deceased, resides with an uncle called William Whiteley, in an adjoining house. He (the son) went in to see his parents on Saturday evening, and left about half-past nine o'clock. Every thing in the house bore its usual aspect at that time, and his parents appeared in their usual health. He was surprised to find their window shutters closed, and all still within the house so late as ten o'clock on Sunday morning, and knocked at the door. Receiving no reply he became alarmed and prooured a ladder to get up to the bed-room window. On looking through the window he saw his mother lying on her back on the floor in her night dress, apparently dead. He immediately descended and communicated what he had seen to his uncle, who entered the bed-room by the window. and found the man lying on the floor on the opposite side of the bed to that on which the woman was lying, but in a similar position. Both were quite dead. The body of the man was stiff and cold, but there was a slight degree of warmth remaining in the body of the woman. There were no external marks of violence on the bodies, and everything in the house and bed-room was undisturbed, with the exception that the bed clothes were somewhat disordered. The cause of death is as yet a profound mystery. Both the deceased are about fifty-three years of age. They have been married some thirty years, and have lived very happily together. On Monday a post mortem examination of the bodies was made, but the surgeons were unable to detect any poisonous substance, nor yet to account for the sudden and somewhat mysterious death of these individuals. Since then, however, circumstances have transpired which have served in a considerable degree to elucidate the mys tery. An old mattress, which had been thrown into the ash-pit of an adjoining privy, had been set on fire by some boys. The smoke which the burning straw emitted being found to affect the breathing of Mrs. Hall (who was, together with her husband, afflicted with asthma), the burning rubbish was covered over with dirt and ashes. The fire, however, continued to spread, and in a few days the whole contents of the midden became a burning mass, emitting the most pestilential vapours. These found a passage underneath the foundations into the house occupied by the Halls, and being badly ventilated, could find no means of escape, so that in fact the building became a gasometer, surcharged with foul and deleterious gas, from the effects of which they were suffocated. That this was the case is evident from the fact that, previous to retiring to rest, on Saturday night, Mr. Hall complained of the offensive smell, and endeavoured to detect the cause; and when the

was so great as to be almost overpowering.

Suicide of a Liverpool Merchant.—On Wednesday an inquest was held before the Coroner for Liverpool on the body of Mr. Joseph Edwards, residing in Prince's Park. who had committed suicide on Christmas Day, by taking a dose of prussic acid. The decessed was wealthy, and no cause could be assigned for the rash act. After a long inquiry the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

house was entered on the following morning, the stench

A ROYAL STRAMER!—The Megæra steamer has put into Plymouth in a thoroughly disabled state, unable to proceed with the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade to the Cape of Good Hope.

Suspected Incendiarism at Yarmouth.—About three o'clock on Saturday morning last a fire broke out at the mill belonging to Mr. Parker, and kept by Mrs. Ransome, upon the North Denes. The mill, which was of wood, was speedily completely enveloped in flames, and notwithstanding assistance was rendered and an engine brought down, the fire continued burning for some hours, until, indeed, everything, including upwards of 300 combs of wheat, was consumed.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF BURGLARS AND SUICIDE OF THE PRO-SECUTOR .- Four young men who, from their position, were supposed to be respectable persons, have been arrested at Plymouth, charged with having committed several burglaries in that town and neighbourhood; three of them brothers-sons of Mr. Pearse who keeps a shop for the sale of cheap publications in Marlborough-street, Devonport, and who are apprentices respectively to a blacksmith, a printer, and a cabinet maker, and one the son of a tailor, also residing in Devonport, named Perry, but who has not resided with his parents for some time past, but has lived out in service latterly with some officer living in Stonehouse. The prisoners were examined before the magistrates on Saturday last, when the evidence taken placed beyond a doubt the fact of their being concerned in several of the burglaries which have been committed in Plymouth and Devonport during the last twelve months. One of the principal witnesses was a Mr. W. H. Row, a jeweller, carrying on business in the town, whose premises were broken into a short time ago, and a large quantity of jewellery stolen. He proved that a number of trinkets found in the prisoners' possession had formed part of his stock at the time of the robbery. Mr. Row, however, became much excited in consequence of the prominent part he was called on to take in the prosecution, and a depression of spirits subsequently ensued, under the pressure of which he committed suicide on Monday last by shooting himself. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" returned. Boiler Explosion .- Great Bridge, NEAR DUDLEY .- On Wednesday morning a violent concussion was heard throughout the neighbourhood of Gold's Hill, and for some miles distant around Wednesbury, West Bromwich, and Dudley, the report was most distinctly heard. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the works where the explosion took place are occupied by Messrs. Davies and Bloomer. and are immediately adjoining those of Gold's Hill, worked by Messrs. Bagnall and Brothers. At the time the explosion took place, a man named John Evans, the furnaceman, was at the boiler. Evans had employed under him two assistants, one named Allman and the other Osborne Daniel Bradbury was the engineer, and there are some singular circumstances connected with the escape of this man upon the occasion. Bradbury's duties, as engineer, were in part to superintend the boilers; and it appears that this morning he had not left the boiler which exploded half a minute before the accident occurred. While standing at the boiler-side, the bell rang for the engine to be stopped, in order that the rolls might be changed, when Bradbury at once repaired to his engine. He did not reach it before the boiler exploded and the mischief was completed. Evans and his two asssistants were instantly killed; and a man named James, who was by trade a shingler, died from some cause which surgeons cannot satisfactorily explain, as therefare no outward appearances of

# Scotland.

SHOCKING MURDER. - One of the most brutal cases of murder that has for many years past occurred was perpetrated on the evening of New Year's Day. The victim in the case is a young woman named Margaret Lyle, who, for the last ten or twelve months, had been, more or less, cohabiting with a carter named Neil Strachan, the supposed murderer. Strachan occupies a building mostly used for stabling purposes, and which is at some distance from any inhabited dwelling. It appears that Strachan and Lyle were both drinking on the day in question, and returned home in the evening, when Strachan's daughter, a grown-up girl, displeased with the conduct of her parent, left the house, taking with her two younger members of the family to an aunt's, who resided at no great distance. No other communication was had with their father till about twelve o'clock at night, when he himself came over to the aunt's, and told them that Lyle was dying. He also, as it seems, went to Mr. Smith, druggist, at Kinning-place, and representing the woman as very ill, induced the latter to accompany him to his house. Mr. Smith saw at a glance that the woman was quite dead. The body of the young woman presented a most appalling sight. The whole surface of her person-back, legs, and every part of the body, was one mass of livid-coloured bruises—the head and face swelled to almost twice the natural size, from the blows that had been inflicted, and medical skill was not needed to show that murder had been committed. Strachan, when taken into custody by the police, manifested a considerable amount of coolness; but professed to be unable to give any other account of the dreadful event, further than that he fell as leep early in the evening, and that when he awoke deceased was laying beside him covered with blood,

but not dead. He endeavoured to raise her up and pour some whisky down her throat, but finding her insensible, ran out and gave the alarm in the manner described.

A MELANCHOLY accident occurred on Hogmany night, at Echo Bank, Dalkeith-road, from the incautious handling of firearms. In the house of Mr. John Smith, a publican there, a party were assembled—foremost among whom in mirth and diversion was Smith himself. Observing a son of his loading a gun, preparatory to some shooting match on the following day, Smith hurriedly pulled it out of his hand, when the percussion cap, from some cause or other, ex-

Freland.

completely away, and death was the immediate result.

ploaded, although the head was down on the nipple. The

charge lodged in Smith's head, blowing a large portion of it

ANOTHER MURDER.—The following particulars of a murder are from the Leitrim Journal:—"Shortly after night had set in on Wednesday last three men armed entered the dwelling-house of a poor man named John Curran, residing at Corduff, and having placed him on his knees one of them discharged the contents of a loaded gun through his heart. leaving him a lifeless corpse on his own floor! They quietly departed, and although there were two of the deceased man's daughters present at the time, one of whom was a married woman, neither of them as much as raised the cry of murder, or endeavoured by any means to obstruct the escape of the assassins. On Friday an inquest was held on the body of deceased, and a number of witnesses were examined, but nothing transpired to throw light on the matter. It appeared from the evidence that deceased, who was a widower, had for some time past been incurring the heavy displeasure of his children and connexions by keeping the company of a widow in the neighbourhood, with whom they believed he was about forming an alliance, and that deceased had been visited frequently and threatened by armed parties that unless he broke off his acquaintance with the widow they would settle the matter themselves. The verdict was to the effect that the deceased John Curran came by his death at the time and place before men. tioned, from the effects of a gunshot-wound inflicted on him by some person or persons unknown."

CONSPIRACY TO MURBER.—The following is an extract of a letter from Dundalk, published in the "Belfast Whig" of Saturday morning:—"Thomas Fortescue has been officially informed, that a sum of £50 has been raised to remunerate the man who will assassinate him: he, in consequence, drove through this town with a man on each side, armed with a double-barrelled gun." The gentleman here referred to (says the "Whig") is the proprietor of Ravensdale, and bears the reputation of being one of the best landlords in

THE END OF THE "WORLD."—The unprincipled Dublin journal—the "World"—whose editor and proprietor figured the other day in the case of Birch v. Sir W. Somerville, announced its own death in its publication of Saturday. It has the candour to admit, in nearly so many words, that it was hopeless to struggle any longer against outraged public opinion.

THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE promises a revival of its agitation by the middle of this month. CATHOLIC DEFENCE ASSOCIATION .- The "Tablet" chalks out a formidable programme of labour to be undertaken by the Catholic Defence Association, and would lead us to expect extraordinary efforts on the part of that body for the new year. The Protestant Church establishment is to be among the first questions which are to be pressed upon the attention of parliament; then precautions are to be taken that the mortmain committee of last session be not followed up with any attempt to deal with the question of charitable trusts, and to touch the property of the church. The sub-committee to consider the question of proselytism must be active; the state of the workhouses, as regards morality and religion, must be attended to; the suggestions made by the Synod of Thurles with regard to the national education system are to be as far as possible carried out. The condition and treatment of Irish emigrants are to have the attention of the association; and finally the land question-the social grievances of the people-are to form part of the objects of the defenders.

General Election Preparations.—The "Tuam Herald" states that the Hon. Robert Daly, brother of Lord Dunsandle, and son-in-law of Lord Heytesbury, has commenced a canvass of the constituency of the county of Galway for their suffrages at the next general election. Besides Mr. Daly, there are several other candidates in the field; among them Lord Dunkellin, with all the influence of his noble father, the Postmaster-General, at his back, and Mr. W. H. Gregory, of Coole, the ex-member for the city of Dublin.

Mr. Frederick Hughes, of Ely-house has issued an address to the electors of the borough of Wexford, soliciting their suffrages, in the event of the retirement of the present member (Mr. James Devereux). Mr. Hughes is an advocate of general and financial reform, an equitable adjustment of the land question, and every other measure calculated to alleviate the condition of the people.

Mr. John O'Brien, M.P. for the city of Limerick, means

to offer his services to the electors of the county of Clare, on tenant-right principles. The "Lord Bishop of Killaloe," Dr. Vaughan, has, it seems, "promised that he and his clergy will return the hon. gentleman free of expense."

DECREASE OF THE POPULATION.—The returns of the census for the Shillelagh Union, extending over portions of the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, and Carlow, are remarkable as showing the decrease of the population in counties such as Wicklow where the people, with the exception of the towns, were usually more thinly scattered, as containing a lesser quantity of arable land, in proportion to their extent, than any others in the province of Leinster. The total population of the union in 1841 was 34,435, and in 1851 it had declined to 23,878. Meanwhile the continued flight of the population indicates that the census of ten years hence will show yet more marvellous results as regards the decline of the Celtic race. The emigration tide from the southern counties pours out without any symptom of cessation, and whole districts on the borders of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Waterford are said to be left in a state of little better than desert solitude. The official return of the amount of emigration from the port of Limerick from the 1st January, 1851, to the 31st of December in the same year, shows an aggregate of 11,783. Of these, 5,037 had become settlers in the United States, and 6,746 had continued subjects of the British empire, as settlers in the

MURDER OF MR. BATESON.—The "Newry Telegraph" states most positively that a person arrested by the Collon police, charged with the murder of Mr. Bateson, has turned approver, and confessed his complicity not only in that crime, but also in the murder of Mr. Integart. He was transmitted on Sunday last to Dublin, where he now remains in charge of the police authorities.

in charge of the police authorities.

The Murder Cosspiracy.—The "Dublin Daily Express" of Tuesday, says:—"The magistrates of the county Louth met on Monday at Dundalk, to consider what steps ought to be adopted to check the spreading conspiracy against landlord, life, and property, in this district. Lord Bellew occupied the chair, and there was a very full attendance of magistrates, not more than three or four being absent. The deliberations of the meeting were strictly private.

Sir J. Emerson Tennent was on Monday elected member for the borough of Lisburn without opposition. He declared himself a Protectionist.

MINISTERS' MONEY.—In the Dublin corporation on Monday, Mr. Reynolds, M.P., brought forward his long-threatened motion for the adoption of a petition to Parliament praying for an alteration of the law respecting ministers' money. A long and warm debate on the subject ensued, and was ultimately adjourned to Thursday next; several of those who opposed Mr. Reynolds's motion being equally hostile to the principle of ministers' money, but being unwilling at the same time to make the corporation an arena for the discussion of political questions.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. — The "Evening Mail" states that Mr. Jacob Brett, who recently visited Ireland in reference to the projected establishment of an electric telegraph communication between this country and England, was honoured on that occasion with an audience by the Lord Lieutenant, and adds:—"We have reason to believe that the result has been highly satisfactory, and that a sufficient degree of encouragement, on the part of the Government, may be relied on."

ALARMING STATE OF THE NORTH, -Another meeting of magistrates has been held in the province of Ulster-now rendered as notorious for its agrarian crimes as the southern counties, which have Tipperary for their centre, were a few years back. Almost every post brings some account of human blood being shed-houses maliciously hurnedor other atrocities peculiar to the system of Ribbonism which has so long plagued this land. This last meeting was held at Gosford Castle, within five miles of Armagh. It was called by the Earl of Gosford, lieutenant of the county, to consider the best means of checking the crimes which have become so general in that district. Amongst those present were-Lords Gosford and Caledon; Colonel Caulfield, M.P., lieutenant of the county; Sir J. Stronge, Colonel Close, &c. The meeting was private; but it is stated that they adopted an address to the Lord Lie utenant, suggesting further police arrangements, the levy of the tax for extra police as a distinct one, to be collected monthly, and certain modifications in the jury system, together with more stringent legislation for suppressing crime. On Thursday night last, about eight o'clock, he was returning from Newry, when seven ruffians fell upon him, and left him for dead. Three of his ribs were actually separated from his spine, and he lives in a most precarious state. The landlord, long resident, always generous, and improving, is so disgusted that he is deliberating whether or not he shall quit the country stained with so much innocent blood. The neighbourhood of Dundalk will suffer by the late infamous deeds of the Ribbon conspirators. Mr. Fortescue, of Ravensdale, is about to discharge a large number of the workpeople in his employment, and quit the district in which a conspiracy was entered into to assassinate him. Mr. Fortescue is the brother-in-law of the Marquis of Ormond. The accounts of the state of Mr. Eastwood are far from satisfactory; he has rallied slightly.

A CURR FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—Died at Odell, on the 21st ult., Mr. T. Wells, late landlord of the Mad Dog public-house at Little Odell, at the advanced age of eighty years. The deceased was well known in the locality for being in possession of a prescription for an efficacious cure against the bite of a mad dog. Hence the origin of the sign of his public house. We have heard of the antidote he prepared having been successfully administered in several instances to cattle after having been bitten by a rabid animal. We know not if he has bequeathed his volumble secret to any of his representatives. It has been said that, although in straitened circumstances, he has refused as much as £100 for a copy of the prescription.

# Foreign Entelligence.

FRANCE.

ABOLITION OF LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE. The 'Moniteur' contains the following letter from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefect of the Seine:-Paris, Jan. 6 .- Monsieur le Prefet, - The emblems most worthy of respect lose this character when they only recal evil days. Thus these three words, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," form by themselves a touching device; but, as they have been only seen to appear at epochs of troubles and civil war their coarse inscription upon our public buildings saddens and alarms the passers-by. I therefore beg you to efface them. It would be at the same time proper to restore to the monuments, places, streets, &c., their popular names, which have been preserved by familiar usage through all changes of regime. No historical remembrance, glorious for France, ought to be excluded. The Palais National is to be called anew the Palais-Royal; the Académie-Nationale de Musique the Grand Opéra; the Théatre de la Nation Théâtre Français; the Rue de la Concorde Rue Royal, &c. I beg you to make to me, in the same spirit, a report upon the analogous changes which you will think proper to propose to me.-A. DE MORNY.'

It is needless to add that the changes prescribed in the foregoing letter will be effected throughout France in all those departments where the generals and prefects have not already taken the initiative.

On Tuesday night the President went to the opera 'in state.' The front of the house in the Rue Lepelletier was brilliantly illuminated as on the night of a masquerade. The house of the tailor of the President, at the corner of the street, was illuminated, and a transparency showing the figures 7,473,431, surmounted by the letter N, was arranged over the door. There were no other illuminations. The Rue Lepelletier and a great part of the Boulevards were occupied during the evening by strong bodies of gendarmerie, cavalry, and infantry. The President took his seat in the centre compartment of the state box prepared for the occasion. The two compartments on either side were filled with general officers, and officers of the President's household. The delegates from the departments occupied the pit stalls. The corps diplomatique in court dresses sat in the large hoxes on the right and left of the stage. The general officers of the garrison of Paris were in the second tier of boxes. The balcony stalls were chiefly filled with mayors and their ladies. The Princess Mathilde sat in the box usually occupied by the President. There were not many ladies present, but among the few were the Princess Callemaki and Countess Molke. The pit was entirely filled with officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers. Besides the gilt bronze eagle over the President's canopy, there was an immense eagle painted on the proscenium, flying in a blue sky, its eyes turned towards the sun. The drop scene between the acts (painted expressly for the occasion) represented an allegorical figure of France, with the motto, ' Vox populi, vox Dei.' When the Emperor went to the opera it was customary to play on his entrance La Victoire est à nous,' and the march of 'The Caravane de Caire.' These airs were played on the present occasion. The opera was the 'Prophete,' and the ballet 'Vert-Vert.' The President stayed till nearly the end of the ballet. On leaving the house a crowd assembled in front shouted loudly "Vive Napoleon," but his carriage afterwards proceeded along the Rue Lepelletier, and along the Boulevards amidst a dead silence.

The Tuileries will henceforth be the official residence of Louis Napoleon.

The ceremonies took place in the order we announced them last week. On the grand day, when the installation at Notre Dame took place, the fog was so dense as to render the most finely dressed and the most shabby objects equally colourless at fifty paces off, and at a hundred equally invisible. The ceremonies was as much military as religious. Louis Napoleon was dressed as a general officer of the line, and surrounded with military. The official reception at the Tuileries commenced at half-past two o'clock of the d'fferent public bodies, of officers of the army, National Guards, and delegates of departments. There were no addresses, or speeches, and the ceremony of presentation was over a half-past five o'clock. The public buildings and theatres were illuminated, but the fog threw a compassionate veil over the scanty show. A certain set of streets were monopolized for the passage of the carriages of people furnished with tickets to be present at the ceremony; so that sergens de ville and municipal guards were engaged in a perpetual strife with erratic carts, whose drivers were often only reduced to order at the sword's point. The bitterest ill-humour was visible among the officers of the army and the police among the whole line, and the smallest contravention of their words of command oa the part of common wayfarers, male or female, was the signal for explosions of the coarsest and most ridiculous menaces. The great bell of Notre Dame, the Bourdon, immortalised by the poet who is now in exile at Brussels, began to toll as the President alighted and entered under the crimson pavilion, which was extended beneath the central statue-studded archway. Acclamations there were none. He was received with no demonstrations of any kind; nor was there the least show of enthusiasm even in the prætorians who surrounded him. The ministers, the marshals of France, the admirals, the officers of the President's household, and a large staff accompanied him.

When the ceremony was over, there was a little less coldness among the spectators inside the church; and the cheers of 'Vive Napoleon!' were pretty general. But outside all was apathy; not a voice was raised to cry, ' God bless him ! He went back by the quays, attended as he came, but instead of continuing his journey to the Elysee, his carriage turned in under the archway of the Louvre, into the Place du Carrousel, and hence gained the Tuileries. The people gazed vacantly through the grate of the Carrousel, and some said, 'Il y est,' and others responded, with a laugh, 'Il y restera.' Lusty-lunged fellows were hawling medals of the new potentate for sale at two sous. On one side is the head of Louis Napoleon, with the inscription-Born at Paris, 1808. On the other side is the number of the votes by which he has been raised to be the arbiter of the desti-

The address of the Consultative Commission is a fulsome flattery of Bonaparte, and, of course, quite the reverse of those who do not support him. It says, in one part:-- 'It is no longer odious theories only which you have to pursue and to suppress, for they have been changed into facts and horrible crimes. May France be at length delivered from those men who are always ready for murder and pillage-of those men who in this nineteenth century are the horror of civilisation, and who, by awakening the most distressing reminiscences, seem to carry us five centuries backwards.'

The Archbishop of Paris addressed him thus :- 'Monsieur le President,-We come to present your our felicitations and good wishes. What we are going to do to-morrow we will do every day of the year about to commence. We will pray to God with fervour for the success of the high mission confided to you; for the peace and prosperity of the republic; for the union and concord of all citizens. But, in order that they may be all good citizens, we will pray God to make them good Christians.' Bonaparte thanked the archbishop for having recommended to the Divine protection acts which had been inspired by the sentiment which dictated these words-' Let the good take heart, and let the wicked tremble.'

The fellowing proclamation has appeared:—'The President of the Republic, upon the report of the Consultative Commission, proclaims the results of the votes given by the French citizens for the adoption or rejection of the following plebiscite-" The French people desires the maintenance of th authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and delegates to him the powers necessary for establishing a constitution upon the bases proposed in his proclamation of December 2<sup>a</sup>d, 1851." The number of persons voting has been 8,116,773; 7.439,216 have voted "Yes," 640,737 have voted " No," 36,820 bulletins have been annulled as irregular. The present decree will be published and posted in all the communes of the Republic.

A decree announces that the gold, silver, and copper coin shall bear in front the effigy of the President, with the words 'Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.' On the reverse are to be engraved the words 'Republique Française,' and round the edge 'Dieu protege la France.' Another decree declares that-1, that the French Eagle shall be re-established on the colours of the army; and 2, that it is to be established on the cross of the Legion of Honour.

In future every public functionary is to take the oath of allegiance to Louis Napoleon's person. It is said for the present the idea of assuming the title of Emperor has been dropped. It is a fact, nevertheless, that on Thursday night it was determined to push on for the empire without drawing breath. More moderate counsels have, however, prevailed since; and Louis Napoleon will content himself for the present with the title of President of the Republic. Others say that he will assume that of Prince Regent of the Republic. One of the difficulties which stand in the way of the President's proclamation of his title as Emperor is obvious. Is he to call himself Napoleon II. or Napoleon III.? If he assume the former title, he ignores the imperial right of the late Duke de Reichstadt, and hence his own hereditary claim. If he assume the latter, he flies in the face of the European cabinets, by ignoring the governments which were established in France under their auspices and by their treaties. This embarrassing question is said to have reconciled Louis Napoleon to the maintenance of his present title. His civil list is to amount to twelve millions

of france. The very 'Moniteur' that reports the fulsome speech of M. Baroche at the Elysee contains a decrree setting forth that the offence of speaking against the government multiplies exceedingly, and ordaining that for the more speedy and effectual repression of such offences, they are in future to be tried by the police instead of by a jury. The decree has a retrospective operation, and hundreds of men now lying in gool for no other crime than the utterance, in

the hearing of a spy, of a few words of honest indignation, in which the whole civilised world would sympathise, are to be deprived of trial by jury, and to be hurried before a merciless tribunal that will simply register, in the forms of justice, the commands of the dictator.

The Elysee, it is said, is to be restored to the family of Murat, in the person of Prince Lucien, Murat, son of Joachim, the former King of Naples.

A letter from Vienna, of the 27th ult., says the ' Presse, states that Louis Napoleon, in a letter addressed to the Emperor of Austria, requests him to consent to have the mortal remains of the Duke de Reichstadt, now lying at Vienna, near those of his mother, Maria Louisa, in the vaults of the Capucins, transported to Paris.

The 'Patrie' states the cost of the ceremony at Notre Dame at 190,000 francs; and in comparing this expenditure. which is termed modest, with the cost of the funeral ceremonies which were celebrated at the same cathedral on the death of the Duke of Orleans, congratulates the taxpayers on the great consideration which is shown for their pockets by the government of Louis Napoleon.

The mayor and municipal council of Mious, near Lyons, have presented an address to Louis Napoleon with this incongruous heading, 'To his Majesty, Monseigneur, the President of the French Republic.'

The municipal council of Le Puys, capital of the Haute-Loire, having refused to appoint a delegate to the ceremony of Louis Napoleon's installation, on New Year's day, has been dissolved. M. St. Ferriol, one of the six Montagnard representatives of the department, has been arrested.

M. Troplong, first President of the Court of Appeal, has declared to his brother judges that the presidency of the senate had been offered to him, but that he had declined the office, saying that he wished to remain a lawyer, and to stand alouf from political life. M. Baroche was greatly chagrined that this distinguished post, which he had marked out for himself, should have been offered beforehand to M. Troplong. But the vice-president of the Consultative Commission is not expected to entertain any scruples on this account should the presidency of the senate be offered to him, as is highly probable.

The proscription of the press in France has given an extraordinary impulse to publication in Belgium, where it is proposed to print a great number of pamphlets, which could not possibly, under present circumstances, issue from the press at Paris. The speculators who have set this enterprise on foot undertake to smuggle the pamphlets and journals so published into France with as much certainty as Geneva watches are brought claudestinely over the Swiss frontier.

In the 23rd regiment of the line, garrisoned at Metz, two sergeants have been arrested, and conducted to the fort of Bitche. Two others have been arrested and imprisoned at Metz. Two more have fled; and two are broken. Similar facts are said to have occurred in other corps garrisoned in the same town. All these arrests have arisen from the discontent expressed at the way in which the soldiers were obliged to vote.

We announced some time ago that a marriage was on the tanis between the President and a Princess of Sweden. This has been confirmed in the German papers. The princess in question, a descendant of Gustavus Wasa, King of Sweden, now resides in Austria. She is about the President's age, and passes for possessing a dowry of 100 millions.

We are now able to throw some additional light on the results of M. de Persigny's visit to Brussels. The Belgian government has consented to the extradition of the Socialist representatives, but not to that of any others who have taken refuge on the Belgian territory. The demolition of the fortress will not be granted, it is said.

In the colony of Algeria an 'amari aliquid' dashes the exulting joy with which Bonapartism has hitherto contemplated the election of December 20 and 21. The truth has been kept back as long as possible, and the whole truth has not yet come out, but enough is known and admitted to have drawn forth from the 'Moniteur Algerien' an official lament that the electors of Algiers should have shown such ' ingratitude' towards Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and such ignorance of their true interests as to have separated themselves from the other citizens of the French republic. So far from exhibiting that wonderful enthusiasm in rushing to the poll, which according to the returns was universal in France, the large majority of the Algerian colonists abstained from voting, but between those who voted the race in every commune was a close one, and in very many places, including the town of Algiers, the 'noes' had it. The returns from Constantine have not yet arrived, but the report is that two-thirds of that province, inclusive even of the army there, have voted in the negative. This result cannot be accounted for upon any sound Bonapartist principle. It cannot be said that the Algerines are indifferent to politics, for in 1848 an immense proportion of the registered electors took part in the election. It cannot be argued that the traditions of French glory in Algiers being of later date than the Napoleonic era, they are incapable of appreciating the virtue of Louis Napoleon's name, for on that occasion out of 68,000 votes, 38,000 were given to Louis Napeleon, 20,000 to Cavaignac, and but 7,000 or 8,000 were divided between Ledru Rollin and Raspail. These figures prove also that Algeria was not then much imbued with anarchical doctrines. It is, moreover, notorious that they have made no progress there since. How can it have come to pass, therefore, that in 1851 50,000 electors should have disdained to exercise their privilege?

Moveable columns of military still scour the Herault in every direction, bringing in prisoners. 500 have taken refuge in the mountains, where, having neither food nor shelter, their suffering is extreme.

A decree appears for opening to the Ministry of the Interior a credit of 4,832,987fr. on the budgets of 1852, 1853, and 1854, for the completion without delay of several lines of electric telegraph. The most important are as follows:-1. Paris to Marseilles; the telegraph now stops at Chalons. 2. Paris to Bordeaux, and thence by Toulouse to Celle. 3. Paris to Strasbourg.

The truth of what may have taken place at the banquet in the Tuileries on Tuesday is involved in mystery. The ' Moniteur,' which chronicled the most trifling details of the dinner of the Prefect of the Seine at the Hotel de Ville, is silent upon the subject. None of the newspapers are more communicative. It is stated by a person usually well-informed that the President was not there, and that all sorts of conjecture were affoat as to the cause of his absence. The lithographed correspondence of Havas, however, just out, gives a circumstantial though not a long account of the banquet, from which it would appear that the President did dine with his guests at the Tuileries. According to this version covers for from 380 to 400 persons were laid in the Salle des Marechaux. On his arrival he is said to have been received with enthusiasm. On the right of the President sat the mayors of Marseilles and Toulouse, and the Prefect of the Seine; and on his left the mayors of Lyons and Bordeaux, and the Prefect of Police. The Mayor of Epinal gave utterance to the joy which swelled every heart. The President returned thanks in very few words. He said that his government would direct its efforts to deserve the devoted concurrence of honest men, and would continue to be strong because it would be based upon justice, and the serious interests of the entire nation. After the dinner, 800 or 900 delegates were admitted to pay their respects to the President. The soiree was prolonged to a late hour. This is a semi-official account, and, therefore, to be doubted. It is stated on good authority that it is most likely that the above is a description of what was intended to take place, but not a description of what did.

It is stated that M. Thiers is going to start a paper at Brussels, where he has taken up his quarters, evidently with the conviction that the Belgian capital is now the last hold of parliamentary institutions on the continent, and that the hopes of a return to constitutional monarchy in France are knit up with the maintenance of the independence and freedom of Belgium. The French government has conceived fresh umbrage against the cabinet of Leopold, from this new scheme of M. Thiers, which is put forward under its protection; and has sent the strictest orders to the prefects of the frontier to exclude the new journal, which will be a sort of resuscitation of the 'Ordre.'

# GERMANY.

ABOLITION OF THE AUSTRIAN CONSTITUTION. The Germanic Diet, in its sitting of the 31st ult., decided on the suppression and sale of the federal firet. On this occasion Austria proposed to form the German navy in three divisions, to be commanded respectively by Austrians, Prussians, and Germans of other states. Prussia opposed this arrangement when the above final resolution was adopted. Prussia has declared her readiness to undertake the support of the fleet for one month.

AUSTRIA .- Several Imperial decrees have been published abolishing the constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, and abrogating privileges then announced. The foundations of the future organisation of the State are defined. The constitution is to be altered in a conservative sense, and with due consideration for all preponderating interests. A civil and penal code will be gradually introduced into the Crown lands. The district functionaries and governments will appoint committees of conservation, selected from members of the landed proprietary and the commercial classes.

# ITALY.

ROME.-A very unfounded feeling of uneasiness prevails, and the night patrols have of late been stronger than usual in Rome. Five persons were arrested in the caffe opposite the Valle theatre, two or three nights ago, on suspicion of being connected with the, as yet, unravelled mystery of the secret press. It is customary with the police authorities to overhaul the pockets and persons of whatever actors may resort to the capital a the commencement of the Carnival theatrical season, in order to make sure that they are not Mazzinian emissaries under the disguise of the Thespian sock and buskin; and, as the actors of the Valle theatre usually congregate every evening in

the cafe opposite, the sbirri have a convenient opportunity of nabbing them there altogether, as it were in a trap. This was effected the other evening—the police agents entered, the doors were shut, and no one was allowed to go out before having been subjected to the required personal examination. The actors were not found to have anything criminal in their possession, but under the table of another party, who were playing at dominoes, a packet of forty clandestine publications was discovered, to the great consternation of the party, who declared they knew nothing about it. Whether the papers were dropped by a young man who a moment before approached the table to bespeak the dominoes, or whether they were placed there by the sbirri themselves, in order to have a pretext for arresting some obnoxious individuals, is uncertain. They marched off the unfortunate prisoners, who will be long ere they have any other lodging than the dismal political dungeon to which they were immediately consigned.

### UNITED STATES.

By the Niagara we have advices to the 24th plt. They state that the intelligence of the French revolution had caused much excitement at New York, and it was expected would add materially to Kessuth's popularity and prospects. Kossuth was to leave New York for Philadelphia and Washington on the 24th. The American President, in his message to the legislature in answer to their resolution on the Prometheus affair, denies to Great Britain any authority in San Juan. There was little doing in Congress. A bill for establishing a Mint in California had passed.

The following important telegraphic communication from Washington, has been received via Halifax :-

' Washington, Dec. 24, 9 A.M. 'The capitol is in flames. The fire was discovered about daylight this morning. Already the valuable library of Congress is destroyed. Weather cold and frosty, water scarce, and impossible to use engines. It was hoped to confine the fire to the library, but buckets only could be used. The speakers and members of Congress joined in the efforts to subdue the ravages of the flames.

Above 25,000 dollars have been subscribed for Kossuth in New York, besides a large amount deposited in banks to his credit. A deputation of the bookbinders in the employment of the New York Bible Society presented Kossuth with a beautiful morocco-gilt Bible, a quarto edition, as a testimonial of the regard in which they hold his charact r as the champion of civil and religious liberty, and adding that they intended, in a few days, to give him something more substantial.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. By the Harbinger we have advices to the 2nd December

from the Cape of Good Hope. We learn that the state of affairs in Kaffirland had in no way improved at the departure of the Harbinger. The Kaffirs continued their depredations in the lifting of the cattle and burning houses, and occasionally killing the colonists, and in this they were generally assisted by the rebel Hottentots. As yet no check had been given to them by Sir Harry Smith. More troops were required. In one engagement, Lieut. Colonel Fordyce and Lieut. Carey were killed; Lieut. Colonel Gordon was severely wounded, and Captain Devenish mortally wounded. The public feeling at the Cape was still greatly excited. They think there should be a local militia, and that could not be effected without a local government, which the colonists should themselves elect.

## Foreign Miscellany.

Cardinal Patrizi has issued a notification informing the public that the Pope has condescended to grant the permission of using fat in culinary operations on fast-days during the ensuing year. The time of Lent is exempted from this provision.

A letter has been published from the Spanish Minister to Mr. Webster, communicating the pardon of James M. Wilson, one of the Lopez expeditionists, in consequence of a most affecting appeal from his mother to the president, which was sent to the Queen of Spain, and who in consequence liberated him, and has sent him home with funds from her private purse. The letter from the Minister says that all other considerations have been set aside, but that of restoring happiness to the unfortunate mother, and restoring her erring and misguided son, whose despair is described in such simple and touching terms that they have not failed to affect the henevolent heart of her Majesty.

DEATH OF BARON KEMENY, THE HUGARIAN.

The following letter, addressed to the editor of the Daily News," appeared in that journal on Tuesday:—
"Sir,—It is with regret I inform you that Baron Kemeny, aged sixty-three years, who was appointed by Kossuth as Chief to the Hungarian Committee in this country, died suddenly this morning, at eleven o'clock, at his residence in Foley-place, while the secretary to the above commitee (S. Wekey) was reading to him the letter of Mr. Toulmiu Smith, in the 'Daily News' of this day, concerning the Hungarian refugees. The lamented baron displayed great courage in the late Hungarian struggle, and distinguished himself by the deciding battle of Pisky, under General Bem, being also chief commander of a corps in Transylvania. We should feel greatly obliged by your inserting a paragraph of the above melancholy occurrence in your paper.

# "I am, sir, your most obedient servant, "SIGISMUND THALY, Colonel de Genie.

"19, Charles-street, Middlesex Hospital, Jan. 5." Another correspondent says :- "The gallant colonel was sixty-three years of age, and was one of the most celebrated officers during the Hungarian war of independence. He defended the Bridge of Piske, in Transylvania, with 2,000 men and seven guns against 14,000 Austrians and thirty guns, whom he defeated with great slaughter. By his death the Hungarian cause loses not only a good soldier, but a real patriot, and a kind friend to his brother refugees, he having spent his last shilling the day before his death in relieving his distressed fellow-countrymen, many of whom are in a most deplorable state of poverty,"

FATAL AFFRAY WITH THE NEGROES AT LAGOS.

At the moment that the Screw Company's Cape Mail packet Harbinger was leaving Sierra Leone for England, on the 17th December, her Majesty's screw-ship, Niger, fourteen, Commander Heath, arrived from Lagos, and boarded her, with dispatches from Commodore Bruce for England. These dispatches, it was understood, contain official information to the Admiralty of a desperate and fatal fight with the negroes at Lagos by the Niger ship's company; in which affair Messrs. Dyer and hall, mates of the Niger, were killed, and nine men were also killed and wounded. It appears that for some time there has been a display of some very ill-feeling between those on the coast who are desirous of suppressing slavery, and a party whose "occupation has gone" by the activity of the cruisers in putting down the slave trade. The former party have been zealous in their endeavours to prevent the latter from bringing slaves from the interior to the coast market; and the slavers, on the other hand, have attempted by every means to coerce our friends, until at length they have come to blows. The Niger, cruising on the coast, determining on a demonstration against the blacks, landed her boats to protect our allies and to drive off their enemies, when a bloody encounter ensued, and the seamen and marines of the Niger, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat, fighting their way to their boats, with the disastrous casualties above reported. The Commander-in-Chief, Commodore Bruce, in the Peuelope, sixteen, steamfrigate; Captain Lyster, with the Sealark, eight, and one or two other men of war, arrived off Lagos, from Ascension, after the fight, and remaining there, dispatched the Niger to Sierra Leone, to complete provisions, and to take down a detachment of the West India regiment, when it was expected the commodore would commence active operations against the slave-dealing wretches, and, it is hoped will inflict upon them such a chastisement as shall avenge the deaths of the gallant officers and seamen of the Niger, and shall finally put a finishing stroke to slave dealing in

that quarter of the coast. THE PRESENT TO LORD GRANVILLE .- A letter, of which the following is a translation, has been addressed by Lord Granville to M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, returning thanks for the handsome present recently received by him from the late Commissioner for the Great Exhibition:—
"Monsieur le Commissaire General,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which you inform me in such flattering terms, that, at the suggestion of the Minister of Commerce, it was decided by a decree of the President of the Republic that I should be presented with a coffre in ebony, ornamented with paintings on Sevres porcelain, as a testimonial of the part taken by me at the Great Exhibition in London. It is with a degree of satisfaction which I find it very difficult to express, that I accept this magnificent present. I shall always regard it as a precions testimony that France has appreciated the desire which the Royal Commission had of justifying the confidence so nobly placed in it by the Government and the people of France, and I shall preserve this rich specimen of the progress of industrial arts among you as one of the most valuable memorials of an enterprise which has not a little contributed to tighten the bonds by which the two countries are united. I beg, Monsieur, that you will act as my interpreter towards the President of the Republic, and all those who have taken a share in doing me this honour, in expressing all my gratitude. I am happy, Monsieur, that this communication has been made to me through you, who in all our frequent communications have shown, together with a great zeal for those whom you represented, a desire at the same time to facilitate the labours of the Royal Commission; and I avail myself of this opportunity to repeat the assurance of my most distinguished sentiments .- GRANVILLE."

A rew nights since, as M. Reymond, deputy mayor of Echevis (Drome), was returning from Pont-en-Royans, he was attacked by three wolves. Fortunately for him there was a cart standing by the road-side into which he jumped, and defended himself for some time with a large stick, crying out lustily for assistance. His cries were heard at a house near, and some persons came to his rescue. M. Reymond was wounded, but not seriously, in one of his hands.

# Spirit of the Press.

THE ENGINEERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

(From the Spectator.) A determination not to understand the matter in hand seems to be fixed in the minds of those who have been dealing with the intended "strike" of the engineers and mechanics of the iron-trades; although it is only by arriving at a clear understanding that the dispute can ever be arranged on such a basis as to make the settlement satisfactory and enduring. The real understanding of the case appears to us to be quite practicable; and therefore we hold it also within the bounds of possibility that masters and men should come to a settlement satisfactory and enduring. Let us say at starting, however, that a part of the understanding must be a distinct recognition of the rights which exist on both sides, and of the powers also which exist on both sides: thus far in the contest, both sides are charge-

able with ignoring essential facts.

Among the modes of promoting a misunderstanding on the part of the public, has been the systematic confusion of things distinct; and also a constructive interpretation of claims. The proceedings of a local union at Oldham, in the case of Messrs. Hibbert, Platt, and Son, have been treated as identical with the proceedings of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The Oldham union, indeed, seems to belong to the Amalgamated Society: but it has exercised an independent local action beyond that which the Society has exercised. Again, the Amalgamated Society is charged with "intimidation," and a case of violence at Leeds has been alleged against it: the violence at Leeds was individual, and the offenders have been punished; and it is as absurd to accuse the general body with that violence as it would be to accuse the whole body of iron manufacturers of the breach of compact not explicitely denied by Messrs. Hib. bert and Platt-with this difference in the two cases, that the Amalgamated Society disavows the violence, while the manufacturers support Messrs. Hibbert and Platt. The "intimidation" used by the Society is exactly the same as the intimidation used by the masters—the attempt to obtain certain concessions by the fear of pecuniary inconvenience as the consequence of refusal. The means of enforcement is exactly correlative—the men withdraw their labour. the masters withdraw employment. The combination alleged against the men has its exact counterpart in that of the masters; the men have a fund, the masters a larger fund. If capital has its rights, so has labour; and if society at large has any interest in the matter, it is as much on one side as the other. Both sides have a right to claim the conditions on which they can give and take employment, and to enforce those conditions so far as they can do so by the control over their own actions; and they, the members of either party, have the right to combine with their fellows for the promotion of the general interest. It is the refusal to recognise the exactly correlative nature of these several rights and powers which constitutes the weak point on either side. The masters have a right to employ their capital as they please, to make what conditions they please. and to combine for the purpose of inducing others to make those conditions general. If the men think the conditions cruel, their only appeal is to the humanity of the masters, which must be spontaneously exercised; to the Legislature for a general law, if they can get it; or to their own power of refusal. If the masters employ other hands, that fall in

individual employer except obedience to the laws. But these rights of the masters are no more than correlative to precisely similar rights of the men. They have a right to lay down the conditions of their own labour, even to the extent of saving, as Messrs, Hibbert and Platt's men have done, that they will not work with certain men; as much right as a physician has to decline to meet a quack doctor, or as a guest at a dinner has to withdraw from the presence of another guest, if it be only because that other

with the conditions deprecated, the men have no right to

interfere-except, we repeat, through the moralist or the

Legislature. Nothing can be peremptorily demanded of any

Messrs. Hibbert and Platt's men, however, were not merely capricious in a condition which their employers accepted and afterwards broke. It refers to a new practice in the iron trades. Many of the "tools" used in those trades are very elaborate and valuable pieces of machinery, costing at times as much as £2,000; and the skilled 'mechanic," who has served an apprenticeship of seven years, understands the construction and management of the tool at which he has worked. The masters have found, however, that they can employ a common unskilled labourer if a mechanic be first used to "set out" the labourer's work; and thus a mechanic and a labourer fill the place once filled by two mechanics: the labourer taking probably half the wages-say 18s. instead of 36s. The mechanics object: they argue that their apprenticeship entitles them to a pre-emption over the labourers; that their ingenuity and assiduity have helped to simplify the machines, whose easy management is now turned against them; and that the more enduring interests even of the master are promoted by retaining valuable machines in the hands that do not hazard misuse, damage, and loss. The reader will perceive both the force and the weak points of this argument; but the fact on which we are now insisting is, that the men have some grounds in reason and equity for their claim, and a right to enforce the condition of their own labour if they please, even to declining, for the interest of their order, a joint employment with the unskilled labourer. The masters have the equal right to employ the unskilled labourers, if they choose, and if they can obtain skilled companions for them. The circumstance that the rights are conflicting, the interests conflicting, ought not to blind us to their existence: on the contrary, to recognise them distinctly is the first step towards a reconcilement.

The demands made by the Amalgamated Society for the discontinuance of overtime and piecework, are also far from being merely capricious claims-far from being without embarrassing difficulties of enforcement. Daywork is not always, as the reader would suppose, the opposite of piecework, but often a fixed quantity: so much done in ten hours shall be a day's work; only, says the man, do not force me to work longer by saying that you will give me none if I will not work fourteen or seventeen hours a day; do not force me, under pain of paying me less, to work harder, in heat and over-strained exertion, than human limbs can bear. 'Piecework' is objected to by the men, not only as directly lowering wages, and compelling excessive exertion. but also as facilitating the employment of middlemen, like the "sweaters" of the tailors' trade. The men have a right to object; the masters have a right to employ none but men who will work hard and long. They have some reason also on their side in the undeniable propensity of numbers to idle and avoid work, and in the uncertainty with which orders come in. In equity and humanity, however, those reasons do not justify the coercion of the really steady workman, nor a systematic use of overtime as a means of beating down wages by making the men feel alternations of no pay and full pay.

Recognising the rights, the masters and men know, from hitter experience, that they also possess mutual powers of annoyance. "Strikes" are mostly retailated by the closing of shops, the calling of new hands into a trade, and the improvement of labour-saving machinery. On the other hand, discontent among workmen is invariably felt in loss, through damaged machinery and diminished production; and the shifting of hands, in the case of skilled labour, is in itself a source of injury. Masters and men can damage each

It is not less certain that they possess common as well as

conflicting interests; and an allusion to the principle of mutual insurance, at the meeting of employers last week, by a master noted for his intelligence and kindness, Mr. May, of Ipswich, was received with a fervour remarkable in that assemblage. It would be well if the spirit of that suggestion could be transferred to the proceedings on hoth sides. The talk among the masters about not submitting to "dictation" is balderdash; just as the whining of the men about oppression" is nonsense. The thing to be done is to recognise the justice and the amount of power to enforce conditions residing in each side, and then to establish a machinery for facilitating the expression of the several desires, the free working of the several influences, in order that the two parties may have a consistent means of coming to terms on a fair and practical basis. But that means, the common interests would be adequately promoted: and society would thus be far better served than by any other conflict of capital and labour : since it is only the alliance of capital and labour that can really bring forth that full production in which society at large is most interested-to say nothing of the social concord.

### THE MASTER ENGINEERS AND THEIR WORKMEN.

(From the Standard.) Tie dispute between the master engineers and their workmen has at length assumed a very serious aspect. By Saturday next many thousands of workmen will be deprived of employment, unless the masters reconsider their determination to close their works, or unless some reasonable adjustment of the dispute be effected in the meanwhile. We have already expressed our opinion that the operatives in the particular branch of industry in question want many of the grounds for complaint which are possessed by their brethren engaged in other trades, but at the same time, some of the demands made by the workmen seem founded in justice, and such as it would seem to be good policy on the part of the masters to concede with a good grace. Take for example the question of "overtime" which has already been given up by several employers. One thing is manifest, that neither masters nor employed can hope for victory each over the other, except by a perfect combination among over the other, except by a perfect combination among themselves. On the one hand, if the employers can succeed in winning over a sufficient body of operatives to their terms, the remainder must per force submit, were the A control of the contro

£25,000 capital which they possess multiplied tenfold. On the other hand, if any considerable number of masters give way, the victory will infallibly fall to the men. It is, in truth, a contest as to which party can starve out the ot er. At the same time, we foresee considerable rick from a prolongation of the struggle between the parties. Hitherto in England manufactures have been carried on by an association between those whose capital was money, and those whose capital lay in their skill and labour. Under that system, which undoubtedly is not without its advantages. the gain, we apprehend, has been palpably on the side of the money capitalists. It cannot be denied, however, that it is in this way that our manufactures generally have attained the high position they hold in the civilised world, because they have been prosecuted with all the aid and assistance that an almost unlimited amount of capital could purchase. We doubt if the amount of money applied to the prosecution of manufactures in England during the last fifty years is at all imagined; or that if it were men would believe it. Probably the same amount would, if so applied, go far to reclaim the wilds of the vast American continent. There is no doubt that the manufacturing prosperity of Great Britain owes much to the capitalist, but, be it remembered, that all this is now no more than a debt, and will be repudiated the moment the two parties come into collision. Is it wise then, we ask, to sever the bond between capital and labour that has existed so long and so favourably for the

But, perhaps, it may be said that this is merely an imaginary danger. We do not think so. The probable result of a continuance of this contest between employers and employed will be to drive the men into the formation of what we may venture to call labour clubs, but which will be to all intents and purposes a new species of partnership with a moderate capital. Such associations, moreover, would possess this advantage over the old system of transacting business, viz., that they could undersell all rival dealers by saving the employer's profit, often no inconsiderable item. We already see a hint at something of this kind in the proposal of the Amalgamated Society to invest £10,000 of their capital in the purchase of tools, with a view to undertake the execution of works. Such a partnership as we have referred to would find little difficulty in these days in obtaining sufficient funds to begin with, when gold is pouring in annually at the rate of £15,000,000 a year. We trust, however, that the good sense of both parties will unite in putting an end to this unhappy dispute, that otherwise may have, as a remote consequence, the effect of revolutionising the entire trade and commerce of the country.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAM SHIP AMAZON BY FIRE. AND LOSS OF ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE LIVES.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 6.—It becomes our painful duty to report the particulars of a most appalling accident. The new Royal Mail Steam ship Amazon, Captain Symons, which left Southampton on the 2nd inst., for the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, has been totally consumed by fire, and of 162 persons who were on board her when she left it is feared only twenty-one have been saved.

The Amazon left Southampton at half past three o'clock on Friday afternoon, and in the Channel experienced strong head winds and rain. At a quarter before one on Sunday morning, when the ship was about 110 miles west-southwest of Scilly, a fire broke out suddenly, forward on the starboard side, between the steam chest and the under part of the galley, and shortly after the flames rushed up the gangway which is in front of the foremost funnel. The alarm bell was rung, and Captain Symons rushed on deck in his shirt and trowsers. Wet swabs and other loose things were placed on the gratings of the spar deck hatch, and a hose was brought to play on the main deck, but quickly abandoned in consequence of the excessive heat. The deck pump was also kept at work until the men were forced to retire. The wind was blowing half a gale from south-west, and the vessel was going eight and a half knots, which was er average rate from departure. Captain Symons ordered some hay, between the engine-room crank gratings, to be thrown overboard; two trusses were hove over the ship's side, but the fire soon ignited the main body, the hencoops on each side, and the paddleboxes, the men were obliged to abandon the deck, and those who could leave were all finally driven from the ship. Many were burnt in their berths, others suffocated, and a great number were drowned in the lowering of the boats.

Mr. Vincent (son of Captain Vincent of the Severn), a midshipman in the Amazon, who was saved, has furnished the following narrative:-

"We left Southampton with the West Indian and Mexican mails on board on Friday, the 2nd inst. About twenty minutes to one on Sunday morning fire was observed bursting through the hatchway foreside of the fore funnel. Every possible exertion was made to put out the fire, but all was ineffectual. The mail boat was lowered, with twenty or twenty-five persons in it, but was immediately swamped and went astern, the people clinging to one another. They were all lost. The pinnace was next lowered. but she hung by the fore tackle, and being swamped the people were all washed out of her. In lowering the second cutter the sea raised her, and unhooked the fore tackle, so that she fell down perpendicularly, and all but two of the persons in her were washed out.

"Captain Symons was all this time using his utmost exertions to save his passengers and crew. Sixteen men, neluding two passengers, succeeded in lowering the lifeboat, and about the same time, I (Mr. Vincent), with two men, the steward and a passenger, got into and lowered the dingy. In about half an hour the life-boat took the dingy's people into her, and bore down for the ship with the dingy in tow, but the sea increasing, and being nearly swamped, they were obliged to cast the dingy off and bring the boat head to sea. The masts went-first the foremast. and then the mizenmast.

"About this time a bark passed astern of the lifeboat; we hailed her with our united twenty-one voices and thought she answered us, but she wore and stood under the stern of the burning vessel, and immediately hauled her wind and stood away again.

"The gig with five hands was at this time some little way from us, but the sea was running so high we could render her no assistance, and shortly afterwards lost sight

" About four a.m. (Sunday) it was raining heavily, and the wind shifted to the northward; sea confused, but decreasing; put the boat before the sen. At five o'clock the ship's magazine exploded, and about half an hour afterwards the funnels went over the sides and she sunk. At noon we were picked up by the Marsden, of London, Capt. Evans, by whom we were treated in the kindest manner

"The captain stood in to the coast of France, but the wind shifting to the southward he bore up for Plymouth. where he arrived at 10.50 p.m. on the 5th, and were most hospitably and kindly received by the landlord of the Globe

Mr. Neilson, one of the only two passengers saved, confirms the above statement.

Of the immediate cause of the fire no probable account has yet transpired. One fact only is clear, that it originated in the engine room, and at a point totally apart from the coals. A feasible conjecture is that the machinery got so heated by friction as to ignite the woodwork, and this view is strengthened by the fact that on the vessel's experimental trip she had twice to be stopped for the purpose of cooling it. We believe it will also be found that she had twice to be stopped during her passage from Southampton to Scilly f r the same purpose, the last time only a few hours before the fire. A court of proprietors was held on Wednesday, when

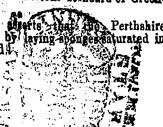
Mr. Vincent confirmed his hasty account given above, in which he mentioned the fact of the vessel being stopped to cool the hearings. It will cost the world of taste and letters a pang to find

among the "missing" the name of Eliot Warburton, the gifted author of "The Crescent and the Cross." A subscription has been entered into at Southampton to assist the numerous widows and fatherless children who have been rendered so by the loss of the unfortunate Amazon. The Mayor has headed it with a subscription of £10. Twelve of the crew of the Amazon that were saved arrived at Southampton on Wednesday evening. In addition to the heavy mail for the West Indies and Mexico, which was on board the Amazon, she had 1,100 tons of coal, specie to the value of £20,000, quicksilver to the value of £5,000, and

100 tons of cargo. FURTHER PARTICULARS. Paris, Thursday, 11 30 A.M.-Letters from Brest announce the arrival, on the 5th of January, by a Dutch vessel, of six passengers and nineteen of the crew of the English packet Amazon, which was destroyed by fire,-

THE CHARGE OF CARD-CHEATING AT BRIGHTON .- LEWES, TUESDAY.—In the course of the proceedings in this case before Mr. Justice Erle, at Chambers, during the last week. Mr. Sill, the solicitor for the prosecution, intimated to that learned judge his intention under the peculiar circumstances of the case of applying to the committing magistrates at Brighton to appoint the chief officer of police of that town (Captain Chase) to be the prosecutor instead of Mr. Hamp, and Mr. Justice Erle made the order for the use of the necessary affidavits for that purpose. The Brighton magistrates being in sessions here to-day Mr. Sill appeared before them, and having explained the circumstances which had satisfied them that Captain Chase should be substituted for Mr. Hamp, the magistrates at once accoded to the application, and Captain Chase was accordingly bound over in his recognisances of £500 to prosccute at the ensuing assizes, and Mr. Sill was at the same time desired to continue in the conduct of the prosecution.

THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. Arrangements are now being made, with the consent of the South Eastern Railway Company and at the request of the Astronomer Royal, for placing the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in connexion with the wires of the Electric Telegraph Company, which will give facilities for instantaneous astronomical observation at one and the same time in all parts of the kingdom, and by means of the submarine telegraph with nearly all parts of the continent. Two other advantages will also be obtained—viz., those of ascertaining the difference in the longitude of places, and of regulating the national time by the uniform standard of Green.



## Free Correspondence.

TO THE CHARTIST BODY.

Elected by you to the responsible situation of one of your Executive Committee, I feel bound to give you the reasons why, in this early stage of our period of office, I have thought it proper to resign this trust. I have already retorded my opinion that a prior over of inferior minds is corded my opinion, that a union, even of inferior minds, is far preferable as the directing power of a movement to a galaxy of talent between in its nature. galaxy of talent, heterogeneous in its nature, and, consequently, desultory in its action. This unity the present Committee does not possess—without it success is impossible. At the commencement of our sitting Ernest Jones resigned, his reasons for so doing are assigned in his letter. A letter of a similar character was received from Mr. Linton. Mr. O'Connor is not in England, and the state of his mental health precluded his rendering us any active assistance. Our committee was thus deprived of its three most influential members. Still I should not have despaired had the necessary congeniality existed among those who remained. Events proved that this feeling did not exist. My colleagues looked at our prospects with an eye of gloom. was animated with hope. The tendency of this legislation was to destroy; my object was to create. John Arnott was proposed as secretary. I felt bound to say that his previous conduct did not entitle him to confidence. Here was another element of discord—John Arnott was rejected. I was then proposed to fill the office: Mr. Holyoake objected to entrust the movement to my care, because he had seen me inebriated. Here again was a want of confidence. I proposed in succession the remaining members. Owing to various reasons it appeared impossible to procure a secretary, unless I consented to accept it under what I considered to be dishonourable conditions. Mr. Grassby ultimately consented to hold the office for one month. This want of confidence in each other showed me the impossibility of our actively co-operating together, to regenerate the movement. Under such circumstances I thought it most prudent to resign, trusting to future combinations for a more favourable result. I regret that this cloud should overshadow our rising movement, but feel convinced that it will ultimately be productive of benefit, by convincing you of the utter impossibility of a National movement ever being created or conducted, unless union and energy go hand in hand. To ensure these you must reduce the number of your officers. They must devote their whole time to your cause, and must be remunerated for their services. Then, and then only, can you upbraid them with neglect of duty-then. and then only, can you elect men who are really capable of performing the duties required at their hands.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER.

### TO THE CHARTISTS.

BROTHER CHARTISTS,—In thanking you for the honour you have done me in electing me a member of your Executive Committee, I beg most respectfully to resign the office conferred, since, in regard for the best interests of our movement, I cannot consent to sit on an Executive constituted like the present.

Permit me, in retiring from that committee, to urge on your consideration the absolute necessity for calling a Convention together with all possible speed, and to express a hope that, in remodelling the internal organisation of our movement, we may find such men as Julian Harney, Samuel Kydd, and Thomas Cooper, called to the guidance of its affairs. I feel no doubt that if you were to associate them creditably to themselves and to the cause, they would no longer avoid the fulfilment of duties, however responsible or onerous.

It may create some surprise that, in declining to serve with the present Committee, I should myself enact a part for which I blame others. It is just the retirement of those others, which out of respect for the cause, leaves me no

alternative, but to adopt the step I am now taking. I need not say that I shall continue to labour for the Charter as unremittingly and publicly as heretofore: that not for one moment do I intend relaxing in my exertions, humble though they be; and that I shall ever be found in the active steady and unflinching advocacy of our cause—a cause which, whatever some may say, whose triumphant issue is not far distant. But unless you wish to see that cause perish, despite all its elements of success. I in you to elect a Convention without loss of time.

ERNEST JONES. London, Wednesday, January 7th, 1852.

### TO THE MEMBERS OF THE "NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION."

GENTLEMEN,-I find that four hundred and seventy of you have elected me to be one of your Exceutive for this year. I am very heartily thankful for this unsolicited and unexpected mark of confidence; but some few explanations are necessary on my part before I can either accept (except temporarily) or decline the office to which I have been chosen. For however gratified I may be by the trust. I cannot lose sight of the strangeness of the position to which my friends are inviting me-namely, as one of the heads of a body, which, for a long time past, I have been pronouncing (and still must persist in pronouncing) dead,-utterly dead, and beyond hope of even a galvanic recovery.

I am ready and willing to undertake any office for the people. But if I take office, I must work. If I work, I must know the object for which I am to work, and approve the means placed at my disposal. I know your object; but I do not approve your means,—for I think them atterly insufficient.

Even if disposed to waste my own time upon futilities, I could not consent to minister to a delusion: nor have I sufficient power of face to undertake to lead men no whither. To think that the present Chartist organisation can ever get the Charter I believe to be a delusion; and, as the "National Charter Association," under present guidance, you will just go toward no whither till you die of inanition on the road.

I say this with no personal reference to either the last or the present Executive; I say this without any condemnatory allusion to what are called the "past mistakes" of Chartism. I speak of Chartism as it is; of your Association at its best, as the organ only of the working classes -of only a part of them. And was it of the whole it would not alter my conviction; which is, that the working classes alone can never win their freedom by any such organisation as yours, or by any such method of procedure.

What difference is there between the middle and working classes in this matter? Why, that the middle classes have a power in the state; and even a few of them, if discontented, can terribly embarrass the government: so the government respects their grumbling whenever it reaches a certain temperature. But for the working classes, they may talk till doomsday, and their talk will carry nothing: because they have no power in the State. That is, no power constitutionally; and they are not yet by any means prewared to act unconstitutionallly : no more than they were in April, '48, or in November, '39.
The working classes must adopt measures very different from

any they have yet seriously contemplated, before they can be strong enough to free themselves by themselves: but they can win their freedom in concert with the honest liberals of the middle classes. In concert with them they may obtain the franchise through the ordinary means of political agitation enrolment of names, subscription of funds, and lots of " stump oratory."

These two paths lie open to you: the unconstitutional and the constitutional; the third way goes no whither. You will not reach the Charter, though you travel on it fifteen years more, and fifteen hundred afterwards. For the unconstitutional way you are not fit. Only one course remains: to get the middle classes to join you. I do not advise you to betray your cause by any

alliance with the Parliamentary Reform Association or the Manchester Move. But I advise you to act so as to detach the best men from both these; and so at once to knock them up, and to substitute for them a real national party. If there are not any honest men among them to join you. then God help you for another generation! But there are many honest men; though prejudiced against the name of Chartist. O, "prejudiced against a name!" Well, and is not yours a prejudice for a name?

What I advise to you is this-that you instruct your Executive (and I put it to you because it seems to me that, as only your Executive, we must have your authorisation) and empower them in your name to call a Conference of all advocates of Universal Suffrage (the principle of the Charter) in order to consider of a basis of union, - prepared in your name to surrender the name of the Charter and its minor provisions (if required), to try, in fact, how large a party can be got for Universal Male Suffrage and no Property Quali-FICATION. For the sake of union I would defer all except THE RIGHT OF ALL TO CHOOSE FROM ALL; leaving the rest as open questions. Except upon such a simple ground, I see

now no hope of National Party-no chance of our success, I know not if my advice will be palatable. That is a question I seldom care to answer. I know it to be honest, and I believe it to be wise. It remains for you to consider. If in this course I can help you, well! I am ready. If you do not choose this way, then I know not what I can do for you; and I shall have to resign a sinecure, unless, indeed, you can show me other work.

Do not think, however, that I am presuming to dictate the terms upon which I will accept your delegation. I am only pointing out what I think I can do, asking you if such qualification may be sufficient for your delegate. I wish to Yours faithfully, W. J. LINION.

# Miteside, January 4th, 1852.

THE CZAR AND HIS SERVANTS .- Mr. Fonblanque, the British Consul at Belgrade, in opposition to the usual custom, did not alight from his carriage to pay a visit of ceremony to the Russian ambassador on the occasion of the birth-day of the Czar, but merely sent up his card. 'The Russian representative sent back the card by his servant, with a message that on this occasion, being the anniversary of the Emperor. he would receive none but personal visits. Mr. Fonblanque. highly incensed, tore up the card, and sent a note to the Russian representative demanding satisfaction.-Austrian

THE BRITISH EXPORT TRADE.—On Wednesday the returns of trade and navigation were printed, showing, on the eleven months ending the 5th ult., a great increase in the exportation of British and Irish produce and manufacture from the United Kingdom compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year. In the eleven months of 1849 the declared value was £54,089,809; for the like period of 1850, £60,400,525; and in the eleven months of 1851, £63,314,272. On the month ending the 5th of December in the three years the days of Political and cember in the three years the declared value of British and Irish produce was respectively £4,691,161, £5,362,319, and

# Central Criminai Court.

This Court resumed its sittings on Monday, pursuant to adiournment. Persury.—Henry Allen surrendered to take his trial for

wilful and corrupt perjury. Evidence was adduced, from which it appeared that the defendant had kept a coal-shed and beer-shop in Great Wild-street, and that he had been in the habit of purchasing the fuel manufactured by a Mr. Walstab, and in December last he was summoned to the Westminster County Court for a sum of £1 6s. 8d. for wood that had been furnished to him in the month of December, 1850. When the hearing took place witnesses were examined who proved that the defendant had ordered the fuel, that it was delivered to him at his shop, and that he signed the delivery-book acknowledging its receipt, and also that when he was applied to shortly afterwards for the amount, he said he would look over the bill, and pay it the next time the collector called. In answer to this case the defendant himself was sworn, and he then gave evidence, denying all knowledge of the transaction, declaring that he had never ordered or received the fuel, and that he had never seen the persons who had been examined as witnesses to prove the debt. The judge of the County Court decided in favour of the claim, and ordered the defendant to pay the debt and costs forthwith, and he at the same time directed that an indictment for perjury should be preferred against the defendant. All the witnesses that had been called in the County Court were now examined, and the evidence given by the defendant was likewise put in, establishing the facts above narrated.—The jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty, but recommended the defendant to mercy on account of his previous good character. The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for

FELONIOUSLY WOUNDING.—Margaret Tennent, 38, was charged with feloniously wounding Peter Burrell, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm .- The prosecutor, an old man, stated that he got his living by having a coffeestall during the night in the neighbourhood of Cheapside. On the 1st of December, about one o'clock in the morning, he was standing as usual by his stall, when the prisoner came up to him, and, on his saying to her, "Oh, you are there I see," she attacked him with a poker, and struck him several violent blows on the head. He felt that he was very much injured, and went to the hospital, where he had remained until last Friday .- In answer to questions that were put by the Court the prosecutor said that he was a married man with a family, but that he had deserted his own wife and had cohabited with the prisoner, who was a married woman, for several years. He also admitted that she had left her husband at his solicitation.—The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.—The Recorder respited the judgment, and he at the same time told the prosecutor that he had brought it all upon bimself by his own misconduct, and he would therefore not be allowed any expenses. EMBEZZLEMENT .- Thomas East, 21, pleaded Guilty to

three indictments charging him with embezzlement.-The prisoner was in the service of Messrs. Staples, the proprietors of the Albion Tavern, in Aldersgate-street, as clerk. It was his duty to pay the servants and make other disbursements, and money was given to him for that purpose; and it appeared that for a considerable time he had been in the habit of keeping back and appropriating to his own use a portion of the money so intrusted to him, the whole amount of his defalcations being over £100 since May last. -He was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve months.

STABBING.—John Cook, 20, pleaded Guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing two pewter pots, and to another charge of feloniously stabbing and wounding Chas. Jacobi, a police constable, with intent to prevent his apprchension.—The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT .- William Southgate, 40. clerk, was indicted for embezzling £6 14s. 3d. and £6 17s. 6d., the monies of Henry Ernest and another, his masters. - The prisoner, a gentlemanly-looking man, had been for some years clerk to Messrs. Ernest and Cresswell, accountants, of Cheapside, and, amongst his duties, had to collect the rents of some property that was in Chancery, and the monies in question were two quarters' rent which he had received, but not accounted for .- In cross-examination it was elicited that the business relating to the property in Chancery was not intrusted jointly to the firm, but to Mr. Ernest, who was solely appointed by the Court of Chancery as receiver of the rents in question .- Mr. Ballantine took an objection to the indictment, which charged the prisoner with having received the monies on account of the firm jointly, being their servant, and after some discussion, the Common Sergeant held the objection to be fatal to the indictment, and directed the jury to Acquit the prisoner.

ROBBING A PRINTING OFFICE. - William North, 13, and James Fitsgerald, 20, labourer, were indicted for stealing 42lb. of brass rule, the property of Andrew Spottiswoode and another.—The prisoners pleaded Guilty.—Mr. Ballantine, who appeared for the prosecution, said that the boy North was the son of a person in the employ of Messrs, Spottiswoode, the printers, and had worked there with him, but subsequently having a quarrel left his father's house, and went to lodge in a house where he met the other prisoner, who set him on to rob his employers, and used to beat and ill-treat the boy if he refused to continue the plunder, which he continued to do until he was detected, and he then told the whole truth, and the marks on his body showed that he had been subjected to much ill-usage.-The Court respited the judgment on the boy, and transported Fitsgerald for seven years.

Post-office Robbert .- Edward Charles Masterton, 33, a very respectable-looking young man, was charged with stealing a letter containing a shilling, the property of the Postmaster-General. The prisoner had been seen to secret two letters on his person, in consequence of which he was searched and arrested. He had been four years in the service of the Post-office. When the discovery was made the prisoner said he could not tell how he came to do it, and that he must have been infatuated, and he also said that the affair would be the death of his wife, as she had no one but himself to protect her. Mr Baron Platt sentenced the prisoner to be transported for seven years.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Richard Moss surrendered to take his trial for wilful and corrupt perjury. The circumstances under which this charge was preferred have appeared very recently in the police reports. The parties who had promoted the prosecution were the parents of two respectable youths named Francatelli and Adam, and the allegation against the defendant, who is one of the detective officers belonging to the metropolitan police, was, that he and another officer, named Attwood, had made a false charge against the young men of attempting to pick pockets at M. Julian's concert at Drury-lane Theatre, and were the next morning examined before Mr. Hall, at Bow-street, when the defendant swore that he saw them both feel the pockets of several ladies, and that one of them put his hand into a lady's pocket. He also swore that as they were going down the stairs, on their way out, he saw something that looked glittering, like a watch, pass from one to the other, and that he heard Francatelli say to Adam-" Push me Tom;" and that the other said-"All right Robert; and that he did push him, apparently to create confusion, and that he then took them into custody. Attwood, the other constable, corroborated the story told by the defendant, and upon their evidence both the young men were committed to take their trial at the Westminster Sessions for the misdemeanour, but the grand jury ignored the bill against them, and a charge of perjury was then preferred against both the constables.—The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.—
Henry Attwood, the other constable, was then arraigned upon the same charge, and acquitted.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT .- John Mason, 38, weaver, and Susannah Walker, 46, married, were indicted for stealing eight pieces of silk, valued at £53, the property of Joseph Spiers and another, the master of Mason.—The jury Acquitted Walker, and found Mason Guilty.- The prosecutor stated, that since the robbery they had found that Mason had been robbing them by making false entries of the wages paid by him to the people employed by them .- He was transported for seven years.

# MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The January Quarter Sessions for the county of Middlesex commenced on Monday morning at the Session's-house, Clerkenwell.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT .- Thomas Hands, 20, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having stolen a sovereign, the property of Henry England Jones, his master. Proof was given of the prisoner having been convicted of a similar offence in 1849, at the Central Criminal Court, upon which occasion he was sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for nine months. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, and an intimation was given, that should he ever make his appearance again as a convicted felon, transportation would

ROBBERY ON THE RIVER.—Ralph Scot, 27, John Fraser, 28, Charles Watkins, 25, Henry Robinson, 27, and John Watkins, 35, were indicted, charged with having stolen sixteen bushels of oats and four sacks, the property of Thomas Robert Keen, and another, from a barge on the river Thames.-The jury convicted Scott, Fraser, Robinson, and Charles Watkins, recommending Robinson to mercy. With respect to John Watkins, they returned a verdict of acquittal .- The learned judge sentenced Scott, Fraser, and Charles Watkins to one year's hard labour each, and Robinson to six months.

ROBBERY FROM THE PERSON.-William Moore, aged 27, pleaded Guilty to an indictment charging him with having stolen a gold watch, the property of Catherine Hyams, from her person.-A previous conviction having been proved against the prisoner.—The learned Judge sentenced

him to transportation for ten years.

John Toy, aged 20, pleaded Guilty to an indictment by which he was charged with having stolen an iron pipe, the property of the Blackwall Railway Company.-In this case, too, a former conviction was proved.—The learned Judge sentenced the prisoner to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour,

A Young THIEF.—James Judd, alias Judge, a boy fourteen years of age, was indicted for stealing a purse, value 6d. a half-sovereign, and other monies, the property of John Redrapp, from the person of Emma Redrapp.—The prisoner having pleaded "Not Guilty," afterwards withdrew that plea, and pleaded Guilty.—Other convictions were proved against the boy.—Mr. Prendergast besought the Court to pass a light sentence on the prisoner, as his mother was about to sail for Canada with the intention of taking this and another son with her. Thus the boy, who had probably fallen into bad companny, would be effectually removed from such companions.—The learned Judge remarked, that in his opinion the safer course would be that the boy should be sent to Parhurst, where he would be taught a trade, by means of which he would in future years be enabled to earn an honest livelihood. With this

view he would sentence him to transportation for seven

WINE ROBBERY .- Aldborough Richardson Davis, 30, stated to be a wine-merchant, was charged with having stolen in a dwelling-house, twenty dozens of port wine, of the value of £40, the property of Mary Ann Pass. The prisoner was found Guilty, and sentenced to be imprisoned six months, with hard labour.

ROBBERY.—Martha M'Gregor, 27, was charged with stealing three silver spoons, value £3, and 10s., the property and monies of Henry Webb. It appeared that the prosecutor is clerk to a carcase salesman in Newgate-market, and lived at No. 64, Hatton-garden; and further, that he and the prisoner had resided together as man and wife, for a period of nine or ten years. This connexion, however, was broken off in the month of April, 1850, at which time they separated by mutual consent, as proved by an agreement to that effect, which was duly signed by each of them. This agreement contained a clause to the following effect:—That the prosecutor should pay her £15 in money, and give her a number of articles of furniture, which were specified; and the prisoner, on her part, undertook not to insult or annoy the prosecutor in any way whatever, and to abandon every claim she might have upon him. The prosecutor said he was compelled to adopt this course in consequence of the dissolute and improper conduct of the prisoner, whom he frequently found in a state of intoxication, and his place all in an uproar, when he went home at night. When the agreement was executed they parted, and he performed all he had undertaken to do in that agreement. The prisoner frequently went to his employers in Newgate-market, and abused him "villanously," and had assaulted and annoyed him at least a hundred times. She went to his residence about six or seven months ago, but the landlord gave her into custody, and she was bound over to keep the peace. On the evening of the 23rd of December last she had gone there, accompanied by another woman, who knocked at the door, and tendered a letter to the prosecutor's housekeeper, who came to the door, but she refused it, and, as she was closing the door, the prisoner rushed past her into the house, got into the prosecutor's sitting-room, and commenced smashing the glass and china in the most furious manner. She declared that she was Mrs. Webb, and that that was her home, and while the housekeeper was gone to get assistance she took the spoons in question, two silver soup-spoons, one gravy-spoon, and 10s. from a sideboard, and made off. She was apprehended by Fisher, and gave up the pawnbroker's duplicates relating to the spoons. She declared she had taken them as a right. The prosecutor now denied positively that she had any right to the property. The prisoner was found Guilty, and sentenced to six weeks' hard

CUTTING AND WOUNDING .- Dephania Louis, 40, was convioted on an indictment by which he was charged with having unlawfully and maliciously cut and wounded Mary Ann Schouten. The jury found the prisoner Guilty. The learned Judge sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment and hard abour for four months.

[The following appeared in our Second Edition of last week.]

GREAT FIRE NEAR THE ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS. Yesterday morning the inhabitants of the castern portion of London were alarmed by the outbreak of an extensive fire, which, for hours, continued to rage, and before it could be mastered laid in ruins a large amount of property. The fire originated in the premises of Mr. Sparks, and before the engines arrived the premises of Mr. Trittner, scum boiler, became ignited. The flames then assumed a still more serious aspect, for the ignitable stock in both premises proved such a powerful auxiliary to the destructive element, that the fire was quickly attacking the premises of Mr. M. Murphy, the Three Compasses Tavern, as well as those belonging to Mr. Brooks, a builder, and the large soap factory of Messrs. Stevens and Son, in Dock-street. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the work of devastation continued, and the front of the house No. 11 in the same street became fired, as well as another in Wolf'splace. These premises being let to a number of poor families, the inmates rushed out in a state of bewilderment, carrying with them their children, and any article of furniture they could lay hold of. The poor people were obliged to run about the streets almost up to their ankles in water, while only partially dressed. The fire was not extinguished until property to a considerable amount was destroyed.

### RAWMARSH COLLIERY EXPLOSION,-THE VERDICT.

Yesterday afternoon this melancholy investigation was brought to a close. The coroner and jury, on their assembling at the Star Inn, proceeded in the first instance to view the bodies of two other victims of this calamitous catastrophe. This addition to the list of killed swells the number to fifty-two. The individuals recently dead are Timothy Tinsley, jun., of Rawmarsh, aged nineteen, who expired on Wednesday night, and George Sindley, of Upper Haugh, aged twenty-eight, who expired yesterday (Thursday.) Two witnesses were examined, but their evidence did not throw any light on the cause of this dreadful catastrophe. The jury were in deliberation three hours, when they returned the following verdict:—

"We find that the fifty-two men and boys whose bodies we have viewed were accidentally killed by an explosion of fire damp in the Warren Vale Colliery, in the parish of Rawmarsh, in the county of York, in the occupation of Messrs. Charlesworth."

The verdict was accompanied by the following remarks:

The jury, after a long and painful investigation of the circumstances under which the unfortunate individuals lost their lives at the Warren Vale pit on the 20th December, have agreed to a verdict of "Accidental Death," and they feel that although there is no sufficient evidence for them to return a verdict of manslaughter against any particular person, they should ill discharge their duty if they did not accompany their verdict with an expression of their strong disapprobation of the loose manner in which the works appear to have been conducted at the above pit. They further regard the instructions hitherto given to the men quite inadequate to the proper supervision and safe working of it. And it certainly does appear to them that it is very desirable that there should be some stringent rules and regulations at every colliery for the better and safer working of the coal mines, and further, that the proprietors of every mine ought to be held by the legislature responsible for the efficiency of their agents and superin-

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S-PARK .-Last evening, the following fatal accident occurred to Thomas Freeman, aged thirty-two, for many years engineer at the Colosseum. Deceased was oiling the engine, when he lost his balance and fell into the machinery in the presence of his fellow-workmen. Although the engines were immediately stopped, his body was taken out lifeless, horribly mutilated.

GAVAZZI AT EXETER HALL,-Last night Father Gavazzi delivered one of his stirring addresses at Exeter Hall upon the spiritual and temporal influences of papacy. The address was listened to with breathless attention, and elicited constant bursts of enthusiastic applause. It was divided into two parts, and at the close of each a brief interpretation was offered by the Rev. Mr. Rule. At the conclusion of the addresses, which altogether occupied nearly three hours, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the eloquent Father Gavazzi, and the proceedings closed.

WINCHESTER, - William Plampin has received through the Home Office a mitigation of his sentence, from that of ten years' transportation, to two years' imprisonment. The prisoner, it will be remembered, was convicted at the last assizes of stealing a box of gold dust from the South-

Western Railway, near this city.
Collision on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Line .- Yesterday the coroner's inquest upon this accident, which caused the death of a clerk in the service of the Electric Telegraph Company, was brought to a con-clusion. The circumstances attendant on the occurrence have been detailed already, and the jury found the following special verdiet: "That the deceased Patrick Moreton met his death by a collision of two trains on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and that the collision was owing to the neglect of the company's officers in charge of the first train to send back a fog or lamp signal to the train following, and further to the neglect of certain officers of the company to supply fog signals to the guard of the first train. We find the directors and managers of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, guilty of great blame and culpable neglect. First, in forwarding an enormous cattle train immediately preceding a passenger train, which cattle train passed Christon Bank when the passenger train was within one minute of being due. Secondly, in appointing an unqualified guard to such a train. Thirdly, in appointing only one guard to a double train (250 yards long.) Also, we find that the production of the printed instructions by the superintendent as a proof of the general carefulness of the company's management, appears' to us only an attempt on the part of the company's managers to get rid of the responsibility resting on them, and to throw the blame on an unfortunate guard, whilst at the price of a few paltry tracts they get rid of the expense of providing a competent individual, whose sole duty ought to be to see at least once daily, at some central station, that all parties in charge of a train are provided with proper signals." The jury then separated. The other parties who were injured by the collision are said to be going on favourably.

# FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—The ceremony of Thursday passed off without accidents. After the Te Deum the official receptions of the public

bodies took place at the Tuileries. There were no addresses or speeches. The public buildings were illuminated, a dense fog prevailing throughout the day.

The "Moniteur" announces that the Palace of the Tuileries will in future be the official residence of the President of the Republic.

General Castellane has closed all the fraternal associa-

tions of Lyons. EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP.—RECOVERY OF TWO BODIES. On Saturday an inquest was held at Great Lever, near Bolton, on the bodies of two men who were killed by an explosion in a coal-mine not less than two months ago, but which were not found until Wednesday last, owing to the accumulation of inflammable gas in the workings, which set the coal on fire, and until then prevented any effectual search

for them. The jury found a verdict of "Accidental death." THREATENING NOTICES. - The "Belfast News-Letter" says:--" We have heard it stated as a fact upon which reliance may be placed, that no fewer than seventeen gentlemen resident in the districts already so deeply stained with agrarian crime, have received threatening notices similar to that erved upon Mr. Fortescue."

# Police.

MARYLEBONE .- A Pugilist .- John Crawley, a pugilist, who has latterly obtained a livelihood by exhibiling the art of self-defence at fairs, races, &c., was brought before Mr. Broughton charged with having robbed, and in a most brutal manner assaulted, Henry Sparling, a fellow lodger, at No. 1, Henrietta-street, Manchester-square.—The evidence went to show that, as complainant was sitting quietly by the fire in his room, the prisoner, who was drunk, entered it, and, without saying a word to him, kicked him, and knocked him down by a tremendous blow on the head. While he (complainant) was lying upon the floor the prisoner stole from him three sixpences, and before he (complainant) had time to regain his legs, selzed him by the nose so firmly with his teeth as to nearly bite it through. Another person who was present rushed forward to his assistance, and by throttling the prisoner succeeded in dragging him away, and gave him into the custody of police constable Phillips.—The prisoner, in answer to the charge, said that he was first attacked by the complainant after they had had a few angry words 'together. -It was stated that the prisoner was a very desperate character, and had frequently been charged with violent outrages on the police, in addition to which he was once in custody for knocking down a gentleman in Oxford-street.-Mr. Broughton did not consider that the allegation of robbery had been clearly established, but for the savage attack upon the complainant he fined the prisoner £5, or two months' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

CLERKENWELL.—Assault by an Attorney.—John Thomas Moss, attorney, of No. 12, Gray's-inn-square, appeared on a summons charged by Mr. Leonard Wrightson, clerk to Mr. Corry, the Chancery barrister of Lincoln's-inn, with an assault.—The complainant said, that the defendant was indebted to Mr. Corry, £10 10s. fees, for the payment of which he had called on defendant forty or fifty times, and he always put him off, saying he was "busy," or to "call again to morrow." On Thursday last he again called at No. 12, Gray's inn square, and after waiting there for some time defendant came and said, "It's no use for you to stop." Witness was annoyed and said, "Is that the only answer you have to give me; if so, I must take other proceedings against you." Defendant said "Take other proceedings," and finished the sentence with an oath. Witness asked if he meant to cheat or swindle, it looked like swindling. Defendant said "If you repeat that, I will knock you down." Witness remarked "You have heard what I said, there is no reason to repeat it." On which defendant struck him on the mouth, and cut his lip, and caused his own knuckle to bleed. Two of the clerks were present at the time, and witness appealed to Mr. Fox, one of them, as a witness to the assault-Defendant : Pray, did you not call me a swindler Witness : I did not.-Mr. Tyrwhitt said it was a most discreditable affair for an attorney in the presence of his clerks to have struck the complainant. The case ought not to have been brought into court at all, and he suggested that defendant might speak privately to the complainant if he thought proper. Complainant said he did not treat it as a private matter. If barristers' clerks were to be treated in this way when they peaceably called for their employers' fees, what would become of the profession?—Defendant: I must admit that I have insulted the majesty of the law, for which I am sorry; but I was much excited at the time of the term swindler being applied to me in the presence of my clerks, and I gave the complainant a smack on the face .-The defendant then consulted privately with complainant's solicitor, and shortly afterwards they returned, when the latter said the matter was satisfactorily arranged, and the defendant requested to put 10s. into the poor box of the

DISTRESSING CASE.—William Watherough, aged seventeen, was charged by William Blackberry, aged seventeen, with having stolen a fustian dress.—The prosecutor is a working and friendless boy, lodging at No. 50, Golden-lane, St. Lukes, with his brother. The lodging at No. 50, Golden-lane, St. Lukes, with his brother. The prisoner came to lodge in the same house and slept in the same department. He was ragged and distressed, which induced witness and his brother to assist him with food and money, when they could not afford to do so. He at length seized an opportunity, whilst the brothers were asleep, to take away the dress which he now wore, and which belonged to witness.—The prisoner, in a melancholy tone, said in his defence that he took away the dress not for the property of appropriate it into money, but in consequence of for the purpose of converting it into money, but in consequence of the most wretched distress; his own clothes were so ragged and filthy that he could get no work in them, and he tore them up and put on the prosecutor's dress with a view to obtain employment. but he had not succeeded in his object. He was willing to do any sort of work. He had tried to enlist in the army, but he was not tall enough.—The prosecutor's brother corroborated the prisoner's account of his condition. Himself and brother had fed the prisoner and treated him kindly in consequence of his great distress. His brother only wished to have his clothes returned to him, and not to brother only wished to have his clothes returned to him, and not to prosecute the prisoner. They had no doubt distress caused him to take the clothes.—Prisoner (crying): I only want work. I would thank anybody who would give me work.—Mr. Corrie asked if he had any friends.—He said he had none.—Mr. Corrie highly complimented the brothers for their humanity and sympathised with the prisoner. The want of clothes should not be a drawback to his conting most and the presecutor should have his dross given the prisoner. The want of clothes should not be a drawback to his getting work, and the prosecutor should have his dress given back to him. He directed an officer of the court to take the prisoner to a proper place and provide him with a suit of clothes, &c., and relief; the fustian dress to be restored to the prosecutor.—The prisoner was discharged from the bar, when he accompanied the officer, who shortly afterwards returned with him, in appearance quite a different personage. He thanked the worthy magistrate, who hoped that he would go away and do good.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—A DANGEROUS NURSE.—Ellen War-

fand, was charged with breaking windows in Kemp's court .-Michael Callaghan said the prisoner was engaged to nurse his wife. Hearing a great noise in the room he went in and found the prisoner engaged in breaking the windows. She said the devil was in the room, and she was giving him a chance to escape.—When called upon for explanation of her conduct by the magistrate, she said she had received a message from Heaven commanding her to break the

had received a message from Heaven commanding her to break the windows.—She was remanded.
GUILDHALL.—Conspiracy to Defraud.—John Barker, alias Murphy, was placed at the bar before Alderman Copeland upon the charge of conspiring with others not in custody in obtaining goods of Mr. Brook, of Bartlett's buildings, to the value of upwards of £300, by means of fraudulent representations. Mr. Lewis stated that, in addition to the charge of conspiracy, he intended to charge the prisoner with forgery, in drawing and uttering two bills of exchange for £100 and £150 in the name of John Barker, his real name being Murphy. A person named Alexander Honeyman had name being Murphy. A person named Alexander Honeyman had been summoned, but he had sent a parcel of these identical goods to his solicitor, placing them at the prosecutor's service, and de-clining to attend. His evidence was, however, material, and he (Mr. Lewis), therefore, applied for a second summons for him. Mr. Lewis also stated that Mr. Perry, the chief clerk of the Lambeth Police-court, would attend on a future day to prove that the prisoner, on his oath at that court, stated his name was John

Remanded.

THAMES .- Dissection .- A poor widow named Mary Sheridan came before Mr. Yardley for the second time to complain of the conduct of the authorities of the London Hospital, who had, in op. position to her wishes, an i against the exp ess desire of her cour band, Philip Sheridan, an Irishman, to be dissected. The man died in the hospital on Sunday, the 28th ult., and when his widow applied for his body for the purpose of 'waking' and burying it, the people in the hospital refused to deliver it to her, and one of the medical gentlemen asked her if she had any objection to the body being opened. She expressed the very stronger which is the medical gentlemen asked her it she had any objection to the body being opened. She expressed the very strongest objections to such a proceeding, and said her husband, previous to his going into the hospital, said he would not on any consideration have his body opened.—Mr. Yardhy asked if the body had been delivered to the widow? Mrs. Sheridan: Yes, and buried, your worship.—Mr. Yardhey: What do you want me to do? Mrs. Sheridan: I want redress, your worship, for cutting up my husband's body in the way they have done. It was against his wishes. Can they do it?—Mr. Yardhey: But, my good woman, it is done, and you can't remedy it. It is a pity, I think, you did not wishes. Can they do it :—Mr. lardley: But, my good woman, it is done, and you can't renedy it. It is a pity, I think, you did not consent to it; but I don't wish to insult any prejudices you may have on the subject. Mrs. Sheridan: They did it shamefully, your worship. Can't you punish them for it?—Mr. Yardley said he had no jurisdiction in the matter at all. He had no power to interfere. -An Officer : If she goes to the hospital at one o'clock to-morrow the committee will hear her. Mrs. Sheridan (passionately): Very

well; there is no justice here at all for a poor woman. She then hurriedly left the court with her friends, who were greatly Serious Case of Cutting and Wounding.—Jose Frotoso Berdrigo, aged twenty-nine, a Spanish seammn of the barge White Squall, was charged before Mr. Ingham with cutting and wounding James Almen, a British seaman, in a brothel at New Gravel-lane. The prisoner, who denied being the man who struck the blow, was remanded for a week. It is not expected that the man can recover.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Extensive Robbery—Jane Nolan was brought before the Lord Mayor upon the charge of having robbed a gentle-man of a pocket hook, containing three £50 and six £5 notes. gentleman of a pocket book, containing three £50 and six £5 notes, in Cheapside about a fortnight ago.—The unlucky youth, whose name is Fortunatus, was passing along at night at a late hour to his home in a lodging-house in Cheapside when he was met by the nis nome in a longing-house in Cheapside when he was met by the prisoner and another female who asked him to treat them. He went with them to a neighbouring public house, where he paid for refreshments for his guests with a £5 note, which they saw him take from a pocket-book; he afterwards slipped the book into his coat pocket. Upon returning to Cheapside the prisoner engaged his attention by some manœuvre while the other female stood behind him and suddenly disappeared altogether. He then went home, and when he put his hand into his pocket found that his money was gone. The prisoner was soon afterwards enprehead. money was gone. The prisoner was soon afterwards apprehended, but the other female could not be traced by the police. It was, however, discovered that the latter, instead of returning to her lodgings that night, called upon a male companion, and disappeared altogether from her nightly haunts, leaving the prisoner without any share of the booty to stand the brunt of the accusation, A gentleman who was passing along the street picked up a piece of the pocket-book, which had been torn in pieces and lay on the ground. Amongst the leaves was sticking a £5 note.—The prisoner was remanded for another week.—The victim, who is believed to be a traveller for a commercial house, did not appear.

Lang Gilmon. Thomas Regular

AUDACIOUS STREET ROBERY.—Jane Gilmore, Thomas Brooks, and Charles Taylor, were brought up by Haydon and Scott, the officers, charged with having picked a gentleman's pocket.—The three prisoners have been in the habit of pursuing a course of robbery which is now greatly in use, and most effective.-The woman, who had some time ago actually robbed one of the most vigilant and excellent officers of the force of a cigar case while he was watching the movements of her companions, walked along the street alone, and stopped several gentlemen by quickly standing before them, while the two men were at hand to receive any money or valuables which she might grasp in her sudden interview. For the space of an hour and a half the officers who were in coloured clothes observed the active operations of the prisoners in Grace-church-street and Leadenhalt street. At last they saw the female start in front of an old gentleman, seize him round the waist, and then, rapidly disengaging herself, run over to the two men, and hand over something to one of them. In an instant the three thieves were in custedy, and the old gentleman, as soon as he recovered from his surprise, found that he had been robbed of the silver which he had carried in his waistcoat pocket. In the pocket of one of the men was found the exact amount which the gentleman said he had lost, and the prisoners, who were struck aghast by the police movement, were conveyed to the station, where the complainant promised to appear next day at the Mansion-House to prosecute.—To the regret of many who have been long acquainted with the notorious character of the female prisoner, the old gentleman did not appear, and his lordship was obliged to punish the thieves summarily, by sentencing each to imprisonment and hard labour for two months. WESTMINSTER.—Case of Great Distress.—A very respectable

quiet-looking woman, named Haines, living at 5, York-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, applied to the magistrate for relief. Complainant stated that she and her two fatherless children, twins, beplainant stated that she and ner two fatheriess emioren, twins, between seven and eight years of age, who were by her side, were in a most wretched and penniless condition. The father of her children had left her a small amount to bring them up, but his affairs were thrown into Chancery, and she lost it. She had subsequently endeavoured to maintain herself and children by keeping a school, and succeeded in doing so until attacked by cholera, which left her in so delicate a state of health that she was incapable of any exertion for a considerable time. She at length, owing to the recommendation of several persons, obtained a situation as nurse at commendation or several persons, obtained a situation as nurse at the Westminster Hospital, and was there again attacked with ill-ness, which disabled her from following her occupation. She had since then endeavoured to earn a livelihood for herself and family by neeedlework, but was unable to procure sufficient, and had, by degrees, parted with almost everything she possessed, in confirmation of which she product? a bundle of duplicates. She

also exhibited a number of letters describing her as a very seber, respectable, and industrious person. One of them, from a clergy, man of the established church, very fairly stated that the unfortunate woman had been guilty of an error in early life, but for which she had given the strongest proofs of true repentance, and her conduct had become of so exemplary a character that he had given her a letter of recommendation.—Mr. Arnold directed some inquiries to be made, and, at the conclusion of the day's business, Downing, one of the officers of the court, said that he found she bore a very excellent character in the neighbourhood where she resided. She was described as a very sober, industrious woman, bore a very excellent character in the neighbourhood where she resided. She was described as a very sober, industrious wonth who would willingly work when she could get it to do. Her room, exhibited extreme poverty, but much cleanliness. Applicant had referred him to a clergyman's daughter in the neighbourhood, who said she was an extremely ateady and deserving person.—Mr. Arnold directed that 30s. sheuld be given to the unfortunate woman out of the poor-box.—The poor creature expressed her gratitude as well as her emotion would permit.

LAMBETH.—Scandal.—Consulting a Fortune Teller.—A decent-looking Irishwoman applied to Mr. Elliott for summonses or cent-looking Irishwoman applied to Mr. Elliott for summonses or warrants against some persons who had scandalised her character and were likely to do herself and her husband serious injury. The applicant said, that about a fortnight ago £6 was stolen out of a box in a house which was partly occupied by acquaintances of hers, and the landlady of which was also a friend of hers. The robbery remained a mystery for several days, and at length the landlady and engaged the assistance of a fortune-teller to many remained a mystery for several days, and at length the landlady waited on and engaged the assistance of a fortune-teller to unravel and throw some light on the affair. This person, it appeared, gave a description of the thief, and that description happened unfortu. on as the person who had actually stolen the money; and, in fact, the parties did not scruple to charge her with it. She assured robbery, and offered to prove the fact, but it was all to no purpose, she was told that the best thing she could do would be at once to fact, they had gone so far in spreading reports about the neighbourhood prejudicial to her character, and that without the slightest that she had no doubt they would do much mighlief to ber there that she had no doubt they would do much mighlief to ber there there is no the product of the fortune teller. hood prejudicial to her character, and that without the slightest justification or reason beyond the assertion of the fortune teller, that she had no doubt they would do much mischief to herself and her husband.—Mr. Elliott told her he could not grant a warrant or summons under such circumstances, and recommended her to or summons under such nonsense as fortune tellers' prophecies, and

take no notice of such nonsense as fortune tellers' prophecies, and her slanderers would soon get tired of the matter.

A Female Districted—Ann Pierce, a middle aged female, was charged before Mr. Elliott with being found working an illicit still,—Mr. James Cartwright, an officer of Excise, deposed that from information he received, he went to the house No. 20, Devenshire, place, Upper Kennington-lane, and found the kitchen fitted up as a distillery, with a number of tubs and a quantity of wash, &c. A large still was at work at the time, and the prisoner was engaged in drawing off some strong spirit.—The Prisoner, in reply to the charge, said she had been employed about three weeks in a similar occupation by a person of whom she knew but little, but who paid her regularly, and she was not aware that she had done any wrong. occupation by a person of whom she knew but here, but who paid her regularly, and she was not aware that she had done any wrong.

—Mr. Elliott could hardly believe this, and convicted the prisoner in a penalty of £30, or in default to three months' imprisonment

THE Court of Assizes of the Oise, lately tried a man named Dernier, for the murder of an old man named Cantrel. On the 12th September last, the latter was found lying in the road near Hodenc, dreadfully cut and wounded He was just able to say that he had "been massacred by Pierre Phillipe;" and shortly after died. This caused Dernier to be suspected, and he was arrested. Stains of blood, which appeared to be fresh, were found on his trowsers, and blouse; and it was proved that he had been ab. sent from his house about a quarter of an hour at the time at which the murder was committed. It appeared that both he and his wife had conceived violent animosity to the old man, in consequence of their having reason to believe that he had set fire to their house some time before; and they both had frequently uttered dreadful threats a ainst him. The prisoner attempted to prove an alibi, but failed. The jury declared him guilty, but with extenuating circumstances, and the Court condemned him to hard labour at the hulks for life.—Paris Paper.

Another fatal colliery accident accurred at Barnsley on Wednesday, at the Harborough pit, which is the property of Messrs. Day and Turnbell, and where a youth named Charles Chambers was killed by a lump of coal, weighing about lifteen cwt., falling from what is termed the top bed, upon his head.

Helloway's Pills, a never-falling remedy for general debility of the System, Lowness of Spirits, or Sick Headaches.—Sufferers from these complaints, or their concomitants, nervousness, jaundice, dropsy, and disordered liver (all of which have their origin from the same cause, namely, a derangement of the main springs of life), should take Holloway's Pills, their properties being such as will search the whole system. of life), should take Hohoway's lins, their properties being such as will search the whole system, act powerfully on the seat of the disease, and thereby remove the disorder and insensibly, give strength to the frame, enliven the spirits, purify the blood, and finally restore the patient to the enjoyment of perfect health. There are no Pills equal to these for the cure of indigestion.

# Markets, &c.

CORN.

Mark Lane, Monday, Jan. 5.—The supply of English wheat this morning was small, and fine samples were taken off at an advance of fully 1s per qr. on last Monday's prices, but in secondary qualities we cannot quote any improvement. The holders of Foreign wheat were very firm, and the business done was at slightly enhanced rates. Flour, in sweet fresh condition, free sale; and the millers have raised the top price of English 3s per sack. Barley of all descriptions went off more readily. Beans and boiling peas with out alteration, but grey and maple peas 1s cheaper. There was a good arrival of oats, chiefly from Ireland, but dealers being more inclined to purchase, we had a better sale than last week, though

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 5.—Fresh up to our market to-day the receipts of beasts from the north of England were on a very mode. rate scale for the time of year, whilst their general quality was inferior. The show of foreign stock was comparatively small. The attendance of buyers being numerous, and the weather favourable for slaughtering, the beef trade ruled steady, and in some instances prices advanced 2d per 8bs. The best Scots realised 3s 10 to 4s prices advanced 2d per olds. The best ocots realised of to as per olds, at which figures a clearance was speedily effected. We were again but moderately supplied with sheep. Prime old Dowas were very scarce, and 2d per olds. higher than on Monday last, 4s 8d per olds, having been realised for such qualities. In other breeds a full average business was transacted, at very full prices. It must be understood that the general ton force for Downs did It must be understood that the general top figure for Downs did not exceed 4s 6d per 8lbs. Prime small Culves moved of steadily, at fully the late improvement: otherwise the veal trade was inactive. The demand for pigs was steady, and late rates were well supplied.

well supplied.

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

NewGATE AND LEADRNHALL MARKETS, Monday, January 5.—Not-withstanding that these markets have been seasonably well supplied witheach kind of meat since our last report, the general demand has ruled very firm, and prices have an upward tendency. The remarkably fine weather is operating in favour of consumption, especially of the lower kinds of meat in poor neighbourhoods. PROVISIONS.

London, Monday .- There has been but little alteration in our markets since our last. Irish butter has been rather more inquired for, but at no improvement in prices. The demand was chiefly on secondary descriptions of Limerick, at 64s. Other sorts were neglected. The best foreign met a sale at about 4s. more money. There was also a trifle more doing in bacon at former quotations. Bale and tierce middle, were in slow request. Hams without change. Lard continues flat. ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, January 5 .- There is no revival in our

trade, as some had hoped to see after Christmas; nothing is selling but a few of the best parcels to be found, else something at a very The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d, to

61d.; of household ditto, 41d. to 51d. per 4lbs. loaf. POTATOES.Y

SOUTHWARE, Waterside, January 5.—During the past week there have been large arrivals coastwise, and also a good supply by rail. Lower prices for most sorts have been submitted to. Trade heavy at the following quotations :-York Regents 60s to 60s per ton; Scotch Regents 60s to 65s; Scotch Cups 50s to 60s; Kent and Essex 60s to 75s; Lincolnshire and Wisbeach 55s to 70s; French 60s. . WOOL.

CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were small, comprising 402 from Van Diemen's Land, 512 from Taganrog, and five from Germany. The market has been quiet but firm.

Liverpool, January 8.—Scotch.—This week being a kind of holiday, and most of the staplers and manufacturers taking stock, there is nothing to report. The markets wear a healthy aspect. Foreign.—This being a broken week, and parties taking stock, there has been little doing by private contract, but importers are looking for some improvement soon.—Total imports last year—

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—The sales to-day are estimated at 4,000 bales, LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—The sales to-day are estimated at 4,000 bales, of which exporters and speculators each take 500 bales; they include 160 Pernam and Maranham, at 4½d to 6d; 70 Egyptian, 6d to 8¼d; 350 Surat, 2¾d to 3½d; Sea Is.ands, 12d to 18d. The imports and sales since Thursday are each 25,000 bales. The market closes tamely and steadily to-day, and prices of American are very little if any lower than Friday, and the same may be said of all kinds.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 6.—There has been more business than was MANCHESTER, Jan. 6.—There has been more business than was expected, though, from certain indications noted on Saturday, it appeared not unlikely than the tone of to-day's market would show some improvement. Mule yarns are in good request, and some descriptions difficult to buy. In India qualities some large orders have been placed to-day, which will keep the spinnors under contract to the end of the month. The water twist, except as regards No. 80's, there is not so much demand as was lately manifested. Some of the large shipping houses have been buying extensively etwide shirting cloths of good quality at very full prices, and 39-49 inch shirtings of as low as from 61bs. have realised as much as 3d inch shirtings of as low as from 6lbs, have realised as much as 3d per piece advance. Although India buyers are not generally doing a large business, yet for goods and yards suitable for Ohina and Madras there is some activity. In the shipping market, however there is a healthy feeling which will probably lead to more business. The home trade is much as reported last week.

LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 2d; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d to 3½d.; ditto 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 0d., ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d to ½d.; Culf-skins, cach, 1s. 0a. to 3s Od.; horse-hides 5s. to 0s. COALS.

HIDES.

Monday, Jan. 5.—A heavy market with downward tendency. Hetton's 17s 6d—Stewart's 17s 6d—Braddyll's; 17s 3d—Kelloe's 17s 3d—Wylam's 15s 9d—Eden Whitworth's 14s—Adelaide's 16s 6d—Whitworth's 14s 6d—Hartley's 14s 6d—Fresh arrivals, 65—left from last day 86 total 1st. from last day 86-total 151.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Jan. 6th.
BANKRUPTS.

Hugh Brown, Liverpool, ship chandler-John Cogle, Limington Somersetshire, miller—Joseph Goles, Buckinghamshire, dealer in corn—Thomas Hickins, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, time corn—Thomas Highins, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, time corn—Thomas Highlights, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, time corn—Thomas Highlights, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, time corn—Thomas Highlights, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, Middiges, Managara, ber merchant—Edward Hanson Palmer, Brentford, Middlesex, common brewer—Thomas kobinson, Kingston-upon-Hull, broker—Henry Robert Sabine, Poppins court Fleet street, City, card maker—Phillip Summers—Takanachan Phillip Phillip Summers—Takanachan Phillip Phill -Phillip Summers, Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury, fancy printer-Robert Trower, College street, Chelsea, builder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. Archibald M'Kay, Newmilns, spirit dealer—Alexander M'Math Glasgow, dyer.

Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macelesfield-suce, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the trindu office, 16, frest Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, for the Proprie or, FEARCHE OFFICE OF THE WINDS AND THE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE OFFICE OF THE OFFICE Proprie or, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by the aid WILLIAM RIDER, at the office in the same street and parish.—Saturday former 2011. parish, - saturday, January 10th, 1:52,