Review of the Exteck.

The French Constitution has at length come forth, and we are enabled to form an accurate idea of the intentions of the PRESIDENT of the French Republic. The result justifies our previously expressed views—it is a despotism under a very transparent disguise-a despotism, too, without any originality. After all the severe labour and the solitary study of which we have heard so much. Louis NAPOLEON has only risen to the height of parodying his uncle. He does not take any pains to conceal this. Indeed he avows it. He sets up as a model of the ideas which were the governing principles of the consulate—that consulate which led to empire.

Among the foremost and most constant of these ideas is that of centralisation of power; centralisation of responsibility. There are really only two principles of government; the one-authority centred in one; the other-rule exercised by the many. The one a despotism, the other a Republic; and Louis Napoleon pins his faith and his fate to the former. The new old system which he has given to the world is the very antipode of English constitutionalism. Here we have a sovereign almost divested of power but equally freed from responsibility-there a ruler, without whom no act can either be done or begin to be done—taking to himself all the glory of his measures, or bearing all the blame. Absolute king never yet so realised the actuality of that phrase 'I am the State,' as the man who governs by the sword, and pretends to govern by votes. Without him the state is not, and all action is impossible. He is developing in practice the temporal phase of the religious doctrine of infallibility and omniscience. Nothing but what he foreknows-nothing but what he judges to be right. No free thought, no independent action-all wills subordinated to his; all intellects leaning on his for support; all desires bowing down to his impulses. A new edition in short of popedom, with the temporal instead of the spiritual element predominating. If such a condition of political existence can be maintained, the people must lose all vestige of independent feeling-all high ambitions-all desire to control their own destinies, and sink into abject, soulless, spiritless slaves. If it cannot be maintained for any length of time, as is by far the more likely. the repression by virtue of which it continues, will let loose a fearful flood of pent-up passion upon the world. Louis Napoleon is like a man striving to dam up a mountain torrent springing from an everflowing fountain. He builds the wall which stops it for a time, but the dammed waters rise surely upward. He adds to the height of his bulwark-still rising the stream flows higher. The operation may be repeated again and again, but there is a point at which repression must of necessity cease; and then the longer it has continued, and the more stringent it has been, the greater is the destruction which follows. That our readers may judge whether or not we are

exaggerating the blackness and theultimate folly of the policy of Louis Napoleon, we will briefly run over the leading features of his Constitution, as gathered from the more than Imperial proclamation which accompanies them. He there proclaims his adoption of the ideas of the Consulate. He traces all the progress | it was last year, there is no limit to the dirt they of France to the administrative, military, judic religious, and financial systems which that era heralded in. To him that system of administration, which has overthrown every Government which endeavoured to support it, and alienated every generation which had the misfortune to live under it, is the ne plus ultra of power and contentment. That military system, which takes the peasant from the field of labour to initiate him in the field of arms—which rendered military conquest necessary, in order to preserve domestic peace—which served to keep up delusions of military glory among a great people—which has always made revolutions possible, if it has not rendered them necessary-cannot be surpassed by human wisdom. That judicial system which has made to the hands of rulers, willing auxiliaries of oppression-which has aided to crush freedom of thought, to put down liberty of opinion-and to annihilate the Press-is the highest embodiment of Justice. That religious system under which religion has become some. thing worse than a name, and Atheism has grown up more steadily and surely than it could under the abhorred 'reign of reason'—the religious system of sensual forms and pageants—the religious system which secretly or openly has fostered unscrupulous Jesuitism-is the purest development of worship from the creature to the Creator. And lastly, that financial system which has fostered commercialism till the bourgeoise of France have become dead to all aspirations for liberty and indifferent to every other freedom than the freedom to make money; that financial system which makes usurers rich, and tradinggamblers powerful; that commercial system which has more than once brought the nation to the verge of bankruptcy-is the wisest economy by which the wealth produced by labour may be made auxiliary to the comfort and happiness of all. That is the foundation upon which Louis Napoleon builds the hideous structure of his government-these are the principles by which some thirty-five millions of human beings are to be moulded into a machine as little sentient as though its component parts were steel and iron, instead of heart and brain—destined to act, or cease to act, at the sole will of the one mind which presides over all. It is a stupendous experiment, and if it succeed, those who have faith that the future is to be one of progress may well tremble for the truth

Leaving the general ideas, and ascending to the details of the Constitution, we find that the head of the Government is to be at once responsible and free -the only free man in all wide France: for it is evident that his notions of his own freedom include the slavery of every other being. So he is to be the free ruler of millions of slaves, and responsible! Responsible to whom? To the slaves? That would be au inversion of ideas—that would abolish his asserted freedom. The responsibility, as Louis NAPOLEON writes it, is a mere sham—an imperial mockery. It is a revival, in a bolder form, of that 'divine right of kings' which fell from the block with the gory head of the First CHARLES, and was forthwith buried. Responsible to God alone—that is what Louis Napo-LEON would write, if the words were not too plain to put before France, even hoodwinked as she is. And in that sense the responsibility of the President has a meaning more solemn than that which he would be willing to attach to it. The great laws which govern all never let any man free from that responsibility, or answerability, which is the universal NEMESIS. Let despots shake off and deny their responsibility to law—to justice—to morality—to mercy—to truth—if they will, but their responsibility of their own nature and that of their fellows clings to them like the poisoned garment of DEJANIRA. LOUIS NAPOLEON is right when he says he is responsible, but it is a eesponsibility he forgets—a responsibility to a power which the artillery cannot crush, nor bayonets pierce, nor terror gag, nor prisons hold—the power which brings about retribution even as it sent NAPOLEON to a rocky prison, and Louis Phillipe to a foreign grave. From that kind of responsibility, at least, we may congratulate ourselves that the usurper, the homicide, and the tyrant, is unable to free him-

But there are to be other parts of the state machine besides its head. It says something against the principle of centralisation, something for the principle of association, that even Louis Napoleon is conscious of his inability to rule alone. He must have a ministry, or, more properly speaking, a Council of State, neither free nor responsible. Not free, because the mere reflex of him: not responsible, because deprived of the volition of free agents. The duties of this Council of State are to advise the head of the Government, in whom every vestige of initiative power seems to reside, and to act as the advocates of his policy with the other classes of the legislature. Then there is to be a Senate chosen, really by the PRESIDENT, not by the nation, for the wealth they have wrung out of the poor-the talents they have shown in supporting wrong-and the services they have rendered to the cause of absolute rule-and this Senate is neither to be free nor responsible. Certainly not free, because it may not discuss anything except that which the one free mind of France suffers them to discuss; certainly not responsible to the nation, for their deliberations are to be conducted with closed doors. Beyond the Senate there is to be a Legislative Assembly, chosen by the people without ballot, so that they may be responsible and sifted by the head of the Government, so that their choice may be free, and this Assembly is to act over and over again the part which the whole French nation has lately meeting of Parliament, and that due notice of the day of meeting shall be given."—John Edwards, Secretary.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852.

PRIOR FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

Free Correspondence.

been condemned to play. Just as the whole people had 'Horson's choice' offered to them—a choice between Louis Napoleon or nobody-between despotism and anarchy. So the Legislative Assembly is to be confined to the simple acceptation and rejection of the measures devised by others, or, perhaps, we should say, by another. They are not to have any oratorical displays for such things, waste time, and the time of absolutism, which want its work done quickly, is too valuable to be lost. They are not to introduce amendments, for amendments very often alter the whole complexion of a measure. To everything proposed to them they must say, simply Yes or No; alterations, improvements, or modifications will be totally inadmissable, and at what risk they will say No, if they desire it, recent occurrences have conclusively demonstrated. Add to this a High Court of Justice, composed of Judges, chosen by the PRESI-DENT from the High Magistracy, and a Jury chosen from the Councils General—a sort of aggravated modern star chamber, and an army willing to bombard, shoot, and bayonet at the word of their commander, and we may guess what liberty will be left for France. For the retributive Justice which is in store, and will arrive as sure as the stars preserve their courses, we must wait with what patience we best may. In what way it is to be brought about we confess our total inability to discover, for so far as the reports of the discussions of the legislative body are concerned there is to be no shadow of Freedom of the Press. The deliberations of that body are to be given to the world, in an official and authorised report. revised by the President of the Assembly, and

of course by the President of the Republic.

In the Home News—the Ministerial Crisisis almost

the only matter of any importance, as it is the death agony of the Whigs. It is certain that all attempts at a Conservative combination have utterly failed, and if report speaks truly, the refusal has come in the most decided form from the Conservative party. They will not have the proffered friendship of their old foes-they scorn their alliance. The strength the Whigs can give is not worth having. That is a proof of the completeness of the degradation of the family clique. But, gathering courage from despair, we are told that with diminished strength and augmented opposition, they have made up what minds they have to face Parliament with the Cabinet as it is. If we may guess at their conduct from what will eat in order to continue in power. They will be happy to submit to be convicted of incapability, fear, stupidity, or anything, so that they may warm the seat of office. They will profess with MAWWORM that they like to be despised.' They will submit to any amendments upon their measures—give them up, take anybody else's—so that they may remain what they are. But it is plain that even if they are willing to do this, it will be still insufficient. The country must be governed after some fashion or another, and that is precisely what they cannot effect. Legislation has come to a dead block, and the Whigs cannot make it move on. The chances as to who will succeed them remain much the same as before. Lord PALMERSTON, if he be inclined to hold out his hand, will go very near to reach the prize; but whoever comes after will have to meet tremendous difficulties, or to concede a large measure of Reform, for the growing intelligence of the artisans, and their growing power, too-their dawning sense that class laws go to make a part of their poverty—their aspiring consciousness that they are fit to take a share in ruling, and their budding determination to have their proper influence, will not suffer any retrograde or Conservative Cabinet to establish itself on the ground which the Russell Ministry seems about to vacate.

For the rest, we can only allude to the fact, that Sir Harry Smith, over whom a strange lethargy seems to have crept, has been superseded in the Command at the Cape by General the Hon. G. CATHCART, whose qualifications seem to consist in his being allied to the peerage, and to his having served upon the Continent somewhere about a third of a century ago. What the Hon. General knew of warfare it is most likely he has managed to forget by this time; and if he remembers, it is difficult to see what lessons he can have drawn from the contests of large and disciplined armies, enabling him to deal more efficiently with the Kaffir guerillas more efficiently than his predecessor. One would have thought that the true policy would have been to have sent such men as JACOES of the Scinde Horse, who have been educated in the tactics of irregular warfare; but such men are not 'Honourable? Generals, and precedence and rank must have their place, though soldiers are sacrificed—the arms of England disgraced-a Colony plundered, and taxes heaped upon labour.

The wreck of the Amazon, to which we adverted last week, has called forth an inquiry, not conducted by an impartial tribunal, but under the auspices of the Company, the very men who are the most interested in letting the blame, if blame there be, come to the knowledge of the public. On the results ef such an investigation but little faith can be placed; but taking all that has come out of it for granted, we see nothing to induce us to alter our opinion, that in all probability the catastrophe occurred mainly through the ship being sent to sea before she was properly tried. It is all very well to sneer at the 'unscientific idea,' that the heated bearings were the cause, and to ascribe it to the overheating of the base of the funnel, because it is not of the slightest consequence whether the heated machinery caused the conflagration, or the stiff working, arising from the heat and friction induced by over firing, to force the Amazon through the heavy seas; and we again express our opinion, that the time will come when such occurrences will be looked upon as something more than accidents.'

THE CHARTIST EXECUTIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,-It is with feelings of regret that I notice the divisions in the lately-elected Executive. I, for one, did expect that the men elected by the country would have endeavoured to have healed the breaches and differences which have rankled in the ranks of Chartism so long; and much as I admire Messrs. Jones, Wheeler, and Linton, in my opinion they have done wrong to resign, and leave the Chartist vessel in danger. If ever a time had come for unity of action, I am bound to affirm that it is now. At present, all political parties are aiming at unity, grand and ostensible purpose of telling, if possible, more powerfully upon the government and parliament. Which ever way we look, objects arrest our attention, and call for unity. A ricketty ministry, a probability of a dissolution of Parliament, with continental movements, all compire to say to those who desire Chartism to advance, that "England expects every man to do his duty."

But, Mr. Editor, I am wishful to mention another topic, namely, the present situation of Mr. O'Connor. It is a well-known fact that that gentleman has paid large sums from his own pocket, for the Chartist cause, which have never been paid back to him; and I dare say you will agree with me, when I say that something ought to be done by the country, by contributing something towards the Honesty Fund. I am sure that the country will respond, and liquidate the debt due to a gentleman who has sacrificed his all for the welfare of the working classes.

From the commencement of the Association, the "Northern Star" has been the fearless advocate of the working man : and from a very recent announcement we find that it has been a loosing bargain-cannot the Old Guards of Chartism endeavour to extend its circulation? Aid your organ, then, working men of England, and let it remain your advocate as it hitherto has been.

Your most Obedient Servant, DALSTONIAN. Dalston, Cumberland, Jan. 12th, 1852.

REFORM CONFERENCE, MANOHESTER .- At a general meeting of the Committee on Wednesday it was unanimously resolved :- "That it is desirable that the Working Man" Conference, intended to be held in this district, should not he called until after the meeting of Parliament, in order that the people may have the opportunity of learning something of the nature of the Reform measure which may be proposed by the government; this Committee, therefore, resolves to postpone the said Conference, from the 19th inst., until the

ON THE FORMATION OF A PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Mr. EDITOR, -The Chartist Executive is the counterpart of the Chartist Movement. For real good, both men and cause are impracticable. An organisation in such a desperate stage of phthisis required the immediate care of the most skilful of state physicians, instead of which, men have been called to the bedside of the patient, who, for experience and ability in the pathological part of the inquiry, are little short of veritable quacks. Certainly, in the group, there are four men of unquestionable talent in their own particular way; but even the literary merits of these members are neutralised by the unlettered and equivocal remainder. Such men, so allied, never can work together; and therefore I am heartily glad that the whole question of Chartist tactics must be at once gone into, since it is quite impossible for the newlyelected Executive to move in any legislative direction. Out of nine, only five are left to act, Messrs. Jones, Linton, and Wheeler having resigned; and Mr. O'Connor being unable to attend; so that the charge of the people's cause has fallen into the hands of Messrs. Arnott, Bezer, Grassby, Shaw, and Holyoake. Now, without depreciating a single private or public merit possessed by these gentlemen, I ask any reasonable man if these are the persons who should be entrusted with the conduct of so important a movement? I confess I am ashamed of the fact, that so little discretion has been exercised, for better qualified men might have been chosen, even out of a list of thirty that contained names truly lamentable to read, knowing, as I do, how limited were the powers which such personscould bring to the duties they aspired to discharge. It is all of a piece, however, and but one remedy can be proposed to suit the exigency of the moment, viz. : -the resignation of the Executive, and the re-organisation of the entire party, the Executive taking the initiative of the change, and holding office until their successors are appointed.

The work of reconstruction is oftentimes more difficult than that of origination; and I think, in this case, it is far easier to dictate a CHARTER than successfully muster the scattered members of a once popular cause.

If the difficulty be not exaggerated, then, more than usual ability is necessary, at this moment, to classes is the truest possible indication of the contentsurmount it; for upon the preliminary proceedings subsequent success or failure will depend. The question consequently to be answered, is, What should be the leading characteristics of the proposed reconstruction?' I shall reply to this inquiry by pointing out some practical means suitable for such an end; and though they may pass unheeded, yet committing them to print must inevitably do something towards a more perfect solution of the problem before us.

I propose the abandonment of the terms Chartism and Chartists; and the establishment of an organisation, under the name of 'THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE Association,' formed to work out two alterations in the British Constitution-viz., the extension of political power to every man of twenty-pne years of age, who is of sane mind, and not in the receipt of pauper pay, resident in a given place for the preceding twelve months; and the protection of the power so granted through the agency of secret voting, or the

To introduce these principles to the country, a People's Party should be organised, for the purpose of making the voice of the people heard upon all questions affecting their political and social condition, concentrating the strength of the said Party to the effectual realisation of the measures above noticed, by petitioning Parliament, the publication of tracts and suitable articles in the Press, and by public

For the practical development of these intentions. two meetings should be convened, one in London and one in Manchester, for the purpose of receiving and adopting such propositions as the basis of the future movement. At each of these meetings, twelve persons should be selected to represent those assembled at a Delegate Meeting, to be held as soon as convenient, and to be made up of representatives named in the order of one delegate for every 150 members, or one for each locality or branch society. This meeting to be held in London; and, in order to give it an universal tone, representatives from any part of the country, appointed as before described, should be entitled to take part therein, in common with all assembled. The twelve persons appointed at the Manchester meeting to be considered as the temporary Executive of Manchester, who shall, if unable to attend the Delegate Meeting, as a whole, be represented by one or more of their numbers, and be required to commit their desires and opinions to paper, so that they may be considered at said meeting.

The business of this Delegate Meeting to consist in the settlement of the following propositions :-First,—Name and Objects of proposed Association. Secondly,—The best means of making the one known and the others acceptable to the country. Thirdly,--Appointing an Executive for one year, and determining the remuneration to be paid them; and Fourthly, fixing the minimum amount of annual subscription to be paid by members. I have already stated the name and the objects desired to be worked out by the proposed Society, and shall now only add, that I think a paid Executive of five, and a subscription of 1s. per year, or 3d., per quarter, would be suitable replies to give to clauses three and four. This being concluded, vacancies in the Executive, or election of a future Executive, might be filled up and perfected by a ballot of the Members, i.e, all who have paid their subscription of 1s, for the year in which said elections

These proposals, Sir, I think, are so plainly put forth, that they do not require many explanatory sentences. The Manchester Meeting will be, probably, opposed, or thought unnecessary; but I think such an important town should speak out, upon so serious a matter; and as thore are pecuniary difficulties in the way of convening men from all parts of the country, at the present time, the plan mentioned seeks to obtain the direct suffrages of the Mauchester men; while the friends to the proposal resident elsewhere could meet and determine upon resolutions which the London Delegate Meeting would properly consider.

Of course I can anticipate many objections to the abandonment of the name of Chartism; and that men will confound the abnegation of it with the principles of the Charter. But no such consequence should, of necessity, be expected. A man can be in favour of six clauses, and co-operate with others who are struggling for but two of those six, without doing the least violence to the remaining four. It is a question of tact. The case stands thus: The entire six are objectionable to the majority; but Adult Suffrage and the Ballot are not so generally disliked. This being so, should we not assist in obtaining the latter, and feel a confidence within us that, in a few years, the other four will be adopted by the country, rather than run to extremes, and declare for the Charter or Unenfranchisement, Political Liberty or Political Slavery, all or none? Surely, they are not reasoning and well-meaning men that will thus play into the hands of the foe, and perpetuate evil through the division of classes. No; I resign no point of the Charter, but I cease to hold prominently before the public those clauses which the said public are deeply prejudiced against; with me they remain in abeyance—shelved, if you like, but placed within sight, so that they may be taken down and re-introduced at the fitting opportunity.

I do hope something will be done. I know the indebted Executive can scarcely move: but all hands are not so tied. What if a meeting were publicly called at one of the usual places! Would the Execu-

against, them. Therefore, in order to avoid this, I call upon the Executive to consider the foregoing remarks, and their own reduced and insolvent condition; and I can assure them, that if they will take the initiative in the establishment of a national party, for the distinct purposes mentioned, they will be doing something worthy of their responsible appointments. But if they will persist in calling themselves the Chartist Executive, declare, that for the adoption of the six points of the Charter they were appointed exclusively, and less than these they will never cease, as an Executive, to publicly agitate for; then I say, 'if you are so sensitive as to your obligations, resign your functions, for whilst you continue to hold them, society is laughing at your weakness, and our common enemy is rejoicing over your mis-directed fixedness of purpose.' Do you desire to do good? Say that you do, have you the means of fulfilling your wishes, or the hope-the distant hope—that such men as yourselves ever will be supported by any considerable numbers? The Chartist strength was said to be six thousand members, yet only nine hundred voted for the favourite candidate of the Executive. Where are the opinions of the remaining five thousand one hundred. The fact is, the Chartist movement is reduced to one thousand supporters, the majority of whom are resident in the provinces, who know but very little of the men selected by them to form their Executive, and who have more faith in their principles than knowledge of the public mind as to the probabilities of their political creed being accepted for many years to come. Positively, it is quite despairing to look over the auditors' Balance Sheet, dated January 7th, 1852 :- Manchester, I find, contributes ten shillings in three months; Sheffield, four shillings and two pence; Stockport, ten shillings, in same time. Where is the gleam of hope, that the most sanguine member of the Executive can trace throughout the list, and point to as a redeeming item? Not thirty pounds have been directly paid, as members' subscriptions, in three months'. Let the books be closed. Enough is presented to disgust and deter any man from alliance with such a pretended movement.

Away with the name of Chartist; it is offensive to both sight and taste. Let us build up a People's Party, and force the middle classes to join it, by showing them, that on the majority their future welfare depends-for the happiness of the producing ment of the country generally. Rally, then, friends to Progress, under the banner of Male Adult Suffrage, protected by the Ballot, and show the discipline of your organisation, by a peaceful and dignified agitation in favour of political emancipation.

Mr. J. Finch, senr., has forwarded a letter, addressed to Mrs. Rose, of New York, the eloquent advocate of the Rights of Women, and which, after congratulating her upon the success of her efforts, Mr. Finch says :-"Mead-street. New York.

" DEAR MRS. Rose,—It gives us great pleasure on this side the water to see the hearty manner in which you have received that wonderful man Kossuth.—To be enabled to deliver fifty long speeches in New York to men and women of all ranks, classes, colours, professions and pursuits, and of every variety of political, religious, and social opinion, to speak suitable words to each, without giving just cause of offence, is an acquired talent, that seldom is found combined in any human being. I am happy to think that he has the best prospect of succeeding among you in the great objects of his mission. I hope you will be able to send him away, well freighted with arms, money, and men, to fight for Europe's liberty and independence.

" France has again suicidally fallen under a most degrading and despicable military despotism, under the faithless and perfidious Louis Napoleon. The French will this by seven and half millions of votes, and they must bear it for the present.

"But this French move raises the most serious questions for the liberty, independence—nay, for the very existence, of Great Britain, as a separate state among the great nations of Europe. 1 fear, that unless we immediately form an alliance of the most intimate kind, offensive and defensive, with the government of the United States, and they send us at once ample means, in ships and men, to defend the extensive coasts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, we shall be invaded, overrun, and swallowed by the barbarian hordes of France, Austria, and Russia.

"It is a fact-a most lamentable fact,-that England, though in connexion with its colonies in all parts of the world, is the greatest empire the world ever saw; yet, so badly is it governed, that at its centre it is one of the weakest and most vulnerable of any in Europe. Here we stand, the only advocates and champions of civil and religious liberty—the liberty of the press, and the asylum of the proscribed and persecuted of all nations, and thus setting at defiance all the combined despotism of Europe, in the midst of 350,000 well-disciplined French soldiers, the best at military tactics and the best officered in the world, close to our shores, bloody and goring from wars and razzias in Algeria, and the murder of our own citizens, and panting for revenge upon us for their defeat at Waterloo, and whom Bonaparte must employ in some way to consolidate the power he has seized; but we have also 200,000 Prussians, 300,000 Austrians, and 500,000 Russians, none of whom would be inclined to give us any assistance, but would rather rejoice at our downfall. "And what armed force have we to meet all this formida-

ble array? Positively next to none at all. We have about 30,000 troops in Ireland; perhaps 20,000 more in England: and probably we might muster 20,000 mariners at home. All these are badly officered by men who have bought their commissions—few have obtained them by merit; their arms and accoutrements are bad, and they are nearly all without practical experience on the field. Our militia is very inef fective, seldom called out on duty, and comparatively few. They would be of very little value in case of invasion. Arms have been studiously and sytematically kept out of the hands of our people; and for any man to teach or to learn the use of arms, is a penal offence with us. The consequence of all this is, that for defence, in case of invasion, we are helpless, and should be driven like sheep to the slaughter by a comparatively few well-disciplined French soldiers.

"Steamboats, railroads, and telegraphs, have rendered our insulated and island position of very little advantage in the way of protection. It is impossible for us to guard efficiently all our coasts-our marines are within a few hours sail of us; and steamers could land troops on almost any part of our coasts; and our railroads and telegraphs are so perfect that, in a few hours, those troops may be in London, or in any other place where most wanted. We could not guard our railroads; and if we destroyed their working, it would be as disadvantageous to us as to them; for we have no roads and vehicles now to supply their place. In short, our present weakness is such, at the centre of our government in London, that 50,000 well-selected soldiers of the French army, now in Paris, might march to London, revolutionise our government, take possession of the £17,000,000 of gold in the cellars of the Bank of Engand make these islands a province of France, with less risk and trouble than the late coup d'état in Paris.

"There seems to me only two ways of avoiding this catastrophe; and one or both of these must be done immediately, if we wish to avoid the ruin that is impending

"The first is, for our government to pacify the mass of our people by giving them Universal Suffrage, and then immediately to train every man in the country to the use of arms, and to arm all the people; we could then defy the "The second is, to form an alliance, offensive and defen-

sive, with the government of the United States of America, and immediately subsidise American ships of war, steamers, and troops, to protect us whilst we were training our own But there is no time to waste in idle talk, what is to be

done, must be done quickly. I wish you would immediately put this letter into the hands of the editor of the " New York Tribune," and let him take measures to make it as public as possible. Kossuth ought to know these things. Our Ambassador ought to consider them. Your Government should prepare to take their part in the affairs of Europe; for your trade, your commerce, your national prosperity, is intimately connected and dependent upon the political relations of Europe. Our government in England, however, is so thoroughly corrupt, both in Church and State, -both at home and in our Colonies-that I fear nothing but a complete revolution will ever place us in that strong position that will enable us to hold up our heads, and to maintain our rank among the greatest nations in the world. Our oligarchy will never give up their unjust powers and prerogatives till they are wrested out of their hands. If a fit of patriotism should come upon them, it will only be wheit is too late. "The year 1852 opens in blackness and darkness for the

liberties of Europe. God only knows what we shall see before its close. In confirmation of the mean opinion I have of our own regular troops, I may mention that most tive feel jealous at such a proceeding, or conclude that it was for a hostile purpose? I act with, not says that about 4,000 of our troops there—which are some of

the picked regiments in the service—have been repulsed by about half the number of Kaffirs. The "Times" says, that the accourtements and want of experience of our troops causes their failure, and not the want of courage or discipline. Just so; and therefore what confidence can the peaceable people of England place in them for protection peaceable people of England place in them for protection against a foreign fee well disciplined, accourted, and experienced? None. You Americans need rigour in your government and in your position,—your only weak point is your elavery. I hope to God you will soon get rid of it, by some means, or it will assuredly at some time swamp you. Why do not your Southern States at once decree, that every negro born after a certain date shall be free at twenty.

one years of age. Surely no man has any right to claim as slaves generations yet unborn.

"Dear Mrs. Rose,
"Your Sincere Friend, and the Friend of Women's and all other Rights and Liberties in which are the inalienable Rights of Man. "John Finon."

[The following appeared in our Second Edition of last week.] THE DESTRUCTION OF THE AMAZON BY FIRE.

An investigation has been held at Southampton with a view of, if possible, ascertaining the cause of the conflagration. The evidence, with one or two slight exceptions, was in accordance with the statements already given in our seventh page. After all the evidence had been heard, the court adjourned without expressing any opinion as to the cause of the fire.

From other accounts we make the following extracts:-Captain Symons ordered no one to get into the boats. This order was obeyed until the people saw the flames overpowering the ship. He was last seen with the man at the wheel, ordering the helm to be put up, so as to keep the ship before the wind. His last words were, "It is all over with her."

Among the crew of the Amazon who was saved (writes our Southampton correspondent) is an able scaman, named James Maylin. He arrived at Southampton on Wednesday night. He belongs to Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire. He is an intelligent and apparently a trustworthy man. He states that soon after the ship left the Needles they stopped two hours off Portland to throw water on the engines; th captain at this time was walking the bridge. Maylin was on watch on Saturday night on the look-out at the porte bow. Mowatt, another man who was saved, was looking out on the starboard bow. The second officer had charge of the watch. At a quarter to one on Sunday morning he heard the fire-bell, which was rung by Passmore, another of those saved. On turning round and seeing whereabouts the ship was on fire, he immediately rushed to get at the wet swabs, which had been made ready the night before to clean the decks for Sunday prayers, and threw them on the foregrating close to the fore funnel. He then, with another man, hove two trusses of hay overboard, which had taken fire. At that moment the captain came on deck in his shirt and trowsers, and without shoes or stockings, and Maylin assisted him in throwing water down the forecabin. The captain was perfeetly calm and collected, and, though working laboriously, was giving orders to the various persons who were near him. A scene of indescribable terror and confusion ensued; and Maylin states that the despairing and agonised screams of the people, together with the cries of the tortured animals on board, seem yet to ring in his cars. He saw numbers of persons rush on deck, stricken with terror, many of them terribly burnt. Some dropped down dead immediately or swooned with trickly and deck. ately, or swooned with fright and suffering. He remembers seeing a boy rush on deck in a Guernsey frock, with his face fearfully burnt. While getting the boat ready in which he escaped, a female passenger rushed on deck. She had on only her night gown, the bottom of which and her legs were much burnt. Three times she was placed in that was saved-once by Quartermaster Dunford-but she refused to remain. He heard several hurriedly say to her that they would soon give her plenty of clothing when she got away from the ship, but modestly prevailed over the love of life, and she remained behind to perish. The last words Maylin heard Captain Symons say were, "It's all up with us—there is no hope, my men—get your boats ready. He then saw him for the last time as he went aft towards the wheel. Maylin then almost immediately fell through the deck, and received a flesh wound in his knee. What added much to the disastrous consequences of the fire was the not being able to stop the engines on account of the terrible heat in the engine-room. The speed at which she was going through the sea rendered it almost impossible to launch the boats without their being swamped. The boat in which the twenty-one were saved most fortunately and singularly escaped swamping. After leaving the ship he saw no living thing on board—he thinks that all but himself and companions must have perished in the waves in attempting to escape, or must have been disabled or killed by the flames. It was break of day before the Amazon went down. He saw her distinctly when her magazine blew up. A large number of rockets mounted up in the air at the time. The boat in which the twenty-one were saved was rowed about twenty-five or thirty miles when they saw a barque. They hailed her with their united voices, when she was certainly not more than a quarter of a mile off. Maylin is confident some one on board the barque answered. He distinctly saw a lantern held outside the barque, as if to distinguish whereabouts the hail came from. As well as he could see the barque, she had close record fore-topsail double reefed main-topsail, whole foresail, fore-topsaid staysail. The barque, however, did not attempt to render the boat any assistance, although the captain of her must have seen the burning Amazon, and must have conjected that the persons who hailed him were some of her crew or

The scene on deck is described as dreadful in the extreme. When the flames had approached the after companion, two male passengers came up from the saloon all in flames, and running aft, fell on the deck. A tall lady, supposed to be Mrs. Maclaren, entreated some one to take care of her child, but she would not enter either of the boats. The stewardess, Mrs. Scott, with her bonnet and shawl on, and something in her hand, first asked Steer to put her into the dingy and then left for a larger boat. At the time of leaving some of those who yet lived were kneeling on the deck praying to God for mercy, while others, almost in a state of nudity, were running about screaming with horror. The water tender on board the Amazon, who was saved, describes the fire as most rapid and intense. He is confident that many of those forward never could have got out of their beds before the fire overtook them. We give the following extracts from a letter dated Brest,

"The Dutch vessel, Gertruida, Capt. Tunteler, entered the reads here to-day, with twenty-five shipwrecked persons, who escaped from a terrible catastrophe, of which it is a miracle that they are not the victims.

"The whole of the shipwrecked passengers and crew

have been brought ashore in boats, and a more melancholy spectacle than they presented could not be pictured. Among them are two ladies and a child; and their sufferings may be conceived from the fact that, besides all the other horrors they have gone through, they were exposed to all the inclemency of the weather during nearly fortyeight hours, almost in a state of nudity."

THE ENGINEERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

Yesterday Messrs. Middleton and Co., engineers, Lomanstreet, Borough, closed their establishment, by which about 100 men are thrown out of work. THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM, -A meeting was last evening held at the Sun Tavern, Blackheath-hill, called by the Greenwich Co-operative Working Engineers' Association. The object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of establishing additional workshops upon the co-operative principle-one shop having been opened by the society about a fortnight ago, in which a number of men have since been employed. Previous to last night the shares taken had been few, but the capital subscribed at the conclusion of the meeting amounted to £305, divided amongst about 110 operatives. The society has already received orders to the amount of about £160, and have given tenders for work to the amount of £2,000.

MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the working classes engaged in the iron trades was held on Thursday evening at Carpenters'-hall, which was attended by about 3,000 persons, including operatives connected with the society and those not connected with it. The following resolutions were

"That we, the members of the iron trades in Manchester, after serious consideration, are of opinion that the resolutions issued by the Amalgamated Executive Council for the discontinuance of overtime and piecework are absolutely necessary; and therefore we pledge ourselves to do all in our power peaceably, but firmly, to effect the abolition of those evils."

"That, inasmuch as our Executive Council does not agree with strikes, nor the removal of labourers from planing, stotting, shaping, and drilling machines, this meeting seriously considers the course of our employers in this present dispute unwarrantably opposed to just principles, and inconsistent with truth and humanity."

"That in consequence of calumnious accusations having been made against the officers of the various trade societies relative to their being paid demagogues, communists, idlers, &c., we repudiate such as wholly untrue and un-

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Parliament was this day further prorogued by Royal Commission to the 3d February next, then to meet for the dispatch of business. The Lord Chancellor and the other Royal Commissioners named in the Commission having taken their seats on the Woolsack in the House of Lords, the Yeoman Usher of the

Black Rod was directed to summon the Commons to the bar, and some of the officers of the Lower House having answered to the summons, the Royal Crmmission was read by the clerk at the table. The Lord Chancellor then declared the adjournment in the name of her Majesty, adding the important words that it was the Royal will and pleasure that the Parliament

should "assemble and be holden" on the adjournment day "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs," and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners of shires and burghs of the House of Commons ward required and commanded to give their attendance account ingly at Westminster on Tuesday, the third The proceedings were simply of one form, and an accupy more than a few minutes.

occupy more than a few minutes.

ADELAIDE GALLERY. The first public performance of the "Marioneites" took place on Monday night; and the beautiful little theatre into which the Adelaide Gallery has been converted by the taste and liberality of Mr. T. B. Simpson was fairly crowded with spectators. The programme was precisely the same as it was on Friday night when we noticed the private doings of these mechanical artists. The skill of their hidden movers has, however, materially improved since then, and the gait of the Marionettes can hardly be said to be so tipsy and impossible as it was. The audience was evidently much diverted with the spectacle, and the purpets were applauded with a zeal that flesh and blood might have envied. The histrionic jest reached its climax when, between "Bombastes Forioso" and the ballet, the curtain ascended and discovered the entire company of dolls standing in a row, flanked by an extensive group of subordinates. The National Anthem was sung by the proxies of the little figures, to which the latter gave all the necessary appearance of gesticulation and emphasis.— The "Marionettes" have long been a national amusement in Italy. The invention of them is attributed to one John Brioche, who first combined the motions of the puppets with comic discourse. They were common in London during the reign of Queen Anne, and at all periods have been more or less in vogue in France. At the Palais Royal they are now an established entertainment: and Mr. Simp-

ADELPHI THEATRE. The "Yankee Pedler," brought out at the Strand Theatre, a few years ago, for the American actor Hill, and subsequently for Marble, was revived on Monday night for Mr. Joseph Silsbee, who played Hiram Dodge, in his own dry and peculiar manner. The Americanisms in which the part abounds were received with roars of laughter; and the sharp "down-easter," who profits so handsomely by his "tarnation cuteness," promised a repetition of the performances, amid unmistakeable satisfaction. Mr. Silsbee has evidently taken a thorough hold of the Adelphi

son bids fair, by the excellence and completeness of his

arrangements, to revive their popularity for a while in

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. This establishment has lately received numerous works of mechanical skill and art from the Great Exhibition. many of them being particularly deserving of notice; and among them we observed two flutes, constructed entirely of silver, one being plated with gold. They were manufactured by Messrs. Rudall and Rose, and both most deservedly obtained prizes-the first, invented by Bohm, the council medal; and the other, by Carte, the second prize. The latter flute is an improvement on the first, as the mode adopted by Mr. Bohm is difficult to execute. However, the plan adopted by Mr. Carte renders the mode of fingering extremely easy and perfect. The tones of this flute are most splendid in quality, and very far surpass all kinds of flutes bitherto known.

COMPARATIVE TREATMENT OF CONVICTS AND SAILORS.

(From the United Service Gazette.) It is at length announced that the mutiny among the convicts at Woolwich has been suppressed by sundry floggings and removals. We must confess that we hear of these frequent mutinies among convicts with the greatest contempt for the authorities. These scoundrels, who have forfeited their rights of liberty, and in some cases their lives, by crimes the most villanous and atrocious, seem to receive more ferbearance and tenderness at the hands of the authorities than our free and honest seamen, marines, and soldiers. It used not to be so formerly at our dockyards, where a large number of felous displaced the hard-working labourer, and helped, by depriving him of employment, to starve his family. Convicts were then kept in such wholesome discipline that they dared not throw even a "hang-dog" look at a keeper. Now, however, it would appear that they are permitted to become dainty in their diet, to insult, eepers and defytheir sup is allowed to attain so serious a head that they flatly refuse to work, and are prevented from murdering the officers in charge of them with miscellaneous weapons with which they contrive to arm themselves, only by bristling bayonets and cocked muskets, and it is only when they are on the verge of a desperate onslaught that one or two of the ringleaders are flogged and otherwise punished.

The humanity-mongers, pseudo-philanthropists, and prison-reformers have indeed attained a climax in their pursuits and wishes, when rebel felons and murderers are spared up to the moment of a combined attack upon their jailors and officers, and our gallant, free, and honest seamen, unstained by vice, or degraded by crime, are daily subjected to be flogged for a histy but provoked answer to a cadet or midshipman, for overstaying leave a few hours, or for, perhaps, an accidental act of intemperance.

It must, indeed, be an unmistakeable sign of a degenerate age, when the treatment of proscribed and convicted murderers, assassins, burglars, and highway robbers occupy so much of the attention of select committees, public bodies, and distinguished naval and military officers, whose reports fill massive volumes of blue books, with the tendency to re-lax the rigours of punishment and reform the criminal; whilst, from one year's end to the other, searcely a whisper is ventilated through either house of the legislature, or through the public press, with the view of improving the condition of the men of the navy and army, of mitigating the severity of military punishments generally, and of protecting British scamen and marines from the summary infliction of the most revolting bodily torture, at the will of a single individual, for such crimes as being "ugly," "lazy," and alleged, but not proved, "drumkenness." It has been contended over and over that convicts are much better off than the honest labourer, and that the comfortable diet and lodging with which they are provided, and the easy daily labour which is required of them, are an inducement to crime and a premium on robbery. Without assenting altogether to this startling proposition, we may express the natural opinion deducible from the facts which have been from time to time laid before the public with respect to the management of convicts at the dockyards—that when we find seamen and marines treated so badly as they very often are at the home ports, by the petty and insolent tyrants in command over them—made to work so hard, confined so much, and hourly sworn at in the most disgusting manner, we cannot help the impression that good men will only join so degrading a service as that of the Royal navy at the last shift, and bad men will deem it an advantage to change the blue or the red uniform for the grey suit of the felon brigade.



ELEGANT TOILETTE REQUISITES.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE. DO YOU WANT LUXURIOUS and BEAU-&c.—Of all the preparations that have been introduced for reproducing, non-rishing, beautifying, and preserving the Human Hair, none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as none have gained such a world-wide celebrity and immense sale as Miss Dean's CRINILENE. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Monstachios. Eye brows, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing curling, and i beautifying the Hair, and checking greeness in all its stages, etrengthening weak Hair. preventing its falling off, &c. For the reproduction of Hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it stands unritalled, never having failed. For children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful Head of Hair. One trial is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly scented preparation, and will be sent (post free) on receipt of twenty-tour postage-stamps, by Miss Dean, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS. 'I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly. —Mrs. Long, litt hin, Herts.
'I have new to complain of the trouble of shaving; thanks to your Crinilene.—Mr. Grey, Eaton square, Chelsea.

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

very persistent.

'I have :ried all the filthy, greasy pomades to no purpose, one package of your Crinilene has quite restored my hair.'—John Elton, 'Send me another pot for a friend. It has miraculously re-

stored my hair, after nearly twenty years' baldness.'—Miss Roberts, 'It has darkened my hair beautifully, and is the best preparation I ever used.'—R. Ellis, Esq., Caius College, Cambridge.
'My moustache is much improved, send me another pot.'—Major

Rudge, Weedon.

Your Crindene has produced a luxuriant crop of whiskers—accept my thanks.'—Henry Moir, Cambridge. CAUTION.—Beware of uscless imitations of this justly celebrated preparation, under French and other ridiculous names, by ignorant and dishonest rersons.

FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION

MISS DEAN'S RODONTICITO. A purely vegetable Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the Skin; while by its peculiar action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it expels all impurities from the surface, allays any tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually and permanently removes all tan, pimples, feasibles small now marks radioes black spats and other arms. and thus effectually and permanently removes all tan, pimples, freekles, small pex marks, redness, black spots, and other eruptions and discolourations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, and the softness, delicacy, and whiteness which it induces on the hands and arms, render it indispensable to every Toilette.

To Ladies during the period of nursing, and as a wash for Infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended. Gentlemen after shaving, will find it allay all irritation and tenderness of the skin, and render it soft, smooth, and pleasant. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle, sent direct by Miss Dean, on receipt of forty-two Postage Stamps.

PURE LIQUID HAIR DYE.

PURE LIQUID HAIR DYE.

The only dye that has received the unanimous approval of the public is Miss Dean's Tentnoir. It is a pure liquid that changes hair of all colours in three minutes to any shade required, from light anburn to jet b'ack, so beautifully natural as to defy detection; it does not stain the skin, is most easily applied, and free from any objectionable quality. It needs only to be used once, producing permanent dye. Persons who have been deceived by useless preparations (dangerous to the head, hair, &c.), will find this dye unexceptionable. Pri e 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sent post free on receipt of forty eight postage-stamps by Miss Dean.

'I have been so deceived by the different dyes advertised, that I gave them all up in despair. I was however induced to try yours, by the strong recommendation of a friend, and am delighted to say it is perfect in effect.'—Lieut. Mason, Plymouth.

Lendon.

CURE YOUR CORNS AND BUNIONS.

Those who wish to walk with perfect ease will find Miss Dean's Absorbent the only radical Cure for Corns and Bunions. It is guaranteed to care them in three days, without cutting or pain. One Sent post-free, on receipt of fourteen postage stamps, by Miss I Ean, 48, Liverprofestreet, King's Cross, London.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.



PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS In ten minutes after use. INSTANT RELIEF AND A PERFECT CURB (F ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFHRS. The most Wonderful cures of Asthma and Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are everywhere performed by this extraordinary Remedy,

(Another cure of Asthmatic Cough of long standing.) Extract of a letter from Mr. W Tomlinson, Bookseller, Stodman-street, Newark. Gentlemen,-I can fully prove the value of Locock's Wafers, as

near relative of mine was speedily cured of a most severe asthmatic cough of long duration by them, and many other cures equally astonishing constantly come under my notice, so that I can confidentially recommend them, which I do with very great pleasure.

(Signed)

W. TOMLINSON.

(Signed)

(Signed)

(Cure of Asthmas, Coughs, &c.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. W. Bowden, Bookseller, Marketplace, Gainsborough.

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the increased demand for 'Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers,' and numerous
parties are daily deriving considerable benefit from their use; indeed, several persons in this neighbourhood who have been efflicted
with apparently incurable asthmas and coughs for a series of years, deed, several persons in this neighbourhood who have been efficient with apparently incurable asthmas and coughs for a series of years, have found relief only in their use, and in some instances a cure has been the result after many other means had failed. One gentleman's case I may especially mention, being an instance of a cure effected by their use, after having suffered from a periodical attack of asthma for many years, but after taking a box of 'Locock's Pulmonic Wafers' obtained immediate relief, and by their occasional use remains perfectly free. I am authorised by this gentleman to state that he will have much pleasure in bearing testimony to tegreat benefit he has derived from their use.

[Signed]

(Signed)
JOHN W. Bowden.
(Cure of twenty-nine years' Asthmatic Cough.)
Middleton, near Manchester.
Sib,—I am now forty-four years of age, and I have been afflicted with an asthmatic cough since I was a boy of fifteen years of age; during that time I have accessed a second of the property of the second of the during that time I have resorted to every means in my power to remove it, but in vain, until last Sunday, when I sent for a box of Dr. Locock's Wafers. I have taken two boxes since, and from the effects they have had upon me I feel no doubt of a speedy recovery. Witness—M.: Lynch, Chemist, Market-street. G. Stringer. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hovernors and invaluable.

Note: Full directions are given with every box in the English, formula and Freel Languages. German, and French languages.

DR. LOCOCK'S FAMILY APERIENT ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS, A mild and gentle Aperient and Stomachic Medicine, having a most agreeable taste, and of great efficacy for regulating the secretions and correcting the action of the stomach and liver. Sold at 1s. 11d.,

Also may be had,

2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Also, DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS, The best medicine for Ladies. Have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 11d.,

2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. ALL PILLS UNDER SIMILAR NAMES ARE COUNTERFEITS. IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Many Medicine Vendors, when asked for DR. LOCOCK'S MEDI-CINES, attempt to sell 'Pills,' 'Wafers,' and other preparations under nearly similar names, instead—because they obtain a larger profit by the sale of such counterfeits than can be obtained by vending the genuine medicine. The public are therefore cautioned that the only genuine has the words, 'Dr. Locock's Wafers,' in white letters on a red ground, printed in the government stamp,

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER FORTY-THREE YEARS' SUFFERING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—At thage of eighteen my wife (who is now sixty-one) caught
a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time
they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for mouths together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men ad vised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last forty-three years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feeldelighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed)

A PERSON SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens. of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIA Arbs.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13. Market-street, Huddersfield. A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th., 1850.

To Professor Hollowix,
Dean Sin,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period, had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE. Copy of a Letter from John Ferfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway, SiB,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR. AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY

CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th 1851.

Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th 1851.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir.—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.

(Signed)

Franc standor

(Signed) FRANC SIARNOT. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Other

the Pills should be he following cases:—	used conjointly with the	Ointment in mo
Bad Legs Bad Breasts Burns Bunions Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies Coco-Bay Chiego-foot Chilblains Chapped-hands	Corns (Soft) Cancers Contracted and Stiff-joints Elephantiasis Fistulas Gout Glandular Swellings Lumbago Piles	Rheumatism Scalds Sore Nipples Sore Throats Skin-diseases Scurvy Sore-heads Tumours Uicers Wounds Yaws

Sold by the Proprietor 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar.) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, Is. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., IIs., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

> No more Pills nor any other Drugs. 50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

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

of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoza, 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 shouldess and in almost every part of the heart energy is in the chest. deatness, noises in the near and cars, pains in the eness, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflam mation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropay, rheumatism, tout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after ront, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unitness 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, 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 ato. admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for Infants and Invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular and nervous energy to the most enfeebled.

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

But the health of many Invalids having been fearfully impaired

the invariable efficacy of his Revalent: Arab ca Food.

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., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analysing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quenching a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an Invalid or Infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts with the delicate stomach of an invalid of infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.

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Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.—'Sirs,—I can-not speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of had 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 avo cations; 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 eatirely, with the divine blessing, by the continued use of this Fool. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, sirs, your obedient servant, ALEX. STUART, Archdeacon of Ross.—Aghadown Glebe, Skibbercen, Co. Cork. Aug. 27, 1849.

Cure No. 77.
Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have King, Major-General.-Louisa-terrace, Exmouth. Cure No. 461.

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Cure No. 2,701. I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's ilealth 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.

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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 resert to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am kappy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heart. burn, and the functions are more regular, &c. Thomas Weobhouse.

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Cure No. 49,962.

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Poetry.

THE FLESH-POTS OF THE NAVY.

Go, talk to Lord Mayors and Nobs, d'ye see, About rich turtle-soup, and all that; Good wholesome salt junk and sea-biscuit give me, And I wont fret for want of green fat. I can live without fresh meat; but then, bless my eyes Sweet provisions it won't do to lack! There's a set of land-lubbers that's placed up aloft. To look arter the prog of poor JACK!

You great folks that manage the vessel of State, Whom the care of the nation employs, Your duty can't do without dining off plate, On all sorts of French kickshaws and toys. We can weather the storm on the roughest of food, If it don't wholly take us aback; But a set of land-lubbers there's placed up aloft, To look arter the prog of poor Jack!

The true British seaman is not over-nice Bout the age or the sex of his beef: How it came by its death he's not very precise, Hoping 'twasn't by Nature's relief. But offal and carrion is rather too strong, And will make even a tar's patience crack; And a set of land-lubbers there's placed up aloft, To look arter the prog of poor JACK!

I can't understand, any more than a fool, Why they give a poor sailor such fare; He fights like a lion, yet sure that's no rule For feeding him worse than a bear. But see how they victual a brave English crew, To protect you on Ocean's wide track, And the set of land-lubbers that's placed up aloft, To look arter the prog of poor JACK?

Your honours, who spare no expense for a meal, Who lay out such a mint on your keep;
'Tis a fact that I wish you were able to feel You may cater for sailors too cheap. They're supplied with worse refuse, more filthy and foul, Than a vulture or hound would attack, Through that set of land-lubbers that's placed up aloft.

To look arter the prog of poor Jack.

Lords, dukes, and high nobles, prize-cattle that rear, Upon oil-cake, and turnips, and such; 'Tis a fine breed of seamen you'll raise upon cheer That a hog would be sorry to touch! Bone and sinew to mould other feeders require Than a careless or niggardly pack, Like that set of land-lubbers that's placed up aloft,

Reviews.

To look arter the prog of poor Jack!-Punch.

Recollections of a Literary Life; or Books, Places, and People. By MARY RUSSELL MITFORD. Author of 'Our Village,' 'Belford Regis,' &c.
Miss MITFORD has enriched our literature with descriptions of English Character and Scenery unsurpassed for geniality and truthfulness; and we are delighted to find that her pen has not been idle during the long period since she last favoured the public with 'an utterance.' Age has in no respect diminished the charm of her writings. Her delineations of the simple or cultivated beauties of our home scenery are assirm and distinct as over : while the colours are mellowed by time, and the wide sympathy which she evinced with all classes, from the stately park of the peer to the cottager's homely garden, is as fresh as

ever. Miss Mitford does not make her work a regular autobiography. Books and authors are her real subjects, around which she weaves a variety of personal reminisciences, sketches of characters, and pictures of landscapes, or in-door scenes, interspersed here and there with family or biographical information. Here is a picture of a defunct political giant at home in his best days—William Cobbett; between whom and the writer's father an acquaintance, ending in visiting relations, had grown up through their common love of field sports.

He had at that time a large house at Botley, with a lawn and gardens sweeping down to the Bursledon river, which divided his territories from the beautiful grounds of the old friend were we had been originally staying, the great squire of the place. His own house-large, high, massive, red, and square, and perched on a considerable eminencealways struck me as being not unlike its proprietor. It was filled at that time almost to overflowing. Lord Cochrane was there; then in the very height of his warlike fame, and as unlike the common notion of a warrior as could be. A gentle, quiet, mild youg man, was this burner of French fleets and cutter-out of Spanish vessels; as one should see in a summer-lay. He lay about under the trees reading Selden on the Dominion of the Seas, and letting the children (and children always know with whom they may take liberties) play all sorts of tricks with him at their pleasure. His ship's surgeon was also a visitor, and a young midshipman, and sometimes an elderly lieutenant, and a Newfoundland dog; fine sailor-like creatures all. Then there was a very learned clergyman, a great friend of Mr. Gifford of the "Quarterly," with his wife and daughter; exceedingly clever persons. Two literary gentlemen from London and ourselves completed the actual party; but there was a large fluctuating series of guests for the hour or guests for the day, of almost all ranks and descriptions, from the earl and his countess to the farmer and his dame. The house had room for all, and the hearts of the owners would have had room for three times the

I never saw hospitality more genuine, more simple, or more thoroughly successful in the great end of hospitality -the putting everybody completely at ease. There was not the slightest attempt at finery, or display, or gentility. They called it a farm-house, and everything was in accordance with the largest idea of a great English yeoman of the old time. Everything was excellent-everything abundant-all served with the greatest nicety by trim waiting damsels; and everything went on with such quiet regularity that of the large circle of guests not one could find himself in the way. I need not say a word more in praise of the good wife, very lately dead, to whom this admirable order was mainly due. She was a sweet motherly woman, realizing our notion of one of Scott's most charming characters, Ailie Dinmont, in her simplicity, her

kindness, and her devotion to her husband and her children. At this time William Cobbett was at the height of his political reputation; but of politics we heard little, and should, I think, have heard nothing but for an occasional red-hot patriot, who would introduce the subject, which our host would fain put aside, and got rid of as speedily as possible. There was something of Dandie Dinmot about him, with his unfailing good-humour and good spirits, his heartiness, his love of field sports, and his liking for a foray. He was a tall, stout man, fair and sunburnt, with a bright smile, and an air compounded of the soldier and the farmer. to which his habit of wearing an eternal red waistcoat contributed not a little. He was, I think, the most athletic and vigorous person that I have ever known. Nothing could tire him. At home in the morning, he would begin his active day by mowing his own lawn; beating his gardener Robinson, the best mower except himself in the

parish, at that fatiguing work. For early rising, indeed, he had an absolute passion; and some of the poetry that we trace in his writings, whenever he speaks of scenery or of rural objects, broke out in his method of training his chlidren into his own matutinal habits. The boy who was first down stairs was called the Lark for the day, and had, amongst other indulgences, the petty privilege of making his mother's nosegay, and that of any lady visitors. Nor was this the only trace of poetical feeling that he displayed : whenever he described a place, were it only to say where such a covey lay, or such a hare was found sitting, you could see it, so graphic, so vivid, so true was the picture. He showed the same taste in the purchase of his beautiful farm at Botley, Fairthorn; even in the pretty name. To be sure, he did not give the name; but I always thought that it unconsciously influenced his choice in the purchase. The beauty of the situation certainly did. The fields lay along the Bursledon river, and might have been shown to a foreigner as a specimen of the richest and lovliest English scenery. In the cultivation of his graden, too, he displayed the same taste. Few persons excelled him in the managemeet of vegetables, fruits, and flowers. His green Indian corn, his Carolina beans, his water-melons, could hardly have been exceeded at New York. His wall-fruit was equally splendid; and much as flowers have been studied since that day, I never saw a more glowing or a more fragrant autumn garden than that at Botley, with its pyramids of hollyhocks, and its masses of China-asters, of cloves, of mignionette, and of variegated geranium. The chances of life soon parted us, as, without grave faults on either side, people do lose sight of one another; but I shall always look back with pleasure and regret to that visit.

The following is a pretty picture of rural scenery, with a touching but ennobling bit of domestic struggle, from the 'short and simple annals of the

poor:'-Well, we at last sat down on our old turf seats, not far from the entrance of a field where an accident had evidently taken place; a loaded waggon must have knocked against the gate, and spilt some of its topmast sheaves. The sheaves were taken away, but the place was strewed with relics of the upset, and a little harvest of the long yellow straw and the rich brown ears remained to tempt the gleaners; and as we were talking over this mischance, and our own, and I was detailing my reasons for believing that my poor stick had found a watery grave, we became aware of two little girls, who stole timidly and quietly up to the place, and began gladly and thankfully to pick up the scat-

tered corn. Foor little things, we knew them well! we had known their father, dead of consumption scarcely a month ago and affecting it was to see these poor children, delicate girls of seven and five years old, already at work to help their widowed mother, and rejoicing over the discovery of these few ears of fallen wheat, as if it were the gold mines of California. A drove of pigs was looming in the distance; and my little damsel flung down her work, and sprang up at once to help the poor children. She has a taste for helping people, has my little maid, and puts her whole heart and soul into such kindnesses. It was worth something to see how she pounced upon every straggling straw, clearing away all

round the outside, and leaving the space within for the little girls. She even hinted to me that my new stick would be an efficient weapon against the pige; and I might have found myself engaged in another combat, but that the ground was cleared before the drove came near. Pleasant it was to see her zealous activity, and the joy and surprise of the little creatures, who, weak, timid, and lonely, had till then only collected about a dozen ears, when they found themselves loaded with more than they could earry. Their faded frocks-not mourning frocks, to wear black every day for a father is too great a luxury for the poor—their frooks were by her contrivance pinned up about them, filled with the golden wheat-ears; and the children went home happy. That home had once been full of comfort and of plenty; for John Kemp, a gentleman's servant, had married the daughter of a small farmer, and had set up a little trade as a baker and shopkeeper. Civil, honest, sober, and industrious, the world went well with them for awhile, and the shop prospered. But children came many and fast, their largest debtor died insolvent, a showy competitor set up next door; and long before John Kemp was attacked by the fatal malady of England which finally carried him off, poverty had knocked hard at his door. The long illness, the death, the funeral, had still farther exhausted their small means; and now little was left, except that which is best of all, strong family affection, an unstained name, an humble reliance upon Providence, and those habits of virtuous industry and courage to take the world as it is, which seldom fail to win an honest living. The mother and the elder brother undertook the baking and the shop, the eldest daughter carried round the bread, the two next brothers were working in the fields, and the youngest of all we have seen in their efforts to contribute to the general support. Well, it is a hard trial, but it is a good education, an education that can hardly fail to come to good. Many a rich mother might be proud of the two gleaners that we have seen this afternoon. They so pleased and so thankful to carry their poor store to that poor home, they carried thither better things than wheat.

Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, January, 1852. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

THE 'Law of Partnership,' which is the topic treated of in the first article, is one of peculiar importance at the present time, when co-operative efforts are beginning to be made, not only for the purpose of distribution, but production, by the working classes. The writer has freely availed himself of the information collected by Mr. Slaney's committee, and published in the parliamentary Blue Book, both as to the vicious nature and injurious operation of the present law, and the beneficial operation of the law of limited liability in France. There is, we are aware, among the friends of co-operation in this country, some doubt whether partnership en commandite would meet all the requirements of the Cooperative Societies, seeing that it prohibits the shareholders from taking any active part in the management, which is entirely entrusted to the officials, who are in turn personally responsible to the public. Probably any adaptation of the law to this country would require an alteration in this respect, but as to

the actual benefit of the law there can be no doubt. Several witnesses were examined as to the working of the law of commandite, or limited liability, in that country; and, among others, Mr. T. Townsend, who had been for twenty years connected with the manufacturing town of St. Etienne. He explained that, in his opinion, the law of commandite had worked successfully in France, and that it had been especially advantageous to the manufacturing interest, by enabling the capitalist and the workman mutually to aid each other in carrying out fresh improvements,

The result is thus explained: "I believe," says the Chairman of the Committee, "that the factories and manufactories of which you speak, that are carried on by this law of limited liability, furnish some of the most beautiful ribbons in the world." "Yes, they

"They are those for which France is particularly famous, are they not?" "Yes." "Is not the superiority, or at least the celebrity, which these French ribbons have acquired, owing a good deal to the introduction of improved patterns and beautiful designs, and so forth, from time to time?" "Yes, of course it is."

"And you think that that is encouraged and assisted by the law of which you speak?" Of course it is, in a great "It brings forward ingenious, clever, intelligent persons who perhaps may not have capital, but who by these means

have capital advanced to them?" " There is not a doubt of We should think not. And this circumstance goes far to explain the degree of excellence which has been attained in all those branches of manufacturing industry in France which require a high degree of skill. Does it not also explain the true secret of the remarkable success of the exhi-

bitors from that country in the recent competition in Hyde The opinions of the last witness as to the superiority o the French law, were strengly corroborated by several foreign merchants who were examined by the Committee. A gentleman of great experience in the City of London. Mr. J. Howell, a partner in the extensive establishment of Everington and Co., of Ludgate-hill, and who, as member of a Committee for the amendment of the law of debtor and creditor, had devoted much of his attention to the subject of partnership, also expressed his unqualified approbation of the commandite system. To this witness the following

questions were addressed by Mr. Cobden :-"You think it (the commandite system) would be a very great benefit to able and intelligent young men who are embarked in business, if they could enlist the aid of a monied partner, for a limited sum, which partner would not have his whole property involved in the prosperity or adversity of the business?" "I do. I think it is the most natural course in which money could flow from the capitalist

to the working man, whatever he may be." "Do you think that would apply to the case of skilled mechanics, who might make discoveries, or take out a patent for some new process in mechanism?" " Decidedly. I am told that at St. Etienne, where they manufacture ribbons infinitely superior to the ribbons which we can manufacture in Coventry, the system prevails to a great extent; and that a great many clever workmen, artisans, draughtsmen, and managers of the loom, have accumulated property, and are actually now conductors of business, who have risen from their talent, and the advantage that talent has had in forming connexions with men of property; and in St. Etienne it prevails to a great extent, and is doing a great deal of good.

"That argument would apply with still more force to this country, where the energy and ingenuity of our artisans is employed in a still larger field of industry?" "Yes; and it is for want of that aid that the artist is so far removed from the capitalist, and partakes so slightly of his prosperity."

The following remarks of this witness are also well worthy of attention. Mr. Cobden continues the examination: "Do you consider that an alteration of the law might also be beneficial in the case of young men entering into business as shopkeepers, or in any other way of business, apart from those mechanical inventions of which you have been speaking?" "I do certainly."

"Now, take your own case. You employ a great number of young men as assistants in your extensive business; many of those young men come from the country for experience to your house of business?" "Yes."

"For the purpose of illustrating your view on this subject, suppose you had a young man of very superior talent and character, who came from a town in the country where he was well known and his connexions lived; as a capitalist, having an opportunity of seeing his morals, and having a high opinion of his future prospects, you might be disposed to embark £1,000 or £2,000 of capital in that young man's business, in his own native town, where you might share the advantages of his superior talent and character to a limited extent, with a limited risk. Do you think that such an undertaking as that would be more likely to be entered into if the law were altered, than it is now, for a capitalist to lend that young man a sum of money of £1,000 or £2,000, at a certain rate of interest?" "Certainly; and infinitely more beneficial to the young man; because a young man beginning entirely with borrowed capital, according to the rules of our trade, is entitled to no credit. He is a dangerous customer, if he borrows money which can be called from him at any time when the lender begins to be fearful, or when for his own purposes he requires it; whereas if the lender became a partner en commandite, he fixes it there for a specific period, he cannot withdraw it, and that capital is absolutely liable to the creditors who trust him; whereas the prrowed money would not be liable, and in the event of failure would be proved as a debt on the estate in diminution of the divident." Mr. Howell subsequently remarks, "I have heard my own senior partner, Mr. Wynn Eilis, who was member for Leicester, say he has seen many opportunities when he would have been glad to asist young men of skill and character, but the present law has deterred him."

On the existing law in this country, the writer re-

There are but two classes in the community who seem to thrive under its operation, and these are the experienced capitalist and the unprincipled speculator. It lends undue influence to the money-power of the one, and to the other it holds out a positive inducement to fraud. To the imprudent it proves too often a deadly snare : and we may venture to affirm that every one who reads these lines can readily call to mind some grievous case of individual hardship inflicted by its indiscriminating rigour. To the progress of the middle and lower class it creates an artificial barrier, not insurmountable indeed, as the annals of British industry can show, but still formidable, and in the case of humble men of genius often fatal. The combined operation of our partnership, and patent laws checks the spirit of invention among our workmen to their own individual disadvantage, and to the far greater loss of the public. These latter grounds alone furnish ample motives for legislative interference; but there are besides political and social reasons why the law should undergo a change. The present law of partners tends materially to widen the broad line which in this country exists between the richer and the poorer classes; and whatever has that effect diminishes at once the symmetry and the safety of the social structure. The wisest efforts of modern statesmanship have been made with the view of effacing, as far as possible, this unseemly blemish; nor have these efforts been

partnership exists, with unlimited liability for its basis and the Lord Chancellor for its administrator, the industrious middle and working classes have a just and serious cause of complaint against their more fortunate superiors. It is one, moreover, which we have good reason to know is both widely and keenly felt; and although no popular demonstration may have yet taken place upon the subject, it is not upon that account less worthy the attention of the economist, the politician and the law reformer.

'The Messenger' is a capital story, with a very lame termination. The late attack upon Tennyson's Poem 'In Memoriam,' by the 'Times,' is shown up in very happy style by a writer, who discloses the animus of that attack as follows:-

What is the power of insidious eloquence over the popular mind we know too well by our late experience of Kossuth's speeches. The Parisian police judiciously forbids Victor Hugo to sing, for poetry is as dangerous a weapon as oratory. What if the author of "In Memoriam" should take to sympathising with the Italian Liberals? The predilections of Browning in their favour have long been notorious; and we need only look up to "Casa Guidi Windows" to see how dreadfully he has inoculated with cosmopolite Liberalism the previously immaculate poetry of Mrs. Browning. Vague rumours have crossed us that Mr. Tennyson has lately voyaged in Italy. How do we know that he is not already in active correspondence with Mazzini? Alton Locke claims him for a democrat and Christian

Socialist. Decidement, c'est un homme suspect.
So, lest Mr. Tennyson should do himself and the world some irreparable harm by a rash outburst of Republican melody, we, the "Times," are minded to put him down privily. We cannot allow the public to be so deeply influenced by anybody except ourselves. We will confess he has a talent for singing, because it is a patent fact; but we will show the world how the defect of this talent is neutralised by innumerable drawbacks. We will prove by irrefragable argument that he is a resolute mannerist, a sentimentalist, habitually given to enormous exaggeration, unspeakably inarticulate and unfathomably obscure. The public shall ultimately acknowledge that he is a mere musician; and the public knows that great talents in music are

compatible with general mental mediocrity.

If, however, in spite of all depreciation, the public continues to read "In Memoriam," "Bells and Pomegranates," or any other poetical works of a demoralising and democratising tendency, the "Times" has its painful duties, and like Louis Napoleon, will know how to fulfil them. The Shadow of Absolutism will stalk forth on some foggy morning, wrapped in the most impenetrable clock, and armed with the most awful bunch of keys. Before the world awakes a grand coup d'etat will have been perpetrated. Cinna the poet is always Cinna the conspirator. All the conspiring poets will have been simultaneously arrested by order of the "Times."

A series of papers respecting 'the origin of the Cape Difficulties,' are well timed. Secretary Grey and Governor Smith have been squandering our money pretty freely in the war which is now raging in that colony; and the more public opinion can be enlightened, the sooner it will be brought to bear in parliament, and arrest such a monstrous and unjustifiable waste of national treasure. Norman Hamilton' promises to be an interesting story; and the falsehood palmed on the world respecting the late struggle in Hungary, both by Austrian Ministers and British Ambassadors, are well 'shown up' in the paper on 'The Blue Book of Hungary, and our Ministers Abroad. The other articles are of average merit.

The British Journal. No. I. London: Aylott and

Jones. This is a new and low-priced candidate for public support. Its contents are varied, and afford pleasant reading; but it wants some definite object and distinct character, which even the enlistment of such contributors as Frank Farleigh, Miss Costello, Mrs. Cowden Clarke, and Frances Brown, will not make up for. As a specimen of its contents, we give an extract from Mrs. Clarke's genial paper on sympathy withlunknown people.

In those greener years of youth, when a journey outside a stage-coach made one of the delicious items in a country holiday, on a pleasant afternoon in June, our companion and self were bound on an expedition into woody Berkshire. there to spend a few midsummer days of rambling and open air. As the four-horse coach stood in all its London glory of fine prancing cattle, bright harness, painted panels, and knowingly-dresssed coachman, opposite the door of the White Horse Cellar, nearly ready to start, our complement of passengers was rendered complete, by three young people, who mounted to the back of the coach,—in which humble rearward position we had taken our seats. The new comers were evidently holiday folks, bent upon making the very utmost of their rarely snatched joy. They cousisted of a young fellow, a sailor, with his two sisters: both of whom we soon discovered, were in service, the one as housemaid, the other as laundry-maid in a great family. Like truly happy people of their class, they were very gay and talkative, and spoke with light-hearted un-reserve of their own doings, their own prospects, their own projects, and their own thoughts and feelings. We learned quite a little history of themselves, during the first stage out of town. We found that the brother's ship had only just come into port, after a long sea voyage; and that the sisters had each obtained leave of absence at the same time that they might all three enjoy their holiday together, going down to their native village to see their old father and mother, and younger brothers and sisters, still at home. During their discussion on these particulars, we gathered many circumstances respecting their own character and individuality. We discovered that the yong man was a goodnatured lad, a kind brother, and an affectionate, dutiful son; from the pleasant incidental allusions to his shipmates and adventures abroad, from the tone of his voice and behaviour to his sisters, and from the genuine delight with which he looked forward with them to the meeting at home. We became aware that the laundry-maid in the great family piqued herself somewhat on her high situation: that she was fully conscious of possessing a pretty face; that she had a weakness for sky-blue ribbons and a smart bonnet-cap; that she was the pink of neatness and cleanliness in her person; although we could perceive a kind of languishing indolence about her, which in a fine lady would have been indifference. In her, it took the shape of quiet enjoyment; of yielding herself up to the pleasures of her holiday, rather than in actively relishing it. While her brother and sister were briskly interchanging questions and answers, comments and remarks,-now adverting to their own affairs, now inquiring of each other's; now observing some incident on the road, or pointing out some house, or person, that took their passing attention, -she contented herself with throwing in a word here and there, leaving to them the trouble of noticing and conversing, while she leaned against her brother, who had his arm round her, to keep her from the hard edge of the iron railing. Her sister, the housemaid, on the contrary, sat bolt upright, at his other side; her black, beady eyes, constantly on the alert; her restless, red lips, in perpetual motion, showing the little, white, even teeth, ever gleaming between them, in the volubility of chatter. One moment, she was abruptly diving over, at the full stretch of her body, to see that the wheel was all right, and not in the least danger of coming off and upsetting the coach; then she turned to her brother the sailor, resuming the thread of their colloquy; then she interrupted herself, to twist round, and look whether the back-seat of the coach were quite safely screwed on, or to ascertain that none of the hampers and bandboxes swinging behind, were coming untied and tumbling into the road; then darted round to plunge into her talk again; by all which tokens, we came to the conclusion that she was as energetic in character, as her sister was passive. The housemaid,—she of the jet eyes,—had an oval, two-flapped basket, on her knees, which she held firmly by its handle, and which she regarded every now and then with bright looks of gleeful consciousness. Nay, once or twice, she could not help giving a little glad peep into it; lifting up one of the wicker flaps, and then dabbing it to a ain, after assuring herself that the contents were all snug and safe. After one of these peeps, her brother questioned her as to what she had there; and soon she and the sailor were busily engaged together pulling out the various articles, spreading them on her lap, and inspecting them one by one; while the laundry-maid sister peered over, and took a quiet interest in their proceedings.

"I've got a present for every one of 'em!" exclaimed the proprietor of the basket-treasures, with honest triumph sparkling in her beady eyes; "See! here's a worsted comforter for dear old Father against winter comes; a pair of new mittens for mother; a silk handker chief for Bill; a bonnet-ribbon for Meg; a ball of string for Ned ; a top for Jem ; a set of doll's spoons for Nancy ; a wooden springing-frog for little Georgy; and a tin rattle

for Betsy's baby !" It was delightful to see the innocent pride of the donor herself, and the genuine sympathy of her brother and sister in these gifts. The sailor exclaimed :—" Won't they be pleased!" And the laundry-maid said :—" How nicely you've done the things up in separate papers, too! And wrote each of their names upon 'em, outside. What a nice idea of yours, Jane! I wish I'd ha' thought of some presents for 'em! But I don't know how it is; I never gave it a thought !"

Although we had intensely enjoyed the happiness of the beady-eyed Jane, in her prettily-provided little packets, yet, there was something in the inflection of the laundrymaid's voice, and the artless truth of her manner, as she regretted her own want of thought, while generously and fully sympathising in her sister's thoughtfulness, that made us take scarcely less interest in her, than in the other. Like beloved Charles Lamb,—who, in one of his exquisite Elia papers, playfully confesses to "a kindliness, that almost amounted to a tendre, for those five thoughtless virgins,"we felt a compassionate tenderness towards the less provident Susan, who, in her sincere and unenvious sympathy, had proved herself as kindly-natured, in her way, as the considerate Jane.

Through many successive summers, we have retained a pleasant remembrance of those three young unknown people, in their simple, affectionate happiness. And still we see them, as we last beheld them; when the coach,—stopping on the borders of a common, at a wayside cottage, where stood a joyful group clustered in the porch, awaited them, deposited our fellow travellers. There they were, standing amid their friends, the whole family pressing round! all talking at once, now shaking hands, now sible, this unseemly defined; nor have these enorts even bugging each other, with glistening eyes, and smiling a native of Ayton, Berwickshire.

lips; and, as the coach whirled on, we could still discern their figures, among the green turf and golden furze, bathed in the sunny rays of a midsummer evening; while their faces, shining with happiness, and their loud, joyous voices, were the last things that remained, to impress upon our memory the unfading image of that pleasant June scene.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

THE TASK OF THE AGE.

We have now to trim our lamp and gird on our armour for a final work, which cannot be put by, and which must not be negligently done. The last battle of civilisation is the severest-the last problem, the knottiest to solve. Out of all the multitudinous ingredients and influences of the past; out of the conquest of nature and the victory of freedom; out of the blending and intermixture of all previous forms of polity and modifications of humanity;—has arisen a complex order of society, of which the disorders and anomalies are as complex as its own structure. We are now summoned to the combat, not with material difficulties, nor yet with oppressors nor with priests, but with an imperfect and diseased condition of that social world of which we form a part—with pains and evils appalling in their magnitude, baffling in their subtlety, perplexing in their complications, and demanding far more clear insight and unerring judgment than even purity of purpose or commanding energy of will. This conflict may be said to date from the first French Revolution; and it has been increasing in intensity ever since, till it has now reached to a vividness and solemnity of interest which supasses and overshadows the attractions of all other topics. Socialism, Communism, St. Simonism, Fourierism, Chartism, are among the indications of its progress. Gradually it has drawn all classes and orders of men into its ranks. The student in his library, the statesman in his cabinet, the merchant at his desk, the artisan at his loom, the peasant at his plough, are all, in their several departments, working at the same problem, intent upon the same thought. It has enlisted and consecrated science; it has merged or superseded ordinary politics, or has given them a holier purpose and a deeper meaning; it pierces through every organ of the periodic press: it colours all the lighter literature of the day, provides fiction with its richest characters and its most dramatic scenes. and breathes into poetry an earnestness and a dignity to which the last age was a stranger .- Westminster Review.

EFFECT OF RAILWAYS ON FARM AND GARDEN PRODUCE. Another commercial effect of the railway system has been to equalise the value of land, and promote the cultivation of those districts of a country which lie considerably removed from large towns. Every one knows that distance from market forms, as regards the cultivation of many vegetable and animal productions, a very serious drawback. Hence it arises that lands lying immediately around large cities bring a far larger price than portions of ground of equal extent and fertility would do situated at a greater distance. This is peculiarly the case with kitchen-gardens, and pasture-land suited for the purpose of fattening cattle, or feeding such as are required for the dairy. In all these cases, and others which might be mentioned, the performance of a long journey affects very injuriously the quality and value of the several articles, and hence the demand for farms and fields not exposed to this drawback has naturally raised their value. Now railways, as they abridge space by means of speed, have had a tendency to increase the value of pasture and garden ground lying at comparatively speaking, a very great distance around cities. It is now no unusual thing for the inhabitants of cities, such as London, Liverpool, and Manchester, to use at breakfast milk or cream which has travelled thirty or forty miles the very morning it is consumed, and at dinner to partake of vegetables whose place of growth was more than a hundred miles removed from the stall at which they were sold .- Chambers's Journal.

REASONING IN ANIMALS.

Animals are prompt at using their experience in reference to things from which they have suffered pain or annoyance. Grant mentions an ourangoutang which, having had, when ill, some medicine administered to it in an egg, could never be induced to touch one afterwards, notwi its previous fondness for them. A tame fox has been cured from stealing eggs and poultry, by giving them to him hot at this festive season. The reason is easily explained, when from the saucepan. Le Vaillant's monkey was extremely fond of brandy, but would never be prevailed on to touch it again after a lighted match had been applied to some it was drinking. Two carriage horses which made a point of stopping at the foot of every hill, and refused to proceed in spite of every punishment, were considered beyond cure, but it was suggested at last that several horses should be attached to the back of the carriage, and being put into a trot, be made to pull the refractory horses backwards. The result was perfectly successful, for thenceforth they faced every hill at full speed, and were not to be restrained till they reached the summit. A dog which had been beaten while some musk was held to his nose, always fled away whenever it accidentally smelled the drug, and was so susceptible of it that it was used in some psychological experiments to discover whether any portion of musk had been received by the body through the organs of digestion. Another dog, which had been accidentally burnt with a lucifor match, became angry at the sight of one, and furious if the act of lighting it was feigned. There are, besides, so many instances recorded of even higher degrees of intelligence, that it is impossible to deny that animals arrive at a knowledge of cause and effect. Strend, of Prague, had a cat on which he wished to make some experiments with an air pump; but as soon as the creature felt the exhaustion of the air, it rapidly placed its foot on the valve, and thus stopped the action. A dog having a great antipathy to the music of the violin, always sought to get the bow to conceal it. The well known story recorded by Plutarch proves the application of accidentally acquired experience: he says that a mule laden with salt, fell accidentally into a stream, and having perceived that its load became thereby sensibly lightened, adopted the same contrivance afterwards purposely; and that to cure it of the trick, its panniers were filled with sponge, under which when fully saturated it could barely stagger.

CHARITIES. To diffuse immediate happiness upon those near at hand, without reference to future and more permanent good, is the short-sighted object of the uncultivated feeling of benevolence. When cultivated, but with a wrong direction, its operation is still of the same kind, but more mischievous as it is exerted through a wider sphere. Many of the widespread charities of the present day furnish examples of this. They seek to remedy a present evil, to relieve a present suffering, by means which multiply for the future these pains and sufferings many fold. A late writer on the principles of charitable institutions remarks, that they are more numerous, that more exertions are made for the relief of the poor now than at any former period-yet poverty and crime are on the increase. What is the reason of this? The writer alluded to goes on to prove that it is to be found in the fact, that remedies are often applied without discriminating between the different causes which produce these evils, and therefore perpetuate and increase them, or at best only palliate them. But the real cause of this want of discrimination and consequent failure is the fact that it is not real benevolence at work, but a something between the seeming of love of approbation and a bargain to get as cheaply as possible to heaven. People wish to stand well in the opinion of their neighbours, and they have likewise heard that " he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," and they approve of the security and invest a small sum, but never more than they can conveniently spare; to do that would be imprudence. They do their charities, that is, give annual guineas, the press generally blowing a trumpet before them; but they neither watch the spending of the money or care much what becomes of it,-consequently, the more remote the sphere of operation —if to build a church at Jerusalem for converted Jews, or to make Christians of Caribs-the more liberal the donation. Children should be early taught to distinguish hetween seeming and real benevolence—between generosity that costs nothing, that is, involves no self-sacriffce, or even self-denial, and that which proceeds from love and duty. When the higher classes are really in earnest about raising the condition of the lower-when they cease to consider them as mere objects to perform their charities upon, as convenient stepping-stones to heaven, as so much raw material out of which they are to work their own salvation, as the poor, "whom we are always to have with us," and therefore are to be kept poor, or at least in their present position, - and there will be found little difficulty and certainly no natural barriers to their success .- Education of the Feelings, by Charles Bray.

FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.

A public meeting of this society took place on Monday evening at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. B. Sheridan, Esq., was called to the chair.—James Beale, Esq., in moving the first resolution, called attention to the excellent security afforded for investments in this society.—A gentleman present observed that he was a holder of ten shares. If unhappily they should have a committee appointed not so conversant with the value of property as to turn it to the beneficial use of those interested in it, on whom would devolve the responsibility? That must rest somewhere, and he presumed it would rest with the committee. Mr. Millersaid that under the act of parliament, the committee were not empowered to buy land for themselves. and therefore it was for them to take care that the land was not purchased for them at a disadvantage.-The Chairman said, that the societies were obliged to be enrolled by Mr. Tidd Pratt under the Friendly Societies' Act, and consequently they got rid of the objection that these societies were for political purposes. In the House of Commons these societies were boldly attacked by Mr. Newdegate, but they showed the assertion of Chief Justice Tindal and Lord John Russell that these societies were commendable. These political advantages were not trifling; there were circumstances which made the advantages important. Let them consult the rules, and they would be fully apprised of the course they ought to pursue. Mr. Beale then moved, "That as the freehold land movement promoted habits of forethought, prudence, and frugality, and tended also to advance the political, moral, and social improvement of society, it deserved their warmest support, and the Metropolitan and General Freehold Land Society, as explained by the proprietors, being established to promote and foster this spirit of improvement, was, therefore, entitled to their support and confidence."-This resolution was unanimously agreed to, and thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting adjourned to Monday next.

THE late Lieut.-Colonel Fordyce, who fell a victim in the late engagement with the Kaffirs in Waterkloof, was

Varieties.

MOTTO FOR THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH. - " Vive La Liane." - Punch. HUMAN existence hinges upon trifles-what is beauty without soap? PROSPERITY is no just scale; adversity is the only balance

to weigh friends. Evils. Except pain of body, and remorse of conscience, all our evils are imaginary .- Rousseau. Con.—Why is a person approaching a candle like a man getting off his horse?—Because he is going to a light. Every man has something in his nature which, were he to reveal it, would make us hate him. - Goethe. GRAVITY is a mysterious carriage of the body to cover the

defects of the mind.—Sterne.

A QUEER HARVEST.—If a man reap "whatsoever he soweth," what a harvest of coats and breeches the tailors will have one of these days! THE MIND AND BODY.—He who studies his body too

much becomes sick; he who does the same by his mind bethe jealousy of love, the cypher of nothing and the circle of perfection have one and the same symbol.—Jean Paul

BUTLERS.—At a recent inquest on the body of a butler, Mr. Wakley, the corener, stated it as "a remarkable fact," that more butlers destroy themselves than any other class of

A PRUDENT LOVER.—Question—"I am about courting a girl I have but little acquaintance with; how shall I come to a knowledge of her faults?"—Answer—"Commend her among her female acquaintance.—FRANKLIN quoted in LORD MAHON'S History.

HUMILITY is a virtue all preach, none practice, and yet everybody is contented to hear. The master thinks it good doctrine for his servants, the laity for the clergy, and the clergy for the laity .- Selden.

An Agen Turn-our. - Mrs. Wicock, of Cragg, whose ears number ninety-seven, turned out a few days ago at fodmorden for more wages. It appears that she was a bobbin-winder for two weavers; and, considering her age, the men complied with her wishes.

A CLEVER REASONER.—A fellow coming out of a tavern one frosty morning, rather top-heavy, fell on the door step. Trying to regain his footing, he remarked, "If it be true that the wicked stand on slippery places," I must belong to a different class, for it's more than I can do."

EMIGRANT LIFE SHIPS .- A patent has been taken out by Mr. Tate for building ships upon the same principle as lifebosts, which can neither be capsised nor swamped. This truly philanthropic achievement will, we hope, meet with that support it deserves in this sea-bound land.

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT.—I would recommend a free commerce both of matter and mind. I would let men enter their own churches with the same freedom as their own houses: and I would do it without a homily, or graciousness, or favour, for tyranny itself is to me a word less odious than toleration.—W. S. Landor.

EXTRACTS FROM PUNCH.

ADVICE TO Young GENTLEMEN. - Don't degrade yourselves by gambling on the Turf; if you do, the veriest blacklegs will become your BETTERS.

THE NEW BATCH OF OMNIBUSES .- The bakers call the new batch of 1d. and 2d. omnibuses that run down Oxford-street and Holborn-" The Penny and Twopenny Bus-

ADVICE GRATIS.—We beg to suggest to the friends of the poa constrictor, that if the poor creature, since swallowing the blanket, suffers much pain, a counter-pane might be tried as a remedy.

THE BIRD THAT WAS IN TWO PLACES AT ONCE.-The bird in Downing street that heard of the pending resignation of Palmerston, and the same bird that, at the same time, chirped the news in the Cabinet of Vienna. Obvious.—"Election," Dr. Johnson tells us, is a synonyme for "choice." But, in Louis Napoleon's Political

Dictionary, we find the significant addendum-Hobson's understood. Good Offices at Christmas .- Some surprise has been we remember that this is just the period of the year when

families congregate. A WORD FOR OUR JUDICIOUS BOTTLE HOLDER. - Whatever Lord Palmerston's foreign policy may have been, so long as it lasted we have avoided war. We wish his successor in the Foreign Office could be bound over for as long a period

to keep the peace. NEW NAVAL ORDER.—It is said that a new Naval Order is about to be instituted,—namely, the Order of Modesty. Of course Sir Charles Napier insists upon being the very first Something Like a Staff! -The "Reduced Staff" of

the Commissioners of Sewers is £18,321 a-year. If this is the Staff in its reduced State, what must it have been before it was cut down? It must have been so tremendously long, that we wonder they ever got anyone to balance it. THE LAW OF MIGHT.-The retirement of Lord Palmerston will, it is expected, give rise to proceedings nominally of a legal character. A mandamus will be issued by the different Continental Courts, and in every one of them the rule will be made absolute.

MEAN JEALOUSY .- All the Leaders in the French newsapers are suppressed. This is mean jealousy on the part Louis Napoleon. He will only tolerate one Leader at time, in France-and that Leader must be, of course, imself! "BEST PRICE GIVEN FOR OLD RAGS."-Bank-notes are

made, as we all know, of rags; but we never could imagine they would fall lower in value than the materials hey were made of. And yet this is positively the case with the Austrian bank-notes. The people will not have them at any price-not even at the price given for Old Rags! THE HEAT OF THE DAY .- Several of the "insurgents," whose rising seems to have been confined to their getting up at the usual hour on the morning of the 2nd of December, are to be sent to Cayenne. Many of them think themselves fortunate in surviving to go to Cayenne, instead of having been unmercifully peppered on the Boulevards.

ASTRONOMY.—Old Gent. You see, my dear, that the Earth turns on its own Axis, and makes one Revolution round the Sun each Year."— Young Revolver. "Then, Pa, does France turn on its own Axis when it makes its Revolutions?"—Old Gent. "No, my dear, it turns on its Bayonets. However, that's not a question in Astronomy. BOMBA IN RAPTURES .- When the news of Bonaparte's coup d'etat was brought to Bomba, it is said that, in a paroxysm of delight at the tidings, his volcanic Majesty actually embraced the officer who bore them. We should not like to be embraced by Bomba. The embrace of Bomba is suggestive of the kiss of Judas. In Bomba's arms one would almost feel as if in those of the Popish image, which, in clasping you to its bosom, pierced your own with daggers. It is a pity that Bomba had a mere

officer to fraternise with. How happy he might have been in the hug of the Russian Bear! A PUMP-HANDLE FOR A JOKE .- In consequence of the tendency of some of the Government steamers to leakage, it has been proposed that every vessel should be compelled to carry out an additional pump. Perhaps if each craft should be ordered to take out a Lord of the Admiralty it would amount to the same thing. We are, however, fearful that the comparison does not quite hold, for every pump is supposed to have something to do with the water-a qualifica, tion which a Lord of the Admiralty is not always required

PLEASANT "SHOPPING" IN AMERICA.-A flash young man went into a clothing store the other day, and asked the price of a pair of pants. On hearing the price, he exclaimed—"Why, no, you don't say so! I could steal 'em cheaper than that."—'No doubt," replied the merchant, "I have lost three pair since your arrival."—"Ah, indeed! You have lost something else, which some people would miss more than their breeches."—"Is it possible? Pray what else have I lost?"—"Your brains," coolly responded the other.—"Oh, I knew that," retaliated the merchant, but I would not accuse you for a moment of having stolen hem.—American Paper. YANKEE Speed .- An Englishman, boasting of the supe-

iority of the horses in his country, mentioned that the celebrated Eclipse had run a mile in a minute. "My good fellow!" exclaimed an American present, " that is rather less than the average rate of our common roadsters. I live at my country seat, near Philadelphia, and when I ride in a hurry to town of a morning, my own shadow can't keep up with me, but generally comes into the counting-house to find me, from a minute to a minute and a half after my arrival. One morning the beast was restless, and I rode him as hard as I possibly could several times round a large field-just to take the old Harry out of him. Well, sir, he went so fast that the whole time I saw my back directly before me, and was twice in danger of riding over myself. SOLDIERS.—A soldier is a man whose business it is to kill hose who never offended him, and who are the innocent martyrs of other men's iniquities. Whatever may become of the abstract question of the justifiableness of war, it seems impossible that the soldier should not be a deprayed and unnatural being. * * A soldier is, of all descriptions of men, the most completely a machine; yet his profession inevitably teaches him something of dogmatism, swaggering, and self-consequence : he is like the puppet of a showman, who, at the very time he is made to strut and swell. and display the most farcical airs. we perfectly know cannot assume the most insignificant gesture, advance either to the right or the left, but as he is moved by his exhibitor .-Godwin.

EMPLOYMENT OF RAGGED CHILDREN. - The success of the juvenile "Shoe black Brigade," and street sweepers, stimulates the authors of the movement to propound fresh nventions, and to widen still further the means of livelihood for poor boys rescued from misery. The public, certainly, is ready to assist. To every six broomers there will hereafter be attached a message boy, who will be known by his name of "Mercury," legibly inscribed upon a label. This lad will be at the call of any shopkeeper within his district. for the purpose of running errands, at the rate of 3d. a mile. or 6d. an hour. The Society will aid this movement, by rendering itself responsible for all parcels entrusted to the Mercuries, under the value of £5. By promoting to such office only those capitalists who have as much as £5 in their bank, it will, in fact, make the boy himself pay for the value of the property in case of theft. Then there will arise among them "Brassers," and their offer to the public will be for a penny from each house, to keep door-plates, shopplates, knockers, and bell pulls in a state of tremendous brilliancy. The Rugged Schools take thousands of boys yearly from the streets, which they pollute, and where they are polluted. The public will condially rejoice to find—as the plan goes on, and prospers-that boys by hundreds are returned upon the streets as usoful members of society.

To the Trades of London. THE JOURNEYMEN HATTERS OF THE Metropolis seeing the importance of the present juncture of political affairs, earnestly solicits the Counsel and Co-operation of all the other Trades, in order to give an explicit, deliberate arowal of their sentiments, and resolves on the Reforms requisite for their welfare.

The Committee of Hatters meet every Wednesday evening at half.

Past seven o'clock, at the 'Marquis of Granby,' Union street,
Borough, where deput tions are requested to attend, or applications
to be made,—J. C. OLLEBENSHAW, Hon. Sec.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY,
Instituted under Trust, to counteract the system of Adulteration and Fraud now prevailing in Trade, and to promote the principle of Co-operative Associations.

Trustees—Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq., (founder of the Institution); and Thomas Hughes, Esq., (one of the contributors).

Commercial Firm—Lechevalier, Woodin, Jones, and Co.
Gentral Establishment—76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, London

London
Branch Establishments—35, Great Marylebone-street, Portlandplace, London: and 13, Swan-street, Manchester. The Agency intends hereafter to undertake the execution of all orders for any kind of articles or pr-duce, their operations for the present are restricted to Groceries, Italian Articles, French Wines and Brandies.

and Brandies.

A Catalogue has just been published, containing a detailed list of all articles with the retail prices affixed, with remarks on adulteration. Price 6d., or sent free by post for ten stamps. Also a wholesale price list for Co-operative Stores gratis, or by post for one

Farticulars relating to the Central Co-operative Agency, with a digest of the Deed of Settlement, are to be found in the printed report of a meeting held at the central office of the Institution. Sent post free for three stamps.

Particulars, Rules, List, and Catalogue sent post free for eighteen

stamps.

Rules have been framed and printed for enabling any number of families of all classes, in any district of London, or any part of the country to form themselves into Friendly Societies for enjoying the benefit of Co-operative Stores. To be sent by post to parties forwarding four stamps. The agency will undertake to have certified in London the rules of any society organising themselves on the above mantioned form. above-mentioned form
All communications to be addressed, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, to MM. Lechevalier, Woodin, Jones, and Co.

To Correspondents.

THOMAS REID, Bookseller, 16, Spring-gardens, Bolton, desires to inform the members of the iron trades and his friends that they may have this journal sent to their homes by leaving their addresses with him, as above.

R. Mills, Chelsea.—Next week.
C. A., Siepney.—The statements referred to are totally without foundation, and are merely dictated by a feeling of revenge, because the writer made an application to be associated wich the present proprietors of the 'Star,' which was rejected. The Chartist body, and the public generally, will know from this insight into the motive by which Mr. Ernest Jones is actuated, what to think of future attacks from the same source. We can only assure our correspondents at large, that we desire the columns of the 'Star' to present a ful! and faithful reflex of the Democratic movement, in all its phases, and repeat our determination to give due prominence to all proceedings connected with any movement for the obtainment of the People's Charter.

T. G. LEE.—Received, on Friday morning, too late for the Country

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852.

THE MASTER'S STRIKE AGAINST THE

WHAT IS AND IS TO BE.

Be firm and patient; that is the advice which the friends of the worker give to the worker, and never was attention to it more necessary than at this moment. The exercise of the two qualities will ensure a victory—such a victory as labour has never before gained. So far all has gone well, better far than could have been expected. The calumnies of the masters, the falsehoods of a capitalist Press, the vituperations of a paid litterateur, have all failed. Instead of public opinion being conclusively directed against the men, the balance of it is in their favour. The way they have come before the public on the platform, and in the Press, is without a parallel in labour agitations. It is a significant sign of the times that the voice of the operative has been heard in the columns of even adverse papers with as much force as that of the manufacturer. Their cause has assumed so much importance, that column after column of leading article type has been devoted to them. At first they were abused, then they were advised, and, lastly, they were argued with. Even the leading journal of Europe-the concentration of the greatest literary power of the day-condescended, at last, to descend from the pedestal of presumed superiority and reason with working men; and it was something for those who pray for the progress of the toilers to rejoice at, to hear, on the very day it appeared, an operative engineer take that same article, and, from the platform, oppose its folly, and lay bare its sophistry with such effect that the Thunderer has passed over the castigation it received in silence.

As for the Masters assumption, the Strike-their last resource-their ultimatum-has been among the most ridiculous of failures. In vair, by their Secretary, they vomited, through the columns of a liberal paper, in which such a man as W. J. Fox writes abuse worthy of an angry cabman. In vain they fulminated to every firm denunciations of the vast conspiracy which was organised throughout the country to prevent the Capitalist from doing as he pleased with what was not his own, the person, time, and health of the worker. In vain they called upon all masters to 'arise! awake! or be for ever fallen.' In vain, paradying the sentiment of O'Connell's famous quotation, they shouted, 'Hereditary Masters, know ye not, if ye would rule, 'tis time to strike a blow.' In vain they tried the ten-shilling-a-head pledge of allegiance; emphatically it would not do do, notwithstanding talensed Sccretary, scientific attainments, and 'leading engineering firms,' lent their aid, they could not effect their object. Like a pageant on a wet day, the Strike came off but shabbily. They promised to turn out 12,000 men, and their promise is bankrupt. So for as the Amalgamated Society is concerned, they have turned out hardly more than a third of that numher. They do swell the amount up to the threatened total, by 'protecting' their independent workmen, that is, by turning them out upon the world to starve. Those whom they acknowledge have done no wrong, they do not scruple to damage, but among classes where it was least expected, they have raised such a storm of indignation, and opened such sources of help, that they have materially damaged their own

By the side of this conduct that of the members of the Amalgamated Society has presented a glorious contrast. The skilled workers capable of helping themselves, with enough of their fellow members left in employment to ward off distress from the intended victims, need not beg for themselves; for three or six months, or perhaps for a twelvementh they can maintain their ground and keep the factories shut, but what they need not do for themselves they are doing for others. They have taken under their care the labourers whom the Masters with mingled cruelty and hypocrisy cast off under the pretence of serving. Those very labourers, who it was falsely said they wanted to force the Masters to discharge, find in the Amalgamated Society their best friends. On their behalf the Executive Council has put forth a stirring appeal to the philanthropy and good feeling of the public. In a series of places subscription lists are being opened for funds to support the unskilled labourers; and the result will be, in all probability, that the Society, instead of being broken up, will double and treble its numbers in consequence of the very measures taken to destroy it.

We do not reason now upon the matter; for, for the moment, the time for reasoning has gone by, and the time for action has arrived. There would be but little time or opportunity to frame plans now if they had not been already considered. Before the hosts join in battle the generals form their combinations, and in this case that has been done already. What we need now is courage, firmness, and patience to carry them out. Up to this moment all has gone gloriously, and, we believe and trust, that the workers will not, by any departure from right, peril the triumph which is already within their grasp. In the first instance, the law must be obeyed. Whatever may be our opinion as to the laws relating to combination, while they remain upon the statute book they must be abided by. In this streggle, the opponents of the people must not be allowed the opportunity of staining the cause with the imputation of criminality. The operative Engineers are not Luddites; there is no fear of their turning machine breakers. We question if any class would do that now, but at all events they will not. That measure of abstinence, however, is not sufficient. The whole machinery of the strikes of old must be discarded. There must be no picketing upon shops—no tampering with workmen under contract—no threats to deserters, apostates, and enimies—no intimidation, no foul words, no mobbing, no tumultuous assemblages, no blows. As the 'Operative' said a short time since, 'he who raises his hand against his fellow, or commits a single act of violence, is a traitor to his cause and a betrayer of his order. 'This battle must be fought out as it has

been begun-with the weapons of intelligence; and even though the peaceable workmen are insulted as they have been by policemen being sent to their orderly meetings, the combined conspirators of Capital must not have the materials for a single indictment; leave them to rely upon their own resources, and they are already broken-and we rejoice that the Council of the Amalgamated Society have taken this view, and proffered similar advice to their members. That is-'What is, ' but so far as we are enabled to judge, 'What is to be' will be better still.

The Employers calculated on keeping their men

idle, and thought, that after the funds they had

accumulated as a provision against sickness, old

age, accident, death, and want of employment, would

be fruitlessly wasted—then they calculated on having the starving thousands prostrate at their feet, asking for leave to earn the right to live outside the walls of a workhouse. They basked in the thought that that would be their hour of absolute triumph. Through their agents in the Press, they drew appalling pictures of the misery they intended to make. They talked of hungry wives and starving children, as the result of the action of their association. But they were mistaken. The Engineers have learnt something of political economy as well as other classes. They have been taught, to some pur pose, that labour is of as high a value as Capital, and the times eminently favour them. The creation of machinery in this country cannot stand still without every interest in the country suffering. It gives vitality to our industry. It is the very mainspring of our commercial eminence. Engines must be made; and who is to make them? That is the question the Engineers have asked the public, and they have been ready to supply the answer: Our masters, say they, in effect do not pay us. It is those who buy what we produce who pay both us and them. The Employers have hilterto found the capital, and we the skill. They have stood between the consumer and the producer, selling the result of labour, paying us part of the prices they received, and putting the best into their own pockets. They decline to do that any longer, because we will not allow them to monopolise every working hour of those they choose to keep at work, while others are without employment. Be it so. We will, if we must take their place, and keep our own, too. We will do that work which the country must have done, and they refuse to do. We will realise our only capital, labour, without their aid. Thanks to the necessities of Commerce, capital always flows to where it can find a profitable investment. We can employ it profitably, and it will come to us. The Employers of Operative Engineers do not possess all the money or all the credit of the world. We have a portion of it, and with that we will begin, certain that when we show practically we are able to perform all that is needed, those who are interested in the production of wealth will not, for their own sakes, allow us to want the means for its accumulation.

That is at once a wise and a brave resolve—one worthy of men who have independent thoughts and bold hearts as well as strong arms. Men who seem to control adverse circumstances, instead of grovelling down to be crushed by them. 'From the nettle danger' such men will 'pluck the flower safety' from the midst of oppression, and by its means they will progress towards liberty, and the masters, already at their wit's end, will find, that unless they yield gracefully and in time, their 'occupation' will be where OTHELLO'S was-'gone.' The men have had plenty of warning, and a surfeit of advice of a certain sort held out to them. That is our warning to the employers, and our advice isdismiss your secretary—meet your workmen fairly let your disputes be settled by impartial arbitration, and then strive, by justice in the future, to atone for wrongs in the past and present.

We did intend to enter into the question of the probability of commercial success to the operatives. but we have already extended our remarks to such a length as to compel us to postpone that for another week; when we shall endeavour to show that, by taking the right means, the men may make better than the employers, sell cheaper, and meet them advantageously in the market of the world.

WHAT MUST BE DONE TO GET A RADICAL REFORM IN PARLIAMENT.

In a fortnight Parliament will re-assemble, and it is now understood definitely, that Lord John means to meet it with his present staff of imbecile and infirm colleagues. The result cannot be doubted. His opponents have only to select the time and the question on which he shall be defeated, and his resignation, or the dissolution of Parliament, must immediately follow.

Are the advocates of a Radical Reform in our representative system prepared for that contingency? Have they placed themselves in such a position, that they will be able to exercise over the public mind that power and influence which is due to the truth, justice, and importance of their cause? We fear the very contrary is the case, and that a favourable opportunity will pass by unimproved, in consequence of the lamentable apathy which has been exhibited in some quarters, and the selfish and degrading squabbles which have occupied attention in others.

If the advocates of Parliamentary Reform, whether by the enactment of the People's Charter, or the smaller measure of Mr. Hume, had been in earnest during the recess, they might now have been in a position to dictate terms to any future Ministry. They might have secured the return of such a number of members pledged to the principle of Representative Reform. and prepared to act in concert, as would have held the balance between the two rival aristocratic factions, who have hitherto tossed power from one to the other in the game of political battledore and shuttlecock, That is the only practical way of making the question of Suffrage Reform a Parliamentary one with any chance of success. Until the friends of the cause outside see this fact clearly, and take care that its exponents in the House are organised effectively as a party, and pledged to act together, without reference to Ministerial exigencies, or other party combinations, there is not the slightest probability of our getting a real and substantial reform of the House of

But, we regret to say, that at the present moment we see scarcely any indication of such an organisation of the People's Party. The spirit we know exits, but the leader, at whose call it will come from the vasty deep, has not yet made his appearance. No man capable of succeeding to the vacant throne of Mr. O'CONNOR has yet arisen among the Chartist body, if such a body can be said to exist, when we keep in view the late abortive attempt to form an Executive. Year by year, the so-called Chartist party has become weaker, smaller, and more powerless, until at last we have the mockery of a few hundred votes recorded for the appointment of a National Executive. Supposing that the nine hundred who voted for the candidate at the top of the list were all bona fide voters, and represented even one penny a week to defray the expenses of a public movement, it would give us only £3 15s. weekly for that purpose. But there can be little doubt of the fact, that it does not signify even that amount of substantial support and the conviction of the truth of that fact is apparent in the hot haste which has been in one case exhibited on various pretences, wide of the real reason, to retire from a position in which there is neither honour, profit, nor usefulness to be looked for.

It is of no use disguising the fact: the Chartist Party is an utter wreck as an organised party.

Into the causes of this fatal and melancholy breakup it is not our intention to inquire. We have very decided opinions on the subject, which, however, we prefer to put in an affirmative shape. 'It is,' as they say in Lancashire, 'of no use crying over shed milk; and the true use of past experience is not to stand idly squabbling as to the respective errors com-

mitted by each individual, or what amount of per-

sonal blame is ascribable to each, but to make that

experience the basis of more comprehensive and more

successful, because practical, action in future. There is ample room and encouragement to make such an attempt; for it must not be for one moment supposed, that because the old organisation has dwindled to nothing, and the Executive been virtually dissolved, therefore Chartism is less an element of public opinion than it was in 1839 or 1848. On the contrary, we have the fullest conviction that the great bulk of the intelligent and industrious classes in this country are more closely wedded to, more thoroughly convinced than ever, of the truth and the importance

manent settlement of the demands of the people All expediencies are temporary. Right alone is eternal. The business of the practical reformer and true statesman is to approximate, as rapidly and as beneficially as possible, to the Right, because it is then only that peace, law, and order-that Society, in fact, rests upon a safe and solid basis. Gradual progress is the law of humanity, individually and historically, and the measures immediately practical, must always be largely dependent upon the actual state of public opinion, and the general advance of the community. To accept a less measure of reform than that demanded by the full recognition of abstract principle is, therefore, not in itself an inconsistency or want of fidelity to the principle. There is quite as much mischief in legislating in advance of public opinion as in lagging behind it. What is wanted is to accurately determine the precise point to which the nation has advanced, and to act up to that mark in a progressive spirit,—that is to say, to take care that what we do to-day shall not prevent us from proceeding further in the some onward direction to-

Now, taking these general rules for our guide, we say that this country is prepared for the immediate adoption of Manhood Suffrage as the fundamental principle of any measure of Parliamentary Reform. We have again and again stated our reasons for that belief, and we have never yet seen them confuted. We admit that power in itself may be either mischieyous or beneficial, according to the knowledge and dispositions of the persons who have to exercise it. A razor may be used to cut throats as well as to shave chins. But we contend, that during the last twenty years the industrious classes of this country have obtained such a practical every-day training and familiarity with the use of Constitutional forms of transacting public business, that there are no people in the world so well prepared for full and complete Enfranchisement at the present moment. While admitting, therefore, the necessity for adapting measures to actual wants and capacities, and proceeding gradually, we say, at the same time, that the principle so applied in this country demands the concession of Manhood Suffrage, not only as a just, but a practical and expedient settlement of the question.

How are the advocates of this fundamental principle of Parliamentary Reform to obtain for it the popular support and influence which are due to it? Certainly not by abusing and maligning all who, either from conviction or constitutional timidity, stand aloof from it. People are not very likely to think kindly of those who attribute to them bad motives, and call them worse names. They are even apt to think that the cause which has such advocates must be in itself a bad and a vicious one when it produces such results. Hence it is that Chartism has of late years stunk in the nostrils of almost every intelligent man in the working and middle classes. They have been deterred from it by its coarse antagonism to every other popular movement-by its vituperation and abuse of all who presumed to differ from its selfconstituted leaders and dictators, and by the quarrels between themselves, in which the worst Billinsgate was unsparingly hurled at each other. Persons of well-regulated minds shrink from coming into contact with such an impracticable, disunited, and intemperate party. We see the result. For want of the requisite intelligence, experience, and business habits, the movement has fallen off until only some the National Executive.

We want to mend this state of things. For the last two years we have done our best to infuse a new spirit into the movement, with the full consent and concurrence of Mr. O'CONNOR, who, our readers well know, not only made a friendly appearance at the metropolitan meetings of the Middle Class Reformers, but also travelled as far north as Aberdeen, to show his own earnest conviction, that union among Reformers of all classes was preferable to division. For taking this course, we are now accused of pursuing an insidious and a reactionary policy, and of wishing to carry the Chartist Movement over to the middle classes. Our accuser knows that this charge is a false one, but with the fatal propensity to deal in mendacious, reckless, and unprincipled imputations. which has brought the Chartist body to death's door, he does not hesitate to print it, because it serves a sordid and selfish personal object. Even were the conductors of this paper actuated by such motives as are imputed to them, the most superficial observer must perceive that they would be the silliest of political geese, to place themselves in the position gratuitously assumed for them by their libeller. Of what value to the middle class movement would a body be which even its self-elected dictator is ashamed of. and has thrown overboard and abandoned? Such charges and falsehoods may, perhaps, for a short time, delude those who unfortunately place reliance on the veracity of the person who makes them, or help to sustain for a week or two longer, a periodical already at death's door, and to prolong whose feeble existence a mendicant appeal is made. But we have faith in truth, and in undeviating rectitude of principle and action. When the transient calumny has passed away, the masses will discover for themselves who are the true friends of the People's

This may seem irrelevant to the main topic of this article; but it is not. The great want of the time is a National Party. We are desirous of aiding in the formation of such a party; and in order to do so with effect, it is necessary to speak out as to the principles upon which we think it ought to be constructed, the spirit in which it should be conducted, and the objects it should pursue. In future articles we shall return to the subject. In the meantime, we congratulate all who feel interested in real progress, on the fact that no sham organisation, with an unreal, but pretentious nominal Executive, cumbers the ground. There is room and opportunity for such genuiue democrats as Mr. LINTON-whose admirable letter we published last week-and others of like stamp, to take up a firm, a dignified, and a powerful position, and to give to the unorganised Chartism of Great Britain such a form and shape as shall command attention and respect both in and out of Parliament.

THE CHEAP AND NASTY SYSTEM.

The disclosures respecting the mass of putrified corruption and filthy garbage supplied to the Navy, which are just now exciting so much disgust and indignation, are, we fear, only indications of a widespread social disease. The Competitive System is no doubt cheap, but it is also dreadfully nasty. The soul of honour and honesty has been destroyed by it. Cheating in trade is allowable, though cheating at cards is not. For a thing to be done 'in the way of trade' means that it is opposed to morality and justice. In Commerce the great commandment of Christianity, 'Do unto others as ye would others should do unto you,' is translated, 'Do others and take care you are not done.' The whole system is what THOMAS CARLYLE would call a 'huge unveracity.' Nothing goes by its right name-nothing is what it seems. Sheffield manufactures razors made to sell, and not to shave, and cutlery that won't cut. Leicester and Nottinguam send out stockings as much fitted for Aldgate Pump as human legs, and which become like riddles with a week's wear. Yorkshire contributes its quota to the general stock of adultera. tions in the shape of 'shoddy' cloths, which resemble blotting sheets, more than anything else, in texture, and are about as wearable and durable. Manchester gives flour-paste instead of good cotton, and the first washing brings a sieve to light instead of a piece of stout and useful cloth. 'Brummagem' and 'sham' have long been synonymous. Cheap furniture marts invite customers to buy chairs that fall in pieces within the first month-sofas that are stuffed with hay, and often filthy vermin-breeding rubbish instead of horse hair-tables that won't stand-and bedsteads that become ricketty as soon as they are put to use. Bakers poison us with lime and plaster of Paris. Grocers with a compound of disgusting substances ingeniously mixed up with almost every article they vend. The whole system is corrupt. 'From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, it is nothing but bruises and wounds and putrifying

The loss to the country involved in the necessary destruction of the mass of rotten carrion, furnished to the Admiralty, and the graver evils which the acceptance of such stores indicates in the shape of inefficient superintendance, or guilty collision with the fraudulent contractor, sink into insignificance, when of the principle embodied in Manhood Suffrage. It compared with the horrible demoralisation of which is the only just, and it therefore can be the only per- such facts are the index. If it continues to spread, it better quality that and before been examined.

will eat like a cancer into the very heart of society, and destroy all that is manly, honourable, or just in the nation. Such a deterioration of the national character would be the surest precursor to national destruction. A people that has lost the sense of justice has lost the very main spring of existence. The greater the powers in its possession the greater the rapidity with which it can accomplish its own ruin. Trick has to be met with trick-one 'cheap dodge' has to be found to beat another, until at length the true aim of all production and of all exchange is lost sight of, and society is converted into a vast gambling hell, and becomes a prey to the worst passions, with all their concomitant excitement and wretchedness.

It might be worth the while of some of the lucidators of our wonderful modern industrial and commercial system, to turn their attention occasionally to this phase of the subject. The morality of a nation is as important an element, in considering it as a whole, as the sum total of its exports and imports; and although legislation may be unable to put a stop to all fraud and deception in trading, still, much might be done in conjunction with an enlightened public opinion to discountenance and discourage it. At present we fear the only thing considered discreditable in such infamous and unfair transactions is the 'being found out.' Had the affair escaped detection, it would have been considered rather a smart job, and 'all fair in trade.'

The social Reformers, whose theories are so violently assailed and decried by the competitive organs, may make many mistakes in their speculations as to the precise form in which the future will be moulded, but no one who has carefully and impartially read their works, can fail to perceive that they have, one and all, a clear insight into the real nature and destiny of man, and the true objects of society. They all seek to make the material, merely the instrument for promoting the intellectual and moral well being of the people at large. That many of their views, as to the mode of organising labour, distributing its products, and governing communities in their domestic and general arrangements, may be open to exception, and never likely to be realised, is but natural. But that constitutes no valid objection to the great principle on which they all take their stand. Had the first promoters of railways undertaken to prognosticate in detail all that was necessary to give full effect to the cardinal idea involved in their construction, they would have no doubt committed a great many errors, and excited, perhaps, a good deal of laughter by some ludicrous mistakes. It was better to leave these details to be developed as experience accumulated. So should it be with social progress. The first thing is to get the people at large to comprehend the primalidea embodied in these theories, and to become embued with the spirit and desire to apply justly and fraternally the means at the command of society for the common benefit. All other good things would follow in due season. How much this new mental and moral training is needed-from what frightful misery and degradation it would save us. The horrible accumulation of putrefaction which has polluted the air in Clarence yard, and all but poisoned the officials, may be accepted as a timely and an impressive lesson; and we are happy to learn that a league has just been formed, comprising some influential gentlemen, the main object of which is to collect and diffuse information on these subjects.

ASSAULT ON AN ENGLISHMAN IN ITALY.

A letter, stated to be written by a gentleman of consideration, who has sent his name and card in verification of his assertions to the editor of the "Daily News," gives the following account of a most gross outrage lately committed on an Englishman. We extract the following passages

"FLORENCE, NEW YEAR'S DAY .- It may interest some of your numerous readers to mention an incident which has just occurred here, and which strongly exemplifies the character of that 'parental rule' Austria is now extending over

every country garrisoned by her soldiery. "A young Englishman, but a short time in Florence, had been listening to the band of an Austrian regiment at the hour of guard relieving in front of the Pitti Palace; and seeing the troops about to march off, the better to enjoy the music, proceeded to accompany them. While so doing, however, he reached one of the narrow streets that issue from the Piazza del Duomo; and partly to avoid a cart, and partly pushed by the crowd, he found himself compelled to walk in the space between the band and the head of the column. A smart blow from the flat of a sabre admonished him to move away, at which he turned quietly round, and, in such Italian as he could muster, asked what he had done, and why he was struck. An insulting reply-for so by its tone he judged it to be-was returned. He answered as angrily, on which he was struck in the face by a closed fist, and when reeling from the blow the officer cut him over the head with his sword, and left him weltering in his blood on the pavement, from whence by the humanity of the bystanders he was conveyed to the city hospital. The wound, which was fully a finger's length, severed a very thick felted hat, and divided the muscles of the scalp, cutting through the periosteum, and even slightly injuring the bone beneath; in fact, such a cut as might easily have produced a fracture in some cases, and in any was a highly dangerous one. The British Charge d'Affaires here, on learning the incident, immediately addressed a moderate but firm request for an inquiry into the circumstances, mentioning the names and addresses of several most respectable persons who witnessed the occurrence, and whose testimony substantiated in every point the statement made by the wounded man himself,

"To this demand a long and very evasive reply was returned, declining all investigation, and alleging, as one of the invariable rules of the imperial army, the order, that an officer, while on duty, was always to use his sword on-to kill even, if necessary-whomsoever offered any impediment to his functions, or in any way offended or insulted him; asserting that, in the present instance, the Englishman had actually threatened the officer, and was in the act of striking him when cut down. The reply proceeded to a perfect justification of the officer's conduct, and only found matter of reproach in the case of the blow by the fist, 'such being contrary to the rules of the service, which always enjoin the use of the sabre.'

"It will probably be difficult to persuade your home readers that there is not one syllable of exaggeration or misstatement in the whole of this narrative, or that measures of such brutality as these are among the ordinary duties of any army of Europe.

"Very lately here a peasant was seen to laugh as an Austrian detachment was marching past. The officer in command saw the insulting demonstration, halted his party, placed the peasant against an adjoining wall, and then defiling his men in single file, ordered them to spit in the man's face as they marched past. The peasant may or may not have laughed-he may have intended to deride the imperial forces. Not a very likely thing, however, considering that they were a battalion one thousand strong, and he a single man. Take any view of the case you may can you conceive a more brutal and disgusting outrage than the punishment inflicted? It is but right to add that the officer was subsequently reprimanded and transferred to another regiment; this being the penalty awarded, for what, in any other service in Christendom, would have rendered him unfit to wear a sword or associate with men of any honour or character.

"To the tender mercies of such as these Central Italy is now committed, and whatever may be the errors and shortcomings of the Italians it would be hard to say that this penalty is not above the offence. If, however, political considerations decide that the Wallach and the Dalmatian should hold sway in the country of Dante, Alfieri, and Michael Angelo, and that a city whose very stones reveal history should be but an Austrian guard house, I ask once more-What have we done that we must surrender every right of our nationality, and submit to the degrading tyranny which, according to all I hear, is the invariable rule of the imperial service?"

MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY. JANUARY 17TH, 1852.

NATIONAL CHARTER FUND. Received by JAMES GRASSBY.—A. J. Hill 6d—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, per G. Grant 10s 9d—Four Chartists, St. Andrews, Auckland, per J. Wilkinson 3s 6d—Arthur Truelyan 11.—Total £1 14s 9d.

N.B.—The item in the Balance-sheet, inserted in last week's 'Star as received from Newcastle-upon Tyne, was, by mistake of the printer, stated to be 17s 6d, whereas it should have been

THE PRESERVED MEAT FOR THE NAVY. - The examination of the preserved meat at Portsmouth, which has been going on for several days past, was more favourable to the contractor on Wednesday than were those of any previous inspection. On Thursday some 400 cases were opened, when the proportion of good to bad was about equal: one half only being condemned. Previous trials showed only an average of 10 per cent. of the whole to be fit for food. On Wednesday several pieces of bone were found, and some animal excrement; and a large quantity of heart, tongue, and ligament were discovered. The contents of the great majority of the canisters condemned appeared to have become puried

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.

The struggle for despotic ascendancy upon one hand, and for constitutional freedom on the other, between the rival interests—Capital and Labour assumes, daily, a more serious aspect. The most temperate and reasonable requirements of workmen are arrogantly denied them. In the very teeth of the law, any and every attempt, by workmen, to fix and regulate the value or duration of their labour is pronounced and treated as an act of dictation to, or indeed an overt act of, rebellion against their high. mightiness, the 'Satraps of Capital.'

The disputes between the Engineers and their employers, which now occupies so large a portion of the public attention, will probably terminate in one of two results, either of them ultimately beneficial to the general interests of society. In the first case, the employers may find themselves unable to cope with the powerful organisation already opposed to them, strengthened as it will probably be, by thousands of the same or kindred trades, whom their attempted tyrannies will awaken from their customary apathy into energy and activity. It appears to us quite certain, that if the men of the Iron Trades are alive to their interests, and virtuous enough to dare the consequences of, perhaps, a protracted struggle, in defence of them, they must ultimately succeed, be. cause it appears to us practically impossible that the attempted coup d'etat of the Imperial Employers can succeed, from the want of cohesion. They can't all afford to stand still. It is very questionable whether the creditors of Messrs. Seaward and Capel will be materially benefited by the position taken by that firm; that however is their business. But certainly, to the numerous miner establishments in London, Manchester, Hull, Bristol, &c. &c.; to the Cotton, Silk and Woollen Factories, the great Railway Establishments, the Mercantile Marine and Dockyard Establishments, a general cessation of business is much easier to recommend than to carry into practice.

It would amount to something very much like a National Holiday for Labour, which would bring the whole question to an issue in twenty-four hours, From the want, therefore, of its universality, we think the arbitrary policy of the Employers will fail, and the employed be left in the enjoyment of those constitutional rights secured to them by law, notwithstanding the foul bullying of the 'Times,' or the plausible sophistry of the Manchester philosophers, with their one-sided twaddle about the freedom of Labour, demand and supply, foreign competition,

The only other solution the question is susceptible of, is the unconditional submission of the Amalgamated Trades to the beheats of their haughty employers; the absolute and unconditional surrender by themselves and every class of British workmen, of every vestige of control over their mental and physical energies, for the sole and especial benefit of those who monopolise capital, which is legitimately nothing but the savings of labour, but in its present art ficial and illegitimate aspect, is the squeezings and spoliation of the labourer's share of the fruits of his own industry.

To this abject condition of vassalage we think the trades of Great Britain will not submit. Any attempt to force them to it, by governmental power, would inevitably lead to a social and political convulsion. The problem, whether a judicious combination of the now separate and antago. nistic elements of capital and labour would not be nationally more beneficial, would speedily ripen for solution. The superiority now claimed by the mere capitalist over the hard-handed labourer, is entirely artificial. It is not in the internal elements of the man-it is neither in the mental or physical development, but in the conventional monopoly of a superior training by the one, over, and to the disadvantage of the other. But these mere artificial distinctions are rapidly wearing away. The beneficial influence of the roughly eloquent perambulating lecturer, so painfully offensive to those whose immediate and apparent interest it is to keep the labourer plunged deep in the mire of dissipation, and clouded in the thick veil of ignorance, and the widely spread circulation of a cheap literature is eating its way silently, but surely, into the strong holds of this hydra-headed monopoly. It will be soon discovered, to the general astonishment, how thin the veil is that constitutes the difference of classes. The process which metamophised the great railway impostor to be the tolerated and fitting companion of nobles and Princes, is susceptible of infinite multiplication. We shall have professors (a la Corstairs) teaching drawing-room manners and morals, in six easy lessons to the million. Let us then take heart, fellow workmen, our future looks brighter, if we look at it sufficiently steadily to penetrate the thin mist which somewhat obscures it.

The necessity of nationally organising labour will, we trust, be one of the general benefits arising from the present struggle. A national confederation of Trades for general purposes of mutual aid and protection is the necessity of Europe. The art of scientific production is progressing with a fearful rapidity, fearful, because no means are adopted to secure to the labourer his share of the benefits derivable from this irresistible agency. That these altered conditions of production will necessitate and eventuate a change in our social, industrial, and political arrangements, no sane man can, we think, question, because it never can be, that twothirds of the civilised inhabitants of the globe can be maintained as serfs or paupers for the sole advantage of the other third. The amount of suffering which may intervene during the progress of the change will very materally depend upon the state of preparedness now evinced by the Trades of

The position taken by the Amalgamated Trades, identical with that so long advocated by the Committee of the National Association, is the position which should be at once taken by all organised bodies. They should form a general defensive federation.

We contend that the interests of all trades are identical. We contend that it is as much to the interest of the skilled mechanic that the wages of the Hammerman should be protected as his own. When we see machinery so rapidly invading the hitherto supposed exclusive domain of the skilled artizan and mechanic, it appears to us a weakness to cherish or contend for any artificial superiority. Even the distinction between skilled and unskilled labour is rapidly wearing away. All that will be left to any of us presently will be our common manhood and a common necessity for existence; and the only question which reallly concerns us as rational beings, is whether that existence is 10 be made tolerable by our united efforts to protect each individual of the great family from undeserved and unprovoked oppression, or whether we are to surrender ourselves, and all that can sweeten and add comfort to our hard lot, to the insatiable avarice of those with whom accident and our own ignorance, has placed our destinies.

These are the principles which we have always advocated, and, to the last, shall continue to advocate. Collectively and unitedly, in prison or out of prison, our stereotyped cry has been, and is, "National Organisation-the only effective remedy for National Grievances;" and as surely as the continual dripping from the spring will cat its way into the hardest rock, so we must ultimately succced in obtaining for our principle the comon justice of a

It is for the principle only that we contend. We care not a brass button who is to be entrused with the honourable privilege of carrying it out. But in the name of common sense, let us not continue to fritter away our means and strength by isolated and piecemeal efforts, but concentrate our all of means, perseverance, and energy, one noble effort to ennoble our order.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTRE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES. 69, Tottenham-court road.

THE STRIKE.

On Saturday night, in accordance with the notice given to that effect a week ago, the principal engineering firms of the metropolis discharged their hands and closed their works, but several of the minor firms changed their intentions, as avowed, at the eleventh hour, and intimated to their men that they might return to their work, as usual, on Monday morning. The names of the firms referred to have not all been publicly given, but it is positively known that Mr. Horn, machinist, High-street, Whitechapel, who was among the forement, the forement of cleaning of was among the foremost to give notice of clearing, on Saturday night acquiesced unreservedly in the propositions of the Amalgamated Society, so as to become fully reconsiled with ciled with his men. His establishment will therefore remain open, as no doubt will many others under similar cit-

cumstances. In Manchester the closure of shops will, after all, be only partial, as many of the masters withdrew their notices as early as the 8th inst. It is nevertheless certain that the proprietor of a large concern in Manchester has offered to dispose of his premises, stock, and plans, to the Amalga mated Society, for the purpose of forming a co-operative association, upon condition of being allowed to remain 3 partner. It has not yet been decided whether this offer shall be accepted or rejected. A similar offer has been made in London by the proprietor of an establishment em ploying about sixty hands, on the Surrey side of the river;

As far as we could glean, the following may be taken as a tolerably accurate return of the "turns out" at the print could be a second for the cipal factories in and about London: Maudslay and Field Westminster-bridge-road, 800; John Penn and Co., Gieen

wich. 700: Miller and Ravenbill, Blackwall and Ratcliff (two factories), 600; J. and A. Blyth, Narrow-street, Limehouse, 280; Messrs. Rennie, Blackfriars, 250; Robinson and Russell, Mill-wall, Isle of Dogs, 200; Seaward and Capel, Canal Iron Works, Limehouse, 150; Swayne and Bovill, Mill-wall, Isle of Dogs, 160; Simpson, Pimlico, 150; Raston and Amos, Grove, Southwark; Bryan, Donkin, and Co., Bermondsey, 50: Napier, York-road, Lambeth, 100; Samuda, Blackwall, 60; Fletcher, Limehouse, 60 (of the latter, we understand, some are likely to go back). The returns from the smaller firms could not be ascertained

with any degree of certainty. Several hundred members of the society are employed at the principal railway locomotive despots, such as Crewe, Wolverton, Swindon, Stratford, Ashford, Brighton, &c. but it would appear the directors are not desirous of joining the movement. The sheds continue open, and the society's men are employed, but whether at piece and overcime work, or otherwise, we could not satisfactorily learn. We also are informed, on good authority, that there has been no turn-out at the works of the General Steam Navigation Company, at Deptford. Several hundred men are employed at Mare's extensive iron ship-building yard, at Blackwall; but it appears that the trade, although in the iron way, forms a peculiar exception, and hence the non-closing of the establishment. The decision of the operatives in the service of the Royal West India Mail and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Companies is already known.

ADDRESS FROM THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

On Saturday night an address was adopted by the council, which commences with the three resolutions passed at their meeting on the previous Tuesday, and which appeared in our last issue. It then proceeds as follows:—
"This is such a contest as has never before occurred between the employers and the employed. The independence and welfare of the labourer is threatened. The right of a working man to dispose of himself is jeopardised, and in its place a power is sought to be established, enabling the employer to command the service of his workpeople night and day without intermission. Was ever slavery so bad as this? If a man claims liberty from his master after he has done his work, he is stigmatised as being dictatorial and mischievous. The old feudal times have passed away, when the baron had a property in the person of his retainer: but their spirit is inherited by our employers of to-day, and they seek to own and dispose of our persons at will, and to enslave and degrade our minds by destroying all our opportunities for mental improvement.

"There is but one way in which this can be met-work. men must work for themselves-the labour of the country must be done. In every town let an organisation be commenced at once. Let every man find some employment Gather together all the tools you possess. Instead of paying the funds of the society to men kept in compulsory idleness, receive your money as the due reward of industry. In the manufacturing districts there is much work to be had, which must be done. In London Easton and Amos's men have already formed their co-operative association, subscribed their own money to the amount of £5 each and appointed their manager. They are also negotiating for a workshop, and have got work to do. Wherever you can, do likewise. Interest the public in your behalf by being moderate and well behaved. The man who assaults another, whatever he may do, or whatever be may say, is a traitor to the cause of progress. If your employers cast you upon the world, make up your minds to do without them, and with a self-reliance worthy of Englishmen-with a devotion worthy of the cause of labour-strive to meet the crisis by earnest efforts on behalf of your order.

"Non-society men must be protected—be that our duty We will appeal to the country in behalf of the labourers and non-society men. Those who are first called independent workmen, and then sacrificed for their own protection. must be cared for by their own order. If 4,000 of our members are thrown out of employment, the other 8,000 must devote part of their means to support them till employment is found. If 6,000 are thrown out of employment, the others, if necessary, must divide their earnings. An endeavour may be made to punish you for that. The employers will, perhaps, say that you are not at liberty to do what you like with your money after you have earned it. Let the world see that you value rational liberty above all things, and do it the more earnestly because you are doing it for a permanent benefit. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that your subscriptions are not wasted upon idle men, but are in part bestowed on the establishment of

the means of labour. Subscriptions from the public can be obtained in every district, and our members who remain in employment will be called upon to support those who are out with liberal hand. Every district will be dealt with alike: no advantage will be given to one place over another; and labourers and non-society men must subscribe to assist in supporting labourers and non-society men who are out. To do this systematically, we request that all monies be sent to our general secretary, made payable at the Whitechapel Postoffice, and they will then be apportioned to each district

("By order of the Executive Council),
"Jos. Musro, President. "WM. ALLAN, Secretary. "London, 25, Little Alie-street, Whitechapel,
"Jan. 10th, 1852."

MEETING OF THE WORKMEN. A numerous meeting of workmen took place on Saturday night, at the Phœnix Tavern, Ratcliff-cross. Mr. John Elgin, engineer, presided.

Mr. Allan, general secretary of the Amalgamated Society, said he had nothing to communicate respecting the dispute in London, beyond what they all knew themselves. It appeared that Manchester and London were the places where the great question between capital and labour was to be contested. At Oldham, Bolton, and some other places, the shops had been closed against the men; but at a large establishment in Bristol (Messrs. Slaughter's) an arrangement had been made between the employers and employed, to the effect that the terms demanded by the men should be conceded until the present contest was decided. Two shops established by the workmen would be ready for business next week, and they had every prospect of success. The society had offered to submit the whole case in dispute to arbitration, but the masters refused. The Executive Council also offered to meet the executive of the Masters' Society, and that offer was also rejected. He felt convinced that the cause of the workmen was just, and that they would receive a large amount of public sympathy and support. (Cheers.)

Mr. Newton said he had but very few words to say on this occasion. He recommended there should be no picketting of shops, or speaking to men who remained at work, or were going to take jobs in place of those who had been discharged. (Hear, hear.) As Englishmen, they should rely on their own exertions of future support. Let them only think of their employers as men with whom they had had a business connexion, without caring whether they again entered into contact with them or not. If the employers could work for the public without the assistance of the Amalgamated Society, let them do so without molestation. Let them employ any hands they could find. (Hear, hear.) The members of the Amalgamated Society had worked for years in the trade, and were masters of all its details, and therefore they were fully competent to deal with the masters without the interference of a third party. If they might be out of work for a time, that was no more than what might be expected, for there was scarcely a situation in the trade worth a month's purchase. There was scarcely a man in the trade that would not sell his situation for £5 in consequence of the precariousness of his position. The workmen were now about establishing workshops of their own, and they hoped that those institutions would soon afford a practical example of the benefits derivable from self-employment. Having again inculcated moderation and temperance in all their proceedings, Mr. Newton concluded amid loud cheers.

The meeting, having been addressed by several operatives, dispersed. Two policemen were in attendance, watching the proceedings of this and the former meeting.

On Saturday night a meeting of the Operative Boiler-makers of London, took place at the Windmill Tavern, Limehouse, when resolutions were passed approving of the proceedings of the council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and expressing sympathy with that movement. This association numbers about 41,000 men, with a fund of about £5,000. It has hitherto had a distinct existence, although its union with the Amalgamated Society has long been contemplated.

On Sunday night the Executive Council of this association held an extraordinary meeting at the offices, 25, Little Alie-street, Whitechapel, to consider the position of the Society consequent upon the closing of the establishments by employers on the previous evening.

The Secretary communicated an electric telegraphic message received from Manchester, naming the establishments there closed as follows, viz., Whitworth's, Fairbairn's, Marsden's, Bellhouse's, Lewis's, Higgin's, Jones's, Hetherington's, Parr's, Curtis and Co.'s, Sharp, Elee and Cottam's, Creighton's, Mathews's, and Wren's. The number of members of the Amalgamated Society thrown out of employment by the shutting up of these establishments is 650; and the number of other artisans and labourers, about 3,000. Goodfellow's establishment, at Hyde; and Naysmith, of Patricroft, also closed, throwing out sixty Amalgamated and about 180 or 200 other workmen. From this despatch it appears that a large proportion of the Manchester employers did not act up to the threat, as if they had done so, the number of members of the Amalgamated Society thrown out would have amounted to about 1,600 or

It was stated at the council meeting that several influential London firms in discharging their men on Saturday, requested them to remain at work until orders in hand were completed, offering for that period to comply with the terms proposed by the Amalgamated Society. The men, however, refused to accede to this proposal, which, among others, was submitted by Mr. Fletcher, of Bermondsey.

BRISTOL.-At a meeting of the Bristol branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Mechanics, last week, the general feeling was that it was advisable to avoid a rupture between the men and their employers, if possible, many of them having been on mutual terms of good understanding for a long series of years, and the employers' rules in respect to overtime calling for very little interference on the part of the Amalgamated Society. In reference to the firm of Stothert, Slaughter, and Co., by whom the majority of the engineers, &c., in Bristol are employed, it was specially resolved, "that Mr. Slaughter, having expressed himself of opinion that the practice of working overtime is injurious to the employer and the employed, he be requested to allow his workmen to continue working at the rate of six days per week until the trade differences

are amicably adjusted, the decision arrived at by the employers of London to be taken as the standard. On Friday a notice was posted on the gates of Messrs. Stothert, Slaughter, and Co's factory, stating that as the workmen had expressed their unreserved satisfaction with the terms on which they were employed, there would be no cessation of husiness, unless any attempt was made to interfere with the management.

LONDON.—A numerously attended meeting of the opera-tive engineers of London and its vicinity, was held at one o'clock on Monday, at St. Martin's Hall, to express sympathy with the engineers who have struck in the northern districts, and to adopt means whereby a subscription may be raised and sent to their fellow workmen in the provinces; Mr. Thomas Cormack in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said he was, like those present, a hard fisted British mechanic, and he hoped they would on that account excuse him if he did not discharge his duty with great ability. He hoped they would all enter earnestly into the cause they wished to promote-viz., the support of the distressed, and the removal of the grievances under which the general body laboured. He would conclude by calling on Mr. Usher to move the first resolution.

Mr. Usure said it was much to be regretted that they were compelled again to appear before the public, and they were now determined that might should not prevail over right, and they were determined to go through with the contest. The conduct of the great body of the employers was such as to force the men to combine to become employers themselves. The interests of the country demanded that the work should be done and the that the work should be done, and who could do it so well as those who had been executing that work for years? They were then determined to become their own masters, and to receive the benefit of their industry. (Cheers.) Their cause was just—it was one of right, but a silent might attempted to oppress it. The public had, however, heard of the justice of their cause, and had pronounced a verdict in their favour. (Loud Cheers.) They would establish their own little workshops, and be able to benefit themselves, their families, and their country. They were determined to accomplish their purpose, or die in the attempt. (Cheers.) He concluded by proposing the following resolution:—
"That many of the employers of London and Lancashire having closed their workshops, this meeting is of opinion that their conduct is unjust, and particularly oppressive to non-members and labourers, and pledges itself to use every exertion in obtaining subscriptions on behalf of all who are thrown out of employment."

Mr. J. Potts seconded the resolution. Mr. W. Newton, who, in rising to speak to the first resolution, was received with great applause, said that when they had last met, they had made certain promises of their intentions, and he thought that they had fulfilled them. First, they had promised moderation and discretion in all their actions, and they had done nothing yet that could be objected to even by their opponents. Nevertheless, they had not escaped some censure. Mr. Newton mentioned some papers which though at first opposed to them, had now moderated their tone, and condescended to argue with them. The writer in one of these papers had said that they were a parcel of paid demagogues, who lived on the earnings of the working men. Why, they—that room full of working mechanics—who knew their conduct and their proceedings, could answer that charge better than he. (Cheers.) For himself, he could only say that he had never received a farthing in his life for advocating any cause; that he had never been the paid lecturer of anybody; that he had never sold an opinion for gold in all his life, and he challenged Sidney Smith to make the same assertion-that Sidney Smith who was the paid lecturer of the Anti Corn Law League-that Sidney Smith who was the paid secretary of the Electioneering Committee of the City of London, and who assisted Baron Rothschild to expend between £30,000 and £40,000 on the City elections-who was the paid agent of the Registration Society-who, in fact, as a professional paid secretary, had been up in the market for many years past. Why, if they (the men) wanted the services of such a person, they might have outbid their employers, and obtained the services of Mr. Sidney Smith. He had stated before that he was sure the employers of London had been deceived into this combination, because he found that the masters had thad three resolutions placed categorically before them as the demands of the men, one of which required the discharge of labourers working at machines. He defied them to say that the society ever issued such a request, and he did not hesitate to say that it was a fraud which had been practised upon the London employers by "Amicus" and the Manchester deputation to frighten them into a moral conspiracy. It had been plainly stated, that, if the men would withdraw their notices, the masters would be in a position to remove all obstacles. He could only say, if the "Times" were the organ of the employers, that he hoped they would adopt that suggestion, as a means of settling the question. The men were perfectly prepared to withdraw their requests on a guarantee from the employers to give them what they desired. He believed with the "Standard" that the opposition of the employers would drive the workmen into those labour clubs which would teach them how to establish their own workshops, and entirely reconstruct the relations between the employers and the employed. That such would be the case he fully believed. Such steps as had been already taken in that direction were highly encouraging, and they were determined to go forward by the devetion to that purpose of whatever funds they had. The division of labour could be carried on as well as before, while it would be for the benefit of the producers of wealth when they would become the masters of their own industry and come more immediately in contact with the consumers. Mr. Newton having entered into details of the co-operative system, a reference to which has been already made in these columns, concluded by earnestly calling on the men to exercise the utmost moderation in their conduct. If they had any respect for the council-any confidence in those who had taken a prominent part in their affairs—if they believed that they were actuated by disinterested motives, he called on them to be discreet for their sakes. The council would be held responsible for their conduct, and therefore their conduct must be all that was correct in the sight of the public, all that was just in the eye of the law, and all that their own consciences could approve.

(Great cheering.) The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Mr. Bradden then proposed, and Mr. READ seconded, the following resolution, which was carried unanimously :-'As a means of removing the evils which beset the condition of working men in relation to the unjust conduct of employers is self-employment on a co-operative basis, this meeting is of opinion that workshops should be immediately commenced by the workmen themselves, in order that the business of the country may be proceeded with." The meeting then separated.

FORMATION OF A CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

A crowded meeting was held on Monday night at the Goldsmiths' Arms, Southwark-bridge-road. Shortly after seven o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. John Laing.

The Chairman said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of laying before them what had been done in that district with regard to carrying out the Co-operative principle. There had been two or three such associations started on that side of the water, and their desire was to amalgamate them all into one, so that their interests should not clash. The Southwark branch had been in treaty for the premises of Messrs. Horton, but he was sorry to say that they would be unable to obtain them. He was one of a deputation that had that day waited upon Messrs. Hortons' man of business, in the hope of concluding the terms on which the premises should be taken; but when he related the object for which the premises were required, he was plainly told that they could not be let to any parties who were concerned with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, although formerly he had expressed great willingness to let them. This, he firmly believed, was owing to the interference of the masters. (Hear.) They had, however, other premises in view; and one employer had promised to do any amount of boring and planing for them. but required the assistance of powerful engines. (Cheers.) It was necessary to state that in this movement they were assisted by some capitalists, who had undertaken to take the premises—who would be responsible for the payment of the rent, and would advance money for any amount of stock that they might put upon the premiscs. In the progress of their works also, as it advanced, those gentlemen would be prepared to increase their advance of money, because as they expended labour on every raw material, its marketable value was enhanced, and that they considered was a good security for any money they might require. At the same time those capitalists would be bound not to take advantage of the position of the men, and would not withdraw their capital so long as the moderate interest of 41 per cent. continued to be paid upon it. (Cheers.) He wished to be understood, that they did not intend to dislocate themselves from the Amalgamated Society. They went hand-in-hand with the society; and so soon as the general rules of the Central Association should be drawn up, this association would merge into it, and become a branch association. They had received several offers of work, and their prospects altogether were more encouraging. Of course, they could mence until they had premises, but he had every reason to believe that, so soon as they could state the place for orders to be sent to, they should be able to find work for a number of their members.

Mr. Moncun inquired how they were to govern the management of the funds?

The CHAIRMAN said that it would be observed that the whole management would be under the control of the shareholders. The reason why they had determined to conduct the business in the name of one person was, that doing so was found to be the principal element of success in the co-operative shops already established.

Mr. G. Davis stated that they had only commenced their association on that night week and they had alrealy got twenty-seven shareholders, and all deposits were paid up. Cheers.)

Several other questions having been put and answered, Mr. Moxcun announced his intention of taking twenty

shares, and several others followed his example. The following resolution was proposed, viz.-" That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to amalgamate the whole of the Co-operative Societies founded in this dis-

trict under one head," and unanimously agreed to.
On Monday night there were meetings of all the branch associations of the Amalgamated Society, at their respecive club-rooms, at which the question of advancing £10,000 from the fund of £25,000 for the purpose of establishing the co-operative principle was discussed, and the votes of the members taken. The feeling was general in favour of the proposition of the Executive Council, but no return of the votes has yet been made.

On Monday a communication in answer to the letter of Lord Ingestre, was forwarded to the noble lord by Mr. Allan, secretary, on behalf of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c. The letter thanked his lordship for the interest he had taken in the

dispute, and having stated that every means had been resorted to, to effect a reconciliation, concluded by hoping that this would be a sufficient apology for any gentleman, who, on their account, may have solicited his name as trustee.

Mr. Allan, Secretary to the Executive Council, stated that the council were in correspondence with the Lancashire manufacturer referred to by Mr. Newton, and hoped shortly to be able to announce the purchase of his plant, the grant of £10,000 from the funds of the society was

formerly made and seconded. A discussion followed, in the course of which different members expressed regret that it should be necessary to apply so large a portion of the fund to purposes which had not been contemplated at its origin. All the speakers, however, concurred in the opinion, that the co-operative system was forced upon them by the masters, and that no better step could, under the circumstances, be taken. Eventually the proposition was unanimously agreed to, as were also the two others accompanying it, regulating the mode of invest-ment, and conditions under which work should be performed.

The propositions, however, will not be considered as adopted until fully sanctioned by a majority of votes throughout the society. The final decision will be known on or about the 20th inst.

In London the number of men thrown out of employment has not yet been ascertained, but it will no doubt exceed

It is satisfactory to find that no accounts have been received of the turnout of any men from the great railway engine shops. The men at the railway stations generally are very little subjected to the piecework system, nor does it exist much in London, but it is stated to be almost entirely confined to the manufacturing districts of the north. Overtime was, until recently, very general in the railway shops, but, now that the plants have been greatly increased sudden emergencies do not so frequently arise; and by a system, adopted at all the large stations, such as Wolverton, Ashford, Crewe, Swindon, Stratford, and the rest, of having a relay of fresh men for the night, the necessity for overtime is dispensed with.

Whatever number of men may be thrown out in the present crisis, it should be stated that ordinarily the society has not less than 500 claimants on its bounty. At the time of the last report there were 221 members on donation, receiving 10s. weekly, 30 ditto receiving 7s. weekly, 167 on sick fund receiving 10s. weekly, 10 on ditto receiving 5s. weekly, 2 on ditto receiving 3s. 6d. weekly, 54 members on "trade protection" receiving 15s, weekly, and 28 on superannuation receiving 5s, weekly. Total, 509 recipients;

weekly cost, £253 12s. On Tuesday, meetings were held at the Sun, Blackheath, at which a number of men still in employ reported that their several shops had determined to devote one day's wages per week towards the support of their brethren; at the Crown, Lambeth, adjourned in consequence of the numbers to the Teetotal-hall, Lambeth-wall, of the men of all classes recently in the employ of Messrs. Maudslay and Field, where resolutions were agreed to generally approving of the proceedings of the Executive; at Ratcliff cross and elsewhere votes are being taken on the proposition to advance £10,000 for the Co-operative scheme.

On Tuesday night there was a meeting of the executive council of the Amalgamated Society, convened for the purpose of organising committees and appointing treasurers to receive subscriptions from the public and from the men in employment towards the carrying out of the co-operative project and providing for the immediate support of the non-society men thrown out of employment in consequence of the present movement. Upon this subject a resolution was agreed to to request each member of the society who was in employment to subscribe a day's wages per week towards the support of their less fortunate brethren. It was also determined to appeal to the public on their

MANCHESTER DISTRICT.

We regret to say that no progress appears to be making to bring about a reconciliation between the operative engineers and their employers in Manchester and its neighin is a more complete list than we could hitherto present, includes the names of the thirtysix firms who have joined the central union in London, with the number of hands to each, that will be thrown out of work by the strike :--

T1:	nanas
Firms.	discharged.
Sharp, Brothers, and Co., Manchester	664
W. Fairbairn and Sons, ditto	704
Parr, Curtis, and Madeley, ditto	580
J. Hetherington and Co., ditto	180
Dobson and Barlow, ditto	986
E. S. Belinouse, ditto	128
John M. Dunlop, ditto	50
J. Whitworth and Co., ditto	277
John Ellis and Co., ditto	220
Peel, Williams and Peel, difto	100
Wm. Higgins and Sons, Salford	652
Hibbert, Platt, and Sons, Oldham	1,636
Saville and Wolstenholm, ditto	252
Lees and Barnes, ditto	490
Benj. Hick and Sons. Bolton	502
Musgrave and Son, ditto	350
Anight and Wood, ditto	142
Executors of Charles Hardman, ditto	62
Jackson and Brothers, ditto	110
Richard Threlfal, ditto	200
Rothwell and Co., ditto	250
Thomas Marsden, Salford	51
F. Lewis and Son, ditto	100
B. Goodfellow, ditto	143
w. Collier and Co., ditto	100
W. and C. Mather, ditto	125
P. Rothwell, ditto	not known
P. Rothwell, ditto W. J. and J. Garforth, Dukinfield W. J. and J. Garforth, Dukinfield	140
www.ana Joseph Cole	60
James Nasmyth and Co, Patricroft	300
Edmund Leach and Sons, Rochdale	144
John Mayson, ditto	272
John Mayson, ditto Lord and Brothers, Todmorden	90
Moder Gordon and Co., Stockhort	270
Robert Dalglish, jun., St. Helen's	110
Robert Dalglish, jun., St. Helen's Tayleure and Co., Warrington	not known

Total With a few exceptions these workshops have all been closed. In a few instances, however, the firms found that having paid wages fortnightly their men could claim a fortnight's notice, and these have been obliged to postpone the day of closing from the 10th to the 17th inst. The secretaries to the Manchester Association of employers deny that there has been a single instance in which parties have retracted, but read letters from other large firms in the district, who declare their intention to co-operate with the employers in closing their shops. The conductors of a large foundry near Wigan say they object to join the masters' combination, having always objected on principle to combinations of the workmen; but they still desire to keep good faith with the masters, and will consequently close their works at the same time. A large firm in Liverpool also write that they are desirous of co-operating, and have

given their men notice to quit on the 17th. The following is a list of engineers and machinists in Manchester who have not closed their workshops :- Messrs. Crighton and Co., Mr. W. Crossley, Mr. Joseph Bushell, Mr. N. Batho, Mr. E. Birch, Mr. S. Cave, Mr. G. Clark, Mr. G. Duncuft, Mr. W. Edwards, Messrs. J. Ellis and Brothers, Mr. J. Flockton, Mr. T. Gadd, Messrs. W. and J. Galloway, Mr. N. Gough, Mr. Richard Greenhalgh, Messrs. J. Houtson and Co., Messrs. R, and H. Howson, Mr. John Hunter, Messrs. Irlamand Bethell, Mr. W. Kendall, Messrs. W. and R. Kirkland, Mr. J. Lillie, Messrs. Lynch and Inglis, Messrs. M Farlane and Briggs, Messrs. P. and J. M'Gregor, Mr. W. Mabon, Messrs. Oldham and Richards, Messrs. Richard Ormerod and Son, Mr. J. Piggott, Mr. J. Powell, Mr. S. Rathbone, Mr. C. Schieler, Messrs. Shipton and Co., Messrs. P. Taylor and Co., Messrs. Towers and Shirley, Messrs. Vaughan and Hassock. Mr. W. Walker, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. S. White, Messrs. Wolfenden and Taylor, Messrs. A. Woodward, and Messrs. Wren and Bennett. These firms employ about 2,100

In Salford, the following firms are still in work, employing about 1,000 hands altogether:-Messrs R. and W. Oram, Messrs. Barton and Co., Mr. H. Bentley, Messrs. Browning and Rigby, Messrs W. Coller and Co., Messrs. S. Ellis and Co., Mr. R. Giroy, Mr. P Leigh, Mr. W. Muir. G. Passes. Messrs. Pakingan and Messrs. Mr. C. Reece, Messrs. Robinson and Young, and Mr. W Routledge.

At Bury none of the hands have turned out. Messrs. Walker and Hacking, Simpson and Bland, Kaye, and the East Lancashire Company are all at work, employing, it is estimated, between 3,000 and 4,000 hands. At Stockport, Messrs. Gordon and Davis are the only firm who have turned out.

At Bolton the strike is postponed to the 24th inst., the pay-day of the principal firms there being fortnightly, and having subjected them to liability to give a fortnight's notice to their men.

At Blackburn, Preston, and Liverpool, where there are

very large houses in the trade, there has been at present no notice of stoppage. In Salford, the workmen state that some of the firms who have given notice are likely to resume work, a dispute

having arisen between the members of the firms as to the propriety of joining the strike. Among those who continue at work are Messrs. Oddy and Robinson, at the Adelphi works, employing forty men; Messrs. Ellis and Norton; Messrs. Gilroy, employing forty men (who all belong to the Society); Messrs. Muir, employing forty; Messrs. Batho, and Messrs. Robinson and Young. Cn Monday morning last, an aggregate meeting of the

operatives in the iron trade at Oldham, who have been turned out of employment by the closing of their workshops by the masters in that district, was held at the Working Men's Hall, Horsedge-street, Oldham. There were about 2,000 workmen present, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :-

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the executive council of the Amalgamated Society bave acted in strict accordance with our views, in carrying out the resolutions come to by that body, with respect to piecework and systematic overtime: and further, that we exonerate them from having any sinister motive in the steps which have been taken by them."

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the statement in the press that the workpeople of Messrs. Hibbert Platt, and Sons, intended to turn out if the tools were not conceded at Christmas, 1851 is a wilful and deliberate falsehood of the parties who originated such statement; no such notice having ever been given by the workmen to such effect."

the executive council of the Amalgamated Society, originated the agitation respecting discharging labourers upon machines, is entirely false, inasmuch as it was commenced and conducted by the men of Oldham, without the sanction or approbation of the executive council.'

"That the cause of our demand respecting machines was in consequence of the foreman of the establishment of Messrs. Hibbert, Platt, and Sons, compelling us to learn labourers, at 15s. a week, so as to take our situations, when they were instructed, with a view, as they have expressed it, that they should conduct the works with a few leading hands, labourers, and apprentices.' "That the statement in the public press that the work-

people of Messrs. Hibbert, Platt and Sons have desired to continue piecework for a week longer, is unfounded; the fact being that Mr. John Platt threatened legal proceedings if they would not finish their work; though the notice for their works to be entirely closed on the 10th inst., was posted up to them at the time." N.B.—The employers having refused to execute the work

of the public, we beg to inform them that we are prepared to execute orders for repairs, jobbing, &c., which will be executed with the greatest despatch, and upon the most reasonable terms. The application to be made to the committee sitting daily, at the store, in Ratcliffe-street. Church-

We learn that the works closed at Oldham against the men are those of Messrs. Hibbert, Platt, and Sons. 1.636 men, skilled and unskilled; Messrs. Lees and Barnes, 400 men: and Messrs. Saville and Wolstenholme, 252 men. The workmen allege that all the other firms are at

The following are amongst other machinists, in addition to those at Manchester and Salford, who have, as yet, signified no intention of closing their works.—At Ashtonunder-Lyne: Mr. William Jamieson, and Messrs. Wrigley and Clarke. At Blackburn : Mr. William Dickinson, Mr. Joseph Harrison, Mr. R. Railton, and Messrs. Whitehead and Cottom. At Bolton: Mr. John Albinson, Mr. J. Banks, Messrs. A Dean and Co., Messrs. J. and W. Lord, Messrs. W. and T. Rigby, Mr. William Ryder, and Mr. W. Yardley. At Dukinfield: Messrs. Cryer and Lees, Mr. Wil liam Raines, and Messrs. W. Warbrick and Sons. At Oldham: Messrs. R. and T. Braddock, Messrs. Cohin and Tunnacliffe, executors of Joseph Garnett, Mr. Mathew Hague, Mr. David Hayes, executors of W. E. Hilton, Messrs. Samuel Lees and Son, Messrs. Roe and Boyd, Messrs. J. and P. Schofield, Mr. W. Schofield, Messrs. Siddall and Grime, Mr. James Simpson, Mr. W. Welch, Mr. T. Whiteley, Mr. J. Wylde, Mr. J. Wormaid, and Messrs. Worsnip and Brothers. At Rochdale: Messrs. J. Ashworth and Sons, Mr. J. Berry, Mr. Thomas Berry, Mr. John Clegg, Mr. William Glegg, Mr. James Collier, Mr. James Hoyle, Mr. George Hulme, Mr. John Mason, Mr. L. Smith, Messrs. Sutcliffe and Platt, Messrs. Tatham and Cheetham, Mr. Thomas Warburton, Messrs. E. Whittaker and Co., and Mr. W. Wild. At Staleybridge: Mr. Robert Broadbent, Mr. Thomas Lawton, and Mr. Hugh Worsnip. At Stockport : Mr. J. Dawson, Mr. W. Dawson, Mr. T. M. Dean, Mr. Robert Minshull, Mr. George Nuttall, Mr. W. Robinson, Messrs. Williamson and Roberts, Mr. W. Sleigh, Messrs. Wood and Whittingham, and Mr. W. Gar-

On Wednesday the establishment of Mr. Horn, machinist and millwright, High-street, Whitechapel, was added to the list of engineering establishments previously closed in the metropolis. It appears, according to the statements of the workmen, that Mr. Horn, on Saturday last, having previously given notice of his intention to close on that day, with other members of the Employers' Association, agreed to accede to the propositions put forward by the Amalgamated Society, and it was settled in consequence that work should go forward as usual on the following Monday. The men accordingly repaired to the shop on Monday, and continued at work until Wednesday morning, when some dissatisfaction was expressed by Mr. Horn, owing to the fact of his compliance with the demands of the workmen having been made public. The men urged that it was necessary on their part, to communicate the circumstance to the public, in order to stand fair with their fellow-workmen, adding that they were prepared to turn out if Mr. Horn felt inclined to draw back from his engagement; and after some further discussion they left in a body, and the establishment was forthwith closed.

At a meeting of the Executive Council on Wednesday night, the council proceeded to the consideration of the means by which support could be best provided for the workmen thrown out of employment; and, amongst other means, it was decided that an appeal should be made to the workmen still remaining employed in the following terms:—
"AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, &c.

"The Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society have come to the following resolution, which they hope every member of the society will see the necessity of complying with, as, in the important contest now going on, every thing depends on the support afforded.

"We do not anticipate that the subscriptions will be long required, for if the men do not return to work on the terms requested by the society, a few weeks will serve to place them in employment for themselves :--

"Resolved,-That the executive council request every member of the Amalgamated Society to subscribe one day's wages every week until they receive further in-"In order that the above resolutions may be fully carried into effect, each branch or district committee is instructed

to immediately organise the most effectual system of collecting subscriptions in their respective localities. "JAS. MUSTO, President. "WM. ALLAN, Gen. Sec. "General Office, London, 25, Little Alie-street,

"Jan. 14, 1852." "N.B.-It is expected that all persons engaged in the Iron Trade will subscribe.' It is understood that a day's wages has been fixed as the weekly contribution, instead of a fixed sum of money, in

order to preserve the same per centage upon the workmen's earnings; the wages varying in the different districts from 36s. to 24s. per week, and even lower. The proceedings terminated by the appointment of receiving-houses for public contributions towards the general

We understand that returns have been received from fifty out of sixty-two branches of moulders, of which their society is composed, and that the number of hands discharged throughout the country falls considerably short of the number formerly anticipated. In London, however, such is not the case, the number expected to be discharged having been 187, and the number actually returned

Boiler-Makers .- A well attended meeting of the boilermakers was held on Wednesday evening at the Lambeth Temperance Hall, when a resolution pledging the men not to take situations upon terms opposed to the interests of the trades' association, was adopted.

A large meeting of the non-society men took place on Thursday night at the Mason's Arms Inn, Palace road, Lambeth, the object of the originators being to suggest that this class of the workmen who are thrown out of employ, for no act of their own, and, it is stated, they number more than two-thirds of those discharged, might take measures to act as mediators between the masters and the society so as to bring about an amicable arrangement of the dispute. A resolution was moved "that all the operatives connected with the iron trade who differ from the course taken by the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society, use every effort in their power, and embrace every opportunity for obtaining an amicable settlement of the question between the employers and the employed." The following amendment to this was proposed—"That in the opinion of the meeting the non-society men of the various branches of the trade agree to nothing less than the Amalgamated Society do." The amendment was carried unanimously. The workmen out of employ at Manchester were to have a large aggregate meeting on Thursday evening, and those at Oldham had also summoned a meeting, to which Mr. Newton was invited. The Association of Employers were sending out deputations to other towns to induce the em-

THE GUN LOCK FORGERS AND FILERS OF DARLASTON AND WEDNESBURY.

ployers generally to unite in the strike.

A correspondent informs us that in consequence of low wages, and short time, a man working fourteen hours per day cannot earn more than 12s. per week. There are between 500 and 600 men in this branch, 120 of whom are fully employed by government, the others remaining nearly idle. Competition has been the ruin of this, as well as other trades. The government requires tenders for their orders, which are rendered so low by unthinking men, that they cannot allow their workmen a fair remuneration for their labour. We understand that in consequence of this state of things, the men contemplate a strike for an advance of

NATIONAL LOAN SOCIETY.

There was a full attendance of the members of this society, at the Chartist Hall, Golden-lane, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Batten in the chair. Mr. Wheeler gave in a report of the state of the finances, outstanding loans, &c. After some discussion the secretary was instructed to write to all parties who were in arrears with their loans, informing them that unless their arrears were paid by the first Wednesday in Aug. their security would be declared forfeited, and disposed of. Mr. Wheeler reported the result of a long interview with the Official Manager, which, upon the whole, was considered to be favourable to the interests of the shareholders, though it appeared probably, from legal obstacles thrown in the way of the Manager, and from his desire to create a wholesome rent roll, prior to effecting a sale of the property that the period of declaring a dividend would be deferred longer than many shareholders had anticipated.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A FEMALE. -- An inquest was held on Thursday on the body of Mary Calaghan, aged thirty years, who was found on the step of a door in Queenstreet, Seven-dials, on Monday last, with her skull fractured, and divers bruises about her body. Several witnesses were examined, one of whom said deceased was in the habit of getting inebriated; and the jury eventually returned a verdict that the deceased had died from a fractured skull caused by a fall, but how the fall was occasioned "That in our opinion the statement that Mr. Newton, of | there was no evidence to show.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. The Executive Committee of this body held their usual weekly meeting at the Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, on Wednesday evening last. Present; Messrs. Arnott, Bezer, Grassby, Holyoake, and Shaw. John Shaw presided. The correspondence received was read. Reports on financial questions having been given, and arrangements thereon made, Mr. Holyoake then read the following address, which, on the motion of Messrs. Grassby and Bezer, was unanimously adopted:

TO THE NINE HUNDRED. AN ADDRESS FROM THE NEW EXECUTIVE COUN CILOF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. Association is abandoned by two gentlemen who have for some time past chiefly represented that body in public estimation—Mr. Julian Harney and Mr. Ernest Jones. Mr. Harney alleges as a rasen that the delice demanded of Harney alleges as a r ason, that the duties demanded of him are beyond his means of compliance. Mr. Jones cannot sit upon the Executive as at present constituted. Both these reasons are equally good for the members who remain, every one of whom might resign on these accounts.

As Mr. Harney and Mr. Jones are pre-umed to be the best judges of what is possible for Chartism, and as they decline to act officially for it, they must be of opinion that

its official existence is some to an end, and as they abandon it they must be willing that this shall happen. As these gentlemen are so intimately connected with the reputation of Chartism, and as they were so recently mixed up with it, we presume they are concerned—that if it is to die it shall at least die out with honour, If so, they are bound to stand by the Executive till the debts incurred during their joint administration are paid. Mr. Harney's feeling on this point we expect will be the same. Mr. Jones has expressed a willingness to aid. But it is submitted that these gentlemen are bound to make this a question of personal honour, and use their influence at once to this end. It appears that the liabilities are about £37 in all, unless

augmented by legal proceedings.

The new Executive have taken steps to prevent any increase on their account; and this will be, so far as they are concerned, the final debt, and this the final amount. Unless this sum is subscribed soon by those Chartists who lately voted for the election of the new officers, legal proceedings will be instituted for the recovery of £15 8s. of rent due for our office.

If Mr. Ernest Jones and Mr. Harney will show that it would be honourable in us, severally, to resign, as they have done, and leave the debts unpaid, it will relieve us much to be enabled to follow the example Messrs. Harney and Jones have set.

We propose, at least, to continue in office till this £37 is subscribed. Will those Chartists who are interested in the honour of their appointed officers, take this matter into immediate consideration?

In electing two members in place of the two who have resigned, choice should fall upon two persons willing to pay £4 each, in case the liabilities are not me. For the present Executive, ostensitly of nine members, enter office saddled with a debt of $\pounds 4$ each, for which imperative demands are being made. The report some have spread—that it is the intention of

this Executive to hand over the movement to the Parliamentary, Reform Association-is too false to be believed by any one who are well informed, and too absurd to need more than a flat denial. Not one of us would even entertain a question of the kind—if it were possible or desirable -unless in the presence of a general Convention. Though 900 was the highest number of votes recorded at

the recent election, about 1,400 persons voted. If each member will, within one month from this date, subscribe one shilling each, it will meet honorably all our liabilities, and leave us with a surplus in hand, with which to call the Convention asked for, and carry on the agitation publicly committed to our hands.

We, therefore, call upon all who value the character of Chartism to subscribe this sum forthwith, and call upon each secretary of the localities to collect and remit to the care of Mr. James Grassby, 96, Regent-street, Lambeth, the amount of such collections without delay.

(Sg e) James Grassey, Secretary, protem. January 14th, 1852. The Secretary was instructed to issue a notice to

all localities, requesting them to nominate forthwith two fit and proper persons to fill the vacancies in the Committee, caused by the resignations of Ernest Jones and Thomas Martim Wheeler, and forward received after that date will be null and void.

such nominations, addressed to him as above, on or before Wednesday, January 28th, as all nominations The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday evening, January 21st. JAMES GRASSBY, Secretary, pro tem. Metropolitan Delegate Council. On Sunday afternoon a meeting of this association was held at the Literary Institution, Leicester-place, Saffron hill-Mr. Wood in the chair. It was decided that the public meeting should be held at John-street Institution, on Tuesday, 20th January. The following sums were received for that purpose :- Westminster, 2s. 6d.; Ship, 2s. 6d.; Iloxton, 2s. 6d.; Chelsea, 3s.; City, 2s.; E. Jones, 1s.; Murray, 6d.; West, 6d.; Charlton, 4d.-After considerable discussion as to the individuals to be invited, and the policy to be adopted, and several motions and amendments, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Ernest Jones :- "That the Delegate Council invite no speaker to speak on their behalf at any of their meetings, who is not prepared to dissuade the people from

lending support to any reform movement short of the People's Charter."-In his opinion the fate of the movement depended upon their decision. A delegate meeting of the Chartists of Yorkshire and Lancashire was then being held to discuss the same subject. If they succumbed to the measures of the middle class, they would be indefinitely postponing the attainment of the Charter .- Mr. Murray seconded the resolution. The Financial Reformers would not allow Chartists to speak at their meetings; and it was bad policy to allow them to promulgate their views at Chartist meetings. They should invite men in whose sentiments the country had confidence. Mr. Nicholls opposed the motion. A man might be a good Chartist even though he belonged, as he himself did, to the Parliamentary Reform Association. At a Chartist meeting he should never think of advising the people to join the Parliamentary Reformers. It was highly unjust not to allow their opponents to speak .- Mr. Jones explained that any person could move an amendment if he thought proper, but it was not right that they should speak with the authority of that Council.—Messrs. Cottle and Fairer opposed the motion as calculated to create opponents.—Messrs. Knowles, Docksey, and Wood, supported the motion, which was carried by a considerable majority.— Messrs. Harney, Kydd, O'Brien. E. Jones, and Thomas Cooper, A. Wood, J. Holyoake, and Mr. Nicholls, were nominated to be invited by the Secretary to address the meeting .- On the vote being taken, Messrs. O'Brien and Holyoake were rejected .- Mr. Murray suggested inviting the recently elected Executive, and after a short discussion the subject dropped.—A motion was then made that the Secretary of the Executive be invited to attend the meeting to enrol members. In the course of the discussion which ensued, Mr. E. Jones was requested to give some further explanation as to the cause of the resignations in the Executive.-Mr. Jones thought it was not a portion of the business of the Council. In relation to himself he did not think that his honour as a gentleman demanded any further explanation than that contained in his letter. Neither could be give it without entering on personal matters .-Mr. Clark: They had no claim upon the services of the recently appointed Secretary, as they did not pay him .-He believed the Executive was defunct .- After some further conversation, the matter dropped without any lecision being come to. A discussion took place relative to the principles of the rules of the Council, which

and the Council adjourned.

LITERARY INSTITUTION, Leicester-place, Little Saffronhill .- Mr. Bezer lectured here on Sunday evening. Subject: "Association among the poor, the only remedy for conspiracy among the rich." The lecturer very happily showed that the same words and actions bore very different constructions when applied to the poor to which they bore when applied to the rich, and gave a host of familiar illustrations. He then showed the misery brought about by the present isolated state of working men, and concluded by recommending association as the only means by which they could ever obtain either political or social independence.-Mr. F. Curzon, in a very eloquent manner, supported some, and disputed others, of the lecturer's observations.—Mr. T. Wheeler replied to the objections of Mr. Curzon in an energetic address,-Messrs. Sharp and Watts also addressed the meeting, which was wound up by the reply of Mr. Bezer.-The hall was well attended, and the proceedings were of an animated character .- The chair was ably filled by Mr Weedon.

resulted in E. Jones offering to insert them on the covers of his "Notes to the People." The offer was accepted,

LOUGHBOROUGH. - At a meeting held on Tuesday, the following resolutions were adopted:-"That, having viewed with sorrow the miserable state our movement is brought to by the inefficiency of the late Executive, and fearing lest our movement should be handed over to the middle class reformers, it is our opinion that it is the duty of the Chartist Executive to forthwith call a National Chartist Convention, to take into consideration the steps necessary to be taken in the present crisis." "That should the Executive call a National Convention, we hereby pledge ourselves to do our utmost to support such Convention."-John FARROW. Corresponding Secretary.

MERTHYR TYDVIL. - At a meeting recently held, the following resolution was adopted :- 'That we are of opinion that a Convention ought to be called as soon as convenient. to consider the present position of the Chartist Movement. with a view to its better organisation, and that the Convention consider the propriety and practicability of establishing a newspaper in connexion with the Charlist movement. With a sublime faith in the justice of our cause, we are determined never to agitate for, nor countenance a less measure of Reform than the People's Charter."-JOHN OWEN. Sub

Secretary. WHITECHAPEL.—On Sunday evening a discussion took place at the Ship Inn, Great Garden street, relative to the future prospects of the movement, and the late resignations in the Executive. Considerable blame was attached to those who resigned-more especially to Ernest Jones; but no decision was come to upon the subject. The delegator from the Metropolitan Council reported relative to the holding of a public meeting. Messrs. J. Shaw, J. G. Stratton, Cooper, and others, took part in the proceedings.

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON,-In the week ending last Saturday the number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts was 1,111. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1812-51 the average number of deaths was 1,188, and if this be raised by a certain amount, in proportion to the increase of population, it becomes 1,252. Compared with the corrected average last week's return of mortality shows a decrease of 141. Diseases of the epidemic class exhibit, on the whole, nearly the same number of deaths in the present return as in that of the preceding week; and under particular heads no important difference is observed with the exception of scarlatina, which has declined from 41 to 26. List week the number of fatal cases caused by small-pox was \$2, of which 27 occurred among children. 23 by measles, 42 by hooping-cough, 3 by croup, 2 by thrush 18 by diarrhoa, 1 by dysentery, 2 by cholera, 3 by influ eazi, 2 by infantile fever, 45 by typhus, 4 by puerperal fever (besides 4 other cases of women dying after childbirth,) 3 by rheumatic fever, 2 of infants by syphilis. The number of deaths ascribed to erysipelas rose from 7 in the previous week to 15 in the last. Last week the births of 808 boys and 734 girls, in all 1,542 children, were registered in London. In the corresponding week of seven previous years the average was 1,383. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 3) in, on Monday, and the mean of the week was 29.612 in. The mean temperature of the week was 40 deg., or about 4 degrees above the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The mean daily temperature was highest on Wednesday and Thursday, when it was 15.4 deg, and 41 deg., which are respectively about 9 degrees and 8 degrees above the average. It fell to 36.1 deg. and 34.8 deg. on Friday and Saturday, which are both rather below the average.

The wind blew generally from the south-west.

The Murder at Shadwell.—Inquest on the Body.—An inquest was held on Tuesday to investigate the circumstances attending the death of James Almon, some particulars of which have already appeared in our Thames police reports. After the examination of several witnesses, the coroner remarked that there was no doubt sufficient evidence before the jury to make out a case of wilful murder; but it was necessary that all the parties present when the occurrence took place should be examined, and placed on the record, and he would therefore adjourn the case for the production of the other witnesses.

ADDITERATIONS.—On Saturday several very extensive sizures were made by the Inland Revenue officers of adulterated teas and pepper at different grocer's shops in the metropolis, and informations were at once directed by the Commissioners of Excise to enforce penalties.

DISCOVERY OF A DEAD CHILD.—An inquest has been held on the bedy of a female child, which some boys had found in Little Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Mr. Harper, surgeon, gave it as his opinion that the child had been born alive. Verdict—" Found Dead."

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION AT A BREWERY.—On Saturday an inquest was held on the body of James Patterson Noakes, aged for:y-three, a cellarman, in the employ of Messrs. Elliot and Watney, the browers, who was suffocated in a vat by carbonic acid grs.—Verfiet accordingly.

Fire in the Berough.—On Sunday morning a fire broke

FIRE IN THE BEROUGH.—On Sunday morning a fire broke out in the bakery of Mr. Urquhart, 6, Trinity-street, Trinity-square, Southwark. An alarm having been given, the inmates, among whom was an almost bed-ridden female above seventy years of age, made their escape through the trap-door in the roof. Fortunately no one was injured, but the house and contents, which were insured, were destroyed.

The Grand Terminus of the Great Northern Railway.

—Within the last two or three days considerable apprehension has been excited amongst the authorities, architects, engineers, and contractors for the construction of the stupendous works in progress, at the terminus of the Great Northern Railway, at King's Cross, that unless some efficient remedy be applied, that portion intended as the out-going and incoming station for the trains will fall. With a view to prevent such a catastrophe taking place, shorings have been put up so as to support the large arches, as also to strengthen the stanchions and walls upon which they rest.—Observer.

Monsier Theres arrived at the St. Katharine's Wharf, on Sunday morning by the General Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship Soho, from Antwerp.

VIOLENT DEATH OF A PRISONER IN THE WANDSWORTH House of Correction. - On Saturday an inquest was held in the new Surrey County Prison, before Mr. W. Carter, upon the body of John Connell, aged twenty-two, a prisoner, committed by Mr. Hardwicke, on November 1st, 1851, as a rogue and vagabond, for three months with hard labour. The jury proceeded to view the body, which they found mangled in a manner too terrible to be described. William Marson deposed he was one of the warders of the House of correction. On the afternoon of Thursday, the 8th instant, the chief officer directed him to take charge of the pump from which the water is supplied to the prison. Twentyfour male prisoners work the pump. At a quarter to eight o'clock he passed into the gallery, where he had the surveillance of the whole twenty-four prisoners working at the cranks, each prisoner being shut in a separate division. The pump was not in operation, as there were eight to put in before he got in the gallery. The chief warder put the prisoner who was last to his work. He then gave the signal. "Go to work." "Hand to your cranks." "The chief officer is outside, let him see you work well." The prisoners commenced very briskly, and had taken three or four turns, when the machinery suddenly stopped. Supposing some of the machinery was gone wrong, he looked down to see what was amiss; looked at three or four cranks, which were right, and then went to the centre; there he had a view of the cogwheels, and, seeing nothing deficient, said, "Pull away, my lads, there's nothing broke," they began again; he looked at it seeing nothing wrong, and then looked at each man. Seeing nothing of the prisoner, who was in the last division, he looked more narrowly, and Observed the prisoner on his back. His head was near the door. The door opened from the yard in front of the crank. The witness then described the appearance. His clothes were very much torn, there was no motion, he appeared to be breathing. Witness had heard no noise or exclamation. If there had been, he must have heard it. He called out to Caleb Lent Alford, another warder, to run immediately for the surgeon, as there was a man killed; and instantly pulled the chief warder's bell. He came almost immediately and opened the door, and saw the man. His trowsers were tora upwards. He was living after that time. He groaned slightly, and expired in five minutes. He was the last man to go in, and had to hang his number on a hook at the back of the door and turn up the peak of his cap, which comes to his chin. Before he had accomplished this the crank turned, and trying to lay hold of it, it struck him as he bent down, and the blow would be upwards. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

Cauriox to Contractors.—On Monday, in the Southwark County Court, an action was brought against a sewers' contractor, to recover compensation for injuries received through the negligence of the latter. The plaintiff, an old man, was proceeding on a dark night of August last down a street near Acro-lane, Brixton, when he fell into an excavated pit, before which no light or fence had been placed. The plaintiff's collar-bone was dislocated, and his right arm broken. Being a working man, he had lost the power of supporting himself by labour during several months. The judge awarded him damages £35 and costs.

Melancholy Death of a Lady.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest on Monday, in the Chelsea Workhouse, on Mrs. Frances Benn, aged fifty-nine, late of Cameron-square. Deceased went to pay a visit in Malcolm-square, when she fell with such violence on the pavement as to fracture her skull, and almost instant death ensued. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday afternoon, a young woman, about eighteen years of age, suddenly mounted the parapet of Waterloo-bridge, and threw herself into the Thames. Her clothes buoying her up, she floated as far as Strand-lane, when she was picked up by some men in a police galley, and immediately conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital in a very exhausted condition.

SACRIFICE OF CHILDREN'S LIVES BY FIRE.—On Monday an inquest was held by Mr. Bedford, at the Westminster Hospital, on the body of Caroline Morley, aged six years. On the previous Friday morning she was in a room with two younger children, while her mother had gone out on an errand. The father had left a piece of chalk on the mantlepiece, which the deceased got on a chair to reach, and then commenced drawing above it "a child's house." Her clothes caught fire, and she died at the above hospital of the injuries sustained. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." The coroner observed that the frequency of those deaths was really frightful. It was only one day last week he had held four inquests on burnt children here, and two in other places. Parents had no more right to leave infants in a room where there was a fire, than they had to put a lighted candle under their own beds. It must be put an end to, and he saw no other means than a legal penalty, which must be adopted, and which he would assuredly recommend.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF AN ENGINE DRIVER .- On Wednesday an inquest was taken at St. Thomas's Hospital, respecting the death of Moses Thompson, twenty-six, an engine driver on the South Western Railway. It appeared that on the previous Thursday night deceased left Southampton in charge of a luggage train. Upon reaching the Woking station deceased got down to oil some portion of the machinery, and in so doing placed his right arm and upper part of his person between the spokes of the hind wheel when several trucks were by some means forced violently against the end of the tender, which caused the connecting rod to rise and crush the deceased's head and body in some portion of the works. The deceased called out to the stoker. "Oh. God of Heaven, release me." The unfortunate man was extricated by his companions, and having been placed in a covered carriage was removed to the above hospital. The immediate cause of death was laceration of the brain. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental

Female Emigration Society.—A large body of the members and friends of the Female Emigration Society left town on Tuesday, by the Blackwall railway, and thence proceeded, by the Meteor steam vessel, to Gravesend, off which place the Euphrates, Captain Munro, 850 tons, was lying, for the purpose of bidding farewell to the twentieth party of emigrants about to proceed to Sydney under the auspices and protection of the above society, of which the Right Honograble Sydney Herbert, M.P., is president. The number of females to be sent out with this vessel is other five are to join on its arrival at P.ymout!. They are all young women of good character, their ages ranging employed as domestic servants.

A Man Crushed Br an Ox.—O: Tu sday afternoon a butcher, named John Williss, who is emiloyed as a

slaughterman in Newport-market. He went into "the pound," where the bullocks are tied up, for the purpose of driving eight or nine of them into the slaughter-house to dress for Wednesday's market. He had nearly finished the job, when one of them refusing to go into the killing-house, he proceeded to urge it forcibly, upon which the animal became infuriated, and rushing at him pinned him so firmly against the wall that had he not received timely assistance he would undoabtedly have been crushed to death. On being liberated he was carried to Charing-cross Hospital, where Mr. Dalton, the house surgeon, discovered on examination that one arm was severely fractured, besides internal injuries of so serious a character, that he now lies in the hospital in a very precarious state.

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Fire at Exeter Hall.—On Wednesday evening flames were discovered issuing from a small building situated between the windows of the large hall and the porter's rooms. The engines soon arrived, and in less than an hour the fire was extinguished. On examination it was found that the vaults in which the fire originated, running under the extensive hall, were occupied by Messrs. Danks and Rodick, agents to Messrs. Guiness, the bottled stout merchants, and that just as the men were leaving off work this place was found enveloped in flames. Fortunately the flames were prevented from extending into the vaults, but some damage is done to the walls of the hall by smoke and

PARLIAMENTARY REPORM.—On Wednesday, at the meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras, J. P. Pierce, Esq., in the chair, a communication from Sir Benjamin Hall, relative to the holding of a meeting on the above subject, was read. Having stated his reasons for wishing a postponement of the projected meeting, he says: "The session will be one of immense importance to the metropolis, and I am glad to think that the vestry of St. Pancras purpose appointing a committee, as I shall thereby receive valuable assistance in case I should require some information in detail, which I may not at present have."—Mr. F. Healey moved, that in order to meet the wishes of the worthy member, that the meeting convened by the vestry for the 26th inst., be postponed till 2nd February.—Mr. Halton seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.—A motion was afterwards carried, granting the vestry hall for an aggregate reform meeting.

The Provinces.

HORRIBLE MURDER MEAR BANBURY, OXFORDSHIRE, - A murder, attended with circumstances of an unusual and unnatural character-the nephew of the unfortunate victim being charged with the horrible crime-was committed near Banbury, on Saturday evening. The victim is a jeweller, named John Kalabergo, who for many years has carried on a thriving trade in the High-street of this town. He is an Italian. His business was not confined to the limits of the borough; and he possessed a vehicle with which (laden with his wares) he made frequent and profitable journies through the neighbouring country. He started upon one of these excursions on Saturday, accompanied by his nephew. Returning at night he was murdered near Wilscot-hill, a distance of three miles from Banbury. A woman in advance of a carrier's cart found the dead body upon the road, between six and seven o'clock-his horse and cart being stopped somewhat nearer Banbury about the same time. The body was conveyed to a public-house in the village of Wilscot, bard by. It was then discovered that his death had been caused by a gun shot wound, the ball entering the back of the skull: there was also a contused wound upon his forehead. The pockets had not been rifled: a £10 note. upwards of £3 in coin, and a bank receipt for £500 being found. If the object of the murderers was plunder, it had been effectually defeated .- While these events were taking place the companion of the murdered man had reached Banbury, where he made known the death of his uncle, stating (we are told) that they had been attacked by a party of three ruffians, and seeing the uselessness of resistance, he had fled across the fields to the town. The nephew has been taken into custody.-The deceased was upwards of 70 years of age, and is believed to be possessed of considerable property. His nephew had been living with him for some months. A short time since the young man purchased a pistol of a gunmaker in the town, and this is one of the strongest facts against the prisoner. Up to this time no weapon has been discovered, though a strict search has been instituted.-On Monday an inquest was opened and several witnesses were examined, but it was adjourned until Friday, in the hope that in the meanwhile further information will be elicited. The only additional evidence given by the witnesses beyond the particulars already stated was that of the surgeon who had made a post mortem examination of the body, and who deposed to having found near the left ear a bullet, which had entered by the right, and passing through the brain, had caused the death of the unfortunate victim. The young man charged with the offence is about twenty-four years of age, and has been in England only two months, during which time he has assisted his uncle in business. He cannot speak English with fluency. At present no evidence has been adduced affecting him. The person charged with the commission of this crime, Giovanni Guillaume Kalabergo, was brought up for examination on Thursday. The prisoner had been confined since Sunday at a public house in Wroxton, having two constables constantly with him. However, about five o'clock on Monday, he managed to jump from a casement window, a distance of twenty-five feet from the ground. In the fall he broke the small bone of his right leg, still he contrived to run a quarter of a mile before he was captured by the landlord, who had gone in pursuit. He was then taken back to his old quarters, where he was very heavily ironed by Mr. Walker, of Banbury Gaol, who had been sent for. At the examination the prisoner's leg was in splints. His left arm (the wrist of which was sprained) in a sling, Evidence was called, but the inquiry was ad-

journed until a proper interpreter was present.

ABATEMENTS OF RENTS.—At his rent audit Sir John Tyrell, Bart., made his usual liberal abatement of 10 per cent. Captain Bence, of Kentwell Hall, Melford, has this Christmas, unsolicited made a deduction of fifteen per cent. to his tenantry on his estates. Sir Hydo Parker, Bart., of the same parish, at his yearly audit, made an abatement of tenantry cent.

Conviction of A Gang of Burglars.—On Saturday George Pearse, James Pearse, Edward Pearse, and James Perry, were tried at the Devouport Borough Sessions, for Burglary committed at Plymouth, under circumstances which have been already stated. They were found Guilty and sentenced.—George Pearse to be transported for seven years on the indictment as to the Rous property, and a further seven years as to that of Mr. Morcombey; James Pearse was sentenced to ten years' transportation; Edward Pearse to be imprisoned twelve months, with one month solitary confinement; and James Perry to be imprisoned for nine months, with three weeks' solitary confinement.

THE RAILWAY ROBBERIES.—CONFESSION OF HALL.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in Hull owing to the circumstances of Hall (who was sentenced last week to ten years' transportation for robberies committed on the York and North Midland Railway Company) having confessed and implicated several tradesmen in this town, who he states have for many years with himself been receivers of goods stolen

from various railway companies.

FURTHER ROBBERIES ON THE YORK AND NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.—No sooner have the cases against Hall and his confederates been disposed of than another person, named Charles Johnson, has been apprehended and charged with stealing a quantity of ribbon, the property of the railway company. Johnson was brought up at the police court last week, and committed for trial.

CHILD MURDER.—Two servant girls, one living at Liverpool and the other at Birkenhead, were last week committed respectively to the eastles of Lancaster and Chester, for trial, on charges of wilful murder of their illegitimate offspring. Infanticide appears to be greatly upon the increase.

THE CONVICTS AT DARTMOOR.—On Saturday afternoon forty-six rank and file, with officers, of the 19th regiment, were despatched to Dartmoor, after half an hour's notice, in consequence of there being 700ib. of gunpowder found secreted in the neighbourhead of the prisons, which had been hid by the convicts for some purpose, probably for effecting

DETERMIVED SUICIDE BY A GIRL.—On Saturday afternoon a young girl of sixteen, named Eleanor Vickers, in the service of Mrs. Steel, of Scotch-street, Whitehaven, committed suicide by cutting her throat. She had purloined some tea, which was found in her possession, and a threat having been made of mentioning the fact to her mother, she proceeded to her bedroom, and with a razor nearly severed her head from her body. An inquest was held, and a verdict of insanity returned.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH AT KINGSWOOD, NEAR WOOTON-UNDER-EDGE.—The adjourned inquest upon the body of Mrs. Eliza Hart, who during her lifetime was landlady of the King's Arms, at Kings ood, near Wooton-under-Edge, was resumed on Monday. The circumstances which induced suspicions as to the death of the deceased, and which led the coroner to issue his warrant for the exhumation of the body, have already been stated in the "Northern Star." Mr. W. Herapath, analytical chemist, of Bristol, deposed to have examined the viscera and its contents, as handed to him by the surgeon, Mr. Hill. He had failed to find any traces of mineral poison, which he should have found had any been exhibited. The only substance found by him consisted of the remains of raspberries, no doubt the remains of some jam of which on the last day of her life the deceased partook. The coroner having summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict, That the deceased came to her death by natural causes. The inquest room, as on the previous day, was very much crowded.

Discovery of Ironstone.—The "Northampton Herald" reports the discovery of ironstone of good quality running through the county from north-west to south-east, over an extensive district. The fact has been known for some time, but it is now publicly announced, because extended inquiries show the discovery is really valuable. Many persons connected with Staffordshire and the north have been examining quarries and exhibiting an anxiety to purchase estates. Doubtless the existence of the ore was known in former times, but as there was no coal to smelt it the discovery was then useless. Now railways will convey the ore to the coal or the coal to the ore.

The Boiler Explosion in Staffordshire.—Toll-end.—
The adjourned inquiry into the cause of this unfortunate occurrence was continued on Wednesday before George Hincheliffe, Esq., the coroner for the district. The evidence adduced being still far from satisfactory, and a great deal of excitement existing in the neighbourhood in consequence of there having been an explosion at the same works only five years since, the inquest was again adjourned in order that additional evidence as to the capable obtaine!

COLLISION AT LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday night a serious collision took place near the mouth of the Mersey, between the steam-ship Clarence and the ship Gladiator, which has produced much injury to property, but, so far as we have

been able to learn, with no personal injury. The Clarence recently built by Mr. Laird, of Birkennead, commanded by Captain Wiseman, and now on her first voyage, left port that morning for Sydney, New South Wales. The weather being thick, the ship Gladiator, from Dantzig for Liverpool, ran into the Clarence, and carried away her mizenmast and bulwarks. The steamer was so much injured, that she had to return to port, and went into Birkenhead Dock for repairs. The Gladiator was also much injured, and leaking.

pairs. The Gladiator was also much injured, and leaking.
WIGAN.—THE EXPLOSION AT NORBURY HALL COLLIERY.—
Our correspondent states, that on visiting the scene of the explosion, which occurred on Friday last, in Mr. John Daglish's colliery, Kit Green, near Norbury Hall, he was informed that two of the persons injured are dead, and that of nine others who were severely burned, two are not likely to recover.—Manchester Guardian.

to recover.—Manchester Guardian.

Mr. Roebuck, M.P. for Sheffield, addressed his constituents in the Council Hall of that town, on Tuesday afternoon. The arrangements for the meeting were not made until the arrival of the hon. member in Sheffield, on Monday evening, to attend the soirce of the Mechanics' Institution, but, notwithstanding the short notice given, the hall was crowded in every part. Mr. I. Ironside was in the chair.

Extraordinary Discovery.—On Saturday last, as some persons were employed near the works of the new bridge at

Rochester, they discovered the body of a man floating in the River. Assistance was immediately obtained and the body taken out. On examination it appeared to be the body of a sailor, apparently about fifty years of age, and had the appearance of having been in the water at least two months; and from the rapid work of decomposition it presented a revolting sight. The most extraordinary discovery was that it seemed to have been fastened down by a stake into the mud, the stake being still found connected with the corpse. An inquest was held the same day at the Ship Inn, but was adjourned for the purpose of identification, and that inquiries may be instituted by the police, which may clear up the mystery attached to this discovery.

FIGHT IN A CHAPEL AT BLACKBURN.—On Saturday last a conference teacher in Great Harwood Methodist Chapel, charged Henry Hindle, a "Reform" teacher, with having, on the previous Sunday, assaulted him without provocation. It appeared that the two religious parties occupy different sides of the chapel, and that, on the day in question, the complainant left his own party, and insisted on teaching a class belonging to the other. A quarrel ensued, and each endeavoured to throw the other over the pew in which the class was assembled. Mr. W. Eccles, the magistrate, ordered each of the parties to enter into his own recognisances to

keep the peace. COMMITTAL FOR BIGAMY AT LIVERPOOL .- On Tuesday, the magistrates were occupied in investigating a charge of bigamy against Thomas Hargreaves, a painter, who had resided many years in Liverpool, and who was married in October last, at St. Nicholas Church, to Jane Gouldson, a respectable young woman, of Price's-street, Birkenhead, his former wife, Mary, to whom he had been married in 1833, being still alive. Both wives were present in court. From the evidence adduced, the magistrates decided upon committing the prisoner to take his trial at the next assizes. It was stated that the prisoner became acquainted with the second wife in May last, and after a few months' courtship they were married, and had lived together ever since, until Hargreaves confidentially told his second wife that he had been married before, and that his first wife was still living; upon which information was given to the police, and the prisoner was apprehended.

Fire on the Kymin Hill.—This beautiful spot was, on the morning of Tuesday last, the scene of a mischievous instance of incendiarism, perpetrated by some boys, who wilfully set fire to the gorse, and have thereby made it black and desolated in appearance. The authorities are determined to use their power in punishing such a flagrant outrage, and no doubt the authors of it will have to repent their reckless conduct.—Hereford Journal.

Scotland.

GAROTTE ROBBERIES IN EDINBURGH.—Within the last few days two robberies have taken place, by tightening a noose round the body and arms, and then rifling the pockets. Both the assaults referred to were committed about midnight, the one on the footpath through Bruntzfield Links, and the other on the public road near Merchiston Castle. In the one case a watch was stolen, and near the other some money. The highwaymen have not been apprehended.

DISTERSSING CASE.—On Sunday morning at an early

hour, the body of a man, almost in a state of nudity-the only articles of clothing being a shirt and a pair of stockings, was found in a close off Bridgegate-street. On being brought to the Central Office, and examined by the surgeon, it was found that death had in all probability resulted from exposure to the severe cold of the night. The unfortunate deceased is quite unknown; but, from the absence of any marks of violence and other circumstances, it is conjectured that he had, whilst in a state of intoxication, fallen asleep in the close referred to, and in that condition had been stripped of his clothes by some of the prowling wretches who are continually on the watch. As the poor man's death has resulted from this heartless theft, the police are making active inquiries to detect the perpetrators of the outrage. Deceased appears to have been about forty years of age .- Glasgow Paper.

SEVERE SNOW STORM IN THE NORTH .- DETENTION OF THE Mails .- In consequence of the heavy fall of snow in the north of Scotland, the whole of the mails beyond Perth have been put out of course. On the Highland road the mail-coach could not get beyond Blair Athole; and after every possible exertion to get through, the guard was compelled to return with the bags on Friday evening to Perth, and up to the present time, although a large number of persons have been employed in clearing the roads, the passage has not been made practicable even for a horse, as the continued snow storm and high wind fill up the drifts as soon as cleared. On Sunday evening the railway to Aberdeen was open, but kept so with great difficulty, and beyond Aberdeen there was no passage in any direction. We understand that on Wednesday there were no less than 160 bags overdue at the post-office, and although some of these have since come in, no mails have arrived from Inverness or any place beyond that town for three days. The guards state that they do not remember so severe a storm since 1826. The post-office hasdespatched extra officers to Aberdeen and Perth, and every possible exertion is used to obviate the serious inconvenience the public must experience from this great and unusual detention of the correspondence to and from so large a portion of Scotland. The mails in the Western Highlands have also been obstructed beyond Inverary, and the steam-boats on the Clyde rendered very irregular, by the continued gales and

stormy weather. THE LATE MURDER AT KINNING PARK .- We understand that the Renfrewshire authorities, after carefully investigating the circumstances of the late foul murder at Kinning Park, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, have seen it to be their duty to retain the carter, named Strachan, for trial on the capital charge of taking away the life of the girl, Margaret Lyle. The other parties at first thought to be in some way or other implicated in the crime-viz., Strachan's daughter and her sweetheart, the lad Watson, have now been liberated from custody. We are informed that the difficulty of accounting for a motive to so brutal and ferocious an assault, or series of assaults, as that which the poor girl had evidently been subjected to, is likely to be got over, and that in all probability it will be traced to jealousy of a rival for the affections of Margaret Lyle.—North British Mail.

Freland.

ANOTHER WINDFALL FOR THE WRIGS.—A situation worth £700 a year has just become vacant by the death of Joseph Denis Mullen, Esq. The vacant situation is that of Marshal of the Four Courts Marshalsea; that is, the governor of a debtors' prison. Mr. Mullen, who was a good fellow in his way, owed his appointment to the late Mr. O'Connell, at the very time that troublesome personage appeared to be giving the government of the day all the trouble which he could command. Therefore we may assume that the situation was placed at his disposal—not so much as a reward for services rendered to the cause of 'law and order,' as Lord Clarendon would say, as a sop to sooth his future well-affected agitation.

EXPECTED GENERAL ELECTION. — It is stated by certain members of the Defence Association that a round dozen and upwards of free and independent representatives of repeal and Popish constituencies in Ireland have signified their intention of retiring from Parliament at the next dissolution, and going into private life.

RIBBONISM.—The "Evening Packet" has the following statement with reference to the spread of Ribbonism:—"In the county of Meath, too, the baneful system of Ribbonism is spreading. Towards the close of last month, in the parish of Clonard, a house on the lands of Cromboy, the property of Lady Rich, was maliciously set on fire, and two bullocks, belonging to Mrs. Magan, which were in the building at the time, were totally consumed. This was the fourth act of incendiarism which recently took place in the same neighbourhood. A local subscription has been entered into which, added to the £50 offered by government, will make £137 to be paid to the detector of the perpetrator of these outrages.

DECRESSE OF THE POPULATION. - The returns of the census for the union of Dundalk show a fearful decline of the population between the years 1841 and 1851, the result being as follows:-In 1841 the numbers were 65,619; in 1851, 53,716, being a falling off of nearly 12,000 souls. A local paper thus comments upon these startling figures :-"The Catholic clergy wonder why their chapels are deserted on Sundays; but when one fifth of the population have died and emigrated is it any wonder that the sacred edifices have become too large for their present congregations? The revenue of the country has lost at least £20,000 by their departure, and the strength, the bone and sinew, of the union have been materially reduced. But, in our opinion, no less than 15,000 persons have emigrated from the union since 1841, that is, one-fourth of the population, as the births which took place for the last ten years would more than equal the deaths. Looking at the area of the union and the present population, we see that there is one person to every two acres. It has been said that formerly in England 'every rood of ground maintained its man.' In the Dundalk union, if this were the case, we should have 400,000 persons instead of 53,000, as at present. In looking over the figures, we observe that Dundalk is the only division which has an increase; in some of the others there are fearful defalcations. Carlingford and Rathcor divisions have lost nearly 3,000 inhabitants; Killanny shows a reduction of 1,201; Louth, 865; and Inniskeen,

EMIGRATION FROM DUBLIN.—The number of emigrants who have embarked from this port during the past year was 9,090 against 7.381 in 1850.

THE 'PRENTICE BOYS OF DERRY. — Six of the "apprentice boys of Derry" have been held to bail, charged with a breach of the Processions' Act for aiding in the celebration of the shutting of the gates at Derry at the late anniversary in that city. A fund is being collected for the defence of the traversers in this small "state pro-

THE DECREES AND THE ALLEGED SCHISM.—After permitting the report of an alleged schism in high quarters to circulate, without a word of notice, throughout the length and breadth of the three kingdoms, the "Freeman's Journal" of Monday is at length instructed to state "on authority" that the Statutes of Thurles were received by Archbishop Slattery in the month of December last, were duly promulgated by that prelate, and have been from that period in full force in the diocese of Cashel.

EVICTIONS IN THE WEST,—The Galway papers of Saturday contain some distressing details of the progress of evictions in that county. The "Vindicator" states that-"At the quarter sessions, held a few days in Loughrea, fifty ejectments were entered for hearing. If we take the average number of each family at six, the total evections for one division of this county would amount to 300. There were thirty-four ejectments entered for Galway, and at the same ratio of calculation the number of exterminated individuals would be 204, making a total of 504 human beings left destitute-so much labour taken out of the great field of industry-so many items transferred to the debtor side of the national ledger—so many links struck by one flourish of the barrister's pen-from the human chain that binds society together." The "Galway Mercury" furnishes a list of seventeen families alleged to have been evicted in the neighbourhood of Meelick on the property of the Marquis of Clanricarde. In the same townland, it is added, there is an equal number of families "in course of eviction." According to this statement, 170 persons are likely to be thrown for support upon the poor rates. The "Tuam Herald," too, announces that the relieving officer of that union has reported to the board of guardians that notice has been served upon him of the eviction of twentythree families (each averaging from four to five persons) off the estate of Mr. St. George, of the electoral division of Killursa and Headford. "It is no wonder," says the "Herald," "that the peasant looks with a longing wish to tread the soil of freedom in America."

MR. BATESON'S MURDER.—The fellow who presented himself to the police as an approver in the case of the murder of Mr. Bateson is an impostor. It is said that he will be indicted for perjury. His object was to obtain a portion of the reward offered for the conviction of the murderers.

The Mars steamer sailed from Waterford on Friday with

110 passengers, for Liverpool, en route for America. The weather was exceedingly boisterous last week, and considerable damage was done to the shipping on the coast, and to houses and other property on land. "On Friday, however," says a Clonmel paper, "the weather was fine, when two companies of our poor countrymen were seen wend ing their way, in despite of wind, rain, frost, and snow at this inclement season of the year, and with shipwrecks on our coast, and the horrors of the Atlantic staring them in the face, towards Waterford, there to embark with their wives and little ones for that land where they hope to procure labour, and realise a competence, neither of which they can obtain in the land of their birth. On Wednesday night seven dray loads of emigrants passed through the town, en route to Waterford, and were followed on Thursday evening by four loads more, pursuing the same route, and for the same destination. After this who will think of stopping emigration, when the laws of nature are set at defiance by those who brave all dangers and suffer every privation to escape from a land from whence even hope seems to have flown?

The "Daily Express" has the following announcement:
—"We understand that a special commission will forthwith issue for the counties of Louth and Monaghan, and that the presiding judges will be the Right Hon. Chief Justice Blackburne and Chief Justice Monahan. We are happy to perceive the government adopting such prompt measures for the repression of a conspiracy which reflected so much disgrace upon the country, and inflicted so much suffering upon individuals.

On Monday the grand jury of the city of Dublin found true bills for libel against Mr. James Birch, proprietor of the defunct "World" for a series of libels inserted in the last three publications of that paper, conveying the most horrible imputations on the character of Mrs. French, relict of the late highly respected Mr. French, high sheriff of the city of Dublin in 1848, at which disturbed period the energy and ability displayed by him won the approbation of all loyal citizens. Mrs. French is the daughter of Mr. Brewster, whose successful defence of Sir Wm. Somerville at the late extraordinary trial, no deubt elicited the cruel retaliation of which Mrs. French so justly complains.

Mr. Eastwood.—This gentleman is reported to be considerably better. Dr. Cusck has returned to Dublin and he

expresses his belief that Mr. Eastwood is now in the fair way to recovery.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN IRELAND.—The firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co., have entered into contract with the directors of the Midland Great Western Railway Company to lay down the telegraph between Dublin and Galway. The same firm are in negotiations with the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to lay down the telegraph between Dublin and Cork.

A meeting of the gentry and ratepayers of Mayo, presided over by the Earl of Lucan was held in the Court-house of Castlebar on Monday, for the purpose of protesting, for the last time prior to the assembling of parliament, against the payment of the annuities, without previous inquiry by a committee of the House of Commons. Lord Lucan and several others spoke on the occasion. A petition was adopted, which is to be entrusted for presentation in the House of Lords to the Earl of Lucan, and in the House of Commons to Mr. G. H. Moore, who was present at the meeting.

THE THURLES SYNOD.—The statutes of Thurles have been promulgated this week in the dioceses of Cork and Cloyne.

Loss of the Columbus .- Further Particulars .- This ill-fated vessel struck on a lee shore full of pointed rocks at Doornoge Bay, County Waterford, on the 7th inst. She was from New Orleans with 1,400 tons cargo of cotton and Indian corn. Shortly after striking a boat with four men put off from the vessel, contrary to the earnest remonstrance of the people on shore, several of whom lined the beach, attracted to the place by the lights exhibited and other signals made by the ship in progress from the Waterford side. Of these four seamen three survived—the fourth reached the shore alive, but perished immediately after being rescued from the raging surf. The vessel struck about nine o'clock, The sea raged throughout the night most frightfully; between that and five o'clock nineteen others of the crew were rescued (total saved twenty-two). But unfortunately eight others of the crew perished, with three female passengers and one male passenger: total lost, thirteen. Most of the persons saved owed their deliverance to floating in on bales of cotton. The people exerted themselves during the night to save life—and when life (or death) was decided they began to save property. About 1,000 bales of cotton were picked ua during this day, and taken charge of by Lloyd's agent. Two of the females were cabin passengers—the third is stated to be a County Wexford woman returning to her native land, and meeting a frightful death on its threshold. ESCAPE OF PRISONERS .- On Saturday a description was

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—On Saturday a description was circulated of Thomus Williams, alias Brown, who had been committed for trial upon a charge of felony, but who effected his escape on Monday evening last from one of the Ashford constables, who had him in custody at the Canterbury Railway Terminus. On Sunday last David M'Gooch, a begging impostor, who had been committed for five montbs for forgery, fraud, and imposition, effected his escape from the prison of Kirkcudbright. On the afternoon of Friday last, a young woman, named Elizabeth Berry, who had been committed for breaking into and robbing a house at Luston-field, Herefordshire, made her escape from the lock-up at Ludlow.

MURDER BY CONVICTS .- A few days ago some of the convicts in the prison of Neisse, in Silesia, made an attempt to escape by a plan, remarkable both for cunning and ferocity. The inmates of one sell, four in number, when the turnkey, a man named Kahl, came his rounds on the evening of the 29th, fell on him, tied and gagged him, took the keys from his person and then strangled him with a cloth. The leader of the band stripped the body and put on the uniform of the officer. He then walked at the head of three others to the entrance, as if he were escorting them, and demanded to be let out to fetch a coffin for a dead prisoner, which is generally done by night. The porter, however, suspected something wrong, and, instead of opening the gate, gave an alarm. One of the convicts then tried with the gaoler's keys to release the other prisoner's, to obtain their help, but all four were overpowered before this could be effected, though not without a desperate resistance. The body of the murdered turnkey was found under a heap of straw mattrasses. The criminals who made the attempt were under sentences.

On the 8th inst. the brig Caroline of Malta, for Waterford, struck at St. Patrick's Bay, and became a wreck. She had touched at Queenstown for orders, and unfortunately overran this harbour, her port of destination. Fortunately no lives were lost.

Official On Dit.—The speech from the Torone, it is understood, will be seconded by Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley. The principal topics in the Speech will, of course, be a Parliamentary Reform Bill, and the Reform of the Courts of Chancery and of the Courts of Common Law. It is stated, that, if present arrangements are carried out, the Premier will lay on the table of the House of Commons a measure for Parliamentary Reform on Monday, February 9th.

LORD CLANRICARDE has declared his intention to leave the Cabinet as soon as a successor can be produced. The noble lord has been solicited to take the French embassy should Lord Normanby become a member of the Cabinet.

SIR HARRY SMITH SUPERSEDED.—Major General the Hon. George Catheart, who was aide de camp to the Duke of Wellington et Outen Duke

Hon. George Cathcart, who was aide de camp to the Duke of Wellington at Quatre Bras and at the battle of Waterloo, and late Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower, has been appointed to supersede Sir Harry Smith as Governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

The Monthly Mail Line of Screw Steamers.—The

contract for the monthly mail line of screw steamers to and from England and the West Coast of Africa, which was advertised by the Admiralty in September last, has been taken by Mr. Macgregor Laird. It is for nine years, at an average payment of £21,000 per annum. The places touched at will be Madeira, Teneriffe, Goree River Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Whydah, Badagry, Lagos, Bonny, Calabar, Cameroons, and Fermando Po, making the total distance out and home 9,000 miles, which, including stoppages, will be performed in from fifty-eight to sixly days. The speed of the vessels is to average eight knots, and their size will be about 700 tons. It is satisfactory to add also that they are to be constructed of iron.

EFFECTS OF THE LATE GALES.

(From the Shipping Gazette.)

Aldborough, Jan. 11.—A brig was discovered this morning at daylight, on Sizewell Bank. The boat Aldo put of from the shore to save the crew, but before they could reach the vessel they were taken off by the life-beat of a Scotch steamer; name of the brig unknown. The William Cook, of Great Yarmouth, from Hartlepool for Ramsgate, came on shore this morning, at Southwold, at seven a.m. during a strong gale of wind at S.S.W.; she is a total wreck. The captain was saved by the life-boat, and the crew by the life-gun, except one, Richard Newing Miller, who was drowned. A schooner was also discovered at daylight on the Whiting, which proved to be the London, of Whitby. The mast of the brig John, Burton, of New. castle, which vessel lately sunk on Thorpe Point, was washed out of her on Friday night, and the wreck now lies dangerously in the track of smack vessels.

Lowestoff, Jan. 11.—A vessel has sunk in the roads and several, have parted from their anchors. A schooner is on shore near here.

YARMOUTH, NORFOLK, Jan. 11.—A vessel got on the Scroby Sand on the morning of the 10th; no tidings have been heard from the crew, and it is feared they are all lost. The vessel broke up. Nelson brig, of Shoreham, in towing into the harbour, got on the shore on the North Beach. It is hoped she will be hove off on the flood. The schooner Humility, Shipston, of and for Selby from London, drove on shore about two miles to the north of Corton, at midnight, where she now lies, full of water. Preparations are being made to save as much of the cargo, &o., as possible.

Spurn Point, Jan. 10.—During the gale the sea rose to

SPURN POINT, Jan. 10.—During the gale the sea rose tremendously high, and threatened to sweep away the Point; at 7.30 it washed away the Low Light tower and rampart at the sea side, also thirty feet of the bentsandgrass. On Saturday, the sea and tide were still high; washed away many of the heavy piles, sweeping everything away in its course, rendering immediate protection necessary to the High Light, Life Boat Hotel, and cottages belonging to the life-boat's crew; the tide was from two to three feet in the cottages.

Scarborough, Jan. 11.—The French brig Sylph, of Havre, was wrecked this morning on the rocks in Filey Bay—crew saved.

Wainfleet, Jan. 11.—The Venilia, Smith, from Seaham for Lynn, was totally wrecked off Skegness this morning at four o'clock—master and two of the crew drowned.

Sunderland, Jan. 11.—The late spring tides have been both high and boisterous; yesterday morning the sea broke over the embankment at the works of the dock south outlet, and a great body of water washed into the new basin. The engine double pumps are incessantly at work pumping out the water. On the east side of the dock the new raised ground has shrunk in several places. A new brickwork shop near the dock-office has received considerable damage. The walls are cracked in several places, and the north-east end has entirely fallen. The stonework of an out-building adjoining the dock office on the east side is cracked in several places; some of the fissures are several

inches wide.

Shields, Jan. 10.—The tide here this morning was unusually strong and high. At about four a.m. upwards of 100 feet of the garrison wall at Clifford's Fort, at the entrance to our harbour, was completely demolished by the heavy tide which set into the harbour.

NORTH SHIELDS, Jan. 11.—During last night it blew a gale from the S.E. This morning several vessels in the tiers in our harbours broke from their moorings, and considerable damage was done to several vessels, more or less. The bottom of a vessel was perceived to-day on the edge of the Herd Sand, and some small pieces of wreck are reported to have been seen by the coast guard among the rocks.

ARDROSSAN, Jan. 10.—Mr. Shearer, of the firm of Barr and Shearer, shipbuilders here, left this morning about four a.m., with the steam-ship, Glowworm, for the Craig, to render assistance to the vessel reported on shore there yesterday, and on his return reports the ship to be the Lord Warriston, Hamlin, of Greeneck, for Mobile. Left Liverpool on the 1st inst., had been baffled in the Channel, and bore up Clyde, as far as Cumbrae, seeking shelter from the southerly gales; and was again running out, under close-reefed topsails, when she struck, about half-past one a.m. on Friday morning. It was snowing at the time, and so thick that the end of the jibboom could not be seen from the forecastle head.

Montrose, Jan. 10 .- Since Wednesday evening it has blown a complete hurricane with rain, sleet, and snow alternately, and a tremendous sea breaking on the bar and along the coast. In consequence of the run, occasioned by the heavy sea outside, several vessels lying at the old shore broke from their moorings last night; and the Adah, of Arbroath, got bowsprit carried away by the Brenda, of this port, coming in contact with it; and had the damage sustained ended here there would have been little room for complaint, but we regret to state that while the dock gates were being opened the run made them fly backwards and forwards so violently, as to pitch two of the hands-viz. George Dickson and Thomas Collison-into the water, who were with some difficulty got out. Scarcely had Dickson got on the quay again, before another run threw open the gates and made the captain fly round at such a rate as to erk one of the spokes out, and throw it to a considerable distance. In its course it struck Dickson on the back of the legs, close by the ankles, and broke both limbs, besides injuring his body, especially about the head. He was immediately conveyed to the watch house, and shortly afterwards to the infirmary, where he still lies in a hopeless state. We believe amputation has been recommended as the only means of saving his life, but this Dickson will not submit to on any account.

STRANRAER, Jan. 10.—Yesterday twelve small vessels sloops, and schooners, mostly belonging to the place, and some put in for shelter, were driven out of the harbour and dashed upon the shore, many after fouling each other; some irreparably injured, and others much shattered about, About eight or ten small houses along the shore have been washed down, and a good deal of the road along the shore completely destroyed; the Steam Company's store shed on the quay blown down, and the quay itself very seriously injured. The Briton steamer, which had made her passage from Ayr, arriving late on Friday night, and which was to have sailed again on Saturday afternoon for the same destination, was driven from the quay high up on the beach, and sustained some injury by striking against the quay wall The loss of many boats, and other minor damage, have been the consequence of the gale. Accounts reached Stran raer that the Leander, of Whitehaven, from Dublin fo Port William (Bay of Luce), had been driven in at the Sandhead, but with the change of wind was driven out to sea again. Intelligence also reached town on Saturday from the coast guard station at Drumore that a brigantine put into Drumore Bay for shelter on Wednesday, the 7th, but no communication could be held with her from the state of the weather. On Saturday morning she was seen with hoth masts gone and a signal of distress flying. She had drifted considerably to the N.E. during the night. The weather still prevented any boat going off to her, but the coast guard are watching an opportunity to do so. She proves to be the Garland, How, from Runcorn, for Newcastle (with salt) The steamers from the Clyde, due on Friday evening reached here at a late hour last night, but could not get to land their passengers. Towards the morning the gale completely subsided. It will take £2,000 or £3,000 to make good the injury done here to vessels and buildings by the

WHITEHAVEN, Jan. 10.—The scheoner Lord Algernon, Nichol, of Glasgow, from Liverpool to Dublin, came off this port yesterday evening dismasted, with a signal of distress fastened to a pole; but the sea was so heavy at the time that no boat dare venture out. and the night coming on she was lost sight of, but she subsequently stranded between this port and St. Bee's Head, and, by the assistance of the rocket throwing a line on board, the crew, five in number, succeeded in getting on shore. The vessel had become a total wreck.

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 10.—A very heavy gale was experienced here on the night of the 8th, with snow showers.—The Anna, Willis, of Riga, came into the Lough, and was drived by the gale on to the Tons Bank—five of the crew saved. The master and two boys left in a boat, and have not since been heard of. The vessel still holds together. The Dutch galliot Arendina, Dick, is on shore on the banks off Red Castle, in this Lough, very high up, with stern much injured, and with four feet water in her hold—crew saved.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION IN TURKEY .- There are few Go vernments at present more tolerant in religious matter than the Sublime Porte. The chief representatives 6 Turkey at foreign Courts are now Christians, and the Sultan himself, the head of the Mahomedan church, ha litely given a very remarkable proof of how entirely Ha Majesty is a stranger to anything like religious prejudice. On the 14th of December last the palace of Prince rides, a distinguished primate of the Greek community and father-in-law to Musurus Bey, the Ottoman Minister London, was the scene of gay festivities on the occasion the marriage of his youngest daughter with M. Fotiadi, Roman Catholic. The Sultan would not allow this oppoi tunity to pass by without offering to so old and so faithful servant of the empire a public testimony of the high esti mation in which be holds his services, and, notwithstanding the pouring rain and the unfavourable state of the weather proceeded, accompanied by a numerous retinue, to the Palace of the Prince, and assisted at the religious ceremony, celebrated by the Patriarch of Constantinople, tha of Jerusalem, a number of bishops and all the members of the Synod. During the performance of these imposing rites the Sultan persisted in remaining standing, and ob served that this was the posture to maintain whenever the name of the Almighty is invoked. He availed himself this opportunity to express to the Patriarch of Constant nople his unremitting solicitude and paternal affection fo his Greek subjects, and after partaking of a sumptuon repast prepared for him, took his departure, leaving behind him unmistakable marks of his munificence.

COAL-PIT ACCIDENTS.—The following is a return of the colliery accidents which have been recorded for the last two years:—1850: Deaths from all causes, 632; injuries 273—905. Half-year to June 30th, 1851: Deaths from all causes, 310; injuries, 110—420. Half-year to December 31st, 1851: Deaths from explosions, 160; deaths from fall of roof, 72; deaths from fall in shaft, 30; deaths from rop breaking, 38; various causes, 72; injuries from all causes 136—508. For the year: Deaths from all causes, 682; injuries, 246—928. Being fifty-seven per month killed, and

twenty-three injured.

The New Speaker.—It is confidently asserted in the best informed political circles, that upon the assembling a new parliament, which must take place within a fermonths at the farthest, Sir F. Thesiger will, by the column of both parties, be elected Speaker of the House Commons.—Sunday Times.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

BANISHMENT OF EIGHTY-THREE REPRESENTA-TIVES AND DISSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD THROUGHOUT FRANCE. On Saturday morning last the following decree appeared

in the 'Moniteur':-'In the name of the French people, Louis Napoleon, Pre-

sident of the Republic, decrees:-

'Art. 1. Are expelled from the French territory, from that of Algiers and of the colonies, for the sake of general safety, the former representatives of the Legislative Assembly, whose names follow :- E. Valentin, P. Racouchot, A. Perdiguier, E. Cholat, L. Latrade, M. Renaud, J. Benoit (du Rhone), J. Burgard, J. Colfavru, J. Faure (du Rhone), P. Ch. Gambon, C. Lagrange, M. Nadaud, B. Terrier, V. Hugo, Cassal, Signard, Viguier, Charrassin, Bandsept, Savoye, Joly, Combier, Boysset, Duche, Ennery, Guilgot, Hochstuhl, Michot-Boutet, Baune, Bertholon, Schwicher, De Flotte, Joigneaux, Labonlaye, Bruys, Esquiros, Madier-Montjau, N. Parfait, E. Pean, Pelletier, Raspail, T. Bac, Bancel, Belin (Drome), Besse, Bourzat, Brives, Chavoix, Duiac, Dupont (de Bussac), G. Dussoubs, Guiter, Lafon, Lamarque, P. Lefranc, J. Leronx, F. Maigne, Malardier, Mathieu (Drome), Millotte, Roselli-Mollet, Charras, Saint-Ferreol, Sommier, Testelin (Nord).

'Art. 2. In the case in which, contrary to the present decree, one of the individuals designated in the first article should re-enter the territories interdicted to him, he may be transported by measure of public safety Ithat is, by decree of the executive power.]-Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, the council of ministers having been heard, Jan. 9th, 1852 .- Louis Napoleon.'

It will be observed that the President in this decree. one of the first issued from the Tuileries, drops the patronymic designation of his family, and signs himself in sovereign style Louis Napoleon. The decree is countersigned by De Morny, Minister of the Interior. The names of the proscribed, as will be perceived, belong all to members of the Mountain.

The second decree is as follows :- 'Art. 1. Are from the present moment banished from the French territory, and that of Algiers, for the sake of general security, the former representatives of the Legislative Assembly, whose names follow :- "Duvergier de Hauranne, Creton, General de Lamoriciere, General Changarnier, Baza, General Le Flo, General Bedeau, Thiers, Chambolle, De Remusat, J. de Lasteyrie, E. de Girardin, General Laidet, P. Duprat, E. Quinet, A. Thouret, V. Chauffour, Versigny." Art. 2. They cannot enter France or Algeria except by

virtue of a special authorisation of the President of the Republic.

By another decree it is stated, 'That Marc-Dufraisse, Greppo, Miot, Mathe, and Richardet shall be transported to French Guiana.'

A correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:- The "Moniteur" of this morning will stand as one of the blackest records of the revolution of the 2nd of December. It contains three lists of proscription, which may compare in iniquity with the most terrible and vindictive decrees of any era of political revulsion, ancient or modern. The alternate setaliations of the bloodthirsty parties of Marius and Sylla in the dying days of the Roman Republic, the rolls of eminens senators marked down for exile and beggary by Octavius Cresar and Mark Anthony in the opening of their ruthless triumvirate; the deeds of the Comite de Salut public in the reign of Terror, alone can challenge competition with the acts which are announced to us by the "Moniteur" of this morning. At one fell swoop, without trial of any sort, by a stroke of the pen, sixty-six representatives chosen by the nation to legislate for their country, men including taients of the first order in a variety of departments, by one scratch of the dictator's pen are expatriated from France, and not only this, but are pushed from the frontier with the incredible menace that, if they re-enter their country, they will subject themselves to transportation. A second list of seventeen representatives, including the most illustrious French statesmen and generals of the day, are also banished. The government apparently is not so ready to make public the penalty with which these also have been threatened in case of their re-entering the French territory. But the most daring violation of all rights remains to be told. Five representatives are transported to Cayenne. The name which heads this last list is that of Marc Dufraisse. His crime apparently is a speech which he made in the Assembly, justifying the decapitation of Louis XVI., a measure voted by the statesman who had the chief finger in concocting the constitution proposed by Louis Napoleon to the French people. The condemnation of these five representatives of the Mountain to the fate of felons in a pestilential penal colony is certainly the most atrocious feature in these iniquitous decrees.'

Beside the announcement of this iniquitous measure of transporting to a penal colony thousands of French citizens, accused of no crime, without form of law, or trial, is a circular from the Minister of Worship, ordering a general thanksgiving on this day throughout France, while the same Minister has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Paris, ordering that a Te Deum should be celebrated in all the churches throughout his diocese, 'in order to thank God, whose protecting hand has been visibly stretched over France. The bishops throughout France have received similar orders. The same letter directs that, according to the intentions of the President of the Republic, and in order to conform as closely as possible with Art 8 of the Concordat of 1801, after the passage, ' Domine salvam fac Rempublican, that of Domine salvum fac Ludovicum Napoleonem.' The letter of the Archbishop of Paris to his clergy, transmitting instructions in conformity with these orders, is as dry as possible, and dexterously evades the least flattery to Louis Napoleon. He enjoins the Te Deum to 'render thanks to God, and to draw his blessings upon France, and upon the chief who is called to govern her.

The decree for the transportation, without trial, of the persons described in the first category mentioned in the 'Moniteur,' is already in course of execution. The first convoy of these unfortunates left Paris for Brest on the 12th, where the Generenx was waiting to transport them to Cayenne. Pilty-five prisoners have been brought from Orleans to Paris. They were brought out early on the same day into the court-yard of the Orleans prison, and placed in the midst of a square of infantry. The troops loaded their arms in their presence. The prisoners were then marched to the railway, and were brought to Paris by a special train. Eighteen of these men are to be transported, including MM. Martin, Michot, Pereira, Tavernier, Cerotteau, Thibault, and Edouard. Another set of prisoners, accused of insurrection at Montargis, were removed from Orieans on the 11th, handcuffed, and taken to the fort of lvry. Eight more were taken up at Corbeil by the train which conveyed the former and accompanied them to the same place. The latest accounts from the Gers speak of 156 prisoners in Auch alone. The numbers of those in the prison of Lecloure, Condom, and Mirande, in the same department, are not known, but they are very large. The number of the prescribed who have taken flight is very

Among the persons in the casemates of the forts of Ivry and Bicetre, destined for transportation, are mentioned MM. Maullane, advocate; Vasbenter, formerly editor of the 'Peuple;' and Benoist, shoemaker. These three formed part of the last socialist electoral committee, which is said to have been considered by the military commissions as falling under the same category as the secret societies. Besides these, M. Beaumont, formerly commander of the republican guard, and all the editorial staff of the journal La Revolution,' are said to be destined to transportation. The military commissioners have drawn up their reports chiefly from documents of the police, without interrogating the prisoners. Madame Greppo, wife of the representative, has been arrested, and mise au secret.

The 'Moniteur' coutains a decree for the dissolution of the National Guard throughout France, and the reorganisation of this institution upon an opposite principle, so as to make it an instrument in the hands of the executive power instead of the municipalities. To sum up briefly the changes made by this decree, hitherto all Frenchmen, with certain exceptions fixed by the law, were National Guards, chose their own officers, and were at the disposal of the municipal authorities of the commune. Now the officers will be appointed by the President and the prefects, and none are admitted to serve except those chosen by the central authorities. In the meanwhile this force, which is placed entirely under the control of the executive, lies at the charge of the municipalities.

The swift succession of arbitrary measures during the last lew days has produced an effect highly unfavourable to the new government. The abolition of the device of ' Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity,' and the cutting down of the trees of liberty irritated the population of the faubourgs; the lists of proscription struck terror and dismay through the upper classes, and excited the deepest indignation in all political circles; the dissolution of the national guard has offended and humiliated the bourgeoisie. Thus the agitation of minds is grown general, and no doubt the considerable fall which has taken place at the Bourse is the consequence of the sinister depression which prevails through-

The news given by the 'Constitutionnel' of a complimentary note from the Emperor of Russia, received an official contradiction from the Moniteur.' We are enabled to give an explanation of these conflicting statements. It is true enough that the Czar has written no autograph etter to the President: but a note has been addressed by M. de Nesselrode to M. de Kisselef, the Russian charge d'affaires at Paris, with instructions to read the contents to Count Turgot, minister of foreign affairs, but not to deliver any copy. This note congratulated the President upon the success of the coup d'état of December 2; but recom- (reprieved.

mended him, in diplomatic language, not to be hurried away into any precipitate measures, such as assuming the title of emperor. The latter advice has been very ill-received by the government; and it was chiefly on this account that the congratulations of the court of St. Petersburg were disavowed.

The 'Opinion Publique' has been suppressed. The immediate motives of its suppression was the appearance of a great deal of the paper yesterday in blank columns, owing to the excisions practised by the censorship. A commissary of police called at the office of the journal to demand the reason of this exposure of the deeds of the censorship, the wounds inflicted by which are expected to be marked by the insertion of trivial matter of no political interest. It was signified to the editor that if he wished to avert the suppression of the paper, he must write a letter to the ministry of the interior, promising to conform with the requisition of the censors. M. Nettement replied with the spirit and dignity which have always characterised his public life, whe ther as a representative or writer. He said that as a staunch soldier of the dropeau blanc he could never submit to so unworthy a capitulation; and that he preferred to break his pen rather than write under such humiliating conditions. In fact, the 'Opinion Publique' desired nothing hetter than an opportunity of dying sword in hand on the field of battle, as it was only kept going since the imposition of the stamp at a loss, and its ruin was evident under the new regime. Thus the fairest, most manly, and talented organ of the legitimists has given up the ghost.

soldier deserted during the days of December, and pleaded in extenuation of his offence that he had been a sentinel at Ham, and connived at the escape of Louis Napoleon from that fortress; and it is a remarkable fact, that the officer before whom this impudent justification of one breach of military duty by another still graver was pleaded, never dared to rebuke the callous delinquent for his shameless defence, but silently admitted the perverse palliation. Thus the grossest offences which have accidentally served as a stepping stone for the progress of ambition become interpreted as redeeming merits, and the voice of authority which ought to challenge and rebuke abuse is choked by dastardly apprehensions of giving umbrage to corrupt power. Four centuries ago the Lord Chief Justice of England condemned the heir-apparent of the crown of the Plantagenets for a misdemeanour; and his fearless integrity was rewarded afterwards by the prince who had been chastised by his impartial sentence. To-day in France an officer dares not punish a deserter, because that deserter winked at the escape of the prisoner whom he was set to guard, and whom France

The following story is related on good authority:-A

has now chosen for her master. It seems the censors are so ashamed of their employment that when the proofs of journals are presented they are merely passed through a slit, behind which the mysterious castigators of the press cannot be descried. This precaution, worthy of the old Venetian police, has only just been adopted.

The military commissions, at first instituted to prepare the indictments of the prisoners to be tried by court-martial, are disposing summarily of the accused without trial. It now appears that the trials by court-martial will not take place at all; and that some 2,000 of the citizens arrested for resistance to the coup d'etat will be transported to Cayenne unjudged.

The family Lehon, intimately related to M. de Morny, will, it is said, have 6,000 shares in the Paris and Lyons

Railway. It deserves to be remarked that on Tuesday night, at the Opera, the imperial etiquette was punctually followed. One of the most striking features of this ceremonial was that the signal for applause was always given by the President, and then became general.

In addition to the 658,000 francs already granted, a fresh credit of 3,587,000 is opened to the Ministry of Marine and of the Colonies to provide for the expenses of forming a penal colony in French Guiana. The department of the Hautes Alpes is declared in a state

of siege. When M. Davergier de Hauranne received notice, some days back, that he was at liberty, he went to see M. Madaud, one of his fellow-prisoners, and assured him that he would do all he could to procure his liberty. M. Nadaud thanked him, and added that he had an additional favour to ask of him, namely, to procure him employment when free. ' Employment,' said M. Duvergier de Hauranne in surprise. Yes, employment, said M. Nadaud, 'for I have a wife and family to support, and now not receiving 25f. a day, I should be glad to earn as formerly my 10f. a day as a superintendent of building-works."

The Salle de Carton, in which the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies held their sittings, has completely disappeared. The materials have been sold for £1,720. The erection of the building, less than four years ago, cost

A committee is appointed to examine the propriety of restoring gambling-houses. Twenty thousand new five-franc pieces, bearing the effigy

of Louis Napoleon have been issued to the public. A crowd assembled at the doors of the Mint anxious to be early possessors of the new coins.

An electric telegraph is to be established between the Palace of the Tuileries and the cabinets of the different ministers, to enable the President of the Republic to communicate directly with the ministers.

The effigy of Louis Napoleon is to figure on the postage stamps instead of the female head of the Republic.

It appears that the decrees of the 'Moniteur' relative to the proscription of members of the Assembly have produced an impression upon the public so unfavourable to the government, that it has been determined to carry through the remaining measures of transportation, banishment, and persecution, without publishing any future notice as to

On Tuesday fresh acts of violence on the part of the government, were committed, which have produced a very bad effect upon the haut commerce of Paris. Two wealthy merchants, one a Spaniard and the other a German, in the Quartier du Sentier, one of the richest districts of the capital, have fallen under the displeasure of the authorities, and have received orders to quit Paris within three months. This respite has been accorded to give them time for winding up the affairs of their extensive establishments. The motive alleged by report for their expulsion is the expression in conversation of opinions condemnatory of the policy of Louis Napoleon.

The 'Constitutionnel' publishes the following official returns of the election in the department of the Basses-Alpes; -Yes, 34,215; No, 614; void bulletins, 81. The prima facie inference from these figures would be that the partisans of Louis Napoleon in this department far exceed the average throughout France. The general returns only require us to believe that about fourteen out of every fifteen men in the country have blindly surrendered their freedom to Louis Napoleon. But in the Basses-Alpes it would appear that the proportion of Bonapartist enthusiasm is something like 57 to 1. It might have been thought that if the maintenance of order could anywhere be safely left to the ordinary civil authorities it would be in a district, the inhabitants of which were so nearly unanimous in support of the government as these votes would seem to indicate. We know, however, that the Basses-Alpes was long the theatre of obstinate civil war, and that the votes were taken under the terror of the state of siege, and if any proof were wanting of the utter fallaciousness of the vaunted plebiscite vote as a test of public opinion, it may be found in the comparison of the above figures with the actual state of things in the Basses-Alpes. The same column in the Constitutionnel' states that the revelations made to the courts-martial attest the frightful state of demoralisation of that department, 'demoralisation' of course meaning anti-Bonapartism. It goes on to say that there was perhaps not a single commune without its secret society, and in many communes in the canton of Manosque all the inhabitants, without exception, were affiliated to them. The number of individuals now arrested in the department is 992. It further appears, by a proclamation of Colonel Fririon, commanding the state of siege, dated January 5th, that most of the leaders of the insurrection are still at large and have taken flight. This proclamation goes on in the approved form to sequestrate the property of all absent persons, against whom warrants of arrest have been issued. And, further, it declares that any person who may be convicted of having given money, food, clothing, or shelter to any insurgent will be punished with all the rigour of martial law as an accomplice of the insurrection.

An abrogation of the decree at present excluding the Bourbons from the soil of France has been talked of for some days. It is said that a measure is already drawn up, which will compel every member of the House of Bourbon to make his election between immediate return to France and submission to M. Bonaparte on the one hand, and the sequestration of his possessions on the other.

The 'Moniteur' contains decrees appointing to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of the Seine five majors, four intendants, twelve surgeons, three colonels, four lieutenant-colonels, twenty chefs d'escadron, forty captains, and four to form the jury of revision. The three colonels are Persigny, Bacciocchi (the President's Aide-de-Camp), and de Nieuwerkerke.

Girardin is suffered to remain at Paris for the present unmolested. M. de Remusat, included in the same category, has not yet received orders to quit. Certain representatives, included in the first list of the 'Moniteur' of Saturday, have not been able to procure foreign passports; and the Minister of the Interior and Prefect of Police have declared that they have received no orders to give any. M. Pierre Lefranc has, however, been taken out of his bed by agents of police and conducted to the frontier.

The 'Pays' says that M. Mathe, one of the ex-representatives sentenced to transportation, made his escape as he was being conducted from the fort where he was confined towards the transport-ship. M. Martin and M. Nichot have been

The following information has been furnished by a friend of Colonel Charras, on whose veracity every reliance can be

The journals have very inaccurately reported the details of the enlargement of the prisoners from the fort of Ham, viz., Generals Bedeau, Chargarnier, Lamoriciere, and Leflo, Colonel Charras, and M. Baze. The prisoners were each separately apprised that they would be sent out of France; they were asked to which frontier they desired to be conducted, and passports in fictitious names were offered to them. All gave answer that they protested against this expulsion; they would not quit unless violence were used against them, that consequently it was not for them to indicate the frontier towards which they were to be conducted. With regard to their false passports, they rejected them, energetically expressing their opinion of a proceeding so well in accordance with the habits of life, both civil and political, of the men who for the moment are governing France. In spite of the protest of the prisoners, their removal was immediately proceeded with. Each of them was placed in a separate carriage, and accompanied by police agents. General Changarnier and Colonel Charras were despatched towards Guiedvain, M. Baze and General Lamoriciere were despatched one to Cologne and the other to Aix-la-Chapelle, and Generals Bedeau and Lefto started in another direction. At Valenciennes the carriage which conveyed MM. Changarnier and Charras was stopped by the local police, who imagined the prisoners were making their escape. After a long delay, the agents caused them to proceed on their journey, and crossed the Belgian frontier with them. The prisoners having remarked to the agents that they were committing a flagrant violation of the Belgian territory, and that at the first summons the authorities of Belgium would lend their assistance to the victims of such an abuse of power, the agents replied that they had orders to conduct M. Changarnier to Mons, and M. Charras to Brussels, and to employ violence if those gentlemen should endeavour to with draw from their surveillance...

The two prisoners for a moment entertained the idea of enforcing respect to the right of nations thus audaciously violated, but on reflection both agreed as to the propriety of maintaining silence. To claim the support of the Belgian authorities would be to raise up a cause of difference between the de facto government of France and the de jure government of Belgium. This event, this pretext for a rupture, for an attack vi et armis, had been foreseen, calculated on perhaps. Austria and Russia had perhaps included this trap in the programme imposed upon M. Bonaparte, in order to raise up an occasion for acting against the only remaining monarchy on the continent whose subjects enjoyed liberal constitutions. MM. Changarnier and Charras could not consent to vindicate their rights at the expense perhaps of the independence of a free nation. M. Baze, who had rejoined them, and M. Lamoricere, who followed them at a short distance, yielded to the same sentiments. No official protest was therefore made against the violation of the Belgian territory. But it is nevertheless an established fact that the prisoners of Ham yielded only to violence; that they entered into no compromise with M. Bonaparte; that they asked for nothing and promised nothing. They will one day, perhaps, pardon the indignities to which they have been personally subjected, but they will never forget the shame inflicted on their country, and on the army of which they were the glory.

GERMANY.

There is a cordial understanding between the governments upon the measures to be taken for re-establishing, in the interior of Germany, a state of things which it is fancied will offer pledges for durable tranquillity. It is agreed that the powers of representative chambers must be restricted, the jury abolished in all political trials, and the spheres of the police must be extended. The federal act of 1815 attributes full and entire sovereignty to the chief of the state. Since 1848, however, a number of parliaments have been called into existence, to avert the substitution of republics for monarchies. These have now, it is hoped, answered the purpose; and, as gratitude is a luxury in which a German sovereign cannot be expected to indulge, it is generally proposed to do away with them entirely; or where that cannot be done so easily, to reduce their attributions to a minimum number and weight. The Elector of Hesse was the first who spoke boldly out his determination not to share his power with any popular assembly. Now, it is the policy of all the governments. Austria has not only abolished the charter, but has cancelled the fundamental rights upon which a great number of private rights were founded. Saxony has been the first to restore the whole chambers of estatesfacile instruments of a patriarchal government. Many Thuringian states have followed more or less closely. The Grand-duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has done the same, and finds to his cost that the chevaliers whom he has restored are the greatest obstacles to the execution of his plans of government, and the firmest supporters of institutions of the middle ages. In the Duchies of Anhalt, in Wurtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and some other states, the old system has been reestablished by simple decrees. A few governments have judged it expedient or necessary to recede by a legal path; Oldenburg and Brunswick are of this number. Prussia as yet remains the sole exception; there the government is not so sure of its ground; it will hardly venture to abolish the chambers and restore the estates, but the revival of the council of state is daily expected.

PRUSSIA.—The committee of the second chamber, appointed to consider M. Claussen's motion condemning the government for its arbitrary treatment of the press, has made a report unfavourable to ministers.

A royal decree has just appeared, restoring the Council of State. The Minister Von Manteuffel is nominated President ad interim.

It is stated that in consequence of the accession of Lord Granville to the Foreign-office, and in the hope that the refugee question will be treated by him with other views than those expressed by his predecessor, the Chevalier Bunsen has been desired to withhold the note drawn up for presentation on that subject, and which was identical in

sense with those of Austria and Russia. DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES .- A letter, dated Hamburg, January 5th, says :- 'Various letters received this day from Kiel, announce that the Danish government has at length signified its acquiescence in the latest propositions of Austria and Prussia, with regard to the kind of administration to be set up in the two duchies. According to this intelligence the differences between Germany and Denmark are to he considered as settled by the diplomatic mission of M. de Bille to Berlin and Vienna. Each of the provinces of Holstein and Schleswig will have its provincial deliberating assembly, and a special minister for the regulation of the interior concerns, responsible to the King of Denmark only. The vexus socialis of the Schleswig-Holstein equestrian order, and a variety of other relations between the duchies, are to be upheld, and the future possible incorporation of Schleswig with Denmark is to be expressly guarded against. In order to arrive at this solution of its differences with Germany, the government of Denmark has had to relinquish, as it will be seen, its favourite idea of consolidating the monarchy; and as this is also a popular system, much opposition to, if not the rejection of, the convention may be expected in the chambers.

ITALY.

ROME.—A letter from Rome contains the following passage:- It is said that in his autograph letter to the Holy Father, Prince Louis Napoleon has avowed his sentiments of filial devotedness in the strongest terms, and declares he will make every effort to put down socialism. It is added that an eminent personage having waited upon the Prince, had a long conversation with him, in which the Prince said to him: "Understand me well; I am of the religion of the Pope; I know I am only here provisionally, but I hope I shall remain here long enough to stifle the two monsters of socialism and of the revolution." These words have been frequently repeated in well informed

A letter in the 'Univers,' from Rome gives the speech of General Gemeau to the Pope on the 1st of January. The general said that whatever might happen it would always he the greatest glory of the French army to have reestablished the Pope in the capital of Christendom. His holiness, in his reply, avoids all compliment to Louis Napoleon, and coldly expresses a hope that the 'events which have just broken out' may be productive of henefit to the Christian world. It is stated that on New Year's Day quantity of red liberty caps out out in paper were strewed about the streets; many arrests had taken place in conse-

PIEDMONT.-The Intended-General of the division of Genoa has closed the Society of Mutual Assistance et Lerici, and has prohibited any future meetings. It is stated, on the authority of a letter from Genoa, that M. Cassabianca, son of the ex-minister, is to be sent on an extraordinary mission to Piedmont, relative to the political refugees and the license of the press in that country.

TUSCANY. - A correspondent says :- 'You will not easily credit the extent to which this unhappy country is delivered up to the combined scourges of military and priestly violence. Judge of it from two facts which have recently occurred. A young man, who had married a milliner of the town, had been to spend the day with his bride in the suburbs. Returning at night, the couple were met and insulted by three Austrian soldiers, who said that as they (the Austrians) were 'the masters of the country,' they should do what they pleased with the young woman. Accordingly, they fell upon the husbaud, beat him into a state of insensibility, and carried the young woman into a field, where she was the next morning found dead. The other case is that of a sick man, who was dying, when a priest forced himself into the room, and insisted upon his confessing and receiving absolution. The sick man, having some Protestant scruples, objected, and two friends at his bedside supported his objections. The next day (Saturday) the two friends were arrested. They are now in a prison in which 800 persons lie confined for liberalism or suspected

MEXICO.

Five British ships of war have appeared at Vera Cruz to enforce payment of Mexican bonds

SPAIN.

MILITARY MUTINY AND EXECUTIONS. On the evening of the 7th, Madrid was not a little alarmed at finding the palace and all the military posts doubly guarded, and the body of the garrison confined to their barracks. It appears that imrrudent promises of royal largesse had been made to the soldiers—largesse that, on account of the state of the public treasury, cannot for the present be granted. Added to this, it appears that some of the officers of one of the crack regiments have been punished for having struck several refractory, or more than usually dull, recruits at exercise. When, on the morning of the 7th, the 'Gazette' informed the army that all the senior officers, from senior lieutenant to senior brigadier, were to be promoted, and the soldiers to have a year's service taken off, their disappointment broke out so much the more violent, that they had been expecting a dollar a man to indulge themselves with. In every regiment there was more or less excitement, fanned, it is said, by emissaries. In the San Francisco barracks some soldiers seized their arms, and, to the terror of the neighbourhood, some shots were exchanged, and a tremendous uproar took place amongst the military, some of whom shouted Vive la Repeb lica. and others broke their arms. Vigorous measures were taken, the mutineers seized, and on the Sth inst. were tried by court-martial. Of the number condemned three were sentenced to be shot, and the order has been carried. A letter from Catalazud, in Aragon, mentions that there has been a serious riot there, in consequence of the harsh manner of levying the contribution, and that troops were hurrying to the place to restore order.

UNITED STATES.

By the Europa, which sailed on the 1st inst., we have ad vices from America. Public and enthusiastic receptions had been given to

Kossuth in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Banquets and speeches followed. Kossuth arrived in Washington on the 30th ult.

The fire at Washington had burned the Congressional Library and part of the Capitol. The loss is estimated at 40,000,000 dolls. Congress had adjourned for the holidays. Advices had been received from California to the 1st of December; by the Nicaragua route 500,000 dolls, in gold dust had arrived, and there was more coming by the lathmusroute. The United States revenue cutter Lawrence had been wrecked off San Francisco. Business in California was

A fire which broke out in New York destroyed fifteen houses in Division-street.

In the House of Representatives on the 30th ult. a resolution to authorise the Speaker to wait upon Kossuth and give him a cordial welcome, to introduce him, and to alter the seventh rule so as to admit him to the floor of the house among the privileged, was rejected. Much wrangling occurred throughout the dehate, a majority of the members, it is said, expressing their dissent to the principles of Kossutb. A Maltese cross of gold, containing a portion of Washington's hair, and his likeness, had been presented to Kossuth.

Kossuth has made known his opinion of the coup d'etat of Louis Napoleon. In his speech at the Philadelphia banquet, he averred that the revolution in France was highly favourable to the cause of freedom; it was but the precursor of a general outbreak. He declared that the sacrilegious movement of Louis was the one thing wanted to make the down-trodden masses in the Old World rise in their might and assert their rights.

Kossuth was at Washington. He had visited Philadelphia and Baltimore. The following telegraphic communications from correspondents of the 'New York Herald' give the particulars of his reception by the President and Cabi-

net:WASHINGTON, Dec. 31st, 1851.-Kossuth, accompanied by his suite, was presented to the President to day, at noon, at the White-house, by Mr. Webster. The interview was sent, and Messrs. Hall, Graham, and Conrad, of the Cabinet.-The interview lasted about twenty minutes. It took place in the circular room. Kossuth came out first, and remained alone in the hall for some minutes. He looked very grave, and, apparently, somewhat disappointed. After he was seated in his carriage, Mr. Webster joined him, and

they drove away together. 'The President will give Kossuth a dinner on Saturday next. Thirty six covers are ordered. The secretaries, with their ladies, in all twelve-three of them belonging to the President's family—the committees of the Senate and House, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, together with Kossuth and his suite, will make up the number within three or four, and who they are to be has not yet transpired. Personally the President is desirous of showing every attention to Kossuth, but officially, he will be, of course, governed strictly by the proceedings of Congress. The reception of the diplomatic corns is to take place an hour earlier than usual to-morrow. Some assert that this arrangement has been made so as to avoid any unpleasant

apostle of liberty. Perhaps." CHINA. The Canton mandarins are purchasing warlike stores in great quantities. A party who has excellent means of ascertaining the real state of affairs, writes, 'Matters are truly alarming; I feel certain that Teen-teh, the leader of the rebels, will be in Canton before the Chinese new year.' Governor Yeh has been more than usually cruel during the

collision between the despots of the Old World and the

Foreign Miscellany.

last month; and one unfortunate rebel leader, was, hor-

rible to relate, flayed alive, as a warning to others of what

they may expect, should they fall into his hands.

It is stated that lately numerous conflicts have taken place in the streets of Copenhagen, between the hussars of the Guards, and the troops drawn from the duchy of Schleswig, and many have been wounded on both sides.

The Constantinople journals etate that as a banker of Galata, M. C-, was returning from the ministry of finance with a bag containing bills for 505,800 plastres, he was stopped near the Mosque of Yeni Djami, by a man who threw a handful of dust in his eyes, and then stabbed him near the heart. His pocket-book fortunately lessened the force of the blow, but before he could put himself in a posture of defence he was knocked down by two other men, and his bag was taken from him.

Accounts from Trebizond confirm the news from Persia of the disgrace of the minister, Mirza Taghi Khan, and say that it was caused by the discovery of a plot, in which he was engaged, for depriving Persia of the province of Ghilan.

The Chamber of Deputies at Athens has adopted a resolution, calling on the ministry to take measures for putting down brigandage. The journals contain some further accounts of excesses committed by the brigands. The town of the Pirzus is being beautified, and measures have been adopted for improving its sanitary condition.

M. de Quittenza, an agent of the Sardinian government, was buried, about three weeks ago, at Tripoli in Syria, with all the pomp of the Catholic religion. This was the first time the crucifix and the chanting of priests openly accompanied a Christian funeral in that place.

It is said that M. de Lamartine, whose health improves every day, will return to Paris on the 15th. It is stated that M. Thiers is about to publish a pampillet, under the title 'Appeal to Europe.' Madame Georges Sand, on her part, is in retirement in the province of Berry, and is at present engaged in preparing 'Memoirs of her life' for publication. The mother of M. Thiers has just expired at Batignolles, where she has long resided on a pension allowed her by her son. M. Thiers was the only child of this lady, although his father had other children by a former marriage. The number of persons who perished by the recent earth-

quakes in Albania was, according to an official return, 975; most of them women and children.

The 'Official Milan Gazette' of the 5th inst. announces that a physician, Paul Flora, has been condemned to death by court-martial, for high treason and revolutionary correspondence; but that Field-Marshal Radetzky has commuted the punishment to eight years' imprisonment in a fortress.

The 'Gazette' of Spain contains a royal decree enacting that the harbour, lighthouse, and anchoring duties to be paid by foreign vessels in Spanish ports shall be equal to those paid by Spanish vessels, when the nations to which such vessels belong confer a similar privilege on Spanish

In consequence of the happy birth of a princess, the Minister of Public Instruction in Spain, has ordered that a degree of bachelor, licentiate, and doctor shall be conferred gratis in every university—a concourse to be opened for that purpose. Analogous concessions are to be made for the diplomas of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses.

From Canada advices state that the Quebec Artillery Barracks and Ordnance Stores had been destroyed by fire on the 26th ult. Loss £10,000.

Foreign Eggs .-- An importation has taken place from abroad of some cases of eggs in a broken state, and also a quantity of the yolk of egg in a liquid state, both the broken eggs and the yolk being stated to be intended for manufacturing purposes-viz., in the manufacture of leather for gloves.

CHURCH RATE DEFEATED IN SHOREDITCH .- On the 9th inst., at the close of a poll on the amount of a poor rate for the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, a penny rate for the repairs of the parish church was proposed and seconded. The circulation of a few handbills had secured the attendance of a number of Dissenters and Radicals, resolved to defeat this imposition; and truly, says a correspondent, "Mother Church had a taste of their quality." Mr. Bingley proposed an adjournment of the question for six months; but this was resisted as an evasion; and another amendment, refusing the rate, moved by a young working man named Walker, in an energetic speech, and seconded by Mr. Bogges, was carried triumphantly. A penny rate would have yielded nearly £1,000 per quarter; there are 120,000 inhabitants in this immense parish.—Nonconformist. The "Lancet" found the flour of all the ordinary dealers unadulterated. The only offenders were members of a company established "to counteract the frauds of bakers:"

FUNERAL OF THE BARON KEMENEY.

The funeral of this gallant soldier, the President of the Hungarian emigrants in England, whose melancholy death we recorded last week, to the great sorrow of many friends of Hungary, took place on Sunday afternoon in the Ken-

sall-green Cemetery. The name of Baron Kemeney, though little known beyond the circle of friends in this country, is a patriot name in Hungary, and especially in his own Transylvania. He was horn of a princely race, but had nobler claims to the respect of his countrymen for gallant services performed in the late war of liberty. The late Baron was a soldier in early youth, but for many years had been engaged in civil service, till the crisis of 1848 once more called him to the field. Under the great soldier, Bem, he served with much ability, and many gallant feats will be treasured in the memories of his companions in arms and countrymen. Kemency was a true-hearted patriot, and his name will be inscribed in that glorious list of victims sacrificed to the insatiate pride of the house of Hapsburg-"Martyrs in heroic story.'

About one o'clock the emigrants in London, and many English friends of Hungary, assembled at the residence of the deceased soldier at Foley-place, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect. Amongst those present were Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., Count Paul Esterhazy, Count Ladislaus Vay, the ex-Minister Vokovitz, t e Rev. Dr. Ronai-a distinguished ecclesiastic of the Catholic church in Hungary, exiled for his love of fatherland-Col. Kiss, Col. Thuley, Capt. Wekey, late aide-de-camp to the Governor Kossuth, Professor Newman, Mr. Chas. Gilpin, Mr. Nicholay, &c.

The mournful procession did not arrive at the cemetery until about four o'clock. Prior to that hour a considerable crowd assembled in the burial ground, and remained there in spite of a tempest of bail and rain. All seemed anxious to pay the last mark of respect. Considerable delay occurred after the arrival of the procession before the funeral ceremony could be preceded with, in consequence of the number of burial services which the officiating clergyman had to perform. At length, as the shades of night were gathering, the coffin of the gallant soldier, surmounted by his shako, with its white egret's plume, and sabre, was borne into the chapel. The beautiful service of the church has seldom been read under circumstances more affecting. Many martial countenances, bronzed in the terrible cam-

paigns of Hungary, bore deep traces of sorrow.

At the close of the service, the procession re-formed, and proceeded to the grave. Night had now fallen, but the sky was clear, and the evening star shone with unusual brilliance, as the old soldier was lowered into his narrow resting-place. As the earth fell on the coffin, producing that most mournful of sounds, and the officiating priest repeated the words of the ritual, "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," a deep emotion agitated the whole

When the religious ceremony was concluded, Dr. Ronai ascended a tombstone, and pronounced the funeral oration in the Hungarian language. It was afterwards remarked. as a happy instance of liberal sentiment, that the oration on a Protestant patriot should have been pronounced by a Catholic ecclesiastic. The oration was described by a Hungarian friend as singularly eloquent and touching. It was pronounced in a soft, melodious accent.

When the reverend orator had concluded his Hungarian discourse, he addressed a few words to the English audience. In the name of his exiled countrymen, he thanked the generous Englishmen who had come to perform the last mournful office of friendship to the descendant of a race of princes and heroes of Transylvania, one who had done noble service to his bleeding country. Second only to the sorrow which they felt for the loss of the good patriot and soldier whom they had just placed in his last resting-place on earth was the sad reflection that his bones could not repose with the ashes of his fathers, in the land he loved so well. But, after the beloved fatherland, there was one spot on earth dear to the heart of the Magyar; it was the blessed soil of England; for there could man, created in the image of God the Father, walk erect in the dignity of freedom. 'Farewell," continued the reverend orator, "farewell, noble soldier-patriot! Thou hast fought a good fight; thou hast finished thy course; thou hast kept the faith. Henceforth, there is laid up for thee a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the Righteous Judge, shall give at the great day, and not to thee only, but unto all them also that love his appearing." The assembly then broke up, and with sorrowful steps

left the grave of the exile. The late Colonel Wolfgang Baron Kemeney belonged to the ancient family of John Kemeney, in former times sovereign of Transylvania. He was born in the year 1798, in Torda (Transylvania), and received his first education at the University of Nagy-Enyor. At the age of seventeen years, following his impulse, he entered as sub-lieutenant of the 8th Hussars in the Austrian army. He commenced

his military career in the warlike times of Napoleon, and took an active part in the French campaign from 1813 to 1815. After the termination of the war, he still continued, during a few years, in the same regiment, when, tired of the idle life in garrison, he left the army in 1824 as captain. From that moment he retired to estates at Torda, where soon after he married the daughter of an Austrian general, and led, in this retirement until 1834, the quiet life of an agriculturist. However, the complexion of the times did not permit him to spend his whole time in solitude, and being an ardent patriot, he soon entered the political field on behalf of the oppressed position of his country. He now became a zealous visitor of congress and the diets, and one of the most decided adversaries of that enemy to all liberty-Austria.

He next became, representing one of the congregations, a member of the Transylvanian Diet, and through his particination in the parliamentary discussions and struggles of that time, the political storms of 1848 did not find him unprepared to brave them. He was one of those who the first declared themselves openly in favour of the unions question; at Torda, surrounded by Wallachian fanatics, he unfolded, manu propria, the banner of union.

When it became Baron Kemeney's conviction that the crisis of his country could not be removed in a peaceable way, he drew again his sword, and now the peril of his heroic exploits during the memorable winter campaign under Bem, in Transylvania, contributed highly to the glery of the Hungarian arms. Having been appointed, by the Arch-duke Stephan, of Austria, Major of the Transylvanian National Guard, he distinguished himself most emnently in the victorious battles at Szibo. Besstritz, and others; afterwards nominated Lieutenant-Colonel in ther Active army, he was at the same time charged by Bem with

the command of a portion of his army.

Baron Kemeney's most glorious and heroic deed was the battle of Ploki. Rem, at the head of a very small but audacious band, arrived victorious before Herrmannstadt, capital of the province; but there, surrounded and pressed by an overpowering number of enemies, he commissioned the daring Kemeney to march to the Hungarian frontier, and there to take up a reinforcement. This brave officer immediately undertook that bold march, pierced boldly the lines of the enemy, drew on the reinforcements, and a few days after, delivered that memorable battle in which, with 2,000 men and sevon guns he heat the whole Austrian force, consisting of 15,000 men and thirty cannons, out of the field. By this victory he not only averted the destruction of Transylvania, which a day before still appeared inevitable, but he also gave to Bem the sole opportunity to establish that grand line of offensive operations which, in less than a month, swept Transylvania clear of the enemy. For the great valour he displayed in this decisive action, he was made Colonel, and received the order of valour, 2nd class, having been decorated some time ago with the same order of the 3rd class.

He took also a glorious part in all the important battles of the summer campaign. In fact, he belonged to the number of those superior officers of the Transylvanian army to whom Bem was mostly attached, and who, possessing this eminent general's entire confidence, were stedfast, with undaunted courage, till the last moment. After the termination of the war he escaped the Russian

bands, and although proscribed, he lived still for some time at his native place, but searched for everywhere, he at last was obliged to fly to England. After Kossuth's arrival in London he became president

of the administration of the Hungarian emigration. When he took the management, the emigration was already in very good circumstances; but after the departure of Kossuth he had to overcome much greater difficulties, because his solicitude extended itself not only to the emigrants residing in England, but also to those of his exiled countrymen who languished in France and Belgium. The difficulty of his position can be measured only by those who had the opportunity of knowing under what expectations the administration was acting, and in how far these expectations wero realised. Baron Kemeney, who, notwithstanding the loss of his estates by sequestration, still possessed some pecuniary means, assisted, in as far as possibly he could, his distressed countrymen; and it must be stated that, during the short time of his administration, he has been always acting, and with paternal care, for the good of his unhappy companions; and at the same time occupied with removing the

numberless embarrassments which rose from all sides.

RUMOURED OBJECTION TO KOSSUTH'S RETURN TO ENGLAND. -A Hamburgh newspaper states that the Ottoman Porte has addressed a note to the English government, in which it energetically protests against the contemplated return of Rossuth to England, his liberation having taken place, it is alleged, upon the express condition of his permanent residence in the United States. We find a parallel statement in the Vienna correspondence of the "Cologne Gazette." THE "Brighton Gazette" says that there will be two Protectionist candidates at the next election for Brightonnamely, Mr. Day, the magistrate, and Mr. Bovill, the bar-

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE ON BOARD SHIP .- On Saturday morning a very distressing occurrence was discovered to have happened on board the Clipper belonging to Falmouth. a light vessel lying in the river Tyne, at Shields. She has no fire place in the forecastle, and in consequence of the inclement weather on Friday the crew forward, two men and a boy, took a pitch kettle filled with fire below to warm them. At night the master ordered the men to put the fire out before they turned in, and they promised to do so, but did not. They slept with the batch closed, and at seven o'clock on Saturday morning, on the mate proceeding to call them, he got no answer. He took off the hatch and proceeded below to ascertain what was the matter, when he discovered the little boy dead and the two men in a state of stupor. Medical assistance was brought from the shore, and some slight hopes were entertained of the recovery of the two men.

Co-operative Intelligence.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy Square. WEEKLY REPORT, Jan. 6th to Jan. 12th, 1852.

The London Centre of the Agency transacted business with the following Steres: Barrhead, Leeds, Edinburgh, Burnley, Banbury, Braintree, Bradford, Halifax, Galashiels, Ullesthorpe, Rochdale, Padiham, Birmingham, Bury, Derby, and Woolwich. The High Street Mill, Congleton, forwarded samples of the various kinds of ribbons with lists of prices, which they offer for sale; they state that they have sufficient capital to carry on their business, and as vet have had no difficulty in selling their ribbons in the ordinary markets, but they desire, for many and obvious reasons, to place themselves in connexion with the General Co-operative Movement. The members of Ithe Galashiels Store offered to make Tweeds of any pattern to order; the Leeds Redemption Society wrote that they are in a position to supply all kinds of Woollen Cloth. An Association in operation, is desirous of obtaining a loan of £500 or £700, at five per cent., for the extension of their business; further particulars may be obtained from the Agency. It has been resolved, that the Central Co-operative Agency should heuceforth act under the same trust as Bankers for the Associations, of which a certain number are already in connexion with it for that

CO-OPERATION IN HEYWOOD.

TEA PARTY, PUBLIC MEETING, AND BALL. The Second Tea Party in connexion with the "Industrial Co-operative Company," took place in the Mechanics' Institution, on Monday, the 12th inst. Mr. John Booth, President of the Society, occupied the Chair, and in opening the meeting said :- This is the second time we have met together to celebrate the opening of an Industrial Co-operative Store in Heywood, and I believe that it will not be the last. We ought to be proud of our position, as we are butchers and shopkeepers, and they are generally termed the 'Middle Class.' But I do hope, that when the shopkeepers are again called upon to be sworn in as 'Specials' that they will demand more truncheons. (Cheers.)

It was said, by certain shopkeepers, when we commenced, that we should not hold out above two months; but I am glad to inform these parties that we have now completed twenty-one months, and are far stronger than we were at the commencement, For my part, I cannot but believe that Co-operation is the only reform that has ever been introduced for permanently benefiting the people of Heywood. And, without farther taking up your time, I will at once introduce to your notice Mr. William Bell, to read the report of the Society.

Mr. Bell, on rising to read the report, was greeted with loud cheers. The report went on to say that the Directors of the Heywood Industrial Co-operative Society have great pleasure in availing themselves of the opportunity the present meeting affords them in presenting its members and the public with a report of the proceedings of the society, from its commencement on the 18th of February, 1850, to the making up of its Seventh Quarter on the 1st of November, 1851. The society commenced operations on the 8th of February, 1850, and received, during the quarter ending the 5th of May, £964 4s. 8d., and expended £947 4s. 5d., making a profit by the quarter's transactions of £45 16s. 5d. During the second quarter, ending August 5th, the receipts amounted to £1,689 17s. 51d., and the expenditure to £1,414 14s. 1½d., making a profit of £95 10s. 7d. The receipts of the third quarter, ending November 4th, were £1,745 3s. 42d., and the expenditure £1,835 3s. 84d., clearing a profit of £84 12s. The fourth quarter's receipts amounted to £1,873 9s. 8d., and the expenditure to £1.786 15s. 31d., making a profit of £97 13s. 3d. The total receipts for the year ending February 3rd, 1851, were £6,272 15s. 2d, and the expenditure £5,983 17s. 81d., the average weekly receipts for the twelve months, being

The receipts for the fifth quarter, ending May 4th, 1851, amounted to £1,879 6s. 10d., and the expenditure to £1,996 7s. 11d., the profits being £68 0s. 7d. The sixth quarter's receipts amounted to £1.742 6s. 10d., and the expenditure to £1,549 2s. 11d., making a profit of £50 7s. 11d. The receipts of the seventh quarter (being the last) ending on the 1st of November, 1851, amounted to £1,518 11s. 1d., and the expenditure to £1.590 4s. 20d., the profits realising £120 5s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. The gross receipts for the year and nine months show that the society has done business to the amount of £11,413 10s. 11d., and has expended £11,099 12s. 7d., making a net profit of £562 Gs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. The average receipts for the last nine months has been £131 16s. 3d. weekly. The society now numbers 200 members, who have a subserved

capital of £752 11s.

After the reading of the report, Mr. Bell continued:—I cannot possibly say how you feel after the reading of the report, but I must state that the reading of it has given me a vast amount of pleasure; for it at once tells me that Cooperation is calculated to achieve great ends. I think that no one can deny the fact, that of all the questions which have been agitated in Heywood, not one holds out, or has given the same amount of benefits to its members, as the Industrial Co-operative Society. A friend of mine in Heywood paid his entrance fee of 1s. at first, and from that time to the present, he has not paid a single farthing into the funds of the society; and that single shilling (will any one believe it?) has augmented to the enormous sum of £5. If this person wished to draw his money out next Midsummer he could do so, and leave more in the funds of the society, after drawing about £6, than he deposited two years before. We were told (very politely, no doubt) at the commencement of our operations, that some one might run away with the funds of the society. However, they have not done so yet! If Co-operation means anything at all, it means that the working man's labour is his own; and that no one ought to step in and claim a share of that for which he has toiled and slaved. We think that labour ought to be better protected than at present, and that the gains of labour ought to be more equally divided; hence, the formation of Co-operative Stores, for the equal distribution of the gains of industry. As a proof that the people's industry is not properly distributed, we have only to look at some of our manufacturers, who are actually receiving more money themselves than they pay the whole of the hands in their employ. Parties may say what they please, but I am perfectly satisfied that the women in our Store will not give up Co-operation. (Cheers.) They like drawing the dividends too well for that. (Cheers. They are always very glad when the drawing day comes. Some of them put it in their pockets, and others hand it over to the treasurer, and tell him to set it down to their account in the books of the society, to draw at some future day. Now, they should all do the latter until such times as they want it, or are in need. The mode of entering the society is very simple. If the person wishing to enter has a friend in the society, he has only to say to that friend, "Will you propose me as a member?" And if there be nothing against his private character, he is sure to be accepted. He will then only have to pay Is. entrance, and 3d. for the rules of the society. People cannot spend their money to a better advantage than in an establishment of their own; and with respect to failing, we cannot fail so is we can, it necessity required, carry on our estab lishment with no expense excepting rent, taxes, &c. As to saying that these Stores are likely to create competition, I must say that I think quite the contrary. I would rather see another Store commence, as we are not afraid of other people's competition. (Mr. Bell sat down amidst cheering.)

The Rev. T. J. LEE, on being introduced by the Chairman, said: I am very glad I came here this evening. If I had had no other pleasure than of hearing Mr. Bell read the report. I should have been well compensated for my trouble. I verily believe that Co-operation is calculated to command the attention of all parties. If there be a shopkeeper in the meeting in disguise, I am sure that the reading of the report has rather surprised him. Can you possibly make me believe. Mr. Chairman, that after the reading of that report you can find a man in the present assembly who would take a shilling to the ale bench before he would enter this Society, and make it into £5 in two years. I am very glad to see so many ladies here, as where there are ladies and tea there is sure to be some talking. (Cheers.) I am really a co-operator in theory, and I wish I was one in practice. Oh! I am one in practice, for I am a Cotton Lord. I hope you will excuse me. I had forgot. Above all things, during our progress in Co-operation, we must keep the land in view: for you may rest assured, until the neural contract of the land in view in the mention of the land in the mention of the land in the lan until the people get hold of the land they will not have their position permanently benefited. I wish the people and other kinds of workshops of their own; and, depend We must have workshops. We are only at the commencement of the plan. So long as we are weak we must bow must begin to work for ourselves. Libour and capital are has produced capital, and now capital rises against its until the people get hold of the land they will not have

father-labour. An improvement of the physical qualities are likely to spring out of Co-operation, as, under the present system, mothers have no chance of nursing their own offsprings. Women are compelled to go into the Mills. We must have the women at home nursing and educating their own children. Every house must have its own library. Co-operation will introduce intelligence; and, until the working classes become educated, they will always be looked upon as inferiors by those in affluent circumstances. A man who has gold can be represented in the House of Commons, but a poor man cannot be, although he be intelligent. The love of gold is the root of all evil; but, when the root of intelligence rises, we shall have a state of society quite different from the present. I rejoice that I live in the present day, when Co-operation is making such rapid strides. I should like to live another fifty years.
What a change will then have come over Heywood! I take the liberty of wishing the people of Heywood a Happy New Year, and I hope they will invite me to their next annual

gathering. But I now invite myself; so that you will know beforehand. (Cheers.)
Mr. Lloyd Jones, on being introduced, said: I have had as much pleasure as any of you, in hearing the report read by Mr. Bell. The facts brought before you by the report merely show you what has been done in less than two years. It shows what might be done, were all the people as bent on progress as the members of this Store. I ask you now (after the reading of the report), taking it for granted that you are all working people, whether you are perfectly satisfied with your present position, considering the facilities you have at your command for effecting a speedy change? We all know the effects of cheap labour upon the working community, by all of us being in misery and rags in this the nineteenth century. Our Majesty's re-porters themselves have reported that the amount of misery extant at the present time is truly horrible. Have you not by Co-operation done away, and are still doing away, with a vast amount of misery in Heywood, by teaching the people that it is to their own interest to spend and invest their money in their own shops, and that they get genuine articles instead of adulterated ones? According to the reports through the "Lancet" newspaper, sent by a Commissioner, we find that almost everything that comes from a retail counter is adulterated. The Co-operators, instead of waging a war of extermination against these parties, simply say, "We will establish shops of our own to retail these articles amongst ourselves without adulteration!" And who can say anything against it? All parties know when they enter these shops that they will receive genuine articles for their money. And, I beg to tell you, that you have no right to spend your money anywhere else after you have entered as members! If they have not all the articles you require, tell them to get them, and if they will not do this, commence a store that will do it. It is quite as easy to co-operate in clothing as in groceries. Another great thing might also be accomplished by Co-operation; it is well known that the schools at present established are not established on a principle whereby the people's children can obtain the learning requisite. If, instead of dividing the dividends, they were held as a reserve on purpose to erect schools where the members of the Store could send their children, and where they could obtain that knowledge at present denied them! I am quite sure that in the course of time, as knowledge progressed, things would change for the better. We have friends throughout the country who are taking up the question manfully. Lately a Frenchman attended on me in Manchester, and stated—through an interpreter—that they had scores of these societies in Paris; and that he was a member of one of these societies (cabinet makers), and that they were progressing favourably. I travelled through Scotland a short time since, and found that the people there are in possession of above 300 Stores, which are succeeding admirably, and doing large business. Never meet Co-operative principles by saying that their effects cannot be felt in anything like due time. Support them, and they will speedily become the salvation of the world, or a step towards it. I hope you will examine these things, and you will certainly find that there are more

benefits in them than appear at first sight. About 700 persons sat down to tea, and, altogether, with those admitted after tea, there could not have been far short of 900 persons present. The "Heywood Temperance Philharmonic Band" are deserving of great praise for the excellent manner in which they performed several airs Taylor and Hill, and Miss Brierley, deserve a deal of praise for their beautiful singing during the meeting, especially the young lady, in such songs as "Good Time Coming," "The Angel's Whisper," "Woodman Spare that Tree, &c." The ball commenced about nine o'clock, and was kept up until a late, or, rather early hour, the Messrs. Slater being the musicians.

LONDON BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.—The City of London Working Builders' Association have issued an address to their feilow workmen, signed H. Nightingale, Manager, 3. Ford, Secretary, in which they state their objects to

1. To extend the principles and practice of associated lahour. 2. To enable the associates and their families to

receive all the net profits arising from their labour, after they shall bave had a just allowance for the work done by 3. To work with other associations for a complete organisation of distribution, exchange, and Interchange.

4. To establish, conjointly with other associations, such institutions as may be beneficial to them. 5. To support the other associations of the union by our capital, credit, custom, influence, and knowledge.

Capital to be raised in shares of £5 each. Entrance Fee, 1s. Weekly instalments 1s. per share. No Fines. The Committee meet every Friday evening at the Prince Albert Coffee-house, Milton-street, two doors from Chiswell-street, where further imformation may be obtained from eight till ten o'clock.

BANBURY CO-OPERATIVE STORES. - This society was formed in September, 1850, and up to the same time last year was much baffled in getting its enrolment, which was then secured. During the first twelve months of its exis-tence, it had but an average of twenty members, and did a business of £50 per quarter. The last quarter's balance sheet, up to December 31st, is now before the members, by which it appears that during the three months its numbers have doubled, there being now above fifty; whilst its business during the same time more than doubled, being to the amount of £107, realising a profit of £13 3s. 3d., which, deducting expenses £5 13:., leaves a balance of £S, to be divided amongst the members. There were six new members admitted last week, and our goods supplied by the Central Agency give the greatest satisfaction. The store is opened three nights in each week. The manager, up to the present time, having given his services gratuitously, it is now proposed that he receive one per cent upon the amount

of business done. We take one and a half dozen copies of the "Journal of Association" weekly, and are doing our utmost to promote its circulation. The members are exceedingly well disposed, and it is hoped they will support the Working Shoemakers' Association (now in process of formation,) with the same earnestness which they have manifested towards the Store.

ROODEN LANE, PRESTWICH .- The co-operatives held their first festival on the 5th inst., in their Store Room, which was profusely decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the attendance was numerous. After supper Mr. Thomas Dootson called on Mr William Hilton for a lecture on Co-operation, which was much cheered; after which the

evening was spent in the greatest harmony. LEEDS REDEMPTION SOCIETY .- Monies received this week: -Coventry, by Shufflebottam. £1 8s. 7d.; Leeds Subscription, £1 0s. 5d.; Edinburgh, 1s.; Building Fund, 3s. 5d.; Propagandist Fund, 3s. 9½d. The annual meeting of the members is adjourned till February 2nd, when the annual report will be issued, the workers among us having had our hands full lately in organising the Store. We are now ready to receive orders for cloth of quality and price as advantageous as they can be obtained. We look with confidence to the Tailoring Associations and Co-operators generally for their support, or preference only in developing this branch of our undertaking. We can also supply pieces for a single garment of the kinds in which we deal at wholesale prices to the Stores; and, where at all possible, we are willing to take the manufactures or commodities of other Stores in exchange, and are glad to receive or forward lists of prices and samples of goods; we are attending, also, to the exposition of our principles by weekly lectures. Mr. Henderson, our manager, gave last week a lucid exposure of some of the adulterations of the grocery trade-especially of the strong, cheap-tea drinkers, pet ortechu.—R. Jones, Secretary.

Holloway's Ointmerr and Pills have cured a Bad Leg, after thirteen years of suffering.—Mrs. Ann Smith, of Hemel Hempstead, suffered with wounds in her leg for thirteen years, during which period she was under some of the cleverest surgeons of the age, both in town and country, and, notwithstanding all their experience, none of them could heal this dreadful bad leg. Mrs. Smith finding all their remedies useless, was persuaded to give Holloway's Cintment and Pills a trial, and these medicines cured her in an incredible short space of time, and she now feels a pleasure in boasting of the wonderful efficacy of Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Wet nursing, always surrounced with many dangers, and expensive withal, has been superseded by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food. We cite three out of 50,000 testimonials:—'No. 50,034.—Grammar School, Stevenage, Dec. 16, 1850.—Gentlemen, we have used your delicious food for four months, and found it admirably adapted for infants. Our haby heart, are seen both distributed. adapted for infants. Our baby has never once had disordered bowels since taking it. We had a nurse for her for the first six months, but her bowels were constantly out of order. Had we known of your food before, we should have saved the heavy expense of the wet nurse, and our child would have been more healthy .- R. AMBLEB. - Cure, No. 2,704.—I consider you a blessing to society at large. My little boy cries for a saucer of your food every morning.—Walter Keating, 2, Manning-place, Five-oaks, Jersey.—
'Testimonial. No. 4,876.—21, Queen's terrace, Bayswater. London, 22nd November, 1849.—Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant.' (This infant was six days old when it commenced living on the Revalenta) .- 'Testimonial, No. 2,142.—Catherine-street, Frome, Somerset, Dec. 16th, 1848.—Sir, I have given your Ravalenta Arabica Food to my little girl, who is of a delicate constitution, and I find it does her much good, etc.—H.

Caution.—The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated, that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Barry's address, 127. NewBond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Ervalen a. Arabaca Food, Arabian Revalenta, or other apurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oat meal, 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

THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES .- Mr. Toulmin Smith has received remittances from Kossuth, including £400 for the refugees, which sum he is about to pay over to Count Paul Esterhazy, who has been elected to the post of chairman to the Hungarian committee.

THE LOSS OF THE AMAZON.

A public meeting on behalf of the widows, orphans, and relatives of the unfortunate sufferers was held on Monday; in the Guildhall, at Southampton. R. Andrews, Esq., the Mayor, presided. The town clerk read a letter, signed C. B. Phipps, and dated, Windsor Castle, January 10th, which stated, in the event of a public subscription being opened, her Majesty would contribute £150.

The next letters were from the members for the town, Sir A. F. E. Cockburn, Attorney-General, and M. B. Wilcox, Eq., each giving £10; and the letter on the part of the Peninsular and Oriental Company promising £100. Captain Mangles wrote, giving £100 on the part of the Royal Mail Company, and £10 for himself; also £100 on the part of T. Baring, Esq., M.P., president of the company. Then followed a host of letters, enclosing checks or promises for many for the company. mises, for sums varying from £20 to £5, and vast numbers of £3, £2, and £1 subscriptions. Very numerous subscriptions were sent in during the meeting, the whole amounting

Each day discloses the fact that immense numbers are left widows and fatherless by this unparalleled calamity, and from a calculation made it has transpired that should the subscription reach £5,000, it will be but £10 to each individual. The public can therefore judge the distress many will be plunged into by their afflicting bereavement, and it is therefore to be hoped that those whom the Almighty has blessed with benevolent hearts and liberal means will at once come forward and add their mites towards alleviating the sufferings of the surviving relatives of those who met with so miserable a death.

THE HEROINES OF THE " AMAZON." The escape of Mrs. Maclennan was almost a miraculous one—she was twice separated from her child, an infant of tender age. Upon the alarm being given she wrapped her infant in a shawl, and rushed upon deck; she was put into a boat without any other garments but her night clothes. In this boat fifteen or twenty persons placed themselves, but being unable to free the stern tackle, the bow went almost perpendicularly down. Mrs. Maclennan was partly thrown nto the sea, but clung with her arm to one of the seats in the boat that was fast, and holding the child with the other, remained in a nearly vertical position for half an hour. Mrs. Maclennan was very much bruised, and in this trying situation remained seventeen hours, almost the whole time up to her waist in water, from the sea breaking over the boat, without food and without clothes. Even the infant's shawl they were obliged to make a sail of, in order to keep the boat before the wind. Seventeen hours after she escaped from her berth, she was lifted, almost insensible, but still clinging to her child, on board the vessel that rescued the party. We regret to add that the husband of Mrs. Maclennan is among the missing.

Miss Smith had taken a passage by the Amazon to join a family in Porto Rico, with whom she had obtained the appointment of governess. She states that, after having retired to rest on the eventful night, she was aroused by a noise and a cry of "Fire!" She rushed out of her berth in her night dress, but was met by some gentlemen, who conducted or carried her back to her cabin, enjoining her not to be alarmed as the flames would soon be subdued. From the increasing confusion she, however, thought it best to provide for her own safety, and accordingly obtained pos session of a blanket and a petticoat, and rushed upon the deck. The appearance of matters there impressed her mind that Captain Symons had lost all control over his crew, who were rapidly launching the boats and getting away from the ship as fast as they could. Miss Smith, therefore, formed the resolve of saving her own life if possible, and set about it with a coolness quite extraordinary. She put on her petticoat, enveloped herself in the blanket, and then, making fast one end of a rope to some part of the bulwarks, and finally securing the other end to one of her arms, threw herself overboard with the intention of getting into one of the boats, but, if unsuccessful in this endeavour, to remain suspended as long as she could, and

then to drop into the sea, preferring death by drowning to the horrible alternative of perishing by fire. The flames were rapidly approaching the part of the vessel from which she was suspended, when Miss Smith, observing a favourable opportunity, threw herself into one of the boats passing near her; she fell heavily on one of the seats or thwarts, and one of the seamen fell upon her, her chest being thereby severely bruised. In all the trying scenes which followed, her courage and firmness never deserted her; in fact, on several occasions she took her place at the oars. and helped manfully by her bodily exertions to propel the boat. So destitute of clothing were the crew of the boat. that she was obliged to take off her petticoat that it might be hoisted as an emblem of distress.

We have been favoured with the following interesting extracts of a letter from a lady at Brest, dated Tuesday

"They (the two ladies) are anxious to get away as soon as possible, but the lady (Mrs. M.) was so much bruised by being nocked against the vessel, and by the men walking over her, that she can hardly move. Miss Smith (the governess), when the sailors wanted to give up rowing, stood up in her night-gown and said. Now my lads, cheer up a little; keep up, or I, a feeble woman, will take an oar.' So she took one, and when she was dipping it they jumped up and began again. She seems a very quiet, nice person, and very kind to the lady, with whom she was not acquainted till they met on board, and they had only been there thirty-five hours. The lady's child (nineteen months old) was thrown twice out of her arms in the scramble. She was in the boat on the side of the vessel, and two of the ropes holding it were cut, so the boat was hanging, only held by one end. She was obliged to hold on with one arm, and she caught her child by the endeof its night-gown; and she thought she would have been burnt in the boat. She was in the boat from one o'clock Sunday morning till eight Sunday evening, and Miss Smith till seven o'clock Monday morning."

The Royal Mail Company have rewarded Mr. Vincent, the heroic young midshipman of the Amazon, by appointing him 4th officer to the Thames. They are about to present him with a quadrant, on which will be engraven a record of his heroism and pre eminent merit; and he has been or dered to replace everything he lost in the wreck at the expense of the company.

The following letter is written by Mr. Glennie, one of the passengers by the Amazon, and one of the party who were saved by the Geertruida and carried into Brest, and who arrived in London late on Saturday night:—

"Having only just arrived in England, I have not at present time to give a detailed account of that part of the wreck of the Amazon which I witnessed; but I feel it my duty not to lose a day in stating my impressions as to the fate of some, at all events, of the passengers and crew of the ship, yet unaccounted for.

"I was the last person, I should think, to arrive on deck. At that time they were attempting to lower some of the starboard boats, and some of the larboard, I fancy, were already in the water. I remained for some time looking round, and seeing boats lowered from both sides in the greatest confusion. Presently I heard the captain give an order to lower the larboard life-beat; but the answer was, 'She is on fire.' On going to see whether this was the case, I found it was so. The captain then ordered the starboard life-boat to be lowered. Again the answer was, 'She is on fire.' Just then I saw the only remaining boat, except the two life-boats reported to be burning, being lowered, and without waiting to ascertain whether the second life-boat was really on fire, I heaved a rope over, and slid down by it, with the intention of dropping into this boat as she cleared away from the vessel. I did not succeed in this attempt, and fell into the water. Happily the next wave brought her within reach of my arm, and I got in. As the steamer at this time was proceeding before the wind very rapidly, we were immediately swept behind. At the time I slipped down, the captain and another man were at the wheel; and I saw Mr. Warburton, with whom I was acquainted, but whom I had not perceived before completely dressed, and walking quickly towards the starboard life-boat. In two or three minutes from the time I reached the boat, I again looked at the wreck, I saw the captain and man still at the wheel, and Mr. Warburton had returned and was standing beside them. This was the last I saw of them. There were several other persons on deck at the same time, and I thought I descried one of the officers among them, judging from the gold lace on his cap. Just then, being obliged to make a breakwater of spars, in order to prevent our being swamped, my attention was turned away from the wreck, and when I again saw it-which was perhaps in the course of something more than half an hour-there was nobody on deck, though two or three were on the bowsprit; and the fire seemed to have spread from stem to stern. The steamer at this time was moving broadside toward us, and must have been to windward, as the smoke came down upon us. We were at first apprehensive she would run us down, when suddenly she changed her course again and we got clear of her. We then began to pull, and soon lost sight of her hull, and were only able to distinguish her position by the strong light above and around her. About three hours afterwards she blew up. From my own observation, and from information that I collected from those who effected their escape in the same boat with myself, it appears beyond a doubt that, besides the three boats already saved, three others got well off from the vessel. Their several crews will probably act as we did, viz., run before the wind; but perhaps they would not observe that, at about three o'clock in the morning, the wind got round to the north. In this case, the said boats, running always before the wind, would be driven to the southward, and, if not picked up by some vessel, would, in all probability, make the north coast of

"It also appeared to me that the captain and others left on deck were collecting materials for making a raft, or had devised some plan for their escape, should the star-board life-boat not be available; and with this object in view, I myself had assisted in removing some of the settees

There are a variety of rumours in Southampton about Captain Symons's unwillingness to go to sea in the Amazon. It is an undoubted fact that he would much rather have stayed at home than have taken the command of the Amazon. This desire he expressed while dining at the Royal George the day before he sailed. A friend, likewise wishing him good by in Southampton Water a few minutes before he sailed, said jocosely, "Good by, Captain Symons, of the Amazon." He replied sharply, "No, I will not have it; I am captain of the Orinoco" (one of the large steamers not yet completed.) When Captain Symons took leave of the pilot at the Needles he was depressed in sprits. He shook hands with the pilot and said, "Well, God bless you; you have done your duty, the responsibility now rests on me." The truth was, Captain Symons did not like the Amazon because it was not his ship, and all sailors are fanciful and superstitious; but it is a libel on the humanity and manliness of a truly brave, kind-hearted, and honourable man,

to suppose that he had any doubts as to the safety of the ship. In fact, there is not the slightest foundation for

thinking so. Mr. Allen, foreman of engineers at Messrs. Seaward and Capel's, who fitted the machinery of the Amazon, and was sent out for the purpose of superintending its working, has made a statement, from which we take the following

"I undressed for bed, but had not been there ten minutes

before I heard a voice cry 'Fire!' Fire!' twice, very distinctly. I jumped out of bed, hastily dragged on my trowsers, and ran up the fore companion on to the main deck. when I saw flames issuing up the fore stoke-hole hatchway. as if they were coming from the engineer's store room. on the starboard fore boiler. I then ran aft towards the engineroom, and saw two or three hands at Downton's pump, and then went wth others to pull down the fire buckets. I turned round to go towards the fire, when the flames and smoke came rushing along between decks, forcing every one to make their escape to the spar deck. I did not see a drop of water thrown on the fire. I then saw the second and fourth engineers clearing hay between the hatches, and every one, passengers and crew, rushing up through the after companion on to the quarter deck, many of whom were in a state of nudity. When I saw the state the ship was in, and knowing the capabilities of the pump, I was certain there was no chance of saving the vessel. I then, with others, flew to the nearest boat to the paddle-box on the starboard side. Mr. Roberts came and said, 'Leave the boats alone, don't lower.' I and others consequently desisted for a few minutes. All hands, however, rushed to the boats, Mr. Roberts calling out for the females to be placed in them first. Mrs. Maclennan and child were then placed in the boat, when several others jumped in. I and the fourth engineer followed with the others. Word was then given to lower the boat. We endeavoured to do so. but could not on account of the cranes, which we did not know were there. We knocked away the hooks, 'boused' up, and cleared the cranes. Word was again given to lower, and when it was down about two feet, the after blocks would not leave, on account of a half hitch being in the after tackle. Those who had hold of the after tackle lowered away but a sea struck her, unhooked her fore tackle, and left her swinging perpendicularly, some falling into the sea, others clinging on. I was towards the head of the boat, and Mrs. Maclennan seized hold of my leg as I was trying to regain the deck, and said 'For God's sake don't leave me.' She held her babe in her arms, clinging on to the thwarts. I said, 'Hang on till we right the boat.' I and William Stone, the fourth engineer, regained the deck, and called two or three to our assistance, but, through their excitement, could not get them to pull together, to get the halfhitch out. I then ran over on the larboard side to see if there was any chance of escape from that quarter. The last boat was just launched into the water with people in it. I then returned to the same boat, when I and Stone, and some others, made a last effort to get the boat off, the flames being close upon us. By the assistance of William Berryman, who went down to the water and cleared the fall, we lowered the boat into the water. I then jumped into the gig, which a few minutes before I had seen stove by the cranes in attempting to lower her, and from her, can hardly tell how I got into the boat below, followed by Stone, John Lamont, Mr. Glennie (passenger.) and one or two others, when a sea rising threw our boat under the gig, which was still lashed, nearly capsising us several times. I called out to cut away the rope and let her go. It was done, and we went rapidly astern, the ship having way upon her, notwithstanding the engines had stopped. To our surprise we found Mrs. Maclennan and her child lying in the bottom of the boat. The poor lady had nothing but her night-dress on. Finding the boat rapidly filling, and on looking for the cause, we discovered the plugs were left out. With some waste. Stone and another blocked up the holes. As regards the origin of the fire, my firm belief is, that it broke out in the starboard fore store-room, which contained a large quantity of tallow, oil, and turpentine. One of the firemen told me that he was waiting to go down on watch. The storekeeper and the boiler-maker passed into the above room about three-quarters of an hour before the fire broke out, with a lamp. The last time I saw the captain he was on the quarter deck, with a bucket in his hand, almost frantic, calling on Mr. Roberts to put out the fire; and I consider the only chance he had of escape was by the gig, which, when we left, was stove in, as before stated, but, perhaps, not to such an extent as to be quite

useless." It has been ascertained already that there are about twenty widows and about forty fatherless children in Southampton, who have been rendered so by the burning of the Amazon.

Letters containing subscriptions towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers, have been received by the Mayor of Southampton, and other members of the fund committee, from the Duchess of Gloucester, Ladies Peel and Lambert, Lord Colville, and a great number of other

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The adjourned January Quarter Sessions was held on Monday at the Guildhall, Westminster. POCKET PICKING.—Ellen M'Koy, aged 13, and Elizabeth Stainer, aged 13, were indicted, charged with having stolen the sum of £14, the monies of Charles Clay Carter, from his person. It appeared, from his statement, that the prosecutor is a miller at Maldon, in Essex, and that between the hours of two and three o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th ult., he met the two prisoners in the New-road. The prisoner Stainer solicited him to make a purchase from her of some matches, and also to give them something to drink. Upon this, being the worse for what he had previously drunk, he consented, and accompanied them to a house near the New-road. Here they had some drink. The prosecutor had about £14 or £15 in one of his pockets, chiefly consisting of gold. The prisoners had some gin, which he paid for, and he was induced to think that he had some with them, but he was not certain as he was not quite sober. The prosecutor then went on to say that he was not in the house with the girls more than five minutes. He quitted the house first, and in a minute afterwards they passed him, but they had not got out of his sight before he found that his purse was gone. He was positive as to the purse having been safe in his pocket while he was in the house with the girls, for he had felt it there. The gin was brought to them by a woman, and he paid for it. In his cross-examination the prosecutor denied, in the most positive terms, that he had taken any liberties with the girls. The prisoners were found Guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for six months with hard labour .- Mr. Ballantine now said that he had iust been informed that there was a person named Banks who was to have been a witness in this case for the prosecution, but that he had given £10 to the clerk of the attorney who conducted the defence. Banks was the keeper of the house to which the prisoners had taken the prosecutor, and it would seem that the money had been given to the attorney in order that he should not be brought forward as a witness, and thus avoid the chance of a prosecution for keeping a brothel. That the £10 had been paid by Banks could not be disputed, because the brother of the prosecutor had seen the receipt for the money. The clerk of Mr. Shattock was ordered by the judge to be taken before a magistrate on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences, Mr. Shattock having stated that he had never given his clerk any authority to receive this £10, nor had he heard of the payment until the present moment.

ROBBING A RAILWAY COMPANY .- Frederick Greening, 21, and John Greening, 19, were indicted, charged with having stolen 160 yards of cotton cloth, 2b. weight of cigars, and other articles, value £7, the property of the London and North-Western Railway Company, the masters of the said Frederick Greening. The prisoners were found Guilty, and were sentenced, Frederick, as the servant of the company, to imprisonment and hard labour for twelve months, and

John for six months. WORKHOUSE RIOTS.—Eliza Cabill, 19, Mary Corrigan, 20, Eliza Dogherty, 18, Emma Flee, 14, and Mary Mahoney, 18, were indicted for a riot in the workhouse of St. Luke's, Chelsea, and assaulting Daniel Sutton, the master. The prisoners pleaded Guilty. The learned judge said this was an atrocious outrage, and he should pass upon Cahill, who seemed to have been the worst of the lot, and the ringleader, a severe sentence by way of example. He then sentenced Cahill to eight months, Corrigan and Flee to six months each, Dogherty to four months, and Mahoney to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction. Assault.-Eliza Plummer, 21, was indicted for unlaw-

fully and maliciously inflicting upon Emma Nesbitt grievous bodily harm by cutting her with a knife. The prosecutrix and the prisoner were inmates of St. Luke's workhouse, Chelsea. The learned judge said if any judgment might be formed from these two cases, the workhouse of St. Luke's Chelsea, certainly was in a very nice state. It was endeavoured to show that the prisoner was insane. The prisoner was, however, found Guilty, and sentenced to four months'

STEALING AND RECEIVING .- Catherine Slater, 47, and Patrick Slater, 15, her son, were indicted, the boy for stealing, and the mother for feloniously receiving, a silk handkerchief the property of A. Calvert. The prosecutor was a private in the Blues, and the prisoners used to frequent the barracks at Knightsbridge for the purpose of selling fruit. The handkerchief in question was stolen from the trooproom, but there was no direct evidence to show that either of the prisoners stole it, though it was very clearly proved that the boy pawned it, and the mother sold the duplicate to a comrade of the prosecutor's, giving an untrue account of it. The jury found them Guilty. The Serjeant Major said there had been about forty robberies from the same room, and amongst the things stolen were a gold watch and chain. The learned Judge sentenced the boy to six months' hard labeur, and the mother to fifteen, remarking that he had no doubt she had been training her child up to thieve, and that it was her age and appearance only that had saved her from transportation.

THE RAILWAY ROBBERY.-John Greening, who was convicted with his brother on Monday of a robbery from the North-Western Railway, and sentenced to six months' hard labour, was placed at the bar on an indictment in which he was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing, the property of Maria Roberts, his mistress. The witnesses when called were not in attendance, and their recognizances were estreated. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

ROBBERY.-William Neal, 14, was indicted for stealing a gold watch, value £40, the property of Sophy Newton, in her dwelling-house. The prisoner was found Guilty. The Court sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

INQUEST ON THE CHILDREN FOUND IN WHITEFRIARS.-Last evening Mr. Payne held an inquest upon the bodies of the three children found dead in Pleydell-street. There being no evidence as to their origin, verdicts of "Found dead" were returned.

Police.

WORSHIP-STREET. - A BRUTAL FATHER. - Danie M' Carthy, an athletic Irish labourer, was placed at the bar before Mr. D'Eyncourt, charged with the following brutal maltreatment of his daughter Ellen M'Carthy, a child six years of age, and also with violently assaulting the police constables who effected his apprehension.— A harnegs maker named Dalton stated, that while passing through Wentworth street, Whitechapel, his attention was attracted by the cruel conduct the prisoner was pursuing towards his child, who was walking by his side, and whom, in the course of a few minutes, he saw him strike so violent a blow upon the head as to send her staggering against a brick wall. Upon recovering from the effects of the blow the little girl hastened away as fast as she could to escape from her father's clutches, and the prisoner immediately caught up two bricks, which he flung at her in rapid succession with the intention of bringing her down, but the ponderous missiles fortunately missed their object, and the child was rescued from further illusage by the interposition of some of the bystanders, who were so indignant at his infamous conduct that they detained him until the arrival of a constable, and then gave him into custody.— Taylor, a constable of the H division, stated, that on receiving an intimation of the way in which the little girl had been treated by her father, he hastened to the spot, and there found the child crying very bitterly, with marks of blood upon her dress. On proceeding to take the prisoner into custody, however, he commenced a desperate resistance, flung him to the ground, and severely kicked him, and it required the joint efforts of himself and several of the bystanders to overpower and secure him.—The prisoner was sentenced to pay a penalty of £3 for the brutal assault upon his daughter, and a further penalty of 20s. for his attack upon the police, or in default to stand committed for six weeks to the House of Correction; to which, as he could not pay either penalty, he was shortly after removed in the

MANSION HOUSE.—THE COMPANY OF WATERMEN.—John M. Heard was summoned before the Lord Mayor and Alderman Wilson, "for that he, not being a freeman of the Company of Water men and Lightermen of the river Thames, nor an apprentice to a

Heard was summoned before the Lord Mayor and Alderman Wilson, "for that he, not being a freeman of the Company of Water men and Lighterene of the river Timens, nor an apprentice to a freeman, or to the widow of a freeman, did unlawfully cause to be worked and navigated a certain craft called a barge for hire and gain in the river Thames, between the town of New Windsor, in the county of Berks, and Yantlet Creek, in the county of Kent, against the statute."—In giving the decision of the magistrates, the Lord Mayor said: We regret that we feel it to be our duty to take this course, as it appears to us to be too great a restriction upon trade in the days in which we live. We convict the defendant in the penalty of 20s.—The defendant immediately gave notice of appeal, and Mr. Pontifex said it was the intention of the defendant to have the case finally decided by the highest authority, if necessary to resort to that expedient.

THAMES.—Robbert,—A mas of colour, named Juan Nerew, a native of the Canary Isles, was brought before Mr. Yardley, charged with stealing ten sovereigns and some silver, the monies of two shipmates, Juan Rosau and his brother. On the arrival of the prisoner in the station-house in Poplar he put five or six sovereigns in his mouth, but was immediately scized by the throat to make him discorge them, but without effect. The prisoner swallowed them all, and nearly choked himself in doing so, and has been very ill ever since,—Mr. Yardley committed him for trial.

CLERKENWELL.—Discusting AND BRUTAL Oursace.—Nicholas Quirk, a powerful-looking Irishman, was placed at the bar before Mr. Corrie, charged by John Costello, another powerfully-built Irishman, with his face plaistered and bound up, and he gave his testimony with great difficulty. Having been swen, he said that he resided at No. 13, George-yard, Islington. On Sunday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, he was in his own house in bed, when he was awoke by a row, and all on a sudden his bedroom door was burst open by the prisoner Catherine B injured man, gave confirmatory evidence. Both these witnesses were severely bruised.—Mr. Corrie (with warmth): A more lawless were severely bruised.—Mr. Corrie (with warmth): A more lawless proceeding never took place in a civilised country (To Nicholas Quirk)—I shall commit you to Newgate for trial. The depositions were then taken, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial. The worthy magistrate fined Mrs. Bagott £3, or two months' imprisonment, and 10s. for the damage to the door; John Quirk £3, or six weeks; Henry Bagot £2, or one month; Martin Bagott, the younger, 10s., or a fortnight; and Mary Quirk 10s., or a fortnight. The prisoners (with the exception of the younger Bagott,) who paid his fine) were all committed to gaol in default of payment.

Markets, &c.

MARK LANE, Monday, Jan. 12. - We had a moderate show of wheat from the neighbouring counties this morning, but its condition being affected by the damp weather, the sale was by no means active, and although fully last Monday's price was paid for good dry samples, it was difficult to realise this for other qualities. In foreign samples, it was almout to realise this for other qualities. In foreign wheat little doing, but flour readier sale at last week's prices. Fine making barley sold rather dearer, but grinding and distilling unaltered. Beans and peas fully as dear. The supply of oats was not large; the sale, however, was slow, and last week's quotations could

CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 12.—To-day's market was sessonably well supplied with both English and foreign beasts. The general quality of the former was remarkably good—that of the latter inferior. quality of the former was remarkably good—that of the latter inferior. Owing to the prevailing wet weather, and the large arrival of country-killed meat up to Newgate and Leadenhall, the beef trade was in a very inactive state, at a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lbs.: a few very superior Scots realised 3s 10d; but the general top figure for beef did not exceed 3s 5d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received about 1,000 Scots, short-horns, &c.; from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, 1,200 short-horns; from other parts of England, 800 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; and from Scotland, 370 horned and polled Scots, chiefly by railway. There was a decided increase in the supply of sheep, both as to number and quality. All breeds met a dull inquiry, at a reduction in prices of 2d per 8lbs. A few short horn sheep were in the market. Calves—though in short to uothing was doing, and prices gave way quite 2d per 8lbs.

Beef, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 10d.—Price per stone of 8lbs. sinking the offal. pork, 2s 6d to 3s 10d. -Price per stone of 8lbs. sinking the offal. Head of Cattle at Smithfield.—Friday.—Beasts. 792; Sheep, 4,010; Calves, 180; Pigs, 300.—Monday.—Beasts, 3,565; Sheep, 24,760; Calves, 114; Pigs, 360.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, January 12,-0wto the late advance in the quotations, and the continuance of sca-sonable weather, unusually large quantities of country-killed meat have arrived up to these markets since Monday last. The supplies on offer slaughtered in the metropolis have not been to say large, yet the general demand is very inactive, and prices are with difficulty emported.

yet the general demand is very inactive, and prices are with diffi-culty supported.

Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling, ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime small, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d per 81bs by the carcase. PROVISIONS.

London, Monday.—There was a little more activity in our markets in the past week. Irish butter was more freely dealt in. The demand ran chiefly on Limerick at 68s to 70s, and Cork at 76s to demand ran enteny on Limerick at 688 to 708, and Cork at 688 to 788. The best foreign was in limited request at 928, and other descriptions from 768 to 808. Bacon—Landed parcels were in fair inquiry. Forward shipments were also asked for at 428 Limerick, and 44s Waterford. Bale and tierce middles of heavy weights were saleable; light sizes were neglected. Hams ruled dull. Lard were saleaule, again sizes were successful, and slightly cheaper.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, January 12.—We are still without any animation in our trade, and sales are most difficult to make at re-

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d, to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; of household ditto, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4lbs, loaf. POTATOES.

SOUTHWARK, Waterside, January 12.—The trade during the past week has been very heavy, and lower prices have been submitted to. The weather has been very mild for the season. WOOL.

Crry, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week amounted to 835 bales; of which 719 were from Port Phillip, 73 from Italy; 19 from Germany; and the rest from Belgium and Egypt. The market is steady.

The market is steady.

Liverpool, January 10.—Scotch.—There has been so far little doing in any kind of Scotch wool since the 1st inst, but holders are firm in price, expecting some improvement soon.

Foreign.—Being without stock of useful wool generally, there is little doing by private contract. If there was a better choice, we should have more doing.

HIDES. LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per 1b.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1¼d. to 2d; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2¼d.; ditto. 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d to 3d.; ditto. 88lb. to 96lb., 3d to 3½d.; ditto 96lb. to 104lb., 3¾d. to 0d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d to 4¼d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s 0d.; horse-hides 5s. to 0s.

COALS. Monday, January. 12.—A firm market, at last day's prices. Hetton's 17s 6d—Stewart's 17s 6d—Braddyll's, 17s 0d—Kelloe's 17s 3d—Wylam's 15s 9d—Eden 16s 6d—Whitworth's 14s—Adelaide's 16s 6d—Whitworth's 14s 6d—Hartley's 14s 6d—Fresh are ivals, 29—left from last day 25—total 54.

The Gazette.

From the Cazette of Tuesday, Jan. 13th.

William Mots, jun., Stock, Essex, miller-Alfred Markwick, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, manufacturer—Harrold Stanley, late of Gerard-street, Soho, serivener—Edward Wickins, Faversham, linendraper—Robert Plowben, Weston, Wellington, surgeon—Isaac Gardiner, Bristol, saddler—George Moo,n Borrowby, Yorkshire, corn miller—James Phillip, Tait Lazarus, Horbury, Yorkshire, Stavart-street, Spiraled and elsewhere Stewart-street, Spitalfields, and elsewhere, merchant—James Cooper, Liverpool, butcher—John Stephen Orford and William Kirkham, Manchester, paper hangers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. J. Jamieson, Paisley, draper-D. M'Pougall, Kilmarnock, confectioner_G. R. Baxter and Son, Dundee, grocers_M'Vean Frazer, and Co., Glasgow, calico printers.

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