



TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. XV. No. 752.

Review of the Week.

The truce between the party in power and the threefold Opposition has this week been broken by the course pursued by Earl DERBY. Upon the distinct engagement that the Session was to close speedily, and be confined to urgent business only, the opponents of the Government consented to waive all opposition, and to grant the supplies for the year. In this manner the Army, Navy, and Ordnance estimates have been voted with a celerity and a unanimity almost unparalleled, but having succeeded in obtaining them, the Prime Minister has suddenly turned round, repudiated the arrangement, and de-clared that, as far as he is concerned, the session shall not be shorter than usual; while the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated, the same night, that it is his intention to bring forward a budget, involving, as a matter of course, a sitting of at least the ordinary duration. It is not to be expected that the opposition will tamely submit to these unscrupulous tactics. They have the majority, and can, at any moment put an end to the unconstitutional policy attempted to be pursued by the Derby Cabinet. The grants for the civil service are not yet voted, and they have, therefore, either the option of refusing them altogether, or of voting them for a short period, and thus compel that appeal to the hustings, from which the Government appear to shrink. If that fails a direct vote of want of confidence is open to them, in which case it would be impossible for the Ministry to continue Parliament. Under any circumstances, Lord DERBY's conduct must prove exceedingly damaging, not only to his own reputation as an honourable man, but also to the character of his Ministry. There is nothing of which the English people are less tolerant, than playing fast and loose with distinct pledges; and we cannot doubt that the struggle between parties, both in and out of Parliament, will grow more keen and bitter in consequence of this avowal.

In other respects, the week has been a busy one in Parliament. It was opened by a stirring debate on the Militia Bill, proposed by the new Ministry, which, upon the whole, was well received by the Commons, with the exception of the Manchester School, though they confined themselves to a mere protest, and dedined, on the first stage, to press a division. It would be premature to express any decided opini on as to the ultimate fate of the measure, though we incline to believe that, as its nature becomes better understood in connexion with the absence of any real cause for such an exceptional and burdensone arrangement, public opinion will declare strongly against it. The motion of Mr. Anderson, by which the Steam Mercantile Navy might be converted, in case of necessity, into a warlike armament, had far more of practical utility, and is, at once, the cheapest, the readiest, and the most effective mode of meeting any hostile aggression, should such be contemplated. The division on Mr. Berkeley's annual motion for the Ballot, indicates the near approach of a general election. A larger number voted in its favour than we believe on any former occasion; and even Lord John offered a very modified opposition, qualified by the dislinct admission that the proposal was largely supported by public opinion. Mr. Ansrey's motion for the imposition of a duty of one shilling a gallon on foreign wine is one recommended not only by financial but moral reasons. He showed clearly that the effect would be such an increase to the revenue as would permit of the reduction of numerous taxes which bear heavily on home produce and home industry; while the encouragement it would hold out for the consumption of the light and wholesome wines of France, would not only promote temperance and comfort amougst the large classes of the community, but also extend our trade with those countries from which these wines are imported. Indefatigable Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD again tried his Tenant Right Bill for Ireland, which has small chance of being adopted by a Parliament of Landlords, though, to the credit of many of them, it was warmly supported by men belonging to both parties. The treatment of foreign refugees constituted on Thursday the topic of an animated debute, with little immediate result, besides the expression of an opinion which must have the effect of showing the Ministry that there is a p int beyond which the people of this country will not permit them to go, in order to oblige their despotic friends on the Continent. The rejection of Sir De LACY EVANS'S motion for inquiring into bribery and corruption, in the borough of Harwich, is only one more added to the many proofs, that our Legislators, with all their professed anxiety to suppress both, have no heart in the matter, and studiously discourage every genuine attempt to put an end to these disgraceful and demoralising agencies.

Among the more noticeable items under the head of election intelligence this week is the candidature of Mr. W. Newton for the Tower Hamlets. Labour could have no better or abler representative in Parliament than that gentlemen. The moderate, intelligent, yet firm and determined manner in which he has supported the views of the body of which he is so distinguished a member, has conferred an honour not orly upon it, but upon the labour class at large; and it will be the commencement of a new era, wiera nan, so well fitted by practical knowledge and experter oe, of the wants, the sufferings, and the intelligence of the working classes finds a place in the Legislature, and startles St. Stephen's with the sound of a real working man's voice. We trust that the democratic borough he has selected will do itself the honour of electing him, ^{Ehould} he go to the poll.

From the speech of Sir J. GRAHAM at Carlisle, it would Pp ar as though he was running a race for the Premiership the next liberal Ministry. He has come back to his irst love, and after having broken with the Whigs, allied timself with Lord Stanley, and served under PREL returns to the ranks of Liberals and Reformers, making protestations which throw Lord J. Russell's hesitating beralism into the shade. He is not quite ready for the Ballot yet, but entertains no insurmountable objection. shile he is quite prepared to sweep away the smail boroughs which the late Premier was so auxious to preserve, and to distribute their members among larger populations and more worthy constituencies. Th high for office, and at all events renders the restoration of the 'Family Party' to power in its old integrity an im-

The accounts from the manufacturing districts show the existence of a state of things by no means in accordance with the statistics of the Free Trade journals. Some how or other the splendid 'totals' and aggregate results presented by them, seem to rest on no reliable or substantial basis, when we come to inquire into the condition of the labouring classes in detail. In almost every trade work is slack, complaints general, and in numerous cases there are disputes and turn outs in consequence of attempted reduction of wages.

On Monday, Louis Napoleon delivered an Imperial ukase to the slaves whom he has designated by Lezislatorial titles, which too evidently showed that these titles are a mockery, and that any attempt on their part to exercise Legislative functions would entail dangers they are not likely to face. The impudence with which facts were falsified in his speech, and the issolence with which at its conclusion he warned bis opponents that it only depended upon their remaining quiet, whether he would assume the Imperial title as well as Imperial power, said a great deal for his indomitable power of face—very little indeed for the men who could bear, unmoved by indignation, such gross and palpable untruths, accompanied by such insults to an oppressed and could be an accompanied by such insults to an oppressed and could be accompanied by such insults to an oppressed and could be accompanied by such insults to an oppressed and could be accompanied by such insults to an oppressed and could be accompanied by such insults to an oppressed and could be accompanied by such insults to an opposite the accompanied by accompanie Pres-ed and enslaved nation. In order that there may be no mistake as to their real nonentity, the Dictator fulminates decrees in the 'Moniteur' just as he did previous to their assembling, without even condescending to the formality of consulting the Chambers; one of which is presided own the consulting the Chambers; sided over by a former Republican, who delivered an inau-Sural a tores, full of the basest and most disgusting adulation of the man who has trampled Constitutional Government under his feet, and reigns by the sword alone.

The other portions of the Continent present no new feature calling for the continent present new feature calling for the continent present new feature calling for the continent new feature calling for the calling for the continent new feature calling for the calling feature calling for the calling feature call ture calling for comment. Everywhere brute-force is in their cries, though not loud, are deep—and the day will come!

THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF LABOUR.

Mr. EDITOR,—The countries wherein the laws respecting land are unrestrictive in their operation, and attendant with but trifling expense; wherein, too, the Educational Question has been largely considered, and the children of the poor have been blessed with a good practical education; in these countries the condition of the working classes is in a gratifying state. There, abject poverty, such as is daily witnessed in this wealthy empire, is not to be seen; that mental degradation, by which so many of our people are reduced to the level of the brute creation, there does not prevail; while to the social misery of the Anglo-Saxon peasant many of the continental nations are strangers. Much as the British labourer may boast of his civil and political freedom, in point of social comfort and intellectual joy, his position is struly distressing, when compared with that of the Swiss and Prussian peasantry; and wherever the land is permitted to become individual property, that country stands out in bold relief, and shows a sunny sky and a cheerful aspect, as contrasted with the terrible picture which Ireland presents to the world. In England, Scotland, and Ireland, as we too well know, the laws pertaining to land are restrictive, obscure, and exceedingly expensive. God's earth, upon this speck of the globe's surface, is the privileged possession of the one thousand and eightieth part of the people now living thereon—the property of some 25,000 persons; and the British law protects them in their holdings to the almost absolute exclusion of the remaining inhabitants. Hence, for the majority of 27,000,000 of souls, there is but the faintest hope, that many of their numbers will become land proprietors; and hence the condition of the workman is what it is, for the system has closed against him nearly every chance of his becoming an independent man, as the master of his own position. I shall endeavour to make this clear to my readers, because I feel strong | twenty years! in the conviction that the Labour Problem cannot be solved, unless the land of the country is made public property, and the laws which press upon the same

But, it must be understood, that, as my object, in this letter, is to place in contrast the condition of the continental labourer with that of one of our own countrymen, be he English, Irish, or Scotch, I do not purpose to discuss the abstract question of the right of any one man to the land, or any portion of it, so that it may be indefeasibly his property, and his only. Such a right, when so considered, I unhesitatingly say, does not exist. But taking things as they are, and with a desire to help in the solution of the difficulties which so heavily bear upon Labour, by working the imperfect materials of the present into a shape and form fit to face the future, I claim for land that which is enjoyed by trade generally, viz.. that it shall be as much a marketable commodity as is the seed which men bury in its bowels. It is not so with us; and because it is not, I make bold to say, much of the misery and degradation of the people is fairly attributable.

The law of Promogeniture and Entail, and those which relate to land generally, are the remnants of feudality; and though the times and the institutions of the people have undergone severe changes, these laws have been but slightly modified. Such enactments must have been passed for the purpose of rendering concord an impossibility, otherwise they would not have been, in this respect, so eminently successful. To keep the land in as few hands as possible, and to give to the territorial class all but a supernal power over the nation, were the leading objects contemplated. The end has been attained. The soil has ceased to be the property of a majority of the people; and the laws above named declare that, in relation to certain holdings, the right of disposal has terminated; the estate must descend from generation to generation. always as the private property of the family, whose names are written upon certain title deeds, executed hundreds of years since; and descending, too, from eldest son to eldest son, or by a defined law of

Perish such an abomination as this; its workings are fiendish and inhuman; its effects upon suffering labour are cruel beyond description. It is in Great Britain and Ireland, in Russia, and in some parts of Austria, that this monster evil is perpetrated; but, thanks to the events in France, of 1789, the wrong does not elsewhere prevail.

The statutes which gave power to the territorial class of France, to keep the land in their respective families, for several generations together, fell in 1789; of Prussia, in 1811; of Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Saxony, Nassau, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden, and Switzerland, at various times, during the last fifty years. Before such alterations took place, our best writers and travellers pictured to us horrors such as are daily to be seen in Ireland, and in a slightly modified extent, in many parts of England. Mr. Arthur Young, writing about the condition of the French peasantry, previous to the subdivision of the great estates in France, says :- 'It reminded me of the miseries of Ireland. It was as bad in Germany and in Prussia.' 'The peasantry,' says Mr. Young were in the most indigent state; their houses dark comfortless, and almost destitute of furniture; their dress, ragged and miserable; their food, the coarsest and most humble fare.' But so vast has been the improvement since the land became saleable property, and subdivided into small farms, that the traveller can detect the difference it has made upon the men of thirty-five, and those more advanced in years. The former have been educated, and made partakers of the present advantages of the altered system; the latter cannot efface the sears, nor thoroughly heal the wounds of their early struggles, which a helot system solely occasioned. Each class, young and old, bears the respective stamp of their crushing tyranny and devilish design.

with the die of humanity, the other with that of In Germany, Holland, and Switzerland, for the last thirty years, every child, male and female, has been receiving a good education. 'Of the men and women,' says Mr. Joseph Kay, 'under thirty five years of age, nine-tenths are well-educated.......In 1846, the Prussian Government made a general inquiry throughout the kingdom to discover how far the school education had been extended, and it was then ascertained, that, out of all the young men in the kingdom who had attained the age of twenty-one vears, only two in every 100 were unable to read.' And, as may be supposed, the effect of this diffusion of knowledge is bearing fruit in other ways; for it has taught the people to appreciate their position, seeing that by the practice of self-denial, and a steady refusal to incur responsibilities which are certain to keep him poor for the remainder of his days, a man can, by his industry, possess himself of a small estate, and thus far become independent. So it is found, 'that the poor of these countries do not marry so early in life as the English labourers, and do not rear, consequently, such large families. In some parts of Switzerland, as in the canton of Argovie, for instance, a peasant never marries before he attains the age of twenty-five, and generally much later in life.....the women very seldom before they have attained the age of thirty.' In Lucerne, Argovie, Unterwalden, &c., laws are in force, which impose heavy penalties upon young persons who marry before they have proved to the

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 3. 1852. swer the question. The following figures will bear

evidence to the value of these remarks :--'In 1843, 4,680 marriages were celebrated in Prussia, between persons, of whom, either the man or the woman, was more than forty-five years old. In the same year, 26,836 marriages were recorded, when the man was more than forty-five, and the woman less than forty-five, or the woman was more than thirty, and the man less than sixty; 21,138 men were married, each of whom was more than thirty, and less than thirty five; and 25,123 women. each of whom was more than thirty years of age. So that of all the persons married in Prussia, in 1843, there

131,737 mcn under 45 years of age. 7,273 ,, between 45 and 60 ,, 1,444 ,, above 60 111,396 women under 30 years of age, 25 123 , between 30 and 45 ,, 3,935 ,, above 45

The average age of marriages in Prussia, is, for men thirty five years, for women thirty. Now look to England, 'upon this picture and upon that.' In England, in 1846, out of 24,356 men married to th

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596 11,790 6,467 2,464 1,180 708	men ;; ;; ;; ;;	were unde were just	r 20 20 25 30 35 40	" " "	and less than
11,511 2,812 : 12,470	**	yere unde	45 r 20	years	and over. of age.
5,079 1,849 897)) ') ')	were just	20 25 30 35	"	and less than
596 753	"	"	40 45))))	and over.

In Prussia, one man in every sixteen who marry, is forty-five years old; in England, only one in every twenty-one, of the same age; while nearly half of all the men married, every year, are not older than

Early marriages are severe blots upon the industrial escutchon of English labourers. What with their mental ignorance, and the hopeless prospect before them, too many of the working classes plunge themselves in this way into inextricable sorrow; producing a fearful amount of pauperism, and a conflicting redundancy of population. Our bastardy laws, also, betoken a fearful amount of error committed by illicit intercourse; yet the statistics collected by the governments of Germany, Austria, Belgium, and France, show that fewer illegitimate children are born in Prussia than in any other of the European

I do not hold with the French law upon the subdivision of land, although I am quite sure that it is far superior to the restrictive laws of our own country. In France it is a forced partition, upon the death of each proprietor; elsewhere, it is a voluntary disposal on the part of the testator. This is an important difference; for the French law compels such a minute subdivision as to conduce, to a certain extent, to the squatting system; still, however, the average is eight and a-half acres for each proprietor. Twenty-four out of thirty six millions of souls are now supposed to be living upon land in France, the property of the heads of five millions of families; and says Buret, though in France there is poverty, in England, there is

I shall pursue this subject in my next letter.

THE O'CONNOR FUND.

MONIES RECEIVED. Brought forward, £3 16s. 6d.; Daniel Campbell, Barrhead, 1s.; Edward Hannah, ditto, 1s.; Robertson Fisher. 1s. ; A Democrat, 6d. ; Eagle Tavern, Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 4s.; T. Stones, per ditto, 2d.; Three Friends at King's Cross, near Halifax, 5s .- Total, £4 9s. 2d. RECEIVED BY MR. R. O'CONNOR.

Two Friends, Yorkshire, 2s.; Stockport: *J. Walker, and son, 2s. 6d.; J. Berwick, 1s.; J. Home, 1s.; J. Whitehead, Is.; A. Docker, Is.; W. Hewson, Is.; J. Bridge, 1s.; J. Crabtree, 64.; J. Hough, 6d.—Braintree: †B. Knop, 1s.; W. Kirby, 1s. *This was acknowledged in 'The Star' of the 6th of March, under

the head Braintree, per H. Kirk. †This was acknowledged in 'The Star' of the 20th of March, under the head of Stockport, per J. Walker.

THE CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

On Tuesday, the first ev ning meeting of this Association was held at the Craven Hotel, Mr. Conningham in the chair. Mr. E. Vansittart N-ale read a paper explanatory of the objects of the league. It was formed to place those who entertain, or even incline towards the principles of Co-operative Association, in direct, frequent, and permanent intercommunication, so that they might acquire a positive knowledge and clear comprehension of each others views and opinions, and the diffusion and propagation of co-operative principles. The attainment of general happiness was the basis of all social theories. To found a new science, that of co-operation, was their great object. They were to collect books, papers, and facts, and all general information which might be useful for this purpose. All persons, without distinction of nation or creed, political or religious, might he admitted members. If they should succeed in establish. ing a new science, it would be the crowning science; one which would truly produce as its fruits "peace on earth and goodwill wowards men." An animated discussion then ensued, in which the chairman, Messrs. Hunt, Johnson, and others took part. Amongst the speakers was a German gentleman, whose address was received with great

Convicts LEFT FOR EXECUTION, - Last week's assizes left no fewer than six convicts for execution, a circumstance, happily, but of rare occurrence in this country of late years. Already three murderers have suffered the extreme penalty of the law, viz., Kalaborgo, at Oxford; Turner, for the murder of an old lady, at Derby; and the woman Pinckard, at Northampton, for strangling her mother inlaw. The wretched woman, Sarah French, who was convicted at Lewes of poisoning her husband at Chiddingley, awaits execution on Saturday (this day) week, so that with the two men, Eyres and Kemish, who were found guilty at history. On the one, the impression is as if struck | the Winchester assizes of a murder at Romsey, but have since been reprieved, there has been altogether twelve criminals condemned to death during the present assizes, and as yet they are not brought to a close. At Bury St. Edmunds Lord Campbell performed the painful office of leaving three convicts for execution in as many days. Of those criminals, the aged poisoner, William Rollinson, excites the most attention. The miserable old creature is eighty-three years of age, and he was convicted of administering arsenic to a married woman named Cowell. As may be remembered, he lived with his daughter, and hearing she was about to get married, and thinking he would be deprived of his home, he endeavoured to dissuade her. and failing in doing so, he mixed arsenic with her food, and altogther, it is said, upwards of a dozen persons inno ently took of it, the deceased woman Cowell dying from the effects of it. When sentenced he was removed from the dock in apparently a dying state, and it is considered a matter of much doubt whether he will live until the sentence of the law can be carried into effect. It is stated he has made a confession of his guilt to one of the prisoners. The second convict, William Baldry, the farmer of Preston, who was left for execution for poisoning his wife, will suffer death at the same period as old Rollinson. John Mickleburgh is the third criminal. He has been removed to Ipswich. where he will undergo his sentence. This convict was a farmer at Thrawdeston; he desired to have a certain intimacy with his servant girl, who repulsed him; he followed her to a village feast, and, finding her in the company of her sweetheart, he procured a knife and stabbed her in the ab omen, of which she died. The fourth convict is John Keene, who is now awaiting death at Horsemonger-lane Gaol for throwing his wife's child down a well on Aldbury lleath. The law will be carried into effect on the 12th inst. The other two culprits are Abel Ovans and his paramour. Eliza Dove, who were convicted at the Monmouthshire Assizes and sentenced to die for drowning their illegitimate child. The woman has confessed that her companion took the infant from her breast and threw it into the river, where it was drowned. The probability is that the exmagistrate that they are able to support a family, so far as present circumstances enable them to an one of these criminals. treme penalty of the law will be only carried into effect on Free Correspondence.

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

THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE BIBLE CONTRIVED.

TO THE EDITO OF THE STAR. DEAR SIR, -- In my last letter I laid before your readers

God's First Great Land Charter to the Human Race, and God's Second Great Land Charter to his people Israel; both of which, you perceive, are in strict accordance with the natural state of society, in which the wages and rewards of labour are all that labour can acquire or produce; and, notwithstanding Dr. Adam Smith's assertion to the contrary, we have seen that it is quite possible for this na ural state of things to last beyond the first appropriation of land and acquire perceival provided that na ural state of things to last beyond the first appropriation of land and accumulation of capital, provided that such appropriation and accumulation take place in a just and equitable manner. If it be said, in objection to this, "The land of Canaan you know was not much larger than Ireland, and if all the land were divided among the generation of men then existing, and they were afterwards to increase, as was promised, till they were like the stars in Heaven, or the sands on the sea shore for multitude, over-population must soon have destroyed that system of government, as that small strip of land, though fruitful boyond any other, and literally flowing with milk and honey, could not possibly continue to produce sufficient food for its rapidly increasing inhabitants." Englishmen know that this state of things might easily be provided for by employing one part of their surplus hands in manufactures, and another part in foreign trade and commerce, for which their seaconst was, from its extent, and its excellent situation, parcoast was, from its extent, and its excellent situation, parcoast was, from its extent, and its excellent situation, particularly convenient; or they might, in obedience to God's first command, and under God's first blessing, swarm off and emigrate to other lands,—in Asia or Africa,—not yet used or appropriated, there "to replenish the earth, and subdue it, and have dominion over it." In my last letter, in connexion with God's Great Land Charter to the people of Land Land Charter to the people of Land Charter t of Israel, I showed how the Priests, and the Tribe of Levi, were provided for in the division of the land; this renders it necessary for me to describe their form of government; but my present purpose is, to lay before you the laws given Moses, to secure the permanency of the People's Great

Exidus-Chap. XX.-"God spake these words, saying : Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy, six days shall thou labour, and do all thy work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God: in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, nor thy man servant, nor thy maid servant, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger that is within thy gates; and the Lord blessed the Sabbath and hallowed it." The Sabbath, therefore, is God's weekly holiday, for the refreshment and ease of the human labourer and labouring cattle. The command, observe, requires, and is restricted simply to abstinence from labour, and the day is to be spent in ease and rest by all. "The Sabbath is made for man, and not man for the Sabbath."

Leviticus-Chap. XXV.-"And the Lord spake unto Moses in Mount Sinai, saying, When ye come into the land which I give you, then shall ye keep a Sabbath year unto the Lord. Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vineyard, and gather in the fruit thereof; but the seventh year shall be a Sabbath of rest unto the Lord; in it thou shalt neither sow thy field, nor prune thy vineyard. That which groweth of its own accord of thy harvest, thou shalt not reap, neither gather the grapes of thy vine; but it shall be free for meat, for thee, and for thy servant, and for thy maid, and for thy hired servant, and for the stranger that sojourneth with thee, and for thy cattle, and for the beast that are in thy land, shall all the increase thereof be for ment." Thus, we see, that during every seventh year, the private appropriation and ownership of land ceased, and the land was resumed by God, the Great Original, and the only rightful Land Owner, who gave all the spontaneous produce thereof of that year for the free and equal use of every human being, and of every living creature in all the land of Israel. But this was not all. Read on,

Deuteronomy, chap. XV-"At the end of every seven years thou shalt make a release, which is the Lord's release, and in this manner shalt thou make it .- Every creditor that lendeth aught to his neighbour shall release it; he shall not exact it of his neighbour or of his brother, but that which is thine with thy brother thine hand shall release. Save when there shall be no poor among you ; for the Lord shall greatly bless thee, if thou observe to do all these commandments, which I command thee this day. And thou shalt lend to many nations, but thou shalt not borrow. And if there be among you any poor man of your brethren, in any of thy gates, thou shalt not harden thy heart and shut thy hands against thy poor brother, but thou shalt surely lend him sufficient for his need. Beware that there be not a thought in thy wicked heart, saying, the seventh year, the year of release, is at hand, and thine eye be evil against thy poor brother, and he cry unto me; and it be sin unto thee, but thou shalt surely give him, and thine heart shalt not be grieved when thou givest unto him." Exodus, chap. XXII.-" And if thou lend money to any of my people, that s poor, thou shalt not be an usurer to him, neither shall thou lay upon him usury." Deuteronomy, chap. XXIII-Thou shalt not lend upon usury to thy brother-usury of money, usury of victuals, or usury of any thing that is lent upon usury. And if thy brother, an Hebrew man, or an Hebrew woman, be sold unto thee, and serve thee six years, then, in the seventh year, thou shalt let him go free from thee; and thou shalt not let him go away empty, but shalt furnish him liberally, out of thy flock, and out of thy floor, and out of thy winepress, according as the Lord hath blessed thee. And thou shalt remember that thou wast a bondman in Egypt, and that the Lord redeemed thee." We Christians despise, or, at least think lightly of the Jewish as compared with the Christian dispensation; but how immeasurably inferior is our law and practice in all Christian countries to the laws of Moses, in all that relates to the labouring people. We now come to the Jewish Great Sabbath of Sabbaths-the fiftieth year-the year of jubilee-the great means devised by Moses to confirm and perpetuate God's second great Land Charter. His Land Charter to his people Israel. Leviticus, chap. XXV,-"And the Lord spake unto

Moses in Mount Sinai, saying, Thou shalt number seven Sabbaths of years unto thee, seven times seven years, even forty and nine years. Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the jubilee to sound on the teath day of the seventh month; in the day of atonement shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land. And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof; and ye shall return every man to his possession, and every man unto his family. A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you; ye shall not sow; neither shall ye reap that which groweth of itself in it, nor gather the grapes in it of thy vine undress d. It shall be holy unto you; ye shall eat the increase thereof out of the field. And if ye shall say, ' What shall we eat the seventh year, behold we shall not sow nor gather in our increase, then will I command my blessing upon you in the sixth year, and it shall bring forth fruit sufficient for three years; and ye shall sow in the eighth year, and continue to eat the old fruit even unto the ninth year. The land shall not be sold for ever, for the land is mine, for ye are strangers and sojourners with me. And in the land of your possession ye shall grant a redemption for the land. And if thou sell aught unto thy neighbour, or huyest aught of thy neighbour's hand, ye shall not oppress one another. According to the number of years after the jubilee, thou shalt buy of thy neighbour, and according to the number of years of the fruits he shall sell unto thee. According to the multitude of years, thou shalt increase the price thereof, and according to the fewness of years, thou shalt diminish the price thereof; for according to the number of the years of the fruits, doth he sell unto thee. Ye shall not therefore oppress one another; but thou shalt fear the Lord thy God. And then the land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your fill, and dwell there in safety. If thy brother be waxen poor, and bath sold away some of his possession, and if any of his kin come to redeem it, then shall be redeem that which his brother sold. And if the man have none to redeem it, and himself be able to redeem it, then let him count the years of the sale thereof, and restore the overplus unto the man to whom he sold it, that he may return unto his possessi n. But if he be not able to restore it to him, then that which is sold shall remain in the hand of him that hath bought it until the year of Jubilee; and in the Jubilee it shall go out; and he shall return unto his possession. And if a man sell a dwelling house, in a walled city, then he may redeem it within a whole year after it is sold; and if it be not redeemed within the space of a full year, then the sale shall be established for ever to him that bought it, and it shall not go out in the Jubilee. But the houses in the villages, which have no walls round about them, shall be counted as the fields of the country; they may be redeemed, and they shall go out in the Jubilee. The cities of the Levites, and the houses of the cities of their possessions, may the Levites redeem, at any time. And if a man purchase a house of the Levites, then the house that was sold, and the city of his possession, shall go out in the year of Jubilee; for the houses of the cities are their possession, a mong the children of Israel. But the field of the suburbs

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. of their cities, may not be sold; for it is their perpetual

PRIOE FIVEPERCE OF

"And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen into decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him: yea, though he be a stranger, or a sojourner; that he may live with thee. And take thou no usury from him. Thou shalt not give him thy money on usury, nor lend him thy victuals for increase; but fear thy God. And if thy brother be waxen poor, and be sold unto thee; thou shalt not compel him to serve as a bond-servant, but as an hired servant, and as a science of the servant. and as a sojourner, he shall be with thee, unto the year of Jubilee. And then shall he depart from thee, both he and his children with him, and shall return unto his own family, and unto the possession of his fathers shall he return. For they are my servants, which I brought forth out of the land of Egypt; they shall not be sold as bondmen. Thou shalt not rule over him with rigour; but shalt

fear thy God."

"And if a stranger, or sojourner wax rich by thee, and thy brother, that dwelleth by him, wax poor, and sell himself to the stranger or sojourner, or to the stock of the stranger's family. After that he is sold he may be redeemed again. One of his brethren may redeem him, or his uncle, or his uncle's son, or any that is night of kin unto his family, may redeem him; or if he is able he may redeem himself; and he shall reckon, with him that bought him, from the year that he was sold, to the year of Jubilee; if there he yet many years, or if there remain but few years to the Jubilee, according to the number of the years, shall he give him again the price of his redemption; and if he be not redeemed in these years, then he shall go out in the year of Jubilee, both he, and his children with him; and during the time, when he was sold, fear thy God." children with him; and during the time, when he was sold, children with him; and during the time, when he was sold, as a yearly hired servant shall he be, and the other shall not rule over him with rigour, in thy sight. For the children of Israel are my servants, alone, whom I brought torth out of the land of Egypt, to give you the land of Canaan for a possession. I am, the Lord your God. Therefore, shall ye lay up these words in your heart, and in your soul, and bind them for a sign upon your hand, that they may be as frontlets between your eyes. And ye shall teach them unto your children, speaking of them, when thou sittest in their house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down; and when thou risest up, and thou shalt write them upon the door posts of thine house, and shalt write them upon the door posts of thine house, and upon thy gates, that your days may be multiplied, and the days of your children, in the land, which the Lord swore unto your fathers, to give them, as the days of Heaven upon the earth."

Working men! my last and present letters demand your most serious consideration, and also every other man's serions attention who reverences the Bible, or professes to be cither a Jew or a Christian. They contain the spirit of a code of laws, delivered under the highest sanction and authority, and in the most solemn manner, by the greatest patriot, legislator, statesman, philosopher, politician, and political economist of ancient times; and as such have his own beloved people, at least, for whom he cheerfully sacrificed all that is dear to man on earth-always esteemed him. "When he was cast out," we are told, "Pharoah's daughter took him up, and nourished him, for her own son. And Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians (at that time the most learned people in the world) and Moses was mighty in words and in deeds; and when he was full forty years old, it came into his heart to visit his brethren of the children of Israel, and, refusing the honour of being called the son of Pharoah's daughter, he chose rather to suffer affliction with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season. Esteeming the reproach of Christ (viz., God's Messiah, or Sent Messenger, to a nation of slaves), greater riches than all the treasures of Egypt; he forsook Egypt, therefore, not fearing the wrath of the king:" and after training his people many years in the wilderness, in the knowledge and the love of rational liberty, just laws, and cheap and good government: carefully teaching them, also, as we have seen, political economy, or the Natural State of Human Society, as God has ordained and commanded it. In which all the land belonging to the nation should for ever remain equally the property, under God, the only just landowner, of all the people; the wages and rewards of labour being at all times all that labour produces; and in which the men whom God has blessed with surplus capital are commanded, under the stimulus of God's highest rewards for obedience, and his most awful threatenings for disobedience, freely to give, or, without asking for usury, or seeking for increase, which are strictly forbidden, generously to lend out of their abundance, to assist their poor and unfortunate brethren. Moses brought his people to the borders of the land God had promised them; and there, in sight of that goodly land, " Moses, the servant of the Lord, died, and was buried in a valley, in the land of Moab,"

Working men! you must have schools of your own in which to teach your children Biblical Politics, and Biblical Political Economy; and you are welcome to my letters, for Scriptural Lessons for them. In my next, I think I shall he aule to prove to you, that the Constitution and Form of Government of Moses is more just and rational, and even hetter and cheaper, than the boasted Constitution of the United States of America, which is, in the estimation of many, the pet pattern, if not the perfection, of legislation. I am, &c., Liverpool, March 24th, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

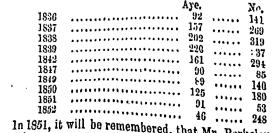
Sin,—It was gratifying to every patriotic man to hear the announcement at the Chartist meeting, held at the Druid's Hall, Snow-hill, on Thursday last, that there was to be no declamation, no appeal to prejudices, no denunciation, but a free, fair, calm, and open discussion.

It was more gratifying, because indicative of improvement in action, as well as in desire, to find these promises to a considerable extent fulfilled. If men would recollect, that to impugn other men's motives is merely guess work, that it lays the accuser's motives open to imputation, and incites retaliation. That when such imputation is indulged, the matter in discussion is generally overlooked. That it makes partisans of both audience and speakers. That it is liable to cause blind passion to usurp the place of far-seeing reason. And would they also remember, that no matter what a man's motives may be, if you disprove his case, refute his arguments, you settle the matter, you put him down effectually. An honest well-intentioned man may be a fool, a bad adviser. A dishonest man, a bad man, may be a wise man, and give the best advice. Are we to reject Bacon's learning, Bacon's great gifts to posterity, because he was a time server? Advice should be taken for what it is intrinsically worth. A statement should be taken for its sterling value. It is a question of facts, of sound reasoning-not a question of morals, or of personal integrity. If this had been remembered and accepted, Mr. Shaw would not have said, "That a great many of the Parliamentary Reformers had no faith in their own scheme. That he thought they were only gammoning the people." This was accepted by the meeting. How easily is this sort of talk retaliated. Many thousands of persons think Mr. O'Connor humbugged the people, gammoned them, &c., &c.; and think the same of present leaders. The suspicious and ignorant can always find sufficient to feed their suspicion, whether they are middle class men, or working men, Chartists, or Parliamentary Reformers. For the sake of the people, let this sort of thing cease. The truth must be paramount. if there is free, fair, and calm discussion, without imputation distract.

By what right did Mr. O'Brien tell an audience, to whose understanding he was appealing, "That if they held up their hands for the amendment, they were to hold down their heads." Did he mean men were to he ashamed of being convinced? Did he mean to advocate the dastardly conduct of not voting according to convictions? Did he mean to bully his audience, because he felt he could not convince it? If so, let him say so. Surely, Mr. O'Brien will, on reflection, see that to hold this kind of language will neither increase the dignity nor the usefulness of 10, Great Winchester-street, March 20th, 1852.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.-PROGRESS.

the sessions of 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1852:—
In 1848 his motion was supported by
Total number of members who have voted in support of Mr. Hume's motion in 1848, 1849, 1850, 1852
THE BALLOT. DIVISIONS. Aye. 1836
1836 92 141



In 1851, it will be remembered, that Mr. Berkeley, by an accident, was successful—the success, however, coming to nothing.

lished in the 'Moniteur.'

Foreign Entelligence.

FRANCE. THE ORLEANS PROPERTY.-Various decrees are pub-

Thirty-five millions worth of timber of the late Orleans property annexed to the State is to be sold, and of the proceeds 500 000f. Rentes Four-and-a-Half per Cent. to he allotted to the Legion of Honour. Ten millions is devoted for the mutual assistance societies, ten millions for the amelioration of labourers' dwellings, ten mill ons for the encouragement of institutions of credit foncier, and five millions for a retiring pension fund for assisting the poor clergy. By the 4th article the chateau of Ramboullet is appropriated for the establishment, under the direction of the Grand chancery of the Legion of Honour, of a house of education, destined for the indigent daught rs or ormans of families whose heads have obtained the military medal. No fearure of the ordinance by which the property of the Orleans family was confiscated was more odious than the application of the spoils to objects of charity; because it insulted the public conscience, by the offer of a gross brite, to wink at a gross violation of law and justice. The clergy were the first to repudiate their share of the plunder. The honour of the army was affronted at the do ation of the Legion of Honour from so impure a source. In short, every institution that was to be enriched at the expense of the exiled princes seemed disgraced by the iniquitous gift. In the present decree the monstrous proceeding of the executive power, in di-posing arbitrarily of fity millions of the public money for the creation of charitable institutions, appears in its true light. The law of the budget or leved the sale of forests to the amount of fifteen millions of francs. The remaining thirty-five millions of the fifty millions authorised to be raised in this way by the law of August 7 1850, are now applied to the redemption of the rash pledges given in the decree of January 22. The sale of several domains of the Orleans family is also directed, although the proceeds, instead of being applied immediately to the purposes indicated in the decree of confiscation are to recruit the defizient treasury. Meanwhile a debt of upwards of eleven millions is created for the dotation of the Legion of Honour by Four-and a-Half per Cent. Rentes.

The Chateau Rambouillet is to be appropriated as a seminary for the daughters of the members of the order created by the decree of the 22nd of January.

The Duke of Mortemars, Generals Petit and Peat, the Archbishop of Paris, M. Bineau, Minister of Pinauce; the Marquis de Barncois, and Baron Heckeren, are named senators.

Marial last ceased from S inday in all the departments of continental France. No arrests in future, except according to law. The m xed commission also cease, from the present date. The Code Covil resumes its former title of C de Napoleon. The libraries of the public palaces are attached to the department of the Minister of State. A central council of the reformed churches is established in Paris. By decrees in the 'M miteur,' a society of credit foncier is authorised throughout the seven departments in the

jurisdiction of the Paris Court of Appeal. The prefects are divided into three classes, members of the first of which will receive a salary of 40,000f.; of the second, 30,000;; and of the third, 20,000f.

The 'Moniteur' also contains a circular of the Minister of Justice, explaining several passages of the new law on the press, respecting which some differences of opinion prevailed. Thus, journals appearing every two days are to be classed n the category of journals published more than three times a week, and their editors are consequently obliged to deposit the caution money required from daily papers, that is 50,000f. As regards the report of the proceedings of the Legislative Body, the circular declares that the official minutes of the sittings of that hody can neither be changed, altered, nor mucilated, and that no other report can be Suffered to contradect it.

The Prince President reviewed on Sunday three newly arrived regiments of foot and two of cavalry in the court of the Tuileri s. An immeuse crowd assembled to witness the sight, amongst whom were general cries of 'Vive Napoleon.' a few only cried 'Vive l'Empereur.' The Prince was surrounded by a brilliant staff.

A body of 212 prisoners, from the department of the Saone et Loire, cond-mned to transportation, arrived at Lyons on the 21st, and were lodged in the fort of Virriolerie. A number of persons appeared in the streets to see the prisoners pass, but no disturbance took place. They were to proceed the next day on their way to Marseilles, where they are to embark for Algeria.

INSTALLAT ON OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODIES DECLARATIONS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON .- On Monday the President reid his discourse before the great bodies of the

At one o'clock the Prince President set forth from the Elysee in a carriage surrounded by a goard of honour composed of the Carabinee's in brass cuirasses and helme's, and on his way to the Tuileries excited much curiosity and interest. Many cried . Vive Napoleon' as he passed along, but there was nothing like z-alous or extravagant enthusiasm. At the Tuileries a double line of soldiers was drawn up within the court, and the grand staircase was lined with Gendarmerie Mobile. As the cortege alighted, composed of ministers, with Prince Jerome and other important personages, the scene was very animated. All the time the cannon fired as in the time of the monarchy. The following passages were received with enthusiastic cheers:-

If peace is secured in France, it is not less so abroad. Poreign powers respect our independence, and we have the greatest interest to preserve with them the most friendly relations. As long as the honour of France is not compromised, the duty of government is to avoid carefully all causes of perturbation in Europe, and to lend all its efforts towards internal improvement.

'On seeing me restore the Empire's institutions and souvenirs, it has been often repeated that I wished to reestablish the Empire itself; if such had been my constant pre-occupation, this transformation would long since have taken place. Neither the means nor the occasions have

The President then said that on the 14th December, 1848. on the 31-t June, 1849, and lastly, on the 2nd of last D. cemb r, the people would not have refused him a pompous title if he had asked it. He continued :-

"I am still resolved to-day, as I was before, to do every thing for France-nothing for myself. I would not accept of modifications of the present state of things unless compelled to it by evident necessity. From whence can this proceed? Solely from the conduct of the parties; if they submit, nothing will be altered; but if, by their secret proceedings, they would strive to undermine the basis of my government, then, but only then, it might be reasonable to demand from the people, in the name of the peace of France, a new title that would irrevocably fix on my head the power which it has invested in me.

Let us keep the republic; it menaces nobidy, but

reassures everyone.' The Minister of State then proceeded to administer the oath of fidelity, and obedience to the Constitution. The ceremony was very simple, each person, on his name being called, rose, and stretching forth his hand, said 'Je le jure.' The first to take the oath was the Prince Jerome, and then followed the calling over the names of the senators. One or two deaf elderly gentlemen excited some little merriment by the ardour with which they made up for the delay occasioned by their want of promptitude, and not the least amused appeared the Prince President himself. Some sensation was evidently fel at the moment the names of Gen. Cavaignac and M. Carnot were pronounced by there being no reply, both bon, members having absented themselves. Immediately after the swearing was over the Minister of State announced the sessions to have opened, and all separated. The ceremony did not occupy more than forty

Of the Legislative Corps. M. Billault's name was the first called, as President of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Billault responded with alacrity. But when it was apparent that the names beginning with a C were commencing, every ear was on the watch. M. Cassabianca called out, as it seemed, a little louder than the rest, the name of General Cavaignac. There was a pause of some moments-no General Cavaignac replied, and no one for him. Still a pause of some seconds-and, the Minister went on, M. Carnot's name was then called-no reply. The same pause, the same silence as before. M. Henon, the newly elected Democratic deputy from Lyons, was also called, but did not answer. There were also four or five other names to which no answer was returned.

Nearly two sheets of the 'Moniteur' of Monday are filled with decrees of the President of the Republic, and the reports on which they are founded.

The long talked of fusion, they say, is on the point of taking place between the two branches. It is merely reduced to a question of etiquette. The Orleans princes de. mand that the Comte de Chambord shall pay the first visit to the Queen Amelie. The Bourbons will then agree on a manifesto, which is to be kept secret until the moment comes for a coup de main. They will then launch their agen's with millions into France, to bribe the army and buy a military revolution.

The Moniteur' of Tuesday contains a decree ordering the construction of an edifice on the system of the Cristal Palace, in the great square of the Champs Elysees, destined to receive the National Exhibition, and capable of serving

for public ceremonies and civil and military fetes. The 'Corps Legislatif' met on Tuesday in the Palais Bourbon, and held a sitting in the hall devoted to their deliberations, which commenced at two o'clock. The board was first constituted. MM. Dalloz, Mackdonald, Duke of Tarento, E-chasserianx, and Dugaz were appointed secretaries. M. Billault, the President of the Chamber, then addressed the Assembly, and afterwards read the following letter:- 'To the President of the "Corps Legislatif."-

Monsieur le President,-The electors of Paris and Lyons came to seek us in retirement or in exile. We thank them for having thought that our names would of themselves protest against the destruction of public liberties, and the rigours of arbitrary rule. But we do not admit that they wished to send us to sit in a legislative body whose powers do not extend to repairing the violations of right. We condemn the immoral doctrine of m-neal reservation (reticences et ar-ieres pensees) and we refuse the oath required upon entering the "Corps Legislatif." We beg you, M. le President, to be good enough to make this declaration known to the Assembly.—Paris, 29th March, 1852.—CAVAIGNAC, CARNOT, HENON.

Murmura were excited in the Chamber by the bold terms in which the proceedings of the government were characterised. It was agreed to leave out of the proces verbal all that could be interpreted as offensive to the supreme power of the state. The house then passed a declaration that the three members in question were to be considered as having resigned their seats, and the President took measures for deferring to the government the appointment of a period for proceeding to new elections to supply the place of the resigning members. M. de Renouard's resignation of his seat was announced in consequence of his having accepted functions incompatible with the mandate of deputy.

The S-nate also met. Its sittings are secret. The President, Jerome Bonaparte, delivered an opening address, in which he repeated, for the thousandth time, the favourite pretences of Bonapartism.

Rumour has attached to the mission of the Prince de Canino to Rome, much significance in relation to the supposed design of restoring the empire. It is reported that the Prince de Canino, who arrived at Civita Vecchia in the French st amer Telemaque, on the 23rd of March was prevented from landing by a commissary of police, despatched by the Anostolic delegate, governor of the Roman port. M. Charles Bonaparte represented in vain that he was the bearer of despatches from the French government to M. de Reyneval, envoy to the court of the Vatican, and General G-mean, commander of the French troops of occupation. The delegate only recognised in him the ex-President of the Roman Constituent Assembly, and the representative of a revolutionary party.

The papers contain no remarks worth repeating on the President's speech. The 'Debats,' 'Presse,' and 'Siecle' are silent. M. de Maupas has signified to the 'Presse' that the opposition, moderate as it is, which that paper mainrains, will not be tolerated. A new batch of senators is talked of.

M. Emile de Girardin has r sumed his editorial pen in the Presse' newspaper.

ITALY.

ROME.—His Holiness held a public consistory on the morning of the 18 h March, and presented the cardinal's hat to Cardinals Mathien, Archbishop of Besangon, created on the 30th of September, 1850, and Lucciardi, D'Andrea, they demanded and enforced in a great many inand Mor chini, just now created.

The efficial paper of the 18th March announces that his Holiness, by a brief dated that day, has named Cardinal An tonelli his Secretary of State, which office he has hitherto discharged only as pro-secretary.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA .- BERLIN .- The Second Prussian Chamber in its sitting of March 23rd, rejected the bill on fiefs and en, tails, as passed by the Upper House, and passed a resolution for repealing the 40th and 41st articles of the constitution, and substituting others which interdict the establishment of new fie s, and guarantee the abolition, by legislative means, of those which already exist.

The Minister of Commerce has issued instructions urging the directories of all railroads only to emply on the lines persons who, they feel assured, will never make use of the facilities afforded by their situation for forwarding democratic intelligence from place to place, or in any way favouring the conveyance of suspected persons or packages.

The people of Berlin have been greatly astonished by the seizure of two newspapers, one, the 'Protestant,' a religious journal; the other, the 'Preussische Wochenblatt,' lately founded, and still conducted, by M. Bethmann-Hollweg, one of the most eminent members of the Conservative party in Prussia. His Conservatism, however, has not restrained him from professing upon numerous occasions his dissatisfaction with the Manteuffel policy, its humiliations of Prussia, and its want of consistent vital principles.

On the 27th of March the First Chamber repeated its vote on the constitution of the peerage, by the majority of the

It is rumoured that the odious Hassenpflug and the Elector of Hesse are not likely to agret much longer. Each knows the other perfectly, and no affection is lost between them. Hassenpflug opposes the very slender concession of the Det, which proposes to submit the constitution about to be promulgated to the new chamber. The Elector, on the other hand. knows that in the end he must submit to the Diet, whose creature he is, and having a more valuable interest in the matter than his minister, is it is said endeavouring to replace the latter.

The protocol of the German fleet congress at Hanover is published, and proves that that meeting was practically a complete failure.

AUSTRIA .- The British secretary of legation, Lord Wellesley, was interred on the 23rd of March. He died in the flower of his youth. His remains were attended to the grave by the English Ambassadors at Frankfort and Carlsruhe, as well as by all the principal persons attached to the British embassy here, and members of the highest families. He was the nephew of the Duke of Wellington. By his early death some of the principal English nobility are placed in mourning.

V'URTEMBERG .- The Wurtemberg Diet is adjourned for an indefinite period. The duration of the session of the Bavarian Chambers has been prolonged to April 30. The Second Saxon Chamber closes, according to a royal decree just is ued, with the month of April,

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—The state of siege has been removed in the duchy of Schleswig. DISSOLUTION OF THE BREMEN CHAMBER. A telegraphic dispatch from Hamburg, dated March 30th,

states that the Senate of Bremen, in accordance with the F-deral Commissioner, bad the day before suspended the liberty of the press and the right of meeting, and had also dissolved the Chamber. A new Chamber will be convoked under a different form of election. Bremen was The 'Gazette de Voss' states that the constitution for

Electoral Hesse will shortly be made public, and that the new States will be summoned. It is thought the state of siege will not be raised till five or six weeks after the constitution is promulgated.

SWITZERLAND.

On March 24th, several persons were tried by the tribunal of correctional police of the town of Basle for insulting Louis Napoleon, by exhibiting a caricature of him, and singing a song containing offensive expressions in a procession during the carnival. The author of the song, a schoolmaster, the painter of the caricature, and two young men who were prominent as singers, were sentenced to four months' imprisonment. The printer of the song, and three other persons, were sentenced to a fortnight's imprison-

The council of the Canton of Ticino has announced to the federal government that the Austrian government has spontaneously offered full satisfaction to the canton for the viola ion of its territory, committed some time ago by three Austrian soldiers, between Germignano and Ponte Tresca, in the district of Lugano.

SPAIN.

One of the secret police, Pedro Aguso, the lieutenant of Chico, the Spanish Vidocq, has been arrested for baying, with his son's help, forged a mass of treasonable correspondence, with the signatures of many of the most distinguished public men in the country, implicating them in a pretended conspiracy with the regicide Martin Merino. This villain has been recently dismissed from the service, but like many other ex-police agents had occasional jobs given him to do, vay of finding out crimicals difficult to be got at.

The journal 'La Nacion' having published some days hefore an article offensive to the Prince President of the French Republic, the French Amhassador, General Aupick, ladged a complaint with the Marquis of Mireflores, who hastened to communicate it to his colleague of the Interior. The latter immediately ordered proceedings to be taken against the author of the article The editor of the 'Nacion' was arrested and his caution-money seized.

UNITED STATES.

The Royal mail steam ship America. Shannon commander, airived in the Mersey on Monday evening, The news from California is not of striking interest. New

diggings had been discovered at Butte Calaverass county. and the dirt averages from two dollars to three dollars per nan. Two men-an Englishman and an Irishman-had been hung in California for robbery. Business in general throughout California was brisk. The shipping interest was dull. There had been an excessive drought throughout California, which prevented miners working as successfully as they would otherwise have done. A steamer bad been lost off the cost of Oregon; forty-

two persons had perished. Late advices from P-rue state that order was completely

restored in that Republic.

From Bolivia the accounts state that a change of Ministry was announced. The forces of General Croz were defeated with terrible slaughter near Longamillo, and a subsequent revolt and total dispersion of his army followed. Advices from Panama to the 14th of March, state that

much distress prevailed there among persons who had taken through-tickets to California by the Independent in there having been no steamer for the past two months. | for him at the opening of the Assizes.

The Panama Railroad is opened to about forty miles above Chagres. Late advices from Northern Mexico confirm the defeat

of Caravajal. Letters received at Washington from Japan state that the Japanese had applied to the Dutch to assist them in enforcing the doctrine of non-intervention.

The Kingston Journal' states that it learns with regret that it is considered that Grey Town is likely to be made the seat of misunderstanding between Great Britain and the United States, by a somewhat similiar attempt being made there to that which was made on Cuba a short time ago. TURKEY.

A telegraphic despatch (via Vienna), dated Constantinople. March 13, states that a number of publications of a seditious character, and intended for distribution amongst the Bulgarians, had been seized by the government. At Bujukdere fiity houses and as many shops had been destroyed by fire.

Advices from Constantinople, of the 15th of March, state that Faud Effendi had been sent to Egypt to arrange with Abhas Pacha the difficulties connected with the introduction of the Tanzimaat. The return of Reschid Pacha to the post of Grand Vizier was received everywhere with joy. Mustapha Pacha, the new President of the Council, is an able minister and a reformer.

MALTA.

MARCH 22 .- On Wednesday last Admiral Sir William Parker, Bart., G.C.B., left the Admiralty House, to proceed on board the Queen. Several staff officers assembled to bid farewell to the Commander in Chief of the naval forces. To them Sir Wm. Parker addressed himself, expressing the gratification he had ever experienced from the manner in which the heads of departments had seconded his views, and from the courtesies he had always met with from the public in Malia. The old admiral then embarked under a salute of fourteen guns from Fort St. Angelo, the ships in port manning their yards.

The island is in a state of considerable excitement, to-day being fixed upon for the third reading of the Militia Bill in the Council. As it is proposed, the measure is unpopular, not, as I believe, from the Maltese lacking the courage to defend themselves if attacked, but on account of the provisoes to deprive them of their civil liberties and privileges if they do not go out when called on. In a word, the measure has been proposed and carried before the people knew of it, and has been badly timed. INDIA.

Telegraphic advices from Trieste of the 26th of March inform us of the arrival of the Adria. Negotiations having failed, and the Burmese continuing their insults, a force of 6.000 men-3,000 from Calcutta, and the same number from Madras-was to set out for Burmah on or about the 12th of March. A squadron, consisting of six war steamers, had already left Bombay for the same destination, and will transport the troops from Madras to Rangoon. The force under Sir Colin Campbell has returned to Peshawur.

The following extracts are from the 'Bombay Times':-We mentioned in our last the extreme anxiety of the Governor-General to avoid conflict, and to accept of any arrangement that could be made not consistent with our safety and dignity to restore amicable relations with Burmah; he was said to have disapproved of the abduction of the Burmese ship of war by Commodore Lambert, and to have offered to restore her; but he insisted on justice being done to our injured merchants. The proposition was treated with insolence, and replied to through the hands of a common labourer, and it became quite clear that all that was desired was to gain time-the Burmese sovereign had no intention to comply in any way with our behests.' It then details the preparations for war, and proceeds-' While these matters were being arranged, despatches were received from Burmah professing a desire for peace: the first condition was that we should change the channel of communication to Major Bogle, the commissioner, instead of through Commodore Lambert; the arrogance of dreaming of prescribing to us how we should conduct our arrangements sufficiently indicated the temper of the monarch, so our preparations were pushed on. We have not leisure for a regular campaign, and should matters not be completely settled by the middle of May, the forces, after doing as much mischief as possible, will return to Bombay and Calcutta, to renew operations in October. The Burmese government will be compelled to recompense the British merchants for the loss already occasioned them, to meet all the charges of the war, and to admit hereafter a British resident within their country. The indemnity will most probably be exacted in the shape of a slice of territory; should resistance became protracted, it is not improbable that we may annex as many of their provinces as we desire—the foundation, in all likelihood, of the acquirement of the whole magnificent peninsula; and on this occasion we seem to have justice on our side, and to have acted with extreme moderation. India throughout continues tranquil, but there are strange rumours of an intended outbreak of the Moplahs in Malabar.

Foreign Miscellany.

Loss of the Brig James Ray .- On Saturday night the English brig James Ray, Lang master, arrived at Malta. with his crew (eleven in number) in his longboat. It appears from the facts we are enabled to collect, that the brig left Trieste on the 12th of March, with a cargo of grain, morocco leather, and cotton, for Liverpool; weather tresh. On the 19th she sprang a leak early, which gained rapidly, the crew constantly employed at the pumps, and all endeavours to free her were fruitless. The pumps became altertly after checked by the grain, and the captain, finding all hopes of saving his ship gone, determined on abandoning her. He put into the longboat a small quantity of water and provisions, his papers and chronometer, and embarking his crew, stayed by the unlucky brig for an hour, when she went down. The accident happened off Mount Etna, E. 60, and 175 distant from Malta. From the moment they embarked till in sight of the island they fell in with no ship. The sailors, with the humane feeling which is often shown, would not allow a parrot to perish, but took it with them, and it is now alive in Malta .- Malta, March 12.

The tide of emigration from Germany has set in this year earlier and stronger than ever. From Holstein, rather than submit to the severe measures of the Danish officials-from Electoral Hesse, to escape the government of Hassenpflugfrom Schwarzburg, Sonderhausen, Eisenach, and, generally speaking, from the inland States, to escape starvation-from Han ver and Prussia leaet of all. Their destinations are the United States, Mexico, and even Brazil, in spite of the constantly recurring evil tidings of the miserable fate of their brethren who have preceded them there, but now sail for Australia. Why do not the Australian deputies now in England seek to divert to their shores a portion of this vast stream of patient, persevering, and peaceable labourers? THE SCAFFOLD IN PRUSSIA .- On the 9th of March, at the

assizes of Ostrowo, in Prussia, eight robbers were in one day condemned to the punishment of beheading. DENMARK .- The "Fadrelandet" announces the decease of the Dowager Queen Maria Sophia Frederika, who was born a Princess of Hesse Cassel, and who died on the 22nd of March, at the age of eighty-four years. She was born on the 28th of Oc ober, 1767, and married to King Frederic

VI., on the 31st of July, 1790. THE MARIANNA .- The "Wiener Zeitung" publishes a telegraphic dispatch dated Trieste, March 21st, stating that, from the appearance of several parts of the wreck of the unfortunate Marianna, it is evident that the steamer was destroyed by fire, and the explosion of the gunpowder store-room; whether the fire originated there, or how the fatal accident occurred, will probably never be known, as none of the sixty-six persons on board have survived to tell the tale. Several bodies which have been picked up have been identified as those of the crew of the Marianna.

Experiments continue to be made in the fortifications at Mentz to render gun-cotton serviceable for war purposes as well as for blasting operations. An Austrian artillery officer, Baron Link, is said to have arrived at the most important results, inasmuch as the range to be procured with it, prepared after his system, is much greater than with powder, with a greater certainty of the shot, and less

danger of explosion during manipulation.

An English vessel, the 'Young Captain,' John Rogers master, bound from Lisbon to Poole, laden with salt, is reported to have struck on the rocks of the Grands Porceux. near Brest, on Monday morning. The ship filled at once. The crew, consisting of seven men, were saved in the pinnace, and effected a landing at the Conquet. A part of the cargo, the sails, and some portion of the wreck have been saved.

WRECK OF THE SHIP AMY .- FIFTEEN LIVES LOST .- A melancholy shipwreck was made known in the City last week, namely, the total loss of the ship Amy of London, while on a passage from Belize, Bay of Honduras, for Cork, on the coast at Kinsale, and that all the crew, three men excepted, met with a watery grave. The crew amounted to eighteen men, including master and officers; only three were saved. The ship was a fine vessel, 400 tons burden. MEMORANDUM FOR TAXATION ADJUSTERS.—The whole interest of the National Debt (£27,000,000) is paid by six taxes, which fall at this moment upon the lowest class of the community; the tax on tea, on sugar, on coffee, on spirits, on malt, on tobacco: these six articles raise a revenue of above £30,000,000 annually. The whole civil government of this country does not cost £20,000,000; £10,000,000 less than the interest of the National Debt. If you are to transfer the burden from land to indirect taxation, you in fact impose it upon the people.—Sir James Graham at Car-

WHO IS BISHOP OF THE PROTESTANTS AT ROME ?- Italian correspondents return to English newspapers copies of letters written by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London to the Rev. R. Burgess, relative to the schism among the Protestants at Rome. Both disclaim actual authority over the congregation, and the Bishop of London states that he made over his conventional jurisdiction to the Bishop of Gibraltar. The tenor of both espisitles is to support that prelate.

THE "Limerick Chronicle" says that Judge Perrin fined the Sheriff of Dundalk £50 for not having a dinner ready

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The author of the above publications is a qualified member of the profession, being a Doctor of Medicine since 1841, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England since 1827, and a Licentiate of the Hall since 1824; and moreover, has been for the last twenty five years a resident practitioner in London.

These writings are not the mere ephemoral scribblings of the hour, but the study of their author's life, who owes his present existence, health, and position to the observance of the maxims he would inculcate, of doing unto others as he would wish to he done by, of living after nature's laws, and of keeping always on the sunny

side of the way

They are to be had at Messrs. Sherwood's, 23, Paternoster-row, Mann, 39, Cornhill; Carvalhe, 147, Fleet-street, and all book sellers; or direct from the Author (by post or otherwise), 10, Argyle. place, Regent-street, where Dr. Culverwell may be advised with personally daily, from ten till five, an li he evenings from seven

THE ROAD TO HEALTH! OLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

(Signed) R. W. KIRKUS.
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobert Town Courier, of the 1st

of March, 1851, by Major J. Wach.
Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New
Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for up. wards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST

AND STOMACH OF A PERSON EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew and Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser who can vouch for the following statement.—August 2nd, To Professor Holloway,

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

North-street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT. Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney,

New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851. Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a settler at Late Grorge was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the liver, together with the gravel. His medica attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him con iderable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required. (Signed) d) WM. JONES. Proprietor of the 'Goulburn Herald,' New South Wales

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY. Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn oflife, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful

complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints :--Female Irregula-Scrofula, or Asthma King's Evil Bilious Fevers of all Com-Stone and Gravel kinds Secondary Symp. Blotches on the toms Skin Head-ache Tic-Doloureux **Bowel Complaints** Indigestion Tumours Colics Ulcers Constipation Jaundice Venereal Affecthe Bowels Liver Complaints tions Consumption Debility Lumbago Worms of all Piles Dropsy Rheumatism Weakness, from

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

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in e ery disorder

whatever cause

FATAL SHIPWRECK. - On the morning of the 23rd of March, the ship Emma, of London. 450 tons register, from Honduras to Queenstown for orders with a valuable cargo of mahogany, logwood, &c., struck on a sunken rock a little to the east of Fileareel bay, Dunworley, and instantly became a total wreck, when, melancholy to relate, fifteen out of the eighteen hands on board met with watery graves. It seems, from what can be gathered from the survivors, that there was an head wind at an early hour that morning, which compelled them to tack, and a dense fog prevailing at the same time prevented them seeing where they were, until the vessel, with the weight of 800 tons cargo, the dreadful violence, and then speedily went to pieces. As soon as the crew perceived their danger they all ran on deck, and were all collected on the poop, when a terrific sea caught the vessel and broke her right amidships, at the same time capsising the poop and its living freight into the surge. After being knocked about amid the heavy baulks of mahogany and the furious seas, three poor dripping, halfnaked and sorely bruised sailors made their way to a rock, from which they then were cast back three or four times by the angry waves, but at last they succeeded in holding on (in one instance a poor fellow had to catch the moss with his teeth) until assistance was procured, which was speedily rendered by Messrs. Hawkes, Leary, and Tresilian, of Dunworley, whose intimate knowledge of the coast and soundings rendered their proferred aid invaluable. The coast guards from the Fileareel station were also promptly on the spot, and by means of hawsers, &c., the poor survivors were quickly rescued from their persions position. The vessel was completely smashed and her valuable cargo strewn over the waters, but we are happy to say a great deal of the mahogany (we believe ninety-seven baulks) have been saved, and are now being salvaged on Dunworley strand. The ship's papers also, and a large sum of money, have been recovered by Mr. John Heard, one of the salvors. Among many affecting incidents connected with this melancholy catastrophe one is particularly remarkable. While beating out of the bay of Honduras some of the crew discovered, much to their amazement, a poor sailor lashed to a plank. They quickly put him on board, and having applied restoratives they soon had the satisfaction of seeing him recover. His story was a short one. He had been shipwrecked, and lashed himself to a plank, in hopes of escaping a watery grave. He did escape, but to meet a similar fate on the iron-bound coast of the south of Ireland.

The "Morning Advertiser" states, that within a few days £140,000 was collected by the Tory members of the Carlton Club for the purposes of the impending elections.

No more Pills nor any other Drugs, 50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD venience or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of carel

of cure).

Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes madicine of every description in the cast and permanent removal of incirestion (dyspepsia) constitutioner, and diarrhosa; nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flutulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deniness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, a discussion of the stomach, anging pectoris, even mation and ulceration of the stomach, anging pectoris, even leadage, exuptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, theumat an out, heartburn, nausea and sockness during pregnancy. suptions on the skin, indipent consumption, dropsy, the uniation, out, heartburn, nausea and stokness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spicen, general fer bills, paralysis, asthms cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, incolontary, lushing, tremors, dislike to society, unificess for study to the head of study. tary) lusting, tremots, distinct to society, unitness for loss, of memory, delusions, vertigo, blo-d to the head, exh, loss, of memory, delusions, verngo, one a to the head, exhangeneaboly, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, though self destruction, and many other complaints. It is, may admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for admitted by those who have seed it to be the best food for Infantand Invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest is and Invalids generally, as to never some action on the weakest someth, nor interferes with a good liberal dier, but imparts a health and restores the faculty of a health relish for lanch and dinner, and restores the faculty of leasting and muscular and nervous energy to the most enfeelled. and muscular and nervous energy to the most energical.

For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synapsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry, upon the Revalent Arab ca Food. he invariable efficacy of his nevaluate and the control of many invalids having been tearfully implicit the health of manse beans. Indian and But the health of many invands having been tearfully impaired by sparious compounds of pease beans, Indian and battard, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as brakenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, &c., Messrs, in Bary and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but many devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and interpretation tendency, they are no better adapted to cure discuss the devoid of all curative principles, and being of a naturem and intracting tendency, they are no better adapted to cure discuss than the taking tendency, they are no better adapted to cure discuss than the taking tendency. tating tendency, they are no octrer anapten to care assesse than all to quenching a conflagration. They would indeed play sad vange with the deheate stomach of an Invalid or Infant; and f r this reasonable to carefully avoid these barefaced area. with the deficate stomach of an Iuvana of mant; and f r this reason the public cannot too carefu'ly avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a sincle cure, whilst Du Barry's Revienta Arabica has received the most flattering testimon at from 50 000 persons of high respectability.

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

Cure No. 75.

From the Right Honourable the Lord Stuart de Decies.—'That derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health restoring Foo Stuart de Decies.—Dromana, Cappoquin. county of Waterford, Cure No. 1.699.

Cure No 1.609.

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.— Sirs.—I can not speak too favourably of your Arabic Food. Having had an action three years ago. I have ever show the control of the contro not speak too favouranty of your minds. I have ever since been attack of bad fever about three years ago. I have ever since been attack of bad fever shout three years ago. I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations: these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly accounts exercise often rendered my life very miserable. oations : these sensations, added my life very miserable, but after revious exercise, often removed and an according but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Failur about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these sing-toms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an ob-this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, sirs, your obedient servent, Alex Stuart, Archiveacon of Rost, Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, Aug. 27, 1819.

Cure No. 77. Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully, Thousakting, Major-General.—Louisa-terrace, Exmouth.

Cure No. 461. 'Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to be Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider miself a stronger to all complaints excepting a hearty old age. Au. Hem. Barrister-at-law,—King's College, Cambridge, Cure No. 180.

Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no me. define could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by by Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. W. R. Heller, -Pool Anthony, Tiverton Cure No. 4,208.

'Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms and nausea, for which my serva t had consulted the advice spasms and nausea, for which my serva thad consulted the addice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's lically Restoring Food in a very short time. I snall be happy to answer any inquries. Rev. John W. Flavell.—Riddington Rectory, Norfolk' Cure No. 1.784.

'Not expected to live six days longer, I was cured by Du Barry's admirable Health Restoring Food. Magdalena Purvis.—Molfatt,

Cure No. 49 832.

'Sir,—For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony rom dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constitution, flatallency, spa ms, sickness at the stomuch, and vomitings, and been recured to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spams in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole hights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till norming. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed ing. My sufferings were so awaii mut i have many a time prayed for death as a ken py deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church m rning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at libery o make such use of this st tement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me. Maria Jolly Wortham,—Lig. near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.'

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 eath Restoring Food has been tome; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning. WARE KEATING .-- 2, Maining place, Five Oaks, Jersey. Cure No. 2,906.

'Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have

been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Pool, JAMES PORTER .- Athol-street, Perth.' Twenty years' liver complaints with disorders of the stomach, Cure No. 89

bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cared by Du Barry's licate Restoring Food. Andrew Fraser Haddington, East Lothian.' ' Twenty years' dyspepsia, in a patient 31 years of age with the most distressing symptoms of flatislency, constitution, ciolines at the stomach, acidity, and irritability, which had resisted all medicines, has been entirely removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring

Food. SAMUELBARLOW, Chemist. - Darl ngton. Cure No. 79. Gentlemen .- The lady for whom I ordered your food is sit months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constitution, throwing up her meals should after earing them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resert to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced inmediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heart-burn, and the functions are more regular, &c. Thomas Woodbucks.

—Devon Cottage, Browley, Middleser.'

Cure Nov. 2,821. Gentlemen,—I am using your Food with great success. Refore I commenced I could not take a meal of any description turns sure to suffer great pain after it, from indigestion I suppose to thank God I am much better. I have recommended your Food to a great many of my fellow-sufferers ALEX. CALDER, Sergant Royal Sappers and Miners, Ordnance Survey, Dewsbury.-Dens

Cure No. 710. 'I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and platsant food, doing good to my own and others' functional disorders. Rev. CHARLES KERR .- Winslow, Bucks.

Cure No. 7.843. Having read by accident in account of your Revalents Ambica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it: for I felt I should be well set. others said they had derived from it: for I felt I should be were tisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on plysicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what wher people said aboutyour Food, I thought their letters must be pulls, but we'll feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise-ELIZABETH JACUBS.—Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, little.

Cure No. 49 968.

'I was in such a state when I commenced your invaluable Retained lenta Arabica Food that I might as well have been dead. I could hardly move, and my sufferings were awful. I am new so well, thanks to your Food, that I went resterday to see a steeple chartand was able to cross the ditches as well as some of the keres My restoration is a matter of assonishment to all my friends. With gratitude to you, &c.—Hugh Eyox.—Fethard, October 21st, 1832.

Cure No. 49,962. 'Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit! have derived from the use of your Arabica Food. For ten years' dyspepsia and nervous irrital includes rendered life a perfect but then to me. The best medical advice frequent ble ding and blistering, and an ast nishing amount drugs, produced not the slightest abatement of my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I metwith your is valuable Food, and now am en bled to add my testiment to the many of the many to the many many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicing failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I had been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discovere of so valuable a Farina, 1 am end grattfully yours ELIZABETH YEOMAN.—Gateacre, near Liverpool. October 21st, 1850.

Cure No. 9,108. Dear Sir.—I had been suffering during three months from a violent spasmodic affection of the stomach and heart which of medical attendant called angina pecotris. Three weeks' used had admirable Food perfectly cured me. You can make what 185 think proper of this letter. JOSEPH WALTERS .- Breadwall Collidh Oldbury, near Birmingham

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonial parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Lu Barryant

Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of Du Barry and Co (without which none can be genisch weighing 1 lb. at 2s 9d.; 2 lbs. at 4a.6d.; 5 lbs at 11s.; 12 lbs. at 10 lbs. 22s.: super-refined quality, 10 lbs. at 33s.; 5 lbs. at 11s.; 12 lbs. and Co., 127. New Bond-street. London: also of Fortnum. Massa, and Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and tatler; Barclay; Sterry, Sterry, and Co.; Evans; Lescher and Co.; wards: Rumsay; Sutton; Newherry; Sanger: Hannay; through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and

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M. Jules Janin on the Expulsion.—The Paris corres pondent of the "Independence Belge" having mention the name of M. Jules Janin as a guest at a brilliant [all] given in the capital, M. Janin has corrected the statement in the following note:—" Paris, March 26.—Monsey. was not present at the elegant festivity which the historia of our incredible daily fetes relates to you with so might grace and spirit. I have the honour to belong to a greef of crotchetty persons who fancy that they have no right to be amusing themselves while their legitimate chiefs and masters—M. de Remusat, M. Thiers, and M. Victor Ilugar are expelled from this France, of which they are the gled and pride. - Receive, &c. - Jules Janin." BERR AND SPIRITS.—Mr. Hume has obtained some to

turns, which were printed on Tuesday, of the number persons licensed for the sale of heer and spirits in cath and from 1831 to 1851, and similar returns for England of Wales; also in respect to the number of persons licensel in the sale of beer to be drunk and not to be drunk on the mises in each Excise collection in England and Wales ing the ing the same years. In Scotland, in 1831, the number licensed force to the same state of the same stat licensed for the sale of beer and spirits was 17,641, and like year the number and spirits was 17,641, year the number was only 14 672. In England, in the first year, the number was only 14 672. vear, the number was 50,547, and last year it had reached 60,579, to sell bear 60,579, to sell heer and spirits. In 1831 there were 30,978 persons licensed to sell heer to be drunk or not dreak on the press. on the premises (there was no d fference made till 1835), and last year the country of last year the number I censed to sell beer to be druit the premises the premises was 37,593, and not to be drunk on the premises 2 202 mises 3,293.

Boetry.

"THE TIME SHALL COME." (AIR-Canadian Boat Seng.) The time shall come when Wrong shall end. When Peasant to Peer no more shall hend; When the lordly Few shall lose their sway, And the Many no more their frown obey:
Toil, brothers, toil,—ti I the work is done,— Till bondage is o'er, and Freedom's wou!

The time shall come when the artisan Shall homage no more the titled man: When the moiling men who telve the mine. By Mammon's decree no more shall pine : Toil, brothers, toil, -till the work is done,-Till bondage is o'er, and Freedom's won,

The time shall come when the weaver's hand Shall hunger no more in their fatherland: When the factory child can sleep till day. And smile while it dreams of sport and play: Toil, brothers, toil, -till the work is done,-Till bondage is o'er, and Free iom's won! The time shall come when Man shall hold When the Negro's stain his freehorn mind

His brother more dear than sordid gold; Shall sever no more from humankind: Toil, brothers, toil-till the word is free; Till Justice and Love hold jub lee! The time shall come when kingly crown And mitre for toys of the Past are shown;

When the Fierce and False, alike, shall fall,

And Mercy and Truth encircle all:

Toil, brothers, toil,—till the world is free,— Tid Mercy and Truth hold jubilee! The time shall come when earth shall be A garden of joy from sea to sea: When the slaughterous sword is drawn no more, And Goodness exults from shore to shore: Toil, brothers, toil,-till the world is free,-

THOMAS COOPER.

Reviews.

Till Goodness shall hold high jubilee!

The Tagus and the Tiber; or, Notes of Travel in Portugal, Spain, and Italy, in 1850. By W. E. BAXTER. 2 Vols. Lordon: Bentley.

In the present state of the Continent, everything calculated to throw light upon the actual state of the people, and of public feeling, is peculiarly interesting; and when, in addition, it is remembered that s renuous and persevering efforts are made in this country to restore Papal supremacy, a book, which describes the existing condition of three purely Roman Catholic countries, will naturally be read with deep interest. Mr. Baxter possesses the advantage of laving travelled in many parts of Europe, and of being familiar with the older portions of the United States. He thus brings to the examination of the social status of a new field of observation, a standard of comparison, and a test derived from the observation and study of other social, economical, and political circum. stances, than those immediately under his notice. This description of knowledge enables a man to see more of the real life, as well as the peculiarities of the people, among whom he sojourns for the time being; and to bring out these facts forcibly before the mind of the reader. The eve of the traveller must be educated to see well; and unless it be so, he may 'travel from Dan to Beersheba and see nothing'at all events, nothing that is worth narrating to

Although Mr. Baxter is a Protestant with very ions on many political and economical questions, there does not appear to be any reason to suppose his predilections have induced him unduly to shade the picture he presents of these Roman Catholic countries. The statements he makes of their condition are most melancholy. Everywhere, under the rule of the Austrian, the Bourbon, and the Pope, he found poverty and discontent. But what can be expected of countries where, as in Portugal, there are absolutely no roads? The mere fact carries us back to the dark ages, and demonstrates that the material rule of the Priesthood is as injurious as their political and religious supremacy. Within the last thirty or forty years Portugal must have retrograded; for, surely, when the Duke of Wellington was at Torres Vedras he must have had better roads for the transport of men and munitions than this:-

At this village we left the cultivated district to cross bare gloomy hills, on a paved track so rugged and full of dangerous holes that our postillions frequently diverged from it to seek a smoother way over the fields. No words can convey to civilized ears any adequate idea of the execrable path, over which four hardy horses dragged our whiche at the rate of two and three quarter miles an hour to Torres Vedras. Sometimes we descended an inclined , lane, more like a timber slide than anything else; sometimes the horses scrambled like cats up a precipice; sometimes the wheels settles down into deep holes, out of which volent efforts were required to drag them, and at others we were julted over huge baulders and shelves of rock, until every bone in our bodies ached. Many mule-paths in Switz-rland are well made in comparison with this high road between Liston and Oporto. I would rather rice torty miles on the mountains of Scotland than ten on the leading thoroughfare of Portugal. How Antonio managed to hold on, no man can tell. At the termination of the journey he complained of innumerable bruises.

The portion of the work which relates to Italy fully bears out the statement of M. Mazzini at the conversazione of the Friends of Italy, reported in last week's 'Star.' Everywhere, and in every circle of society, Mr. Baxter found a general detestation of the Austrians, the French, the King of Naples, and of the Pope, though the last is looked upon as the tool of others. Mr. Baxter is of opinion that this feeling is affecting religious belief, and that when the Italians find an opportunity to throw off the foreign yoke, they will at the same time sweep away the Papacy. The superstitions practices and the gross immorality of the priests, have rendered great numbers of the people infidel. The Church which claimed from them a helief in its infallibility, having been discovered to be a huge imposture, they have lost faith in everything else. An Italian gentleman with whom Mr. Baxter travelled, forcibly expressed the way in which religious men are affected :-

I was struck by the effect which political grievances had produced upon the mind of this patriotic man. "I am a Roman Catholic," he said; "but when I see the Pope leading the vanguard of despotism, indebted for his safety to the bayonets of France, intriguing to garrison Rome with Austrians, shedding the blond of his people, and encouraging that treacherous Nero the King of Naples—when I look around and find Protestant countries enterpri-ing. happy, and free, while Papal countries are deserts like Spain, and trampled on like my poor Italy—can you wender, sir, that I begin to doubt the Divine origin of the faith of my fathers?"

In Milan, and indeed throughout Lombarby, there is no disguise in the feeling of the people towards the Austrians. This is the state of rassive resistance Mr. Baxter found

In the year 1844, the Corso, or Boulevard which surrounds the City of Milan, presented on fine summer evenings an animated spectacle of carriages and equestrians. rich liveries, and gaily-dressed fashionables; it was pleasant then to sit under the elms, and look on the one hand towards the Alvine summits tinged by the setting sun, on the other at the glittering pageant which these pleasure-seekers displayed. Now all is changed. On the evening of a festival, I sauntered along this spacious drive, and found it forsaken, desolate, lonely. Here and there a grim Austrian soldier guarded a cannon, or a tradesman and his wife jouged along in a rickety gig ; but the nobles, the equivages, the prancing steeds, had all disappearedgone to Turin, to Paris, to London-to any place where the hated uniforms of Hapsburg are not seen. Those who remain have sold their stude, appear seldom in public, and, living retired and obscure, wait the good time coming, when Hungary shall sound the loud tocsin, and Austria, paralyzed, behold the political emancipation of Italy.

I had observed, during my previous visit to Lombardy, the dislike felt by all classes towards their German masters: no one even then could spend a few days in Verona, Padua, and especially Venice, without observing it. But that dislike was love in comparison with the un Concea ed hatred, the ungo:ernable det station, expressed 1. 1851, by man, woman, and child, when speaking of i Tedeschi." We travelled always in the public conveyanses, and conversed with a great many people in every walk of life; but we only met one man (and he was a Tuscan officer) who did not openly avow himself an advoo ate of national independence, a sworn enemy of the bayoners of the North. In Bologna, in Florence, in Rome, in Leghorn, in Pisa, but most of all in Milan, did this dislike manifest itself. In none of these cities, nor on any of the roads in the country, did we see a single German officer or soldier speaking to an Italian. The military rulers have been everywhere sent to Coventry; and when new commotions take place across the Alp-, they will be somewhere else with very little ceremony.

I looked for any mark of intercourse between the people and the troops in the streets, in the churches, in the carriages, and at the balconies of the capital of Lombary; but in vain. There are two principal Cases, occupying different sides of the Piazzo del Du mo. The Cafe Mazza was always full of Au-trian officers, not a single Italian ever en ering it; while the Milanese gentlemen and ladies crowded the Cafe opposite; and if a German dared to intrude there, every citizen instantly rose and departed. Tobacco is, as many know, a government monopoly; to injure the revenue of their detested rulers, the Lombards

have given up using it; not a man was to be seen smoking in the streets; and socreely had I entered that, as well as other cities, when I was warned not to put a cigar into my mouth and thereby break the rules of the "Invisible Government." "If you smoke, sir, you will be knocked down," was repeatedly remarked to me.

Contrast the desolation, estrangement, poverty, and discontent which pervade the realms under the fatal domination of the Papacy and despotism with the state of affairs in Piedmont, where the priests are not entirely in the ascendant, and where there is yet a constitutional government, and some freedom of opinion and action :--

Once Piedmont was the persecutor of the Waldenses, the incarnation of highted cruelty; now she has established liberry of worship, and a Protestant chapel is being erected at Turin : formerly her ministers approved of that prohibitory fi-cal system from which commerce has suffered so much in the Mediterranean; but during the past year they have concluded a Free Trade treaty with England, and prosperity has returned to Genoa to an extent even beyond the expectations of the most sanguine mind. What a change has this liberal policy produced within the last few years!

Not long ago, the city of the Darias seemed rapidly hastening, like Venice, to a premature decay; but of late that retrogade movement has been stopped; in 1849 I observed manifest symptoms of improvement, and in 1851 the appearance of the Porto Franco, or quarter of bonded warehouses, quite surprised me. One could scarcely move for the crowd of merchants, clerks, warehousemen, and porters, busily engaged among hale-goods and produce; the quays resembled those of Liveryool or New York, more than the deserted wharves of a declining land; and the business there transacted has so outgrown the capabilities of the harbour, that it is said government have determined to abandon the arsenal and dockyards to commercial purposes and remove their establishment to La Spezzia.

It is really heart-cheering now to stand on the pier of Genoa and contemplate the forest of masts within the mole, to mix with the commercial men on the Bourse or at the Porto Franco, and to see the vast amount of traffic on the road toward the lighthouse. I had heard of the rapid strides being made by Piedmont, but the reality surprised me. From Pietra Sante to Nice, from Spizzia to Genoa. marks of industry, energy, and progress on every side appear; admirable roads, well-cultivated fields, silk-works, canvass-manufactories, ship-building, railways, new villas, all bear witness to a rising people—a people who must infallible lead the civilisation of Italy. They have no ruins amongst which to meditate, unless they be the venerable walls of Genoese pulaces; but the mantle of England has fallen upon them; and when a period of freedom has brought forth its proper fruit, we may expect to see all that is good and great in the Peninsula rallying round the throne of Turin. How mysterious are the ways of that God who has so ordered it that a country once the highplace of ignorance has become the very strong-hold and refuge of Italian patriotism! Watch well, ye enemies of teranny, over the indep indence of Sardinia, and the liberties of the Peninsula are safe.

We have confined our extracts to those portions of Mr. Baxter's volumes which treat of the political and social aspects of these nations; but it would be doing him an injustice, if we left our readers to infer that other and lighter matter is not to be found in his pages. Lest such an impression should have been produced, we will conclude with a thrilling story of a 'hair-breadth escape' while travelling on the Simplon, between Sion and the summit of that Alpine-road.

At one o'clock in the morning, I was awakened by a orash and a tremulous motion. Thinking that we had run against a waggon. I kept my seat, but in a minute or two the driver turned towards the lamp a countenance on which terror was so legibly written, that I instantly opened the door and sprung out. "For God's sake, sir, take care," shouted the conductor, who, sexted on the box b coachman, with one hand held the wheel-horses on their haunches, while with the other he firmly pressed the handle of the drag. It was a pirchy dark night, the sides of the road being invisible excepting where the lamps shone. Beside me the driver, his teeth chattering with fright, could say nothing but "Oh, mon Deu." I heard somewhere or other the rouring of a torrent, and on a tree near me a screech-owl added its shrill cry to the voices of the night. Several minutes claused before I could realise the awful nature of the peril which, thanks to the extraordinary presence of mind displayed by the conductor, we had almost miraculously escaped. Had be not left his usual place to sit on the box, humanly speaking, not one would have survived the hour to narrate the terrible catastrophe. A wooden suspension-bridge, seventy feet in height, and spanning a rapid river had been swept away by a rise of waters, consequent on a thunder-storm in the mountains. On the brink of the precipice thus caused we stood, our leading horse having fallen over it had been instantaneously killed. Had his harness been of stout leather, no mortal power could have saved us; but providentially he had been attached to the vehicle only by two rope traces and a slight back strap. The tremulous motion I had felt was the struggle between the wheel-borses pulled back by the heroic conductor (for the driver was powerless from terror,) and this unfortunate animal, as it hung suspended in middle air over the roaring torrent. The crash was the recoil of the vehicle, when the traces broke and the victim fell headlong into the abyss below. Cutiously approaching the brink of the chasm we found the remains of the harness, and discovered the exact nature of our situation. I have travelled not a little both by land and sea, in all manner of conveyances; and on every kind of road, but such a scene as that I never expect to witness again, though I should spend the remainder of my years in wandering to and fro over the earth. The dread hour of midnight, the solitude of the Alps, the rushing of the river, the cries of the screech-owl. the chattering teeth of the poor driver, the sighing of the wind, the col air from the glaciers, the terrible nature of the danger, the miraculous manner of escape, combined to fill my mind with an awe, which returns to produce a tremour even while I write. It was one of those awful scenes which solemnise the feelings of the most callous, and remain engraven on the memory while life itself endures. * * * Had the conductor been inside, had the barness been of leather, had we attempted to cross when the bridge was sinking instead of after it had sunk, had the horses been at a gallop, our bodies might even now have been buried in some of those rocky caldrons from which the Rhone struggles to get free. * * * The supports of the bridge were still standing, but the roadway had fillen in; so cross the vehicle could not. The stream was not only deep, but wide and rapid, besides having precipitous banks; so fording was out of the question. But fortunately for us, the conductor had proved himself a man equal to an emergency. As soon as we had recovered from the shock, the driver was sent with a lamp to scramble along the side rails of the rained bridge and alarm a village about half a mile beyond. Wearily did the minutes pass away before, amid the darkness, we heard the cheering cry from the opposite bank, "A" secours, au secours." In a very short time, the active peasants had laid planks along the ruins, on which, one by one, led by our intreptd conductor, we crossed the stream. Our trunks and bags succeeded, while the horses dragged back the diligence to the place from which they had started.

Life and Letters of Joseph Story, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Dane Professor of Law at Harvard University. Edited by his Son, WILLIAM STORY. 2 Vols. London:

Judge Story achieved European as well as American celebrity, in consequence of the rare combination of faculties, which enabled him at once to master the driest branches of the law, and to present the results of his investigation in an attractive and copious, yet clear and logical, style.

The leading epochs of Joseph Story's life may be briefly told.—He was born in 1779, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, where his father was a physician in good practice. After some education at an indifferent school, he was sent to Harvard College, in 1795; having given token of his future industry by making up in a few months for the bad system of his teachers. In 1798 he quitted college, and, somewhat against his will, began to study law as a profession. When he embarked in business, in 1801, his prospects were not very promising. He was a Republican in politics; the people of Massachusetts in general, and of his part of the country in particular, were Federalists; and party differences were quite as violent in America as in England at the same period. He was of the Unitarian persuasion, and the stanch descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers looked upon such a person as little better than an Atheist. His purity of life, his steadiness in study, his attention to business, and his great abilities, soon brought him into note. So clear, inderd, was his success to the experienced, that when his course was discussed one day at a dinner-party. Judge Sewall, a staunch Federalist, said to a brother judge, 'It is in vain to attempt to put down young Story. He will rise, and I defy the whole bar and bench to prevent it.' In 1805 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and in 1808 to Congress, his presence at which first raised his doubts of Republican virtue, and gave him a distaste for the trade of politics. In 1811 he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and in 1839 Mr. Dane founded the Dane Professorship of Law, on condition that Story undertook the office. In both of these cases he sacrificed money to a sense of duty and a love of work. When he was appointed to the bench, his income was between 5,000 and 6,000 dollars a year, with the prospect of increase: the salary of an associate judge was 3,500 dollars, raised in 1819 to 4.500—about £1,000 a year. The salary of the professorship, after deductions, was only 600 dollars, although he soon increased the number of students from 1 to 100. He cannot be said to have died

early, for death found him in his sixty-sixth year:

yet he really died of over-work in the general and the particular.

The labours Story underwent were enormous. In addition to his duties as a Circuit Judge and a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States-which were enough to have fairly occupied a man-he carried on a very extensive correspondence, gave his attention to public affairs, was at the call of his friends for lectures, public addresses, and so forth, and fulfilled the duties of Law Professor at Harvard College. On the other hand, his publications seem alone sufficient to have employed the life of an ordinary man, when the research they required is considered, and that this research could not even be attempted without much preliminary training. His son thus sums up his legal and literary labours.

The judgments delivered by him on his circuits comprehend thirteen volumes; the Reports of the Supreme Court during his judicial life occupy thirty-five volumes, of which he wrote a full share; his various treatises on legal subjects cover thirteen volumes, besides a volume of pleadings; he edited and annotated three different treatises, with copious notes, and published a volume of poems; he delivered and published eight discourses on literary and scientific subjects before different societies; he wrote biographical sketches of ten of his contemporaries; six elaborate reviews for the 'North American;' three long and learned memorials to Congress; he delivered many elaborate speeches in the Legislature of Massachusetts and the Congress of the United States; he contributed a large number of valuable articles to the "Encyclopædia Americana," and to the "American Jurist." He also drew up many other papers of importance, among which are the argument before Harvard College, on the subject of the Fellows of the University; the Reports on Codification, and on the salaries of the Judiciary; s-veral very important acts of Congress, such as the Crimes Act, the Judiciary Act, the Bankrupt Act, besides many other smaller matters.

If it be objected that a considerable drawback should be made from the Reports, since they are the records of spoken judgments, it must be remarked in reference to the question of labour, that he often wrote his judgments, and that his method of preparing them in particular cases was conscientiously

Mr. Greenleaf thus relates it as having been communicated by my father to him but a short time previous to his death:-"It was his habit, after hearing an argument in any case of importance, to defer the investigation of the matter until his mind had cooled after the excitement of the hearing, and freed itself of all bins produced by the high colourings of the advocate and the eloquence of his appeals -leaving in his memory only the impressions made by the principal facts and the legal reasonings, of which also he toos full notes: after this, he carefully examined all the cases oited and others bearing on the subject, reviewing and fixing firmly in his mind all the principles of law which might govern the case. By the aid of these principles he proceeded to examine the question on its merits, and to decide accordingly; always first establishing the law in his mind, lest the hardship of the case should lead him to an illegal

This labour was undergone by a man not originally of robust health, and with a digestion so far impaired by early study as to impose dietetic caution through life, from a natural aptitude for work, a steady continuity when at work, and a careful husbandry of time. So strong had this aptitude become through long habit, that even when age was creeping on him, Judge Story could not bear to be idle or to contemplate a

It is not uninteresting, in tracing the career of men who afterwards become eminent, to note the home influences by which they were surrounded in boyhood. Story's father seems to have been a man of resolute character and sterling good sense. He was one of the band of revolutionists who, in 1773, boarded the ships in Boston harbour, and threw overboard the tea; an act which fired the revolutionary train-the result of which was the emancipation of the United Provinces from the sway of Great Britain. Here is a domestic anecdote, however, which shows the sturdy politician in a very pleasant light, and contains also a moral worth remembering by

One evening (it was one of many), after the family had retired, the elder boys rose, dressed themselves, and crept softly down into the kitchen. Having built a roaring fire in the great chimney, a privateering expedition investigated the larder, captured its viands, and they soon began preparations for a good supper and a jolly night. In the midst of these arrangements they were startled by a loud rap at the door. In a moment all was confusion. Extinguishing their lamps, hiding as well as they could the materials and implements of cookery, and clapping a wooden cover before the oven, they fled for concealment. The steps of the Doctor were heard on the stairs, and in a moment he entered. The savoury smell could not fail to attract his attention, and glancing round the room he saw, peeping from under the table, the legs of one of the boys, who had not calculated on the development made by the lamp. But apparently blind and deaf he went straightway to the door, and admitted the visitor, who came to consult him profession. ally. As the two sat talking before the fire, a scrambling noise was heard under the table, which the visitor noticed and observed upon. "Ah," says the Doctor, "you see we keep a dog." Upon the departure of the patient, he went directly up stairs, and recounted the whole affair to his wife, whom he recommended to take better care of the provisions for the future.

The Judge's son gives a glowing account of his father's character, which, however pervaded by filial affection and partiality, appears to have been de-

served by the admirable qualities of the man. As a teacher his powers were peculiarly rare and felicitous. He loved his vocation. He knew no sweeter employment than to develope and expound to his pupils those lofty principles of morals and justice for which he had so pure an enthusiasm. In their sanguine hopes and thirst for knowledge he behold his own youth reflected, and in pouring forth to them from the full fountain of his earning; he "breathed a second spring." His extraordinary fluency, his warm and sympathetic nature, and his great acquirements, all conspired to fit him for a teacher. Knowledge radiated from him into the minds of all around. The spirit in which he taught was beautiful. His side was that of justice, truth, right. He strove to rouse in his pupils an ambition for pure and noble aims. At the threshold of manhood he made them swear fealty to morals and war to falsehood upon the altar of the law. He taught by his character as well as by his words. He was fond of contrasting the mean huckster and trickster in the law with the shining examples of the distinguished men who had been his contemporaries, and of urging upon his pupils that no victory was worth winning unless it could be won honourably. His lecture-room was never dull. Whatever might he the subject, it was treated with such fire and earnestness. such warmth and geniality, that no one could listen without interest. His room was always crowded. There was in his manner the utmost affability. No subject was so trite and stale that it did not bloom afresh at his touch. Hour after hour, year after year, passed away, but his enthusiasm was perennial. In the full stream of his knowledge, his heart kept throbbing like a tide. * * The winged words on which these teachings were borne, have fled away, but the seeds they planted in the hearts of those who heard them are growing yet, and bearing good fruit to this coun-

Justice Story died on the 10th of September, 1845. His mortal remains repose in the Cemetery of Mount Auburn, not far from the university where many fellow labourers in the work of human improvement still lament his loss, and within a few feet of the grave of his friend, the earnest and eloquent Chan-

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Voices for Progress, and other Poems. By Thomas Forster KER. London: Houlston and Stoneman. The Gardeners' Record. No. II. London: Groombridge. Christian Socialism and its Opponents. By J. M. Ludlow. London : Bezer.

CAPTURE OF A FRAUDULENT BANKRUPT IN AMERICA.-Intelligence has just reached Gloucester of the capture of William Henry Barrett, late of that city, who is charged with forgery and fraud, and who absconded in June last year with a large sum of money. The accused was a miller and corn dealer in an extensive way of business at Gloucester, and in the previous year had filled the high and responsible office of sheriff of Gloucester. His disappearance caused great excitement at the time, and large rewards were offered for his capture, but it was not until January last that any certain tidings of his retreat was obtained. In that month a Gloucester emigrant to Cincinnatti. Obio, recognised him and his wife at a boarding-house in that place, and having sent intelligence to England, Mr. Power, of the firm of Lucy and Co., corn-factors, of Gloucester, was despatched with the necessary authorities for his capture. On arriving at Cincinnati Mr. Power found the fugitive had left, but he traced him to Richmond, Indiana, where he effected his capture, and where he was living under the assumed name of Baxter. With great coolness the prisoner denied his identity, but Mr. Power being certain that he had the right man, caused him to be detained by the authorities, and he will shortly arrive in this country.

"We hear that the Lectures of Niebuhr on Ancient History, translated from the German, with additions and corrections by Dr. L. Schmitz, once a pupil of the historian, will shortly be published. The work consists of three volumes, comprising the history of all the nations of Antiquity, with the exception of that of Rome. In his account of the Asiatic Empires and of Egypt, Niebuhr is reported to have foretold more than twenty years ago, the sidendid discoveries which have been made in our own days by M. Layard and others. By far the greater portion of the work is devoted to the history of the Greeks and

Macedonians."-Literary Gazette. By a return just issued by order of the House of Lords. it appears that last year £135,482 was paid for shootingcertificutes in the United Kingdom,

Public Amusements.

ADELPHI THEATRE Mr. Tomkins Tipthorp picks up a pocket book at the corner of Chancery-lane containing two hundred pounds, which he spends in millineries innumerable, for the gratification of his sweetheart, Miss. Fanny Smart. But like the hero of the "Two Bonycastles," his conscience smites him sorely, the more so when he finds that the gentleman in brown, who he believes is the owner of the cash, is the

uncle of the aforesaid Fanny, and with whom he presently comes in contact. The agony of Tomkins constitutes the substance of the farce in which all this takes place, and Wright revels in it. "Who Stole the Pocket Book," in a word, is an extravaganza not long but broad; and loud were the roars of laughter which it occasioned on Monday night, when it was produced for the first time. Mr. Paul Bedford, Mr. G. Honey, and Miss Ellen Chaplin were the associates of Wright, whose gaggeries they aided with their accustomed geniality and humour

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"The Corsican Brothers," a highly popular and interesting drama has been produced at this theatre in a manner which reflects credit on Mr. James, the lessee, and Mr. E. Green, the stage manager. The plot, though simple and easily explained, is of rather novel construction, and as a previous knowledge of it would tend to allay the interest excited by its representation, we leave our readers to judge for themselves, at the same time assuring them that they will be highly gratified. The Twin Brothers are ably impersonated by Mr. T. Evans, the part of the Roue is sustained by Mr. E. Green with his usual ability, and all the other characters are well supported by the entire company. "Jack Rann" and Blackbeard, the rirate," concluded the entertainments.

DRAMATIC READING .- A Dramatic Reading of "King John" was given by Mr. Frank Fowler, on Friday, March 26th, at the Assembly Rooms, Vauxhall Road, to a highly respectable audience. Mr. Fowler, before commencing, announced himself as an amateur labouring under indisposition; nevertheless, as he proceeded in his arduous task, he was frequently greeted with the unanimous cheers of the audience, and several passages were loudly and deservedly encored. Mr. Fowler possesses a considerable amount of confidence, an excellent taste, and a flexible voice ; qualifications essentially necessary in the personation of various characters. The Reading gave general satisfaction.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Saturday last nearly 50,000 people visited the con-demned building, and about four o'clock there must have peen 20,000 persons assembled at one time. The display of carriages outside reminded one of the Exhibition, and within, the appearance of the company exceeded in respectability and nearly equalled in numbers many of the shilling days. The experiment of the contractors in throwing the place open to the public has, so far, been a complete success. Thousands of signatures have been attached to the petitions laid out on tables in the transept, and, had the facilities for signing been greater, this method of manifesting popular feeling might have been extended much further. But a mere sentimental wish will not save the building now, and, if it is to be preserved, vigorous steps must be taken by all who are interested in the subject. So strongly is this felt, and so pressing is the emergency, that three distinct movements have simultaneously originated on the subject. In one of these Sir Moses Montefiore has taken the initiative, and has announced a meet ing to be held at the Mansion House on the 7th of April, over which the Lord Mayor has promised to preside. In another Mr. Oliveira has been the prime mover, and has got together a large amount of influential support. The third movement, and probably that which has at present assumed the most practical and effective form, includes the name of Sir Joseph Paxton, who is determined to confute by deeds the inferences which the recent commission have drawn from his evidence. The report of that commission certainly placed him in a very awkward position, and, though his letter shows clearly enough the unfair use which has been made of an accidental and imperfectly expressed statement, which he had no opportunity of correcting, the fact remains, that the chief blow struck at the building was struck through him. Probably all who are disposed to exert themselves for the preservation of the Palace will unite their efforts, and adopt the self-supporting principle, on which the Great Exhibition was so successfully carried out.

UNITED PATRIOTS' NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY AND BRITISH EMPIRE FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

A public meeting was held on Monday, at the Literary Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, to hear an explanation of the principles and benefits of the above

Mr. MEADEN, of Blandford, was called to the chair, and briefly explained the objects for which the meeting was

Mr. D. W. Ruffy, the Secretary to the Society, addressed the meeting, and showed that the principles of unity and cooperation were the prime agents of all the great improvements and undertakings of the day. The working classes alone seemed backward to take advantage of this great source of power and prosperity. Provident societies were a link in this great chain; each had their separate advantages; but few combined those of the United Patriots' Societies, which had been established nine years, and had proved productive of great benefit throughout the length and breadth of the land. It had branches in all parts of the kingdom, and in this respect was far superior to a local society, for experience had shown them that several of their branches would have been defunct had they not been sustained by the general union. The Society was enrolled, and defalcations strictly gnarded against. It was formed into six divisions, with henefits according to the payments; the highest receiving 18s. per week in sickness, £20 on a member's death, £10 on the death of the wife, a superannuation fund, widow and orphan fund, medicine and medical attendance when sick, henefit in case of loss by fire, and expenses of management, for an average payment of 11s. 64. per quarter. The lowest, or sixth division, receiving 7s. per week, in sickness, and £2 10s. on a member's death, with all the other benefits in proportion, at an average expense of 4s. 6d. per quarter, thus linking the various classes in society together. They had also a Gift Fund to provide against a member being turned out of the Society through poverty. For these various benefits the Society had disbursed the sum of £12,600, and had now in the Bank and invested in the Building Society the large sum of £3.673 7s. 9d. Formerly the S ciety invested the whole of its funds in the Bank, but they had seen the wisdom of investing a portion of their funds in a Building Society, formed by themselves, and thereby greatly increased the rate of interest upon their capital. Mr. Ruffy then dwelt upon the great advantage this feature of the Society gave it over many of its competitors, and showed that the stock they had in hand was a sure guarantee for the members receiving the benefits assured to them. He also illustrated, by many anecdotes, the manner in which the Society promoted the interests of those connected with it, and eat down amid loud

Mr. W. C. Worley, of Addlestone, next addressed the audience, and dwelt upon the advantage of members connecting themselves with a society which had a stock in hand. Until the members had created a capital it was impossible for them to dishurse any benefits. The speaker, at some length, showed the advantages of Provident Societies in general, and of the United Patriots in particular, and expressed much pleasure at a statement made by Mr. Ruffy-"That the Freehold, Land, and Building Society was about forming a branch, which should come within the means of the agricultural labourer." He concluded by showing the advantages of Freehold Land and Building Societies in a political, social, and moral point of view, and, during his address, was much applauded.

Some questions were asked, which were duly answered by the Secretary.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS. - The late Mrs. Anna Maria Ogle. of Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, having by her will bequeated a sum of £7,000, to Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., and Henry Denton, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to he ap plied to such charitable purposes as they, in their discretion, should think fit, Sir Charles and Mr. Denton have appropriated the fund so placed at their disposal to the following charities :- The Royal Naval Benevolent Society. £500; the Portsmouth Seamen and Marines Orphan School, £500; the Verral Spinal Charitable Society, £500; the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, 470; the Small-pox and Vaccination Hospital, £470; the Metropolitan Convalescent Hospital, £470; King's College Hospital Building Fund, £500; the Adult Orphan Institution, £470; the Westminster Hospital, £470; the Society for Widows and Orphans of Poor Clergy in the Diocese of Cartisle, £500; Bank's Charity, Crosthwaite, Cumberland, £500; the Chy of London Truss Society for the Ruptured Poor, £500; the British Orphan Asylum, £350; the London Orphan Asylum, £200; the Wanstead Orphan Asylum, £200; the Indigent Blind Society, £200; the Deaf and Dumb Society, £200; the Law Association for the benefit of Widows and Children of Professional Men, £100; the St. Giles's Ragged School, £100; the Leicester-square Soup-kitchen, £33. Making a total of £7 293.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES .- The reports of the Registrars of Friendly Societies in Scotland and Ireland (presented to Parliament) have just been printed. In Scotland it is stated on a rough estimate that the registered societies distribute about £20,000 annually in sickness, and that about 30 000 of the population are enrolled as members. The registrar is of opinion that many of the societies are not proceeding on sound principles. In Ireland it appears that the returns furnished show that during the respective periods covered by them there had been expended in respect of deaths the sum of £1152:.; sickness, £18 0s. 6d., and a total expenditure of £225 18s. 7d. It is stated that "the great excess in payments in respect of deaths over those in respect of sickness may be in some measure explained by its being stated that a sum of £72 was paid in respect of deaths by one society, which does not provide relief in cases of sickness,"

Varieties.

Fine. -- A prisoner who smiles at us through the bars. --Wallbridge Lunn. MATRIMONY. - How many an enamoured pair have courted in poetry and lived in prose!

MONK -A man who commits himself to prison for being religious.— Wallbridge Lunn.
"TIRED" SOLDIERS.—Nearly £19,000 was received in 1851 from soldiers who purchased their discharge.

HURRY and Cunning are always running after Despatch and Wisdom, but have never yet been able to overtake An anti-tectotaler accounts for his perpetual thirst from

the fact that he was weaned in Lent, on salt fish ! Con.—Why does a blacksmith seem the most dissatisfied of all mechanics?—Because he is continually striking for QUESTION. - "What are the chief ends of man?" asked a

Sunday school teacher of one of his pupils."-" Head and feet," was the prompt reply.

"BLEAK HOUSE."—"The Commons," in the prospect of the Premier proposing Protection.—Glasgow Citizen. PATRIOTIC TOAST AND SENTIMENT. - May no foreigner ever be before us in civilisation, or behind us in battle.

DUTY ON RAILWAYS.—In 1851, the net produce to the Excise from duty on railways was £287,331 11s. 34d., and from stage carriages £217,052 2s. 84d. Who is wise? He that learns from every one. Who is powerful? He that governs his own passions. Who is rich? He that is content .- Colton. A CHRISTIAN EMPEROR OF CHINA. - The "Bengal

Hurkaru" states that Tien Teh, the new Emperor of China, is a Christian, having been baptised by the late Dr. AMERICAN TOAST .- " The ladies, the only endurable uristocra y, who rule without law-, judge without jury, de-

cide without appeal, and are never in the wrong.' THE largest Temperance Hall in the kingdom is about to be erected at Leicester, in the principal thoroughfare, leading from the railway starion to the centre of the town. A DIFFICULTY,-"What on earth shall I do ?" said Biddy; "Father Dominic orders for my Easter penauco

that I must say three Paternosters every morning, and I never learnt but one!" THE Coincy Hatch lunatic asylum is stated to have dready cost £271,000, though the original estimate was only £80,000. Cells are to be reserved for the building com-

mittee. A NEW DWELLING .- A genuine down-easter has invented a new kind of dwelling. They are made of india rubber, and are so portable that you can carry a row of three story hou es in your hat.

"VERY Good."-" Daddy, I want to ask you a question," said a little boy to his drunken father. "Well, my son."
"Why is a gin-palace like a bad shilling?" "I can't tell,
my son." "B cause you can't pass it," said the boy. A ROYAL REJOINDER. — "That man, said a right reverend bishop to George the Third, should be silenced, your Majesty." "True, my Lord, true," rejoined the king, "we'll make a bishop of him, and he'll never preach

DOCTRINE OF INTERVENTION .- It is not generous of a nation having the enjoyment and the consciousness of liberty itself, to wait until the hour of victory has ounded for another nation, before she stretches out a sister's hand

towards her. - Joseph Missini. A LIGHT DANCEL .- There is a Spanish danseuse coming over in April, for the chera season, so light and ethereal that she dare not travel when the March wind blows, for fear of being whiffed away like a feather. She once danced a hornpipe on a somp-bubble.

THE ONE IDEA .- A wealthy farmer, and a great advocate of protection, after listening to the details of the inundation at Holmfirth, having only one idea, that of the extent of land submer ed, very feelingly exclaimed, "D'ye think it 'll mak' corn rise?"

MRS. PARTINGTON .- "Where is Mr. F. ?" inquired Mrs. Partington.—"On, he's travelling through Austria, I believe," was the reply.—"Well, deary me," exclaimed the blessed old woman, "I'm so glad he's in Austria, for this time I dare say he'll bring me h me an ostrich frather." THE beginning of all business everywhere, as all practical persons testify, is decidedly this: that every man shut his mon h, and do not open it again till his thinking and contriving faculty have elaborated something worth articu-

THE RIGHT TO LIVE. - Is it just, that when all have brought with them into life an equal right to live, the power of realising that right should be concentrated in the hands of a few. so that humanity finds itself divided into two classes of beings, of which the one sells the life the other is reduced to buy ?- Louis Blanc.

A CAPITAL "BUTT."— My dear fellow," said a waggish young gentleman to a conceited triend, "you have been certainly put to the wrong business."— 'I do not understand."— "You should have been a cooper."— 'A cooper!" ejaculated the coxcomb in horror.— 'Yes," said the wag drily, with some severity upon his countenance, "a cooper, because you make such a capital butt."

THE SKINS OF KAISINS .- Dr. Dewees, of Boston, U.S. says the skins of raisins are utterly indigestible. A child recently died in Boston from convulsions, produced by eating raisins. Dr. Dewees mentions the death of three children from the same cause, and remarks that "there is no stomach unless it be that of an ostrich, that can master the skin of the raisin.

THE PARISH CLERK AND THE PRDAGOQUE. -- A parishclerk overheard a schoolmaster giving lessons in grammar. "You cannot place a, the singular article," said the preceptor, "before plural nouns. No one can say a pigs, a women, a "Nonsense!" cried the clerk; "the prayer book knows better than you, I shou'd think; and doesn't it teach me to say, every Sunday, a-men?"

A CLEVER ROGUE. -- A young fellow who was lately apprehended at Porth, for a theft in a neighbouring town, when taken to the Fiscal's office for precognition, had the acuteness to observe that the key of the door was in the outside of the lock. After the investigation had proceeded a short time, the cu'prit suddenly dashed past the officers, and gaining the door, passed out, looking all the officials in ! The window not looking into the street, the rascal got clear off, before the astonished party inside could effect their

MATERIALS FOR A HONEYMOON .- Married, lately, Mr. James Bee to Martha Ann Flower.

Well; hath this little busy "Bee" Improved Life's shining hour; He gathers honey n. w all day, From one sweet chosen "Flower;" And from this hive, if Heaven please, He Il raise a swarm of little "Bees." WAR.

Man's evil nature, that apology Which kings who role, and cowards who crouch, set up For their unnumbered crimes, sheds not the blood Which desolates the discord was ed land. From kings, and priests, and statesmen, war arose. Whose eafety is man's deep unbettered woe, Whose grandeu is debasement. Let the axe Strike at the root, the poison-tree wil fall; And where its venomed exhalations spread Ruin, and death, and woe where millions lay Quenching the serpent's famine, and their bones Breaching unburied in the putrid blast, A garden shall arise, in loveliness Surpassing fabled Eden.

SHELLEY. A Good Book .- As good almost kill a man as kill a good book. Who kills a man kills a reasonable creature—God's image; but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself -kills the image of God, as it were, in the eye. Many a man lives a burden to the earth; but a good book is the precious life blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life. 'Tis true no age can restore a life, whereof, perhaps, there is no great loss: the revolutions of ages do not often recover the loss of a rejected truth, for the want of which whole nations fare the worse .- Milton.

.RXTRACTS FROM " PUNCH." How to Make Bread Rise .- Support a Protectionist Delicate!-'Bus Conductor:-" Would any lady be so

kind as to ride outside to oblige a gentleman ?" PROTECTIONIST TOPOGRAPHY. - The Protectionists are trying all they can to get Bread-street removed from Cheap-THE MINISTERIAL TRAM .- The "Derby Dilly" may, to

a certain extent, be well horsed; but one of the Derby cattle NICKNAME FOR THE PRESENT MINISTRY .- The present

Minis ry i- so full of Lords and noble Protectionists, that it has been christened the "High Bre(a)d Ministry." A QUERY FOR THE FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WOODS AND FORESTS.

If Laws and Learning, Trade and Commerce, die. Where then would be our old Nobility?

THE CHILDISH TEETOTAL MOVEMENT .- Young Hopeful Tee otalier :- " Go away, nurse ! I don't want to go down to dessert, and have any nasty wine! I want to stop up stairs, and play with my new pump!'

PROTECTIONISTS.—" Tummus. I zay. Jim, be you a Purrectionist?"-Jim : "E'as, I be." Tummus : "Wall, I zay, Jim, what be Purtection ?"-Jim : " Lo'or ! Tummus, doan't 'ee knaw?" 'Tummus :--" Naw, I doan't."-Jim "Wall, I donn't knaw as I can tell 'ee, Tummus; ver

doan't ezakerly knaw mysel!" Exit. PROGRESS OF ELECTRO-BIOLOGY. - HUNGERFORD HALL. DOWNING-STREET.-The Earl of Derby will-it adequately Supported by the Starvation party in the country-commence

a series of wonderful and amusing experiments on persons in a perfectly wakeful state. WHICH WAS WHICH ?- When the ceiling fell at the Foreign Office, the other day, it was found very difficult to separate the rubbish from the papers lying on the table. We do not wonder at the difficulty; for between official

documents and rubbi h there may be often a distinction without much d fference. No Pop-BRY AT OXFORD.—The formation of a Rifle Club a Oxford, it appears, has been prohibited by the University

authorities, on the ground of a statute, "De Bombardis et Arcubalistis non opstandis" And yet these College Dans pretend to teach "the young ilea how to shoot." THE CHURCH IN DANGER.-A paragraph in the parers

informs us that several of the swell mob were present at arecent confirmation held at the church in Newgate street for the Bishop of London. We really consee no excuse for the conduct of these fellows, who culd not have gone for the nurpose of being confirmed, as the fact of their dishonest occupation shows them to have been already confirmed scoundrels.

THE ATHENEUM INSTITUTE for AUTHORS and ARTISTS.

10r AUTHORS and ARTISTS.
3). S ckville-street, London.
Every companionship of men require some particular bonds of union; some natural basis and some common object which induce concentration; and the promoters of this undertaking have based their appropriate to the contentration and discounter based. their arrangements on the peculiar position and circumstances of

Literary Men and Artists.

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

Most of the evils suffered by Literary Men arise from their not

being organised as a profession. The barrister and the attorney, the clergyman and the military and naval officer, have the advantages of an established profession; they have their associations and institutions; their rank is definitely settled; their united efforts have a national importance; and the road to social hapdiness smoothed and opened to them. Yet literature and arture professions-distinct callings, and have

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

If it be asked, "What are the advantages of a profession?" we can only ask in reply, "What are the advantages of association?" which we take to be so numerous that we cannot venture to recapitulate them here. The advantages of an organised profession may be

late them here. The advantages of an organised profession may be seen in the law; which, mighty as it now is, penetrating all the offices of the state and the ministration of the Government, yet in the Third Edward's time was not in existence, the professors of this branch of learning being then, and even subsequently, as vaguely branen of learning tent, man, situated as the present day. When situated as the professors of literature are at the present day. When they became or anised, royal bounty bestowed houses and lands on them; and noble professors made endowments; and now the glory of the greatest is reflected on the meanest; in national movements their united voice is heard; their rank is recognised in society, and they are a class almost especially set apart to receive

honours and offices.

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

To effect some reform in such an anomalous state, though on no

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

It seemed to the promoters of the present Institution, that in order to effect this object it was necessary to form an Institution that would call forth the efforts of the literary man on his own be-

half; and collect into a corporate body the professors of literature and art; and for this purpose the Athenseum Institute is founded.

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

... The teachers of a nation, and the moulders of the national sentinister its laws.

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

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

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

OBJECT, GOVERNMENT, CONSTITUTION, REVENUE: The sanction and assistance of those distinguished by exalted posi-tion and abilities being exceedingly serviceable to the progress of the Institute, the following Gentlemen have kindly consented, on its formal and legal establishment, to become-

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

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

OBJECTS.
The Institute to consist of four Branches. 1.—A PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.
2.—A PHILANTHROPIC AND PROVIDENT FUND.
3.—AN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

4.—A LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT. 1.-The Protective Department will take cognizance of legislative measures affecting Literary and Artistic interests; and by inducing co-operation amongst the members would be enabled to produce the beneficial effect attendant on professional organisation; a main object with the Institute. This branch, following the example of the Dramatic Authors' Society, contemplates protection of the rights of members in transactions relating to the property of their works; and, when fully organised and established, might, in particular cases, undertake the negotiation of agreements for

members, and act in the capacity of agents, under certain regulations, which will be more specially settled and detailed in the regulations and bye-laws of the institute. 2.—The Philanthropic and Provident Department will provide Annuities to necessitous members—make provi ion for the destitute Widows and Orphans of Members-grant aid to sustain the annual payments of policies—and exercise such other philanthropic functions as the governing body may deem desirable. Such aid being understood in all cases to apply only to deserving and necessitous members. The details of this portion of the plan will be more particularly defined in the Laws of the Institute.

3.—The Educational Department will educate, board, and lodge the children of members at an executional department will educate.

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

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

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

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

The Application of sums assured will also be placed so much at the disposal of the Assurer that he may change it into an Annuity, or even a present sum of moncy.
It may also be desirable hereafter to introduce a Bauking principle 80 as to induce parties, by way of deposit, to invest small sums, on which they may receive a larger interest than in the Government Savings' Banks, and which it is hoped, may to a certain extent be applied to the payment of annual Premiums, and other provident

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

The Assistance of the Institute will also be given as to the best mode of realising property, and legal advice afforded on any such occasion, so that the utmost value may be obtained. It is not improbable also that, in some cases, money can be ad-

vanced on literary agreements, or engagements or convertible securities, on such business principles as shall not interfere with the profits of the whole of the Assurers; and thus embrace the advantages now proffered by Loan Societies on not very advantageous

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

GOVERNMENT.

A President of the highest social rank. Vice-l'be-idents—Exalted members of society, who will have the option of acting as Honorary Directors. HONORARY DIRECTORS-Anthors and Artists of the most distinguish a position, who would be Trustees and Governors of the Philanthropic Fund

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

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

It will also be divided into two classes of subscribers. The Philanthronic Subscribers who will be It will also be divided into two classes of subscribers. The Landauthropic subscribers, and the Provident Subscribers, who will be otherwise distinguished as Non-Participators, and Participators in the philan-lin-pic portion of the scheme.

NON PARTICIPATING SUBSCRIBERS are supposed to include the following:—

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

Noblemen who have manifested a marked predilection for Litera and the Area

Men of Fortune interested in Literature and Art Authors of Fortune, who, from philanthropic motives, would aid the Institute. Publishers, Printers, Stationers, and others whose fortunes are derived from the labours of authors and artists.

PARTICIPATING SUBSCRIBERS include-Professional Authors, consisting of that mass of writers who produce the current literature of the age in works of science, imagination, education, and the vast periodical and newspaper press of the Professional Artists, including all who obtain their living by the exercise of the Fine Arts in all their variety. REVENUE.

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

The Subscriptions of the Non-Participating Class will be apolied in a novel manner by means of Life Assurance, so as to pro luce a large Capital Fund which shall be gradually available to the philanthropic purposes of the Institute. Thus whatever sums are substribed by the encouragers and admirers of literature and art will be applied to assure the lives of such non participating sub-

scriber, or any acceptable life to be nominated.

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

In order to meet the classes they desire to benefit.

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

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

the Institute of choosing one.

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

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

purposes. Previous to making any estimate as to the probable capital that might be thus amassed, it is necessary to assume an average age of the supposed subscribers; and forty is thought to be a tair one—

which, taking the rates at the Athenæum, or any other unimpeachable office, would give a premium of about three per cent. That is, for every three guineas a year subscribed there would on the average be £100 assured.

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

benefited to the amount of £3,333 cs. 8a.

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

_						£	s.	đ.
1 at 2	3,333	6	8					
	£50 per year			• -		16,666	13	4
50 at	£30 per year	•	;			50,000	0	0
50 at	£15 per year	:	•			25,000	0	0
100 at	£6 per year	:	:	·	•	20,000	Ō	0
100 at	£3 per year	;	·	:	•	10,000	Ü	0
		£125.000	0	0				

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

do not prosper, the poncies will remain to the behavior and Art will scribing.

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

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

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

stitute.

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

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

One of the chief objects being to create a corporate feeling, and to tablish a professional Association, there can be little doubt that Donations and Endowments would in time be bestowed upon the Institute as they ever have been on all similar institutions. The profits arising from the Life Assurance Department would also afford means of revenue, as the silent accumulations thus ob-

tained are much greater than those not accustomed to deal with In time, also, the annual interest of the Capital Fund would form a large item of revenue. The transactions of the agency and protective departments would also yield some profit; and altogether it will be seen that if the scheme be only moderately carried out, a very handsome income

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

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

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

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PROSPECTUS

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES. Established 24th of March, 1845.

OFFICES, 259, TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, LONDON.

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SECRETARY Mr. William Del. 1824 Matterbary courtered London.

SECRETARY.—Mr. William Peel, 259, Tottenham-court-road, London.

Objects and Principles. -To Secure as far as possible a 'Great National Industrial Union' of all Classes of Labourers, and to concentrate the various Trades' Unions into one consolidated confederation, thereby multiplying their powers of usefulness, and enabling each trade to defend its own interests with the whole strength of the Association. To secure as far as practicable, a 'fair day's wage for a fair day's

work' to all class s of artiz ins and labourers, whether skilled or unskilled, who may join the Association To settle all dispue if possible by arbitration and mediation. To employ members at their respective trades whenever practicable, who are thrown out of employment in consequence of resisting reductions of wages or other aggression upon their interests.

To secure the payment of every mun his wages in the current coin

To cause the employers in all trades, wherever practicable, to provide properly lighted and ventilated workshops for those employed by them, in or er to do away with middlemen, and the sweating system; and prevent the numerous evils arising from work being done at private houses.

To regulate the hours of labour in all trades, with a view to

equalise and diffuse employment among the working classes; so that some shall not be overworked while others are starving for want of employment. To urge upon government the necessity of employing the su plus labour of the country in useful works, such as the recla-mation of waste lands, improvement of harbours, deepening of

To promote the formation of Local Boards of Trade or Courts of Reconciliation for the purpose of amicably adjusting disputes between employers and workmen, and thus effectually preventing To obtain the appointment of a Minister of Labour, to super-

intend the carrying out and practical operation of these various measures, for improving the condition of the working classes. To establish a general fund to employ the surplus labour of the 1. Constitution.—The Association consists of men, women, and children, who conform to its laws.

2. Management.—It is governed by a Committee and President

who are elected annually by the members in general conference.

3. Powers and Duties. - They direct and control the business of the Association, receive all applications from Trades for advice and assistance, and by mediation, arbitration, or other proceedings, protect the interest and promote the well-being of the Associated Trades in all cases of Trades' disputes and difficulties.

4. The internal arrangements of the separate branches are left to the mar agement of its own Committee, or officers.

5. Benefits.—A weekly allowance to members when resisting reductions of wages or other aggressions, upon the principle of mutual assurance and according to a liveral scale based on the average wages returned by each trade. The mediatorial assistance of the Central Committee in cases of dispute and where practicable the substitution of impurpable amplications. the substitution of honourable employment instead of the system of compulsory toleness.

Trades joining this Association are required to pay, if their Ave-

rage Wages are ten shillings and under, an Entrance Fee of three pence; if above ten shillings, sixpence; together with four weeks levies of twopence in the pound on their Average wages; also one penny (monthly contribution) to a Victim Fund, and twopence for copy of the Rules of the Association, in advance. All applications for rules or other information to be addressed to Mr. Wilham Peel, 259, Tottenham Court road, London, and all Post Office Orders made payable to him at the Bloomsbury Post

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WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary. 3, Old Broad-street, March, 1852.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE TRADE. STAR OFFICE, 16, Great Windmill-Street,

April 3rd, 1852, The Proprietors of the STAR beg to intimate to Subscribers and the Trade, that in future it will be Published by Mr. JAMES BEZER, 183, Fleet-street, instead of Mr. PAVEY, Holywell-street. Country Newsvenders, who receive their supply through Town Agents and not direct from this office, will please to

The Edition for the Country will, in future be published on Friday Afternoon at Three O'Clock. That for Town Circulation, which will contain a full report of proceedings of Parliament and the Latest News, will be ready for the Trade and the Public on Saturday Afternoon at Two O'Clock.

DECLINE OF LITIGATION.—The civil business at the Assizes has exhibited a falling-off most alarming to the prospects of the bar. In Yorkshire, in 1827 there were 188 causes for trial; in 1828, 157; but at the recent Assizes the total was only 49. White this decrease of civil assize-trials has been going on, it is remarked, the population and wealth of the county have prodigiously increased.

To Correspondents.

Our Correspondents will oblige us greatly by attending to the fol The earlier we can receive their communications in the week, the more certain they are of being inserted. This is the case especially with letters upon general subjects intended for the column; set

apart for 'Free Correspondence.'
Reports of proceedings of Chartist Bodies, Trades, and Co-operative Societies, &c., should be forwarded immediately after their occur. The weak. and consequent curtailment or non-insertion. Reports should consist of a plain statement of facts. Reports should consist of a piant statement of facts.

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

Agents wishing for contents bills can have them by post by signify. ing their wishes.
J. D., Campsie.—Received. .F., Dunfermline. - Received. G. W., Alloa.—Has come to hand.

STAR. THE SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852.

PARLIAMENTARY LEGERDEMAIN.

Even with the hustings before them, so rooted is Even with the mushings below the routed is the hostility of the great majority of the present House of Commons to a radical reform of that House, that they either absented themselves, or boldly voted against Mr. Hume's 'Little Charter,' Some eight or nine members more than the usual number were all that was added to the minority, and on the division the numbers were 244 against 89. In the minority there were some new names, representing altogether about a million and a half of persons in addition to the large towns formerly arrayed in sup. port of Suffrage Extension. Coventry, Bath, and Chester, took their stand beside the metropolitan boroughs, Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, and Glasgow, while smaller towns, Rochester, Lincoln, and Hastings, for the first time joined in the demand for representative reform. Mr. DISRAELI and Lord J. Russell led the Opposition. The latter only a degree more moderate in expression, not a whit in spirit; and the notable incident of the debate was the really clever speech of the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, who seemed quite to have demolished all the arguments based on the assumed predominance of the territorial nominees in the House by an elabo. rate analysis of its composition, which made out that the towns had an excess of representatives, and the counties were most unfairly treated.

Considering that the exact reverse of this proposi. tion has long been assumed to be beyond cavil or dispute, the boldness of the opposite assertion excited no little surprise on one side of the House, and great cheering on the other. Mr. DISRAELI is really so clever at juggling with figures, that he seems to be quite cut out for the position of Chan. cellor of the Exchequer. There were grave doubts as to the propriety of the appointment; but, by way of showing that when the time comes he will be able to cook a Budget, he dished up electoral statistics after a fashion that threw the tricks of Houdin or Robin, the conjurors, into the shade, The general result of his researches into the composition of the constituencies, was, that the town popula. tion is better represented than the rural population and that, instead of the proportion of voters to the adult males of the country being one to six, it is in reality one to four. The means by which these conclusions were arrived at were these: The population of the boroughs represented in Parliament was sub. tracted from the total population of the county or division in which these boroughs are situated, and the remainder designated the 'rural population.' In this way Mr. DISRAELI made out Mr. COBDEN the representative of a purely agricultural constituency, and one very hardly used. Separating the population of nine considerable towns from the aggregate popula. tion of the West Riding, he found that five hundred thousand of an 'urban population' had sixteen members; while eight hundred thousand of a rural population had only two members. The fallacy on which this calculation rests is so transparent that it does not require one word of comment. In the 80-called 'rural population' of the West Riding there are many manufacturing towns with populations varying from four thousand to fifteen thousand inhabitants, who will find with surprise that they are reckoned among agriculturists, and who certainly never expected that their exclusion from the Franchise, or their being swamped in a county constituency, would be urged by a dexterous opponent as an argument against Parliamentary

The raising of the proportion of voters to the whole adult population was effected by a ruse not less specious. Instead of taking the adults of the United Kingdom, Mr. DISRAELI substituted the figures applicable to Great Britain only. Such are the wretched subterfuges and tricks by which it is sought to stave off the demand for representative amendments, and to befool the people, in spite of their senses, into a belief that the existing system really confers electoral power upon them. After performing these feats of legerdemain with figures, the finance minister, by way of conclusion, guarded himself and his colleagues against being set down as enemies to all reform They did not consider an extension of the Suffrage to be synonymous with the extension of the democratic power; but, in the meantime, they take their stand by the settlement made in 1831, as one which though not made by them, nor favourable to them, has yet under remedial (query corrupting?) in fluences, proved capable of giving good government and freedom. While we laugh at the coolness of the concluding assumption, it is impossible not to feel gratified with the essential fact in the statement Lord JOHN RUSSELL held by Finality for a long time. He has given it up and proposed a new Reform Bill. The Tories have advanced to the point he has abandoned. They take their stand now by the act of 1831. What better encouragement can the earnest Reformer have to pursue his labours will unwavering confidence in the sure and certain to sults? The great Tory party which battled i fiercely against the Reform Bill of 1831, now clim to that as the sheet anchor of the Constitution. The spirit and change of progess has seized upon erea them, and without either their knowledge or previous concurrence, they will in future be pressed on 10 the recognition of yet greater and more radical changes.

Yet the men who pioneer the path to those addr tations of the institutions of society to the growing wants of experience and intelligence of the ago, and sneered at as 'visionaries' by the would be 'practical men, whose late adoption of their views only provide their own want of political foresight and wisdom it depended upon them, indeed, there would be of progress whatever. They have to be dragged onward and they bestow not a little abuse on those who long them forward. The 'Times,' which has been conpelled, in deference to opinion, to advocate Parlis mentary Reform, compensates itself by abusing JOSEPH HUME, and classes him in the same cane as Robert Owen. We are certain that both purities were very much astonished at finding themselves even in imagination, ranked together. Whether either of them will consider it complimentary, is cell problematical.

The direct use, however, of the division upon the HUME's motion was the unmistakeable index affords by the division, of the real opinions of the property representative body. The Whigs are Whigs nothing more. If the constituencies return then the next class. the next election, they and the country at large known what to expect from them, either in power or in officer sition. Taken in conjunction with their vote again which it is their determination to maintain on the pushing which it is their determination to maintain on the children is the control of the question. If the Liberal party are really heart they will effect no compromises with them, either the hunting the hustings or in Parliament. Let every tob son its ann bearings. on its own bottom; and as they can hope for 110 fth substantial help from the Whigs to carry a genult measure of Reform, let all houest Parliaments. Reformers abstain from assisting Whigs in any action to a stain from assisting which is a stain and the stain and either to get into Parliament, or to aid them

gaining possession of power when they are there Such an independent and determined could be could would have the effect of either companies the Whigs to coalesce with the adrange party, on their own terms, or it would give the such a street such a standing and influence, that they were and he could give the practically hold the balance of power in their last and he could give the gradient their last and he could give the gradient their last and he could give the gradient their last give the gradient their last gradient their last gradient gradi and be enabled to dictate the policy on all gr

PROGRAMME FOR A PEOPLE'S PARTY.

In another portion of our columns will be found an important, and at the present juncture peculiarly interesting, correspondence between the Chartis's of Bristol and Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, which we earnestly commend to the consideration of the working classes of this country. The public career of the honourable member for Finsbury has been such as to entitle him pre-eminently to their confidence and gratitude; and his opinions upon the present state of affairs—his advice as to the best course to be pursued with reference to the formation of a People's Party, demand their earnest and respectful consideration.

Perhaps, without exception, no other public man has pursued a course so free from the imputation of private or interested motives, or one so directly and substantially useful to the nation, as Mr. Dun-COMBE. The instinctive feelings, and the acquired habits of an English gentleman, have ever prevented him from descending to the acts by which popularityhunting and self-seeking agitators court popular support and applause. His advocacy of Democratic principles has been free from the slightest taint of demagognism; and in his own person and conduct he has shown they were quite compatible with the most perfect self devotion to the public interest, and the observance of all the conventional courtesies, which soften the rigours of political warfare, and impart such a charm to all social intercourse. He made extreme political opinious respected in the highest circles, by the manner in which he combined the character of the patriot and the gentleman; while we are sure that the unenfranchised classes, whose cause he so often pleaded, will admit they have never had a more uncompromising, determined, or persevering ad-

The combination of these powers not only peculiarly distinguished him as the leader of the People's Cause in the House of Commons, previous to his long and severe illness, but also enabled him, as an independent member of that House, to attain a greater number of successes than can be shown by any other individual, unsupported by a powerful Parliamentary party. The habit of strict investigation into the truth of any alleged abuse, before he committed himself to its public exposure, and his undaunted courage and perseverance after he had fairly done that in prosecuting the inquiry to its final conclusion, enabled him to triumph over all the obstacles which Ministers and subordinate officials could throw in his path. The manner in which he exposed the Postoffice espionage and treachery, which led to the betraval and murder of the brothers BANDIERA; the searching and effective investigation into the abuses of Millbank Penitentiary; and the still more important inquiry into the shocking state of the hulks; which was immediately afterwards followed by such a sweeping change both in the officers and the system, are only a few of the numerous illustrations of the success with which Mr. Duncombe discharged his duties. The last mentioned case was, in fact, the proximate cause of the protracted illness which has deprived for so long a period the Legislature of one of its greatest ornaments and most useful members. Day after day did Mr. DUNCOMBE sit in the dark, damp, ill-ventilated "tween decks" of these hulks, and only leave them to be exposed to the heated atmosphere and labour of the House of Commons at night, despite the warning of his medical advisers that they would not be answerable for the consequences. He literally brought on the almost fatal illness, from which he has now recovered, by his devotion to the public service. And though during his labours he had to encounter all the opposition which those in office could offer, at the close of these investigations so amply had he sustained all his allegations, so conclusive were the exposures of existing abuses, that the late Home Secretary considered it to be his duty, as Minister of the Crown, publicly to state that the Government, the Legislature, and the public at large, owed a deep debt of gratitude to the hon. gentleman for his great public services.

This invaluable and high-minded public man is, once again, in his place. During his comparative retirement he tells us that he has not been an inattentive or unconcerned spectator of what has been passing in the political world; and at the commencement of what we trust is a long career of renewed strength and usefulness, he deliberately states the grounds upon which it appears to him the formation of a real People's Party is alone practicable.

We think that address appears just at the moment it was required, and meets one of the most urgent wants of the popular party at an extremely critical period. The late Leader of the Chartist body has, from causes which thousands sincerely lament, become unable any longer to take an active or a useful part in public life. Charity leads us to be silent in respect to his would-be successors, and the few over whom they have influence, further than to say that to call them a 'People's' or a 'Popular' party, would be a gross perversion of words. On the other hand, the Parliamentary Reform Association have, as we have frequently said, shown no hearty sympathy with the unenfranchised industrial classes; and, as a consequence, they have not attracted either their support or their confidence. Looking at the antecedents and the connexions of the leaders of that party. it was not probable that any greater fusion or identity of opinion between the middle and the working classes was likely to take place in the future than there had been in the past. The masses who are, in heart and sentiment, favourable to political reform and progress were, therefore, without any standard or leader, at a peculiarly important juncture. They could not act cordially with the so-called middle class movement, because they had not sufficient faith in those who led it; they had been repelled from the Chartist ranks by the foolish conduct, mischievous declamation, and palpable selfishness of trafficking adventurers, whose only recommendations for the position they wished to assume was, want of principle and superabundance of assurance. Mr. Duncombe's re-appearance on the political arena, therefore, could not be better timed. His devotion to the cause of the people is beyond question. So mych so that he has, in past times, sacrificed the place and power which his position and connexions would most certainly have secured for him. He has preferred the nobler, if less profitable, part of a faithful, disinterested, independent public servant; and we say that such services demand in return public confidence and support.

The policy recommended in his address to the Bristol Chartists may not please those who mistake words for things, and who are wedded to the mere formularies of party. But for all practical purposes such persons may be left out of calculation, when estimating the possible chance of forming a genuine and effective People's Party. It is not to fanatics or obstructives of either extreme, that the practical politician appeals, but to the great mass, who, with a genuine appreciation of, and adherence to, principle, can yet recognise the great and indestructible law of nature and society; that all sure and enduring progress is gradual; and that, by taking a firm ferward step to day, we are most certainly preparing to take another equally sure and progressive one to-morrow.

The measures embodied in the petition suggested by Mr. Duxcombe, appear to us to include all the points that can be required by any practical and honest friend of popular enfranchisement, at the present moment. In the first place, the Franchise is not dependant upon rating, but residence; and as a Precaution against fraud, we do not see that a less objectionable test could be proposed at the outset. In practice we believe the Suffrage would amount to what has been called 'Universal,' without the odium attached to that term on certain quarters. Upon the duration of Parliament and the Ballot, Mr. DUNCOMBE has, we think, very felictiously struck out two new ideas, which satisfactorily meet the only reasons against these two measures which have any appearance of validity.

In the first place, it has been argued, with a considerable show of reason, that Annual Parliaments would prevent members from thoroughly mastering their duties, and keep the whole country in a state of

would always remain in the House a sufficient number of members, possessing the requisite knowledge and experience for the efficient transaction of public business; while the country, at the same time, would have regular opportunities, at short intervals, of expressing their opinion as to the manner in which their representatives discharged their duties, and that, too, without the bustle, tumult, and almost maddened excitement which characterises a general election.

Again, with respect to the Ballot, many persons object to it because they prefer to act openly, and do not fear doing so. Why should these parties be summarily coerced into secret voting if they believe they can do without it? Why should those who feel that they cannot act conscientiously and independently, be coerced into voting against their convictions, because others do not need the protection they ask for? Mr. Duncombe's proposal solves the difficulty by making the Ballot optional. If it was found to work satisfactorily, its general adoption would follow, as a matter of course; and we see no reason why even good things should be forced upon a people before they are prepared to appreciate and make a proper use of them. On the other points included in Mr. Duncombe's programme it is unnecessary to offer any comment. They commend themselves to the support of all sincere Reformers. and, taken as a whole, we think the hon. member has taken up so sound, so strong, and so practical a position, that he ought forthwith to receive the adhesion of all who wish the enfranchisement of the people to be a reality instead of a political mythmerely to be talked about, but never seen. His past career is a sufficient guarantee to the industrial classes now without the pale of the Constitution, that he will honourably and firmly defend their rights, and promote their interests; while, at the same time, the course he recommends, and the conciliator: spirit in which he speaks of the other sections of the popular party, are such as should secure him the adhesion and confidence of middle class Reformers. If a junction so desirable could be effected between the middle and working classes through the instrumentality of Mr. DUNCOMBE, it would be the crowning act of a long public life, which has already been honourable to himself, and most valuable to the

MINISTERIAL MORALITY.

Whatever may be the advantages of office in other respects it does not appear to heighten the reputation of its occupants. Lord DERBY, for instance, might not be all that could be desired, either as a theoretical politician, or a practical statesman; but everybody agreed in one point, at least,-namely, that he was a man of the highest honour and integrity, and would shrink from anything that implied meanness or duplicity. The short experience we have had of his administration, while it will not improve his character as a statesman, has extremely damaged it as a man whose word can be relied upon, and whose public statements are the truthful indexes of his private intentions.

With respect to the duration of Parliament, the Premier said, on Monday, the 15th ult., 'This is a question which ought not to be allowed to remain in abeyance any longer than possible. * * * The appeal to the country ought to be made as early as the great interests of the country will permit.' On the Friday following, in answer or the Duke of NEW-CASTLE, he was still more explicit. While he declined naturally and properly to answer to name any specific day for the Dissolution, he distinctly stated that the New Parliament, 'before the close of the autumn,' should upon the great question of Protection, 'pronounce its definite and final decision,' and, further, held out the expectation that the present Parliament would be dissolved late in May or early in June, in order to allow its successor to assemble in August for the special purpose of discussing the question at issue between the Free Traders and his Cabinet.

These declarations were so distinct that they were accepted at the moment as satisfactory both by the nobleman who elicited them, and by one more difficult to please-Earl GREY, on behalf of the late Government. On the following evening, Lord J. Russell, in the other House, representing the combined Opposition, also accepted the statement as a final and satisfactory reply, and withdrew all further obstruction to the granting of the supplies for the whole year. In the short interval that has elapsed, the Estimates have been voted with most edifying unanimity, and most unexampled rapidity, on this understanding. Everybody was looking forward to an early dissolution, in consequence of the speed with which this most important business was disposed of, when lo !a change comes o'er the spirit of Lord Denby's dream. The money being voted, he does not see why the existence of either the Session or the Parliament should be prematurely shortened. He is quite content to go on, and does not understand why everybody else should not be so. On Tuesday night he astounded his hearers by declaring that nothing whatever had ever fallen from him that could lead any one to suppose the Session would not be of the usual duration; and that he would continue to bring forward all such measures as he considered essential to the public services.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE quoted his exact words to the contrary, but Lord DERBY denied them, and, in reply, was contradicted in as strong terms as the courtesy of 'good society' permits to be applied to direct falsehood. So the matter stands. The chivalrous, impetuous, highminded STANLEY, has 'jockied' the Opposition into granting supplies for the year by statements which he never intended should be fulfilled; and now he turns round upon them, and means to retain place by aid of the monies thus fraudulently obtained, in spite of his own acknowledgment that he is in a decided mi-

Such exhibitions as these are not at all calculated to produce any very great respect for the political morality of our public men. The greatest reproach against the late Ministry was that its conduct in office, was a living lie to the professions of its members while not in power. It is lamentable to see its successor break down precisely on that point on which it was imagined it was strongest. Henceforward shuffling, equivocation, deceit, and falsehood, will be thought cardinal qualities in the character of British statesmen. The commercial spirit has spread through all classes-even to the highest. The perfection of modern action is to 'do, and take care you are not done.' The soul of honour is eaten out of society and men, the most prominent in position use words, not as the sincere expression of their honest determination, but as counters to play a political game, in which their rivals are to be beaten, no matter how fraudulent or deceptive the

Of course the opposition, thus rudely awakened to a sense of their real position and the intentions of the Government, will take care to harass and obstruct it in such a manner as to render it impossible to carry on Parliament for any lengthened period. But whether the close of the Session and of Parliament comes in May or August, the great mischief is done. Nothing can restore confidence in the unimpeachable veracity of public men. That sheet-anchor has been swept away, and the vessel of state now drifts among the shoals and quicksands of factions, whose sole aim is to out-juggle and out-manœuvre each other. Yet the very men who are guilty of these acts presume to depreciate the unenfranchised classes, and talk of elevating the tone of public morality before any extension of the franchise can be granted, or the voter can be protected by the ballot ! Faugh! We are sick of such a race of political PECKSNIFFS.

THE NEW MILITIA BILL.

Unawed by the fate of their predecessors, the Derby Ministry have brought in a new Militia Bill. It is in its leading features more undisguisedly warlike than the Whig measure, while pains have obviously been taken to divest it, as far as possible, of anything that might render it unnecessarily offensive. The one point in which it is more open to objection than the bill it succeeds, is the increased range of its operation. Lord John confined his conscription to young men between twenty and twenty-three years of age; a period of life when, as he very justly remarked, the parties would be generally unmarried, and not hampered either with the cares of a family, or the responsibilities of large and important establishments. Besides this, to young persons of that age a little continual ferment. By Mr. Duncombe's plan, there or injurious, would be pleasant in most cases, an sollierly drilling, so far from being either objectionable

beneficial in all; and a rigorous enforcement of the result of the ballot upon all classes liable to the force would have made it a national one, by including in its ranks, representatives of these various classes. The bill brought in by Mr. WALPOLE, proposes to include all males between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five; a proposition extremly objectionable in itself, and only rendered tolerable by the offer of a bounty of £5 to substitutes for those who may be unwilling to serve after being drawn.

We are by no means among the number of those who, in the present circumstances of Europe, deprecate the training of a portion of our population in warlike exercises. On the contrary, we think that the traditional policy of successive Governments has had a fatal tendency to emasculate the people, and deprive them of the personal hardihood, energy, and presence of mind in danger, which are such admirable qualities in man. A measure to encourage the development of these qualities would have been a national boon of no ordinary character; but we cannot perceive any such recommendation for that actually proposed. The short period during which the Militia are to be called out each year, the manner in which the wealthier classes will escape actual service by the payment of a substitute, and the inferior class, who will be attracted by the bounty offered, and the chance of a fortnight's soldiering, are all defects in the new measure, even if such a measure were needed. A well devised and properly organised system of volunteers, under the instructions we recently quoted from Sir Charles Napier's letter to the Gentlemen of England, would have been very far superior in respect of real efficiency, while it would have been free from all the vitiating and demoralising agencies that are certain to operate upon Mr. WALPOLE's new Militia men. In fact, the proposed force would only be a cheap and nasty substitute for a real army, which we could hardly have expected to be proposed by Tories and Protectionists; and the only solution of the difficulty why they did so, is to suppose that it might form a seed plot and nursery, whence they might draw soldiers in case of another European struggle, and our embarking in that struggle, after the old fashion of PITT, in favour of legitimacy and absolutism. The Militia, as explained on Monday night, is much more suitable for that purpose than home defence.

But we must look farther than these considerations, arising out of the construction of the force itself, and ask the major question: Is a force of that kind required at all? A few weeks since the reply to that question would have been promptly and unanimously in the affirmative. The panicmongers had put the country in a fright, under the influence of which we were ready to agree to almost any proposition that seemed to have a chance of preventing our being eaten up by the French Ogre and his Algerian hordes. The circumstances that have since transpired have shown the groundless nature of the alarm. M. Bona-PARTE is too much engaged at home to have leisure for foreign quarrels or foreign conquests: and our own public men had so little dread of any invasion, that they could perpetrate a change of Ministry with all its, delays, and all its temptations to an invader, just as if no such person was in existence. It required, therefore, no small amount of assurance to re-introduce the question after its essentially unreal and exaggerated nature had been thus exposed; and we can only account for it by the supposition that, after so much noise had been made on the subject, it would not be seemly to let it drop without at least seeming to do something. We can scarcely believe, however, that it will ever be allowed to pass into a law. If its opponents are firm, it must be sent to the country,' with many other questions, for decision, and if so, we prophecy it will not come back to Parliament for Legislation. A numerous and powerful fleet in the Channel, well-trained bands of volunteer rifle corps, and a fair proportion of regulars, armed and equipped with the best weapons and am. munition that the existing science and the experience of the art of war have provided for the soldiers of other countries - these are all the requisites for effective national defence, and these may be had, withouteither adding to the cost of armaments, or inflicting upon the people a new grievance in the shape of a conscription, which would practically fall almost solely on the poor.

ARISTOCRATIC VANDALISM.

Paris abounds with palaces and public buildings, freely accessible to the people, to which we have nothing in the British metropolis equal, either in beauty or extent; yet not content with the existing provision for the recreation and the comfort of the inhabitants, a decree has just appeared, by which a Crystal Palace, on the model of Sir J. PAXTON's building, is to be crected in the Grand Square of the Champ Elysee. London has but few buildings, and these of exceedingly limited capabilities and faulty architecture. Yet the decree has gone forth to pull down the Crystal Palace we have. The aristocracy from the first were opposed to its erection-so near their favourite ride, during what is called the London season. They did not relish the idea of the commonality coming between the wind and their nobility, and the commission appointed last December to report upon the propriety of maintaining the popular Palace entered upon their duties with a foregone conclusion. They have proved, as the 'Times' very truly says, 'The executioners, not the judges of the building.' Their report is opposed to the evidence on which they profess to base it, and the architect has indignantly contradicted the falsified version of his evidence, by which they sought to make him accessory to the destruction of the beautiful creation of his own

genius. We visited it last Saturday for the first time since the goods were removed, and the first feeling excited by a glance at its light, graceful, and stupendous proportions, was that of wonder and indignation, at the worse than Vandalism that could doom so noble, so admirable a structure to destruction, at a moment when the people of this country are becoming fully aware of the humanising and instructive uses to which it might be put. There is scarcely a capital in Europe that is so deplorably deficient in these respects as London. There never was a building so thoroughly adapted for almost every popular purpose that can be imagined; and yet, now that we have got it, it is to be thrown away for no reason whatever, save that a few exclusives hate to see the people enjoying themselves on ground hitherto appropriated to their peculiar use and delectation. There is scarcely a public building in existence that is not at this moment overcrowded with the objects for the reception of which it was erected. The collection of pictures presented to the nation by Mr. VERNON, has been removed from the cellars in which they were formerly stowed away temporarily, to Marlborough House, already voted to the heir apparent. The British Museum is crammed to overflowing. The sculptures annually exhibited at the Royal Academy are huddled into a small dark hole, where there is neither space nor light. We have no Architectural Museum-no place for the collection of botanical productions, with the exception of the small museum at Kew; no storehouse for models; no covered winter garden where the people might find some compensation for the uncertainty and the rigours of our climate. In the ample courts and spacions avenues of the Crystal Palace all these purposes" and many more, could be provided for; and yet it is to be pulled down on a paltry pretence of economy, which will in reality throw away all the money that has been spent upon it, and deprive the country of a building which is the admiration of all who have ever beheld it. Such specimens of oligarchical rule, with its littleness, selfishness, and jobbing, almost brighten despotism by the contrast. We pay in many things besides taxation for the freedom of grumbling; and when the numerous public uses to which such a build. ing might be applied is considered, it will be admitted by all, that a more gross, brutal, and wanton outrage than that which it is proposed to commit, never was contemplated in any civilised country. Petitions are being signed for its preservation, but we fear with little effect. The power rests in the hands of those who have resolved that the fairy-like and stupendous structure shall be swept away; and at least another

THE MURDER AT STOW-ON THE-WOLD .- John Humbage, who stood charged with the murder of his father by shooting him with a gun, was tried at Gloucester on Thursday, and found Guilty of "Manslaughter." He was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

generation will clapse before the people of this coun-

try are provided with anything in its place.

Trades' Intelligence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

" FIAT JUSTITIA."

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

We have shown in our late articles the circumstances which, in 1845, gave rise to the National Association; we have shown that the aggressive and encroaching spirit of Capital is as rife, as determined, and unscrupulous now as then. That the spirit which animates its possessors is the same; its mode of manifestation, and its strategic tactics are alone different.

In 1845 an attempt was made to subjugate Labour by a sinuggled legislative enactment; the attempt was mean and infamous, and was deservedly defeated. In the present day, the existing laws are distorted, and by the aid of class influence, and the power of a subscribed Capital, wrested into engines of oppression, against all who dare aspire to that freedom and independence which they are sometimes cheated to believe are rights which they actually enjoy! To protect Labour from these, or any other form of assault, the one and the only remedy is Union-as wide in its basis, as powerful by its numbers, and as unassailable by the soundness of its principles, the justness of its objects, and the moderation and legality of its practices, as the formidable nature of the gigantic evils it is required to grapple with require.

The arguments for a National Association of Labour are immensely strengthened by recent occurrences. We doubt whether in all England an enlightened working man can be found to impugn the policy, or to demur to the imperative necessity of at once setting about in real earnest 'organising' British

We repeat our solemn conviction, that this question is alone deserving the earnest and immediate attention of the Trades. It is for Labour a question of life or death, and can be no longer trifled with. Other questions of a most important, but more chronic form, of a social and political character, may admit of a more measured treatment. Of political rights we have been long utterly deprived. A change in our s wial position requires time and an improved public opinion, and both of them a greater unanimity of opinion as to their nature and extent; but upon the question of the rights to 'a fair day's wage for a fair day's work,' we are unanimous. There is not the man living that would say, in the presence of his fellow workers, that he would prefer twenty to thirty shillings per week. If this is the case, why do we hesitate? Why have not the numbers of the National Trades multiplied a hundredfold since its foun lation? There are many obvious reasons;time and circumstances were wanting to impress the mass of the working men of the dangerous helplessness of their position. They have been too much in the habit of thinking and acting unreflectingly, by proxy. Their leaders have, in too many instances, lulled them into a false sense of security and confidence in their own isolated power. And our love of individua ism is the besetting sin and bane of our existing social system. We are born in it, nurtured in it, and it has become, as it were, an exclusive part of our nature, and will remain so until a continuous repetition of the Wolverhampton and Bucklersbury proce dings bring home to our awakened faculties a thorough conviction of its one sided unnaturalness.

The possession and enjoyment of an enlightened individual happiness can only be attained by the agency of judicious and extensive associative arrange-

Individual exemption from oppression and wrong can only be effected by associative combination, and this applies to the union of aggregates in an equal degree as of units.

The individual love of class distinction which leads one trade to assume an aristocratic pre-eminence over another, has been hitherto an irremovable stumbling-block in our road. The dustman assumes a superiority over the sweep. Why, it would puzzle either of them to tell. To us they have always appeared very much upon a parequally ill-educated and neglected, and, of course, equally brutal and repulsive; but still something exists to give to the one a specious elevation over the other and this something consists in a comparatively pleasanter and better paid occupation. Search upwards through the whole ramifications of labour, and you will find this plague spot in pestilential activity. This has been another powerful obstruction to progress, but the snake is scotched, if not killed; and we hope, and firmly believe, that this narrowminded, exclusive spirit is fast dying away, and will no longer be permitted to disfigure and travesty the public conduct of otherwise useful and estimable bodies of men. Surrounded by these and similiar difficulties, the position of the Executive of the National Association has been an arduous and a thankless one. They were placed by the confidential vote of large numbers of their fellow workmen, as the pioneers of a principle which no one disputed, but few would honestly and openly recognise. They saw the idea of 1845, with the principles and constitution adopted for its realisition, stingily recognised, and by piecemeal adopted by every new claimant for the 'sweet voices' of the industrial mass. Even its very name has been in more than one instance (we had almost said feloniously) appropriated with such slight and immaterial variations, as were just sufficient to enable those up to the dodge to show there was a variation, but not for the working-class public to perceive it. This and such unworthy tricks have caused our policy and actions to be misunderstood. We have been charged with an attempt to convert the National Association into a political engine-with having offered to hand it over to the Protectionists of the G. A Young school; in fact, we have been charged with all possible and impossible aberrations from duty; while few have given us the credit we think our due, in having, at all times, given our best assistance to enable others to promulgate and advance the principles, although in some instances, we knew the parties were influenced by no friendly intentions to the National Association or its Executive. We conceived this to be our duty, and performed it; and we now rejoice to find that the airing our principles have obtained, through so many channels, has secured for them quite an agreeable popularity. It may be that our fate may prove similar to that usually attending inventors of theories, and mechanical and scientific improvements. After years of exertion, at a sacrifice of comfort, health, and even of liberty, we may be doomed to witness the honours of a triumph, won chiefly by our own Association, appropriated without any qualms of conscience, by those who have systematically, but covertly, opposed our progress. Be it so, n'importe, so long as the end is obtained.

Let labour be organised; let the surplus labour be no longer suffered to remain a dead weight upon the productive industry of the employed, to prevent it becoming an instrument for the depreciation of wages. Let the great machinery be constructed by which these things can be accomplished, and we shall rejoice in the successful experiment, whether we or others are the immediate agents in the affair.

The Committee of the National Association will still pursue the even tonor of its way, promoting, as far as is in its power, the advancement of the principles, by whom ever adopted, offering no obstruction to any moving in the same direction, while naturally ambitious of securing for the National Association the original promulgatives of the movement, the fairly earned honours of ultimate triumph. Queen's Bench Prison, April 1st, 1852.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

THE STRIKE.

Conference of Trades' delegates—adjourned from last week-was held at the Bell Inn, Old Bulley, for the purpose of devising means for assisting the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., in their present contest with their employers, &c. Mr. Brisck in the chair. Several new delegates presented their credentials, and took their seats. Mr. Pettie, secretary, stated that he had received information that many trades, who had held no meeting since the Conference first sat, would meet so as to appoint representatives prior to its next sitting. Upon being called on to explain the present position of the Amalgamated Society, Mr. W. Newton said that the society had still as many men to support as at the first closing of the shops; who would receive this week the same allowance as last week, and he hoped the society, with the assistance of the trades, would be enabled to continue that support; but there was great necessity for increase exertion. The statement published by the meeting of the number of skilled workmen who had signed the document was completely false, as was proved by the fact that no diminution had taken place in the weekly expenditure of the society. He could hold out no definite hope of a speedy termination of the dispute; but unless such a termination were shortly arrived at, upon terms with which the men might go in with honour, the society would have to buckle on their armour, and labour in the field of agitation more strenuously than they had hitherto

done. Mr. Allen stated, in reply to a question, that the trades had only subscribed about £400 per week. In reply to a question, Mr. Newton said that the statement he had read last week of the number of men who had entered was true, and that about twenty had gone in since. —Mr. Allan said that the non-society men had not given the support which had been anticipated. They had deputations travelling through England, Ireland, and Scotland, and de-Putations waited on the Trades of London every night. He hoped to see something definite done by the Conferencesomething to bring in money for the relief of the engineers. It was said that there were 200 trades in London, and if each of these would only send £10 per week for a few weeks, they would have sufficient to support the men. They did not care for the sacrifice of their own funds, but had a great desire to win in the struggle. They had still to support about 3,500 society men, out of 7,000 society men, in whose behalt he called upon the Conference to take effectual steps.

The question of Co-operative Workships was adjourned until the Trades were more fully represented.—The remainder of the remainder of the sitting was occupied by the appointment of deputations to confer with Trades' Associations upon the propriety of establishing a joint action with the Confe-

Co-operative knielligence.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy Square.

WEEKLY REPORT, March 23rd to March 29th. The Agency transacted business with the following Stores: Banbury, Crewe, Bacup, Leeds, Galasheils, Paisley, Selkirk, Brighton, Ullesthorpe, Halifax, Heywood, Woolwich, Middlesborough, Edinburgh, Tillicoultry, Bocking Burnley, Hawich, Norwich,

In a few days the Agency will have ready printed rules and instruction for the formation of Co-operative Stores and Ascociated Workshops. These rules will have appended to them specimens of the various books required for keeping correct accounts; and the Agency considers that the various Stores already in existence should, where it is not found inconvenient, model their books upon the plan given, and that all future Stores should give them a preference, inasmuch as it is highly desirable that there should be as much uniformity as possible, as regards account keeping, in the Co-operative Movement. The plan submitted by the Agency is put forward in consequence of repeated applications from the Stores in the provinces, and from individuals auxious to exert themselves for the formation of such societies.

LEEDS REDEMPTION SOCIETY.

We are glad to report that our Store has reached and passed the paying point. This we have ascertained on our taking stock after three months existence. Nearly every week shows a regular improvement in our receipts, such as must, in a few months, yield something worth while to assist in "fettleing" our farm. We hope, therefore, that the friends of the Redemption Society will assist co-operative efforts where they can, and especially such as apply a portion of their profits for the full and efficient carrying out of Co-operation. The monies for this week are -Leeds Subscription, £4 83. 1d.; Propagandist Fund, 1s. 4d.; Longter, Riley, 1s. 8d.; Edinburgh, Rentor, 1s. Last week-Leeds Subscription, £1 3s. 11d.; London, Corfield, 10s.—R. Jones, Secretary.

CATRINE, AYRSHIRE. The Catrine Economical Society ed in December, 1840. The causes of its formation were many,-we may here note a few of them. Catrine is a manufacturing village containing about 3,000 inhabitants, and the workers receive their pay every week, so of course the working-man never can better his condition by getting credit; but notwithstanding, the credit system was rampant; the merchant gave it to ensure his custom, the workers took it because they could get it, so heavy losses often occurred with the merchant, and of course a large profit had to be charged, and often inferior articles sold at the price of good articles, and by this way of working, the man that paid all his debts paid for the man that only paid in part. It was often thought on, of forming a co-operative store, but it was generally believed that as the credit system was so popular, nothing but credit would do ;-but at length courage overcame fear, so we launched into the field of co-operation. About forty pounds were collected in the name of shares, a shop was taken, and a salesman appointed; but before we were many weeks in business, we found that our capital was by far too small, but we soon found that that could be met by our own members; but owing to having interest to pay, and the unkindly feeling that prevailed in the villages towards us or a few years at first, our trade was not extensive, and of course our profits were not large; but these three or four years past we have had a very extensive business and a large surplus at the end of each quarter. When our stock was taken in January last, our capital amounted to upwards of £500.-Yours truly, James Murray.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTE & ASSOCIATION.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Executive Committee on Tuesday evening last, at 3, Queen's Head-passage, the following letter was read from Mr. Robert Le Blond :-"GENTLEMEN, -I rejoice to observe that each week since the election to office of the Executive of the National Charter Association they have steadily carried out the policy with which they started—of liquidating the debts of the Chartist body before incurring any fresh liabilities. This policy, so just, and so necessary, at the present juncture, I am most anxious to do all in my power to further: I therefore beg your acceptance of the £5 standing against you in my favour, as a donation from me towards the accomplishment of the object you have in view. I wish to take this opportunity to add, that in my opinion the policy about to be re-instated of establishing an obstruction party, is ruinous to the common cause. On the 18th of March, I, with Messrs. Nicholls and T. Hunt (by invitation) attended the meeting at the Druid's Hall. On the placards were the words "Free Discussion," " Fair Play, " &c.; but in practice there was no fair play; because nothing opposed to the views of the conveners was allowed to be stated; therefore we could not advance or justify our policy; while the speakers on the other side, instead of showing and proving the errors of the Parliamentary Reformers and their plans, were quite content to use the ordinary abuse and invectives, and made no pretence whatever, by argument, to s'iow in what way the policy of the Reform Association was detrimental or antagonistic to the interests of the working classes. Under such circumstances, there could be no discussion. Except in the House of Commons, I never heard such a combination of noises as at this

"I hope and trust, for all our sakes, if these meetings are under the Executive's control, that if they mean discussion, they will take means that that object may be realised; and if discussion be not the object, that they will not use such words as 'fair play,' 'free discussion,' &c., merely to attract those to the meetings who are anxious only for truth and principle, without reference to interest in any shape. "ROBERT LE BLOND."

[We beg to state the meeting above alluded to was convened by the Metropolitan Delegate Council, and not by the Executive Committee.]

MONIES RECEIVED.

Bingley, John Wild, 5s.; Mr. Ambrose, 1s.; Hoxton, per C. F. Nicholls, 10s.; Glossop, per Henry Collier, 1s.; Cheltenham, per W. Sharland, 44.; John Cook, Ipswich, 1s.; George Gibbs, ditto, 1s.; W. Harrold, ditto, 1s.; Mr. Sibborn, ditto, 6d.—Total, £1 4s. 6d.

The above, with the £5 remitted by Mr. Le Dien.

The above, with the £5 remitted by Mr. Le Blond, reduces the debt to about £10. We therefore trust that a vigorous and determined effort will be at once made to wipe

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

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL -On Sunday afternoon, the first day of the quarter, at the Finsbury Literary Institution, Leicester-place, several new delegates, including Messrs. Downs, Kelly, Wheeler, Stratton, Welsby, llarris, and others took their seats. Mr. Snelling was called to the chair. Mr. Farrah was elected treasurer for the ensuing quarter, and Mr. Clarke secretary. Messes. Wheeler, Jones, Bezer, Wood, Harris, Bligh, and Stratton were elected as an observation committee, to meet once a week, and report to the Council. Mr. Wheeler was appointed secretary to the committee.-Mr. Jones reported from the O'Connor Committee, and stated that considerable funds had been promised as soon as the Committee was in working order.-The time for electing officers was extended for one week .- Several committees gave in their reports which were approved of .- After considerable discussion and a modification of the motion made by Mr. Jones last week, it was decided that 500 cards of membership of the National Charter Association should be issued by the Council. Bills were ordered to be printed calling an aggregate meeting at the hall on Sunday afternoon, April the 3rd, and the meeting adjourned.

SHIP INN, WHITECHAPEL .- A meeting was held on Sunday evening. Mr. Evans in the chair .- Messrs. Wheeler and Stratton reported from the Council. Messrs. Shaw and Smith reported from the Committee f r Promoting Mr. Newton's Election for the Hamlets, and other business of a similar nature was transacted.

FINSBURY.—At the meeting held on Sunday last Messrs. Butter and Down reported from the Metropolitan Delegate Council. It was then resolved that 500 tracts be purchased for distribution among the working classes; and also that a tea party be held in the Literary Institution on Easter Monday, in commemoration of the birth-day of Max milland Robespierre. The members were requested to meet at six, instead of nine o'clock,

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The mortality has been great in the London districts during the whole of March. In the first week of the month the deaths registered were 1,128, in the two following they rose to 1,232 and 1,208, and in the last week, as shown by the present return, they were 1.219. It must be observed, however, that the small increase which now appears over the preceding week arises from more than an average number of coroner's cases. Excluding from the returns dea hs from poison, injury, and other external causes of which inquest cases princ pally consist, the numbers in the last three weeks stand thus:-1,160, 1,183, and 1.161. The effect of the co: ine s of the season is still very apparent in the mortality produced by diseases of the respiratory organs. Lest week the tirths of 814 boys and 793 girls. in all 1,607 chi dren, were registered in London. The average number in seven corresponding weeks of 1845 51 was 1,548. At the Royal Observatory. Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the baromuer was above 30 in. on Monday: the mean of the week was 29 814 in. The mean daily temperature was ab we the average of corresponding days of ten years on the first four days of the week, and below it on the last three divs. It was highest on Menday and Tuesday, when it was about 54 degrees, or abou 11 degrees above the average. It tell from 46.3 deg. on Wednesday to 39 7 deg. on Taursday, and to 37.7 deg. on Saturday. On the last day of the week the highest temperature was only 44 deg., the lowest 27 3 deg., whilst the mean was 5.6 deg. below the average of corresponding days. The mean temperature of the week was 45.5 deg, which was 2.6 deg. shove the average. I the earlier part of the week the wind blew from the south-east, on Thur-day and Friday from the northeast, and on Scturday from the south. No rain has been recorded in the Greenwich tables since the first day of

ACCIDENT THROUGH THE STATE OF THE STREETS .- On Tuesday evening Mr. Payne held an inquest on the body of William Mainwaring, an engineer late in the employ of Messrs. Suemon and Co.. Neithridge Ironworks, New North Road. Dec ased was re-urning from Barclay and Perkin's brewery to the above factory in company with Mr. Richard Smith, one of the clerks, in a chaise cart, and when in Moorga e street the horse slipped down, and both deceased and Vr. Smith were precipitated into the road, the former receiving a compound fracture of his right arm and several of his rive and such other injuries that he died in consequence at the above hospital, whether he had been removed immedia:ely after the accident. One of the witnesses stated that the only way in which he could account for the accident was that the roads were kept so bare by the street orderlies that the horses could not find sufficient hold for their feet; and the coroner remarked that that was now a very general complaint. Verdict-"Accidental death."

ARRIVAL OF THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS D'AQUILA .- On Tuesday, his Royal Highness the Dake d'Aqui'a (brother of the King of Naples), accompanied by H.R.H. the Duchess (sister to the Emperor of Brazil). arrived at Mivart's Hotel, attended by a numerous

The various places of summer amusement in and near the metropolis are already sounding the note of preparation. Foremo t among them, as usua!, is the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Mr. Danson and a host of assistants have been occupied for weeks past on a subject which, we are told, is to leave all the preceding ones in the shade. Most extraordinary novel and astounding effects are to be introduced, while the pictorial beauties will be of the most enchanting kind. Extensive alterations in the grounds have been effected and a large and expensive addition to the zoological department is shortly expected.

Extensive Rodberies -On Saturday last information was received that the premises, 28, Oxford-street, had been plund red of a cash box containing £220, and a jewel-box, with contents, valued at £60; also that £70 in gold, and some letters written by a cardinal, had been stolen from 6. Albert-terrace: also from 6. Lansdowne-villas, Nottinghill, silver plate of the value of £120; also, whilst in transit from the railway station to the residence of Lord F. Kennedy, several packages, containing jewellery and property value £300. Amongst the articles is a bloodstone cup and saucer, and a gold locket, containing the hair of the Flying Dutchman, and the number of races won by him on the back: also from I, Langham-place, Regent-street, a silver tea trav. weighing no less than 113 ounces 15 drachms; and from H. Ilu rell's, Esq., London House, Chertsey, silver place, value £200.

CALIPORNIAN GOLD .- Four men, apparently voyagers from a far country, found their way into the great area of the Bauk of Eugland last week, where they seemed to be a little out of their reckoning. Their helpless state being observed by one of the Bank porters, he went over and asked their business. When the spokesman of the party inquired, "if they wanted to buy a little gold dust," the porter, seeing no parcel with them wondered where the dust might be, and took them to the assaye-office of the Bank, when, on being asked to produce it, they instantly commenced ripping up their coars, waistcoats, linings, and flaps, lappels and coffs, and so disgorged their hidden treasures. Lump after lump of the glorious store tumbled forth, and when the operation was concluded, the whole was taken away and melted into a solid ingot, which on being placed in the balances, was found to weigh 36lbs. some odd our es, and its value amounted to something over £1,700. They were paid a part at once, and called for the remainder on Saturday. They are Cornish men, fresh from the diggings, and were cautioned by the Bank servants to be careful of their company, as a man had been robbed of £500 in the streets a few days previously.

Suspected Incendiarism at Holloway .- On Monday morning a fire broke out in one of the newly-erected lofty houses belonging to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Without delay the engines were set to work, by which time the flames had outsined possession of every portion of the building with the exception of one room. After the lapse of a couple of hours the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the fluxes. The origin of the fire is not precisely known. but there is little doubt entertained that it was the work

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWER .- In accordance with orders issued by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, as Constable of the Tower, the whole of the menagerie buildings, guardhouse, and other erections opposite the west entr nce fronting Thomes-street, have been removed, and on Saturday last the esp'anade, which has been stockaded and laid down with g avel walks and a macadamised pavemert, was opened to the public. In consequence, however, of the opposition of a Mr. Corfe, who holds a house granted by government exactly opposite, the work remains incomplete. Mr. Corfe refuses to budge without compensation, and his grace, having no funds available for that purpose, is brought to a standstill.

Suspicious Affair.—An inquest was held on the 26th March, on Henry Draper, aged fifty-nine, who was found strangled at No. 2, Ravenscroft-street, Cambridge-heath. Deceased was of rather eccentric habits. The day before his death he called at the office of Mr. Tyssen, at Hackney, and was paid money on account of the rent of some houses that was collected by Mr. Tyssen. When he left he had £22 in a canvas bag. The next morning he was discovered in h d with a silk handkerchief round his throat, which was tightened like a tourniquet by means of a hearth-brush, but the canvas bag could not be found, nor the £22. The coroner suggested an open verdict, observing that it was a very mysterious affair. Verdict-" That the deceased was found dead, with a silk handkerchief, &c., round his throat, but how he became so dead there was not sufficient evidence to show."

DREAD OF A WORKHOUSE.—An inquiry took place on Saturday last as to the death of Charles Carter, aged forty. The deceased had for a stort time been an inmate of the Epsom union workhouse, but had such a dread of going there that he told a man with whom he had previously lodged that he kn-w it would induce him to commit suicide. On Sunday week he went out, and was not seen again until Tuesday, when he was observed walking in a field, in which there is a large and deep pond. In an hour and a half afterwards a person passed by the water, and saw something in it which induced him to obtain assistance, and the body of the deceased was taken out. He had a deep wound on the throat, and life was quite extinct. Verdict-"The deceased destroyed himself while in a state of temporary in-Sanity."

ACCIDENT AT THE LONDON BRIDGE RAILWAY TERMINUS,-On Monday an accident of a very serious character occurred at the London-bridge Railway Terminus, to Mr. Join Giles Pilcher, merchant and wharfinger, of Morgan'slane, Tooley street, St. Olave's, Southwark. Mr. Pilcher had just reached town, and while in the act of crossing the carriageway in front of the terminus, towards the end of Duke's-street, a Paddington omnibus came at a rapid speed in the direction of the railway, and, before he could get out of the way, he was knocked face downwards on the ground. The dr ver immediately pulled up his horses, and had pre-Viously called out to him; but the off fore-wheel passed along his back to the right shoulder, and before the horses could be properly secured, the same wheel passed back again. Several of the police officers, and numerous foot passengers, run to the from under the vehicle on to the payement, when he was found to be quite insensible. He was at once carried into the surgery of St. Thomas's Hospital, where Mr. F. W. Teanby, and other medical officers, promptly rendered assistance, when they discovered that he had sustained serious internal injuries. Mr. Teanby dressed the wounded parts and afforded every assistance that medical skill could suggest, after which, by his own desire, he was placed in Alderman Humphery's carriage, and conveyed to his residence at Stockwell, where he lies in a very distressing condition, being advanced in years, infirm, and deaf.

FIRE AT A FLOOR-CLOTH MANUFACTORY .- On Wednesday afternoon a fire broke out in the boiling or japan room at the north end of the floor-cloth manufactory and japan works of Mr. James Rolls, in Kennington-lane, which for a time threatened the total destruction of the whole of the immense pile of building. Fortunately it was at once discovered, and the parish and other engines were promptly on the spot, and by their united exertions confined the flames within a narrow circle, so that the destruction of property was very limited.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided on Wednesday night at a very numerous and influential meeting of the Society of Arts, when Mr. Bazely, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, delivered a lecture on cotton as an element of industry, its confined supply, and its extending consumption from increasing and improving agencies. The lecture gave great satisfaction.

The committees of the approaching Cork exhibition are working with great earnestness in Cork, Dublin, and Belfast. Almost all the necessary funds have already been collected, and it is expected that all the arrangements will be made in a most satisfactory manner.

The Provinces.

LIVERPOOL HEAD CONSTABLESHIP.—At a special meeting of the Watch Committee on Saturday last, Captain Greig, for nine years past adjutant and paymaster of the pensioners in Liverpool, was appointed to the head constableship of Liverpool, vice Mr. Dowling. There were several other military applicants, but his principal opponent was a

Mr. Bigham, a member of the Watch Committee. EMBEZZLEMENT.-Mr. Alfred Hill, managing clerk to the principal legal firm at Bridgewater, has absconded with £3,000 in cash, the moneys of his employer. Officers acquainted with his person have been despatched to prevent him leaving the country.

EXTENSIVE GAROTTE ROBBERY AT LIVERPOOL .- A gentleman was accosted by a female in Elliot-street, on the night of the 26th March. He remained in conversation with her a minute or two, when he was suddenly attacked by two men, who knocked him down. The woman immediately grasped his purse, containing about £300 in gold and notes. She was captured on the spot, but the two men unfortunately escaped. On the way to the station-house she threw away £250, and in the Bridewell £60 was found

MANSLAUGHTER OF a Boy. - Joseph Harker, the master of the Trinity National School at Stockton, has been committed for trial for causing the death of a boy named Wm. Watson. The lad attended the defendant's school, and it was alleged that he had beaten him with a cane so severely over his back that his kin was "striped" by the violent lashings of the stick.

FEARFUL DEATH OF FOUR PITMEN .- Four colliers met with their death last week, by the breaking of the patent iron spring, by means of which the rope was attached to the cage, by which they were precipitated to the bottom of the pit. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," expressing an opinion that the spring was made of improper iron.

DESPERATE ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF CONVICTS .- A gang of convicts who were being removed by train on the York and North Midland line, from York Castle to Wakefield Gaol, on the 26th March, made a most determined attempt to escape, and considering the peril some of them were exposed to, it is surprising that they were not cut to pieces. Mr. Noble, the governor of the Castle, started with fourteen in all, including Ellis, Jones, Jackson, Green, and Marshal, who were convicted at the last assizes for uttering forged notes of the Yorkshire Banking Company. They were ironed, and conducted themselves peaceably enough until the train had arrived about a mile from Wakefield, when Ellis managed to snap the chain which attached him to the other four transports. He then opened the carriage door, and made an effort to jump out; Mr. Noble seized him, when he was attacked by Marshal. Mr. Noble was at length compelled to release his grasp, and Ellis leaped on to the permanent way, and made across some fields towards Normanton. At this moment Jones bolted out at an opposite door; he, however, slipped his footing and fell, and at the time it was thought he was killed; however, he escaped, although seriously hurt. At length the train was stopped, and the convicts were more firmly secured. Ellis was speedily captured by some navigators on the line.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER MADRAS .- SOUTHAMPTON, Monday.—As the Screw steamship Madras was leaving the tidal basin of the Southampton Docks, to commence her first voyage to Gibraltar, Malta, and Constantinople, her propeller became foul of one of the chains of the mooring buoy in the centre of the dock; this obstruction brought up the engines which were in motion, and prevented the Madras from moving out of the dock. It is apprehended that no damage has been done, but it is possible the screw may have been strained, and as a precautionary measure, therefore, after the vessel has been lightened, she will be placed in the graving-dock, and the injuries (if any) set to

A FREE TRADE FACT .- At the board meeting of the guardians of the Bicester Union on the 26th March, there were but eight applications for relief from the twenty parishes in the Bicester district, and of this number there was not one from Ricester. From the eighteen parishes in the Bletchingdon district there were but eleven applica-

tions. The number is unusually small. THE SHIPWRIGHTS' STRIKE.—The strike of the shipwrights belonging to the yards at Hylton-on-the Wear terminated on Saturday last, having lasted twenty weeks. The masters and men have come to a compromise—the men to withdraw their obnoxious rule prohibiting more than one borer being employed in a yard; the masters promising that in this department they will give the preference to aged

shipwrights. THE SUPPOSED MURDER NEAR BARNSLEY. - On Saturday an inquest was opened before Thomas Lee, Esq., coroner of Wakefield, and a respectable jury, at the Woodman Inn, Smithies, near Barnsley, on the bodies of Annis Smith, aged twenty-three, and Emily, her infant child, aged ten months, who were found lying in Carlton-lane, Smithies, on the previous Wednesday, with both their throats cut. The inquiry lasted the whole of Saturday, and was adjourned. The bodies having been discovered under very suspicious circumstances, a man named James Gleadhill, with whom Annis Smith had been cohabiting for the last twelve months, was taken into custody on a charge of being concerned in the appalling deed. - After a lengthened investigation (nineteen witnesses having been examined), the jury brought in the following :-- "The deceased, Annis Smith and Emily Smith, were found with their throats cut, and quite dead, on the morning of Wednesday, 24th March, but by whom the act was done we have no evidence to show."—The prisoner, Gleadhill, who is a damask-weaver by trade, and a tall, stalwart looking man, was present at the latter part of the inquest, but declined to make any statement. He is

under remand by the magistrates. CHILD MURDER IN LIVERPOOL .- On Monday an inquest was held by the borough coroner on the body of a newlyborn female child, of which Alice Shaw, housemaid in the service of Mr. Thomas Ripley, Abercromby square, Liverpool, had been delivered the same morning. From the evidence of a fellow-servant it appeared that Alice Shaw had for some time past complained of being poorly, and latterly she had slept in a room by herself. That morning she came down stairs before breakfast, and went about her usual work. She took her breakfast and went upstairs to her daily work. Nothing unusual had been observed in her personal appearance. About one o'clock Shaw was found lying in her bed-room in a state of insensibility. A doctor was sent for, who found the body of a full-grown female child in an adjoining room, with its face downwards, quite dead, in a washhand basin half full of water. The cause of death the doctor stated to be suffocation, from immersion in water; that he had not the slightest doubt the child was born alive, and that it was almost impossible the death could have happened without contrivance.—The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Alice Shaw; and the coroner ordered that the prisoner should remain in the custody of the police at Mr. Ripley's house until she is sufficiently recovered to be removed. On her recovery she will be removed to Kirkdale Gaol to await her trial at the next

THE CONVICT SERVICE AT PORTSMOUTH .- On Tuesday the whole of the able bodied prisoners belonging to the Stirling Castle hulk were transferred to the new convict prison Portsea, in charge of Captain Knight, the Governor, and other officers. The invalid convicts have been sent to the York hulk till the Stirling Castle's lower deck shall be made more lofty. The chapel and other fittings of the middle deck will be taken down so as to make a flush hospital-deck of it for the more urgent cases of illness. When this is done, and she is out of the dockyard authorities hands, she will take the place at present occupied by the York, and that hulk will be sold out of the convict service. Six officers and seventy able-bodied prisoners of the York were draughted to the new prison, and the remainder will follow as soon as some definite arrangement is come to relative to the employment of convicts on Haslar Break water.

the fortifications, &c. A CHILD STARVED TO DEATH.—Great excitement has been caused in Southampton for several days past in consequence of a man and woman, named Rowe, having been accused of starving their child to death. Their house, situated in James-street, has been beset by a mob, who have broken every window in it, and have maltreated the man and woman whenever they have made their appearance. The child is a boy, about five or six years of age. Rowe is a shoemaker by trade, and the poor boy was by his first wife. The neighbours, it appears, have long noticed that the mother-in-law treated the child with great brutality, shutting it in a privy, and jamming its head in the doorway; but it appears the proximate cause of death was a want of nourishment. The woman has two children of her own, which she does not appear to have ill-used, Rowe's house is now guarded by the police, to keep off the mob. What makes the mob more than usually indignant,

it appears, is the fact that both Rowe and his wife have professed to be religious people. INCENDIARY FIRE AT WEST BERGHOLT, COLCHESTER,-On Sunday night a destructive fire, the diabolical work of an incendiary, broke out in the extensive farm premises occupied by Mr. Isaac Page, of West Bergholt, by which a considerable amount of valuable property was consumed. It appears that about twelve o'clock on Sunday night, as Mr. Page's nephew was dressing himself to go to Colchester for a load of night soil he observed through his chamber window a light in the barn, and immediately informed his master, mistress, and the servant, who got up and discovered the premises to be on fire. A messenger was instantly dispatched to Colchester, but by the time the engine arrived, the premises, which consisted of a large barn, containing 100 coombs of barley, and seventy coombs of peas, partly threshed, with the straw, piggeries, bullock sheds, sheep yard, waggon, and farming implements, were com-pletely enveloped in flames. The stock is insured in the Norwich Union Fire Office to its full value, but the premises are not protected by insurance. The estimated damage, as far as can be ascertained at present, is between £500 and £600. The farm formerly belonged to the late Daniel Howard, Esq., of Clacton—is now in Chancery—but Mr. Edward Smith, draper, of High-street, Colchester, has purchased it, although it has never been conveyed to him. A man was captured on suspicion of causing the fire, but after having been before the magistrates, he was discharged.

PROCLAMATION FOR ASSEMBLING PARLIAMENT. -- On Tuesday Lord Brougham's bill as amended on report, to shorten the time required for assembling Parliament after a dissolution thereof, was printed by order of the House of Lords. As it now stands it is "that so often as her Majesty shall by her Royal proclamation appoint a time for the first meeting of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland after a dissolution thereof, the time so to be appointed may be any time not less than hirty-five days after the day of such proclamation, the act of the fifth year of Queen Anne, c 8, or the act of the 7th and 8th years of William III., c. 25, or any other law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding,"

Scotland.

Suspicious Cask. - On Tuesday afternoon, a young man named Kirkwood, residing at Bridgeton, was taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the death of his father, which took place somewhat suddenly that day The rumour in the neighbourhood is that the old man and his son had quarrelled, and that blows had been exchanged between them. This much, at all events, is certain, that violence appears to have been used, and that the young man has been apprehended, but this latter step may merely be a precautionary measure. - Glasgow Constitu-

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN INFANT. - A few days since, two respectable females, belonging to Catheart, when passing a field within 200 yards of the bridge across Cart, at Catheart Holm, heard a sound which they found proceeded from a child. They went into the field and examined a dung-heap, and disc vered a piece of white mu-lin projecting from the top, and, on persevering with their search, they found a female child, apparently about three weeks old, embedded in the manure, its whole body and head having been covered to some depth, and so as completely to prevent its being seen. Fortunately, however, the child's cries saved its life, for it is beyond all doubt that it was left there by some unnatural monster to perish. The females who discovered the child had come from Pollokshaws; and on the road, about half way between the field where it was found and the old road to Langside, they met a woman, who in passing partially covered her fice with her shawl. This led to a closer observation of her than they otherwise would have made, and they describe her to be between twenty and thirty years of age, rather stout made, and dressed in a traw honnet with red ribbons, blue and red striped petticoat, front fore teeth open, and she carried a bandbox. If the woman described be the mother of the child, we trust she will be speedily brought to justice; and the minute description which has been given of her will enable the authorities of the district to trace her out .-Glasgow Paper.

Ercland.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPRIC OF ACHONEY .- The 'Tyrawley Herald" savs :- "In all propability Dr Costello, of Crossmolina, will be elected as Bishop of Achonry, vacant by the death of Dr. M. Nicholas. His name is second on the list that is to be submitted to the Pope.'

REDUCTION OF RENT.—The Right Hon, Edward Lucas, of Castleshane, has made a very considerable reduction in his rents, and in doing so availed himself of the services of that humane and excellent gentleman Hugh Swanzey, E.q., of Castleblaney.
Emigration.—The tide of emigration (says the "Tralee

Chronicle") from every part of the county continues unabated, or rather has set in with renewed force. Troops of comfortable farmers, with their wives, children, and household furniture, have passed through our streets this week, to take shipping from the Samphires. At a sale of land held in Limerick, under the order of the

Encumbered Estates Court, an estate yielding a profit rent of between £700 and £800, sold for £12,620. The incumbrances on the estate amounted to £20,000. TENANT RIGHT.-The meeting of the citizens of Dublin, convened by the Lord Mayor, to support Mr. Sharman Crawford's Tenant Right Bill, was held on Tuesday in the

Music Hall, and was rather respeciably, though by no means numerously, attended. The Lord Mayor took the THE POET MOORE.-A meeting of a highly interesting character was held on Monday in the town mansion of the Earl of Charlemont, the noble earl hims If presiding, for the purpose of taking steps to erect in Ireland a suitable memorial in honour of the 'amented Thomas Moore. The result amounted to this-that funds would at once be collected. several of the highest names in Ireland undertaking to act

contributed shall have been ascertained neither the site nor the design of the memorial shall be decided on. The Electors of Ennis have met and passed a vote of total want of confidence in their present representative the Gorman Mahon. A requisition has been forwarded to Sir Coleman O'Loughlen to stand for the borough.

as collectors, and that until the who'e amount that may be

ELECTION PREPARATIONS. - Mr. Butt. Q.C., is now definitively in the field for Youghal. He is for giving Ireland a "fair share" of the public expenditure; he thinks this country has a just claim to the total remission of the advances made to it during the famine; wouldflook to industrial employment as a substitute, to a great extent, for the Poor Laws; and, finally, would advocate a "moderate procection" for Irish interests, whether manufacturing, commercial, or agricultural.

A new candidate, Mr. J. Vandeleur Stewart, a cousin of the Marquis of Londonderry, has addressed the electors of Down on high Tory and landlord principles. He declares himself prepared to give a "steady and unflinching support to Lord Derhy's government," and deprecates "any attempt to legislate on tenant right."

The electors of New Ross have finally pledged themselves to support Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, who has been carrying on a successful canvass in the vorough during the

The Lord Lieutenant, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Tighe, dean of the Cua el Royal, paid an unexpected visit on Monday to the national schools under the management of the Rev. Dr. Spratt, the popular head of the Roman Catholic establishment in Whitefriers-street. His excellency expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements of the school and the proficiency of the pupils. THE MUNSTER EXHIBITION -A deputation from the Cork and Dublin committees of the Cork Exhibition had an interview with Lord Eglington on Tuesday. His excellency

promised the deputation his warmest support.

THE NEW APPLICATION OF GAS, -On Tuesday evening Mr. Defries gave his annual dunner at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, to rather more than 100 members of the gas-fitting trade. In his circular of invitation, Mr. D-fries says :- "When I last had the pleasure of meeting you, I pledged my-elf to produce by the next occasion some substantial novelties, calculated to give a powerful impetus to the progress of gas lighting." The chief of these "novelties" is the substitution of gas for the agency of coal fires for all domestic purposes, and which has already been noticed at some length in our columns on the occasion of an exhibition of this peculiar application of gas at the Polytechnic In-titution. Together with two of these gas fires-one ignited by common coal gas, and the other, the most brilliant of the two. by hydrogen-were exhibited, models of several stoves, and of a bath, by which, as the company were informed by Dr. Banhhoffner while that gentleman was proposing the health of the chairman, any one could be supplied in six minutes with forty-five gallons of water heated to ninety-five or even 110 degrees outiraly by gas, and at a cost of three-halfpence. This, the Doctor thought all would agree, looking at the expense and trouble at present attending the procuration of a warm bath in Loudon, was an application of vast public utility. Dr. Bachhoffner further stated, that Mr. Defries and himself-for they were now in partnership-would in a few weeks be enabled to bring before the public a substantial and well organised company for furthering the application of gas to all purposes now answered by coal fires; in doing this they confidently looked for the support of the gas fitters, on whose co-operation much must depend, and who would in common with the public and the prtentees reap ample benefit from the application .- Mr. Defries, in returning thanks, stated, among other things, that he had just completed the fitting up of the kitchens, &c., of the Houses of Parliament, where in future cooking, washing, drying, and all similar processes, would be carried on through the sole agency of gas. This adoption by parliament of the novel use of gas, had already led to many, and would necessarily lead to

many more, orders, THE CUFFE-STREET SAVINGS BANK -On Tuesday a deputation, consisting of several members of the llouse of Commons, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at Downing street, to make the right hon, gentlemen a proposition on behalf of the depositors who suffered in the bankruptcy of the Cuff -street Savings Bank, in Duolin, Mr. Reynolds observed that, referring to the recent vote of the House of Commons, on the subject of the Cuffe street Savings Bank, he was not prepared to accept it as a general settlement of the question, and that considering the tone of the debate, and that upon that occasion he had the support of the majority of the Irish members now in England, in addition to that of Mr. Hume and many other influential members, he still entertained the hope that her Majesty's government would reconsider the case of the 2,000 unfortunate persons in Dublin, who in their old age had been deprived of the means of existence by the dishonest practices of the managers of this bank. The deputation concluded by begging of the right hon, gentleman to allow the case to be tried in a court of law; as, by compliance with this request, a question would be finally set at rest which was now regarded by hundreds of her Majesty's subjects with the most intense anxiety. The deputation did not wish to press the government to a hasty decision, but they threw out the suggestion in the hope that the government would reconsider the subject .- The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded Mr. Reynolds and the deputation that this was not a new case, as the facts had been repeatedly brought under the notice of the house and the late government. If the hon, gentleman would put his proposition, on behalf of the depositors, in writing, he would take care that it should receive full consideration, and that an answer would be returned in writing .- Mr. Reynolds undertook, upon the part of the deputation, to put a proposition in writing, which he trusted would receive the full and fair consideration of the government .- The deputation then withdrew.

Foreign Watches with a British Name.—A portion of a large parcel of foreign watches imported for the purpose of delivery for use in this country, on payment of the duties, having been found to be illegally marked with the name and address of a British manufacturer, in violation of the law prohibiting the importation of foreign goods having the names, &c., of British makers, with intent to pass them off as British-made articles, they were se zed by the officers of the revenue as forfeited under the act 8th and 9th Victoria, cap. 86, sec. 43, and ordered to be pro-

secuted. Holloways Pills, an admirable remedy for Indigestion and Disordered S omachs .- The widow of an Officer in the Army, residing at Southampton, who had lived for several years in India, suffered there so dreadfully from the liver complaint and indigestion that steeould scarcely ever keep any food on her stomach, and her system became thereby so debilitated that she was reduced to a complete skeleton, and suffered continually from sick headaches and nervousness. On her return to England she commenced taking Holloway's Pills, and in the course of six weeks this unrivalled medicine removed all traces of those distressing complaints, and she now enjoys the best of health.

Public Meetings.

ENROLMENT OF THE MILITIA.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Mile-end, Stepney &c., took place on Wednesday evening, March the 31st, at the Beaumont I stitution, for the purpose of protesting against the proposed embodiment of the militia. -Mr. John Scoble presided. He ohs rved that the subject was scarcely second in importance to any that could be discussed. Nearly forty years had chapsed since the last war, and in the interval there had been several attempts to create a militia force, but the public had always protested against it, and no government had been strong enough to carry it. (Hear, hear.) A militia of 80,000 would entail an annual expense on the country of from £300 000 to £400 000. But he objected less to the cost than to the principle of compulsion. It was said the force would only he called up for drill for twenty-one days in the year; but the government reserved the right of imposing any other dury upon them, either of suppressing popular tumulis, or driving any enemy into the sea. They would, in fact, he an army of reserve; and the country might well inquire where was the necessity for it? (Hear, hear,) Her Majesty was made to assure the parliament that our foreign relations were most amicable. There was no enemy in the field, nor any I kely to appear. Continental despots, from Russia to France, had enough to do to maintain their own position. The President of France dared not send his army away from Paris; were he to attempt to invade this country, it would be his downfall. (Cheers.) The popular f eling of the two nations was in favour of peace. (Hear.) We had at present 180,000 men under arms, in the pay of this country. Of these, 45,000 were in the colonies; but there were 50,000 soldiers ready to be moved at any time to any port of the country. We had besides, the dock-yard battalions, the yeomanry, and the police, in all between 230,000 and 240,000 men, the greater portion of whom could be brought into play at any time. We had an immense navy-not less than 100 armed vessels, manned by 30,000 men. What then could we want with a militia force? (Hear, hear.) The fact was, the government had lately found it extremely difficult, owing to the progress of education among the working classes, to gain recruits for the army; and their object was to make this militia a kind of depot, from which to fill up the ranks of the army. (Hear, hear.) The moral effect of this would be most pernicious, by spreading intemperance among the people generally; for every one knew the demoralising effect of barrack life. Soldiers were slaves in the proper sense of the term: they renounced their manhood, and became more machines. (Hear, hear.) The Reverend Mr. Fishbourne moved a resolution declaring that the meeting had observed with unfrigned satisfaction the emphatic assurance given in the royal speech, that her Majesty continued to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers, and regarded with surprise and regret the proposals made to increase the armaments, and especially to enrol the militia as a permanent force to the number of 80,000 men, calculated to encourage vague and unfounded apprehensions at home, and to create irritation and distrust among neighbouring nations .-Mr. Chesham seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to .- The Reverend Henry R chards, secretary of the Peace Society, moved the second resolution, declar ng that the present Militia Bill of the government was open to all the objections which lay against former measures, seeing that it retained the principle of a compulsory ballot, with all its hardship and injustice, while it had features of its own still more obnoxious, extending the liability to serve to all males from eighteen to thirty-five years of age, virtually putting the force under the command of half pay officers of the army, and involving an expense of probably not less than a million and a half in five years. While, so far as its volunteer character might operate successfully, it would be the means of bringing together the worst and most demoralised part of the population, to the serious detriment of the community among whom they might be assembled for exercise. (Hear.)-A petition to the House of Commons, founded on the foregoing resolutions, was adopted, and directed to be forwarded for presentation to one of the members for the Tower Hamlets.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

A public meeting was held on Tuesd y evening at the Literary Institution, Leicester-place. Clerkenwell, to consider the above subject .- Mr. A. Grant having been called to the chair, dwell upon the importance of legislatorial power being invested in the hands of the people -Mr. A. Wood moved, and Mr. Bryson seconded, a resolution, pledging the meeting to contend for nothing less than the principles contained in the People's Charter,-Messrs, Jones, O'B ien, Bezer, and others supported the resolution, which was unmimously adopted .- The meeting, after the usual preliminaries, dissolved.

ENROLMENT OF THE MILITIA .- On Monday evening an anti-militia meeting took place at the British School room. Cowper-street City-road. The chair was taken at eight o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Fletcher.-The Rev. C. J. Galtoway moved the first resolution. "That this meeting having observed with unfeigned satisfiction the emphasic assurance given in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament that her Majesty continues to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign powers, together with the reiterated declarations of men of the highest political authority belonging to all parties in the state, that the panic attempted to be created in the public mind on the subject at present likely to expose this country to the danger of war, cannot but regard with surprise and regret the proposal made to increase the armament, and especially to enrol the militia as a permanent force, is calculated to encourage vague and groundless apprehensions at home, and to create irritation and distrust among neighbouring nations." Rev. II. Black seconded the resolution, which was adopted. It was also resolved that a petition should be forwarded to Parliament. The meeting then separated.

LAND-TAX E QUALISATION.

The annual meeting of the Lund-Tax Commissioners for the county of Middlesex, to fix the quotas for the divisions, took place on Wednesday at the Sussions house, Clerkenwell. Mr. Hargrave Mann in the chair. Mr. Lush having read the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Coppock appeared on behalf of the promoters of the equalisation of the land-tax of the Holborn division, and observed that that part of the Middlesex assessment which appeared to press most unequally was assessed upon the parishes that were least wealthy; while the populous and wealthy parish of Marylebone complained that they had to pay the enormous sum of less than a farthing in the pound-("No, no," from the Marylebonians)-the parish of St. Andrew's was at the same time paying Is, in the pound, supposing Marylehone to have paid the full farthing. For twenty-five years the inequalities had passed unobserved; and when at ast an appeal was made from Mr. John Wood, chairman of the Inland Revenue, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Charles Wood, they were met by the letter of Mr. Keogh, the solicitor, illere Mr. Coppock read extracts from the letter.) London paid about 1s. in the pound, on an average, to the tax; Liverpoo! about one eight of a farthing, and Manchester about one farthing ; while other divisions paid 111.1. in the pound towards the tax. In 1849, the right hon, gentleman now holding the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered a speech at Aylesbury, in which he expressed his belief that after due consideration their endeavours to obtain their just rights would succeed for the right hon, gentleman showed that the county of Bucks paid 1s, 5d, in the pound, while other counties, far more wealthy, paid infinitely less. The opinious of the present Attorney and Solicitor-General pointed in the same direction. Doubts had been thrown out whether the law was with the equalisers; but how could there be a doubt after the decision in the case of Bradley Haverstoe, and after what Lord Campbell and the other judges had said in that case? Mr. Copnock concluded by moving "That to raise the sum of £107 602 114. 7d. the quota laid on 'the rest of the county of Middlesex,' in and by the 38th of Geo. III., cap. 5, for the service of the year 1852, the proportions to be raised by each division be as follows. [Here followed the list of places, from Gore to Finsbury, with the sum assessed upon each printed opposite the name.] And that the same be raised by an equal pourd rate in each division," -The resolution was seconded by Mr. Offer.-Mr. Payne, the coroner, said his conclusion was that the Commissioners had no power by the last act of the present reign to alter the quotas as they existed under the act of William and Mary. He proposed an amended resolution, which was adopted. Afterwards a resolution was passed referring the matter to the same committee that had acted last your, to confer with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. A vote of thanks having been unanimously passed to the Chairman, the Court adjourned.

Court of Aldermen .- A Court was held on Tuesday. Mr. Alderman Lawrence presented a petition from James Simpson, aged sixty-six years, now lying in the gaol of Newgate since the 1st day of September, 1848, for a default to the Crown in the payment of money received as a collector of property and income-tax. The perition stated, among a variety of matters, that the unfortunate petitioner at the end of January and the beginning of February, 1849. received information that his obligation as a defaulter to the Crown had been arranged that his surety was to pay £50 annually, and that his pension was to go quarterly in joint liquidation of his defalcation, the parish suthorities offering no objection to the arrangement; notwithstanding which he had been, and still was detained in prison, and had continued to pay by his pension and in his person as a retired soldier from the Royal Actillery. Alderman Lawrence said, he was of opinion that the Court were hound, for the sake of humanity, to interfere in such a case, as the punishment of endless confinement in the gaol of Newgate was not proportioned to the malefaction which had been committed. (Hear, hear.) Sir R. Carden warmly seconded the suggestion of Alderman Lawrence. Alderman Sidner disapproved the interposition of the Court under the circumstances of the case. The aldermen had no jurisdiction whatever in it, and ought not to depart from their duty as magistrates for the purpose of obtaining a remission of the punishment which the government considered to be merited. After considerable discussion, the petition was referred to the committee.

BRESLAU, MARCH 23.—THE CORN TRADE.—A heavy blow threatens the speculators in corn. The prices have been falling for the last fortnight; rye is thirteen silver groschin, wheat ten ditto, and barley two ditto per bushel lower than in February. Oats alone keep up. This fall is caused chiefly by reports from abroad, for our own market is but scantily supplied, and our large exports, both abroad and to the interior of the country, would certainly occasion a rise were it not for the favourable reports from foreign markets. All apprehension that the frost has injured the seeds is passed away.—Anzieger Zeitung, March 24.

Assize Intelligence.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—William Baldry, 50, was indicted for administering poison to Mary Ann Baldry, his wife with intent to murder her at Preston, on the 6th of Dec. last.—The prisoner was a respectable farmer, and it appeared that on the 6th of December, his wife being ill, he rook a glass from the washstand, left the room, and then stirred with a glass of beer, into which he put some sugar, glass, and said that it looked white, and drank some the The prisoner asked if she was not going to drink some the She said, "I am afraid," to which the prisoner replied it out, and gave the glass to her husband, who poured some cold water into it. In the night the prosecutrix water some it out, and gave the glass to her husband, who poured some cold water into it. In the night the prosecutrix woke, con. cold water into it. In the inguiting prosecutive worke, complained of illness and vomited violently. The prisoner came into the room; during the time he was in the room for a complete room. came into the room; during the time he was in the room Mrs. Cope, his wife's mother, left the room for a quality of an hour, and on her return found that the glass had been leaving a white powder remains. of an hour, and on her return round that the glass had been emp ied of the water, leaving a white powder remaining. She rinsed the glass and put the rinsing into a scent house the hottle to Mr. Vincent, a smooth she rinsed the glass and put the rinsing into a scent heathe and en the 15th gave the bottle to Mr. Vincent, a surgeon the sediment was afterwards analysed and found to contain arsenic.—On the 13th of the same month, a cop of contain a surgeon of the prisoner's wife and which had been prepared for the prisoner's wife, and had which had been prepared the prisoner was alone been left in a room in which the prisoner was alone was

found to contain a white section, the prosecuting was ill after taking it.—The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the Learned Judge passed sentence of death in the MONMOUTH. WILFUL MURDER.—The trial of Abel Evans and Eligi WILFUL MURDER.—Ine trial of Abel Evans and Fliq Dore, for the wilful murder of their female illegitimate offspring, a child of six weeks old, terminated by the jury finding both the prisoners Guilty, but strongly recommend. ing the woman to mercy.—His lordship said he would for ward the recommendation to the proper quarter, but for his own part, he could hold out no hopes. His lordship then put on the black cap, and passed sentence on them in the usual manner.

been left in a room in white sediment, and the prosecutive was found to contain a white sediment, and the prosecutive was

usual form upon the prisoner.

LIVERPOOL. ACTION FOR CRIM. CON. AGAINST A CLERGIMAN. HARDING V. MIDDLETON, CLERK.—This was an action on

the case, for criminal conversation, to which the defendant

pleaded Not Guilty. Sir F. Thesiger stated the case to the

jury. The plaintiff is a merchant residing at Ramsdale, house, Didsbury, about five miles from Manchester, be married, April 7th, 1841, his present wife, the subject of the present action, he having been at the time a widower, of present action, ne naving occar at the lady being twenty, about thirty-seven, with one son, the lady being twenty. four, and the daughter of a respectable woollen manufacturer at Huddersfield. For many years they lived together in perfect happiness. He was absent nearly every day on business, and about two years ago the defendant, the Rev. Mr. Middleton, who was about fifty years of age, and a widower, also with one son, was introduced to the family. The defendant is the incumbent of St. George's-fields, Manches, ter, and having during a severe illness of the plaintiff's son expressed great concern, and going constantly to pray at the bedside of the suffering patient, the father's heart, softened by affliction, yielded to the sympathy, and the closest intimacy and friendship ensued between the parties, From this time the visits of the defendant became con. tinual; and no cause for suspicion arose in the mind of the plaintiff, until the month of July, 1851, when the defendant was forbidden to continue his visits. But it would be proved by the servants and others, that not only before but after this period, the defendant and the plaintiff's wife were in the habit of meeting each other; that he came, in the absence of the plaintiff, and remained in the parlour with Mrs Harding for two or three hours at a time, order being given to the servants only to come in when the bell rung, and to knock before opening the door. On these oc. casions, the blinds of the rooom were drawn down, even to the north, where the sun never came on the windows, and even in the month of January. When the defendant supposed the time was drawing near for the plaintiff to come home, he would leave by the back gate, and come in again on Mr. Harding's return, and meet Mrs. Harding, as if he had not seen her that day. Sir F. Thesiger several circumstances, which would be proved by witnesses, which he said would leave no doubt on the minds of the jury that the defendant had indulged his criminal passions, Evidence having been given, Mr. Sergeant Wilkins addressed the jury for the defendant. The jury were asked by their adverse verdict to hurl into everlasting share two persons to whom that sentence would be more destruct tive than even death itself; and it was urged that the plaintiff had been compelled to come before a jury for a redress of his wrongs and the vindication of his injured honour; but they would not be led away by unqualified assertions or ad captandum conclusions, even though coming from her Majesty's Attorney-General, The learned sergeant proceeded, with great minuteness and force, to dissect the evidence which had been given by the various witnesses, contending that their testimony showed the plaintiff's domestic life to have been an unhappy one; that frequent quarrels were shown to have taken place relative to the son, who, however much the object of his father's affection, to the plaintiff's wife could, from his drunkenness (which had been the cause of his illness), be but the object of disgust. The evidence of the servants amounted only to the suspicions of ignorant and impure minds-from that of Miss Martha Norton, the housemaid, who had been in the plaintiff's service a month, and who was called to prove the defendant's familiarity in giving orders to the servants, and whose evidence was, that the defendant had had the audacity to say to her, "Norton, put the tray here," to that of Elizabeth Eccleston, who, when asked if she were in the familyway, declined to answer, and said "that was her business," and whose testimony was evidently the suggestion of an impure mind, and could not be credited. According to this girl's testimony, never was there a man so under the government of his passions as this defendant of fifty years of age; by night and by day, in fog and in sunshine, indoors and out of doors, on the sea shore and in the green fields, he was perpetually-always indulging his passions. The evidence as to the letter writing clearly showed that the defendant came as a mediator. Notes passed between him and the plaintiff's wife, which ended in her sending him a packet of letters, requesting him to read them and post them, the top letter being addressed to Mr. Brotherton. The night before that, and frequently after, there had been a quarrel between the plaintiff and his wife. Having gone through the whole of the evidence, the learned sergeant apologism for having occupied so much of their time. He had a most solemn and important duty to perform. He did not talk about damages, because if they gave one farthing, that verdict would be followed by a conviction worse than death to the two persons. Give the plaintiff a verdict, and though he was counsel that day for the defendant, he declared to them he felt more for the plaintiff's wife than for the defendant. Give the plaintiff a verdict, and where must sho look for sympathy, protection, or countenance? Go where she will, the slow and withering finger of scorn will be pointed at her, and even her own sex will withhold from her their sympathy and regard. Give the plaintiff a verdict, and then talk about damages! His client had been set apart for the holy calling of the church. So long 83 he maintained the character of sanctity and propriety " would be deservedly placed above the common order of men. But once convince the world that he had been guilf of the crime imputed to him, and there was an end of his eareer. He did hope that they would feel it to be their privilege and delight to teach the plaintiff that he was not an injured husband, and that he might with safety restord his confidence to his wife : and that his client, although li might feel the affliction which had come upon him, might view this charge only as an instrument for chastising by heart and for teaching him to look on high for support the hour of peril and of suffering.—Mr. Justice Cressell then summed up, and the jury, after six hours delibers tion, returned a verdict for the defendant. GLOUCESTER.

CORONER'S CHARGES FOR DEPOSITIONS. -EXTORION. Mr. Huddleston applied to his lordship for an order to compel a coroner to give a prisoner, who was committed to take his trial for manslaughter on a coroner's inquisition a copy of the depositions at the charge provided by the Prisoners' Counsel Act—namely, 1½d, per folio of nicely words. The coroner considered that he was not included that he was not included the coroner considered the coroner considered the coroner considered the coroner consi within the provisions of the above act, and therefore not bound to supply the depositions at that rate, and consequently claimed a higher sum, nearly £3, for a copy of them.—His Lordship, after looking at the statute, said, a coroner was clearly within the words as well as spirit of the act and he was selected. the act, and he was sorry that the prisoner did not pay the exorbitant sum demanded, and then indict or sue the coroner for extortion.

SHOOTING WITH INTENT. - John Dorey, 40, was charge with shooting at Henry Bennett, on the 29th of December last, at Bristol, with intent to murder him, to do him grievous bodily harm, &c. The prisoner ha man, but was discharged from the "force" on a charged from the source of high many has a charged from the source of high many has a charge of high m of bigamy being preferred against him. He was after and acquitted of this charge owing to some technical effort. The prosecutor commenced paying attentions to second wife and in the second wife, and in a quarrel the prisoner fired a pistol st prosecutor without effect, but whether intentionally of accidentally, the evidence failed to show. Verdict, Six Guilty.

BODMIN. William Hamlyn Pasooe was indicted for administration one drachm of savin to Catherine Nicholls, with intent procure a miscarriage. It appeared that Catherine Nicholls was the daughter of a saddler residing at Problem near Trung. near Truro. The prisoner was a surgeon practising at the hert, short since bert, about sixteen miles from Probus. The jury require a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Justice Erle, in passing sentences told the prisoner that he could not but come to the conclusion that clusion that this was not the first offence of the kind which he had been guilty, and guilt more aggrarated was difficult to conceive; he must be transported for the years. The years. years. The verdict and sentence seemed to come upon the prisoner like a thunderbolt.

British and Foreign Ship Building.—There is at pot sent loading in the river Tyne a new vessel belonging to company at Hamburgh. She was built at Sunderland of emigration. emigration purposes, is 484 tons new measurement, built at £9 per ton, and is stated to have cost her only in her building and the stated in her building and fitting out £1,500 less than what not have been the outlay at Hamburgh, the shipwrights on the Wear being paid to

Wear being paid 4s. per day.

DIFFERENTIAL DUES.—On Saturday a bill now in Majestic. House of Commons was printed to enable her Majest abolish, otherwise than by treaty, on condition of the process of the proces procity, differential dues on foreign ships. It is proposed that the rates and duties on foreign ships may be made the corder of an order of the Queen in council, so as to make the act. Geo. III., c. 54, applicable.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE .- Mr. Odeane has withdrawn from the position of aspirant to the representation of this county, and a meeting was held at the Red Lion, Cambridge, on Saturday, to nominate another candidate. Mr. Ireland, of Ousden Park, was first put forward on the proposition of Mr. Alexander Cotton, and was seconded by Mr. Culledge, of March. Mr. Bennett then proposed Mr. Ball, and Mr. Dobede seconded the nomination. A show of hands being taken, there was an immense majority in favour of Mr Ball. It is not thoroughly understood at present whether or not Mr. Bill will come forward; but it is certain that both Mr. Ireland and Mr. Benjon are eager to contest the matter with Mr. Townley.

PETERBOROUGH.-This city is experiencing a lull in political matters, and all opposition seems to have subsided. Earl Fi zwilliam having promised Mr. Watson his support has refused to withdraw it. Mr. Layard, we understand, will not under such circumstances come forward .- Cambridge Independent.

WALLINGFORD .- The candidates for Reading are in a state of absolute torpor, but at Wallingford a vigorous contest is going on between Mr. Malins, the eminent Chancery barrister, and Mr. Alfred Morrison, whose father is supposed to have bought the borough in connexion with his other purchases .- Berkshire Chronicle.

HUDDERSFIELD.-A new candidate is in the field at Huddersfield, in the person of Mr. William Williams, a merchant of much popularity. Mr. Cheetham has refused again to contest the borough, and the battle is now likely to be between the present member, Mr. W. R. C. Stansfield and Mr. Williams, both of whom are Liber . ls, though differing in degree. Mr. Williams is of the school of Cobden, and Mr. Stansfield favours the views of the Whigs.

SHEFFIELD.—The "Sheffield Times" announces a fourth candidate for the representation of that town in the person of Mr. George Hadfield, of Manchester .- The supporters of Mr. Toulmin Smith hope to strengthen their cause by inducing Mr. Hadfield's friends to join with them in ousting Mr. Parker and Mr. Roebuck. COVENTRY.—A meeting of some of the most active sup-

porters of Mr. Edward Ellice, M.P., has been held, to consider the course most desirable to be pursued for securing his re election. The members of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association have also met to take the necessary steps for securing Mr. Geach's return at the next election. It is expected that both gentlemen will be returned.—Birmingham Journal. TAVISTOCK .- Mr. Samuel Carter, of the Western Circuit,

has issued an address to the electors of the town, offering himself as a candidate for the representation at the coming election. Mr. Carter is a Radical Reformer; he advocates Free Trade and general Parliamentary Reform, as embodied in Mr. Hume's annual motion.

SALFORD .- We have authority to state (says the "Manchester Examiner") that Mr. Brotherton has acquiesced in the wishes of his friends that he should again stand as a candidate for the representation of Salford.

STAFFORD .- In addition to Mr. Serjeant Allen, two other gentlemen are announced ascandidates for the representation of Stafford. An address to the electors has been published from Mr. Arthur Otway, who is a free-trader; a friend to progressive reform; in favour of shortening the duration of Parliament, the free exercise of the franchise, and an alteration in the manner of levying the income tax. Another candidate is Mr. Phillips, a barrister on the Northern Circuit, who, we are informed, is a member of the Anti-Corn-Law League.

South Shields .- A third candidate for the representation of this borough has just started in the person of Mr. James Mather, spirit-merchant of that place. Mr. Mather is the father of Mr. Erskine Mather, whose ill-treatment by an Austrian officer at Florence has excited so much interest. The hon. gentleman has just arrived from Florences, and this accounts for his late appearance in the field. Mr. Mather has for many years professed extreme Liberal principles, and shown great zeal in advocating them. He now, however, makes an exception in favour of the shipping interest, contending that protection there is necessary to maintain a nursery for seamen, for the sake of our national defences. Mr. Mather, it will be remembered, headed the procession of reamen to the House of Commons, which took place when the navigation laws were under discus-

LEEDS .- Mr. Beckett has retired from the field, and it is now almost certain that the two Liberal candidates—the Right Hon. M. T. Baines and Sir George Goodman-will be returned without a contest.

LINCOLN CITY.—Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has declined to be put in nomination. Sir Henry Bulwer has consented to stand, if a requisition as numerously signed as that presented to his brother were obtained. Upon this, the heads of the Whig and Tory parties at once entered into an alliance with each other; an active and joint canvass was commenced, and a great number of signatures and promises have been obtained.

YORK.—Mr. Pashley, Q.C., of the Northern Circuit, is in the field as candidate for the representation of this city. He is in favour of a re-adjustment of taxation, general and local; advocates the ballot, a large extension of the suffrage, and the necessity of shortening the duration of parliament; and he avows his firm determination to adhere to the principles of civil and religious liberty. Two gentlemen of local connexion, named as candidates in the Liberal interest, have retired, and it seems probable that Mr. Pashley will displace the present Protectionist member, Mr.

THE TOWER HAMLETS .- We understand that Charles Salisbury Butler, Esq., a very active magistrate of the county, and a resident in the Tower Hamlets, has, in consequence of several requisitions numerously signed, signified his intention of becoming a candidate for the borough at the ensuing election.

Dupley .- Mr. Benbow will offer himself again, and being brought forward under the powerful influence of Lord Ward he will no doubt be re-elected.

LYMINGTON.—The Lord Advicate of Scotland has met with a cordial reception from the electors of this borough. In North Warwick-the now world-famed North War wick-a tremendous struggle may reasonably be anticipated,

and it is now settled beyond all doubt that two gentlemen, upon Free Trade principles, will be brought forward to dispute the claims of Messrs. Newdegate and Spooner.—Bir mingham Mercury.

Tower Hanlets.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the British Institution, Cowper-street, Cityroad, to hear an address from Mr. William Newton, upon the subject of "Capital and Labour," and to consider the propriety of bringing forward that gentleman as a candidate for the borough. The audience consisted of about 1,500 persons, many of whom were electors.-Dr. Brooks having been called to the chair, Mr. Matthias moved, and Mr. J. Shaw seconded, a resolution, expressive of the necessity of labour being represented in the House of Commons.-Mr. W. Newton, who was greeted with immense applause, addressed the meeting, and avowed himself a Chartist in principle. He was willing to accept, but not to agitate, for a less measure of reform. After a few remarks from Mr. Mollett, the resolution was unanimously passed.—Mr. Newcombe moved, and Mr. Vaughan seconded, a motion, calling upon Mr. Newton to stand as a candidate for the borough, pledging themselves to procure a requisi-tion from the electors sufficient in numbers to justify him in taking that step .- Mr. Pettie ably supported the motion. which was carried with two dissentients.-Mr. Newton, in reply, stated that if a requisition, signed by a sufficient number of the electors, was presented to him, he would most undoubtedly go to the poll. He disapproved of getting up an excitement for other parties, and retiring when the polling day came. He then explained relative to his qualification; means of meeting the expenses, &c., and Eat down highly applauded. The meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the Chairman. Both surprise and in dignation were expressed at the entire absense of the Press, with the exception of "The Star" and the "Operative."
At a subsequent meeting of Mr. Newton's Committee, a house was taken in an eligible part of the borough for a Control Country. Central Committee room. Local Committees were formed in all the various districts of the Hamlets, and arrangements made for holding consecutive meetings, issuing of addresses, &c. A requisition is preparing, soliciting Mr. Robert Hanbury, the well-known brewer, to come forward. It is rumoured that Mr. Acton S. Ayrton intends to retire from the contest.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS. Mr. Anstey has informed the electors of Youghal that he

will not again seek their suffrages. The Honourable Mr. Mostyn, son of Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, will, it is said, positively start for Westmeath, where his father has lately purchased the property of Sir. Hercules Robinson. Sir Richard Levinge, who is in the field for the same county, has contrived to put forward a political creed, which seems to satisfy both the Liberal and

CAUSE OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS .- On Wednesday night M. Boutigny (d'Evreux) performed before the members of the Royal Institution. Albemarle-street, an experiment illustrative of the chief cause of steam-boiler explosions. The lecture was on the spheroidal condition as-Sumed by liquids when brought into sudden contact with heated surfaces. M. Boutigny commenced by heating a metal plate red hot, and dropping upon it a small quantity of warer. The liquid instead of coming into contact, as might have been imagined, with the heated metal, and expanding into vapour, remained at an appreciable distance, and continued at a temperature far short of boiling. On removing the flame from the metal plate, and consequently diminishing the amount of heat, the water came into contact tact with the metal, burst violently into steam and escaped. M. Boutigny now, instead of using the metal plate, took a silver bottle, which may be considered the repre-Rentative of a steam engine boiler. This bottle he made glowing hot, and pouring water into it, corked the bottle scurely, and removed the lamp. For a few seconds the annuary and removed the lamp. apparatus remained tranquil—but so sooner had a sufficient amount of heat escaped to permit of contact with the water, than the latter violently expanded, and forced out the cork with a loud explosion. M. Boutigny remarked that artificers well knew the difficulty of tempering highly heated steel, and explained the difficulty by reference to the spheroidal condition of water into which it is plunged. M. Boutigny concluded a series of well-devised and demonstrative experiments by dipping his hands, only moistened by the tongue, into molten lead. Molten iron, he told his audience, would have been quite as innocent, the only danger being lest the hand be plunged into the metal just as it is soliditying, when a permanent fixation of a most de-Structive kind would result.

LIABILITY OF CAB PROPRIETORS FOR LOST LUGGAGE. The judge of the Marylebone County Court has pronounced a cab-proprietor liable for the loss of luggage, even though nothing be paid for its conveyance; and a jury has given a gentleman £3 demonstrate the conveyance. gentleman £3 damages for a box whichwas missing.

Emperial Parliament.

MONDAY, MARCH 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS. - The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved for the production of a proclamation issued by the Commissioner of Scinde, under the direction of the Governor-General of India, declaring the torfeiture of all the territories held by Prince Ali Moorad, with the exception of what he received from his father, on the ground of his having been guilty of forgery and fraud in obtaining possession of them. The noble earl proceeded to argue that although the decision of the Governor-General was correct, yet the sentence was so very severe that it ought, in his opinion, to be revised and ameliorated.

Lord BROUGHTON contended the guilt of Ali Moorad was bevoud doubt.

The Earl of Derby commented on the course pursued by the noble earl, and expressed his setisfaction at Lord Broughton's defence of the East India Company. The report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the guilt of Ali Moorad should be in common fairness produced with the other papers moved for.

After some observations from Earl Gray, the papers moved for were ordered, including the one suggested by the Earl of Derby.

Their lordships then adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Common Law Fees Regulation Bill passed through committee. THE MILITIA .- Mr. WALPOLE, in moving that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, himself, and the Secretary at War, do prepare and bring in a bill to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the militia observed that he was so conscious of the magnitude of the subject and the difficulties with which it is surrounded, that if he had been in a

private position nothing would have justified him in bringing it forward. On the other hand, he was so convinced of the absolute necessity of some measure upon the subject, that if he shrapk from the ta k he should be neglecting his duty. It was admitted, he supposed, that this country ought to be, in its means of defence at least, placed upon an equal footing with other countries, looking at the ele ments of anarchy and confusion which might easily break out not many months hence. (Hear.) It was true, our friendly relations with other Powers had increased and were increasing; but this fact would show that we were not influenced by jealousy or fear. (Hear, hear.) The first question was, were we in such a state of defe ce as a great country like this ought to be in? The testimony of the first military and naval authorities showed that it had not sufficient provision against a sudden emergency. (Hear, hear.) Steam navigation exposed the country to more eminent peril than at former periods. (Hear, hear.) Past governments had in times of panic proposed measures similar to this; and the house had already decided that something ought to be done to put the country in a better state of defence. (Hear, hear.) There were, he observed, three classes of objectors to a militia. One said, our defences were sufficient as they were; but Mr. Walpole showed that while our army was very little larger than that of Belgium notwithstanding the dimensions of our empire.

in orse of a sudden incursion not more than 25 000 men could be brought to bear upon any one point; and that our ships in commission at home consisted of only nine of the line, five frigates, one sloop, and seventeen steamers. Others said that there was no immediate necessity for preparation; but hasty preparations, while less perfect, would aggravate panic. (Cheers.) The time of preparation and of action ought not to be simultaneous. The third class of objectors urged that we should increase our regular army. This would add to the permanent expense, and both army and navy were instruments of attack as well as defence, so that an augmentation of either would rouse suspicion and provoke jealousy. (Cheers.) The militia was a national institution-(hear, hear)-a force familiar to the country-(hear, hear)-we had actually at this moment a militia, for the law was only suspended. The militia had, moreover, done good service to the country, and, in assuming the character of soldier, the militia man did not renounce that. of citizen. (Hear, hear.) After a short review of the history of the militia laws, Mr. Walpole proceeded to develope the plan proposed by the government-namely, first, to raise, if possible, without abandoning the ballor, a force of 80,000 volunteers, to be drilled and trained under the regulations of the 43rd G-orge 111.; 50,000 only to be raised the first year, and 30,000 the second year, the period of service to be five years. Secondly, it was proposed to raise these men by bounties of £3 or £4, either to be paid down at the time, or at the rate of 2s. or 2s. 6i. per month. the volunteer being at liberty to take it in one way or the other. Thirdly, with respect to the officers, it was proposed to dispense with the qualifications required by the 43rd George III, in regard to all officers below the rank of major, and generally to consider the havin; been in the army equivalent to qualification. Fourthly, the bill provided that the number of days' training required in the vear should be twenty-one, the Crown having the power to extend the period to seven week-, or reduce it to three days. Lastly, with respect to the embodiment of the men, it was not proposed to make any alteration in the existing law. The expense required for bounty and equipment would be about £1,200,000; but if spread over five years. it would be about £240,000 a year; except that, during the first year, the cost of equipment would raise the expense to £400,000, including the clothing. This being a national defence, it was intended that the expense of the equipment. arms, and bounty should, save in districts which should

not provide the proper quota, be borne by the public purse. Having disposed of auticipated objections, Mr. Walpole concluded by appealing to the house to accept this measure. and thereby assist the government in accomplishing the object of providing an effectual defence for the country with as little interference as possible with the ordinary habits and industry of the people; observing that, if it were rejected, either from party mo ives or through an overweening confidence in the assumed impregnability of our insular position, the government would have the satisfaction, at least, of knowing that they had endeavoured to do

their duty. (Loud cheers)

Mr. HUME, not objecting to the introduction of the bill. condemned the policy of the measure as unnecessary at the present time, when this country was upon the most amicable terms with other nations. (Hear, hear.) Sir DE LACY EVANS did not object to the amendment and consolidation of the militia law, but he preferred an addi-

tion to the regular force to a minitia. (Hear, hear.) Mr. M. Gibson thought it would be better to defer this measure, connected with the permanent defence of the country, until after an appeal should have been made to the country. (Cheers.) He would rather increase the re-

gular army. Lord Palmerston said it was his intention to give this measure every support in his power. (Cheers.) It was impossible to overstate the necessity of some permanent arrangement of this kind. He admitted that there was no present danger; if there had been this measure would be insufficient to meet it; it only laid a foundation in case of danger. (Cheers.) An increase of the regular army could not be maintained; and 8,000 regular troops would cost as much as the drilling of these 80,000 men. (Cheers.) This measure, generally speaking, was a very good one, and was highly deserving of the favour and sauction of the house. (Loud cheers.)

Colonel Thompson recommended the putting off the

Lord J. Russell, agreeing that our means of defence should be increased thought the very able statement of Mr. Walpole, however clear and explicit in some parts. was less so in others, which, not being agreeable to touch upon, he had seemed anxious to avoid. (Cheers.) If 80,000 volunteers were not obtained recourse must be had to the ballot; how was that to be done, and what were the classes to be subject to the ballot? It would be most unjustifiable in him (Lord John) to offer any obstacle to the introduction of this bill; at the same time it was for the country to judge, and although he should prefer a militia force to an increase of the regular army, the country might entertain a repugnance to it. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Walpole said, it was intended, if there should not be

a sufficient number of volunteers, to fall back upon the ballot, which would extend from the ages of eighteen to thirty five. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. Duff was of opinion that the question ought to be first submitted to the constituency.

Mr. Conden said, the difficulty he felt in this discussion was greater and greater. (Hear, hear.) The more he heard upon the subject of the increase of our armament, the more he was at a loss to understand the reason for it. (Cheers.) So far from there being any necessity for increasing our establishments, the necessity was removed further than ever. (Hear, hear.) Nobody believed there was any real danger of an invasion from France, which had every motive for peace, and yet we fancied that the French, as if they were a gang of bandits, were, without warning, coming to devastate our shores. (Cheers.) Upon this pretext the house was called upon to expend an amount of money which would remove taxes that obstructed education and repressed industry-(hear, hear)-and, believing that this measure, which was denounced out of doors, would only tend to increase the armaments abroad, while it cast a wanton expense upon the country, he should

offer to it in every stage his most determined opposition. (Hear, hear.) Major Beresford observed that the notorious failures of Mr. Cobden in the character of prophet should deter the house from placing implicit reliance upon his opinions. (Hear, hear.) When large armies were kept up abroadlarger than could be required for domestic purposes—while in this country our army was insufficient for domestic uses, there was a manifest necessity, under such circumstances, for some defensive force-a measure of Protection for the virtue, the industry, and the chastity of the country,

Admiral Berneley, in defending himself against some strictures by Mr. Cobden, entered into details respecting

(Cheers.)

the naval arrangements of the late government. Mr. F. Maule had always been of opinion that in these days a militia, local or regular, chosen by ballot, would be most unpopular, and the great object in view in the measure of the late Government was to make it as little burdensome to the country as possible. (Hear, hear.) The present measure proposed to go a great deal further, and was to all intents a revival of the regular militia, and his belief was that for a regular militia very few volunteers would be got. (Hear, hear.) Then there must be a ballot, and looking at the present complicated machinery for that purpose, he was sure the force could not be got together in less than ten months; whereas the object of the late government was to obtain a force that could be called together in ten weeks. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hobhouse, believing that the danger against which it was intended to provide was infinitesimally small, and that the measure was disproportionately large, considering that the expense would be great, and the inconvenience to the people, who would be distracted in their occupations.

severe, should oppose the bill even in its present stage. Our navy was amply sufficient to repel the danger, and there was not the same objection to an increase of the navy as of the army. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. NEWDEGATE supported the measure. Mr. Horsman said, there was no precedent for a government asking for so large a force without some immediate and pressing necessity; and if a defence against invasion was required, it ought to be by an increase in the regular army, not by a militia. (Hear, hear.) Either the danger was imaginary, and there should be no additional force at all; or, if real, the force should consist of regular troops. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Boldero said, in the present condition of France, under a dictator, it would be difficult to foretel what was likely to take place during the ensuing twelve months. (Hear, bear.)

Calonel Sibthorp should support the present bill, though, preferring the old milicia system, he did not bind himself to approve all the details of the bill,

After a few remarks from the O'Gorman Manon, The CHANGELLOR of the Exchequer, premising that the government, upon the present occasion, had merely obeyed an order in the house, observed that the arguments of Mr. Cobden went to the length that in the present state of the world no country need defend itself. (Hear, hear.) To that conclu ion he could not arrive. (Cheers.) With respect to this specific measure, though the ballot was not abandoned, it was believed that the voluntary principle might be appealed to with complete success. (Hear, hear,) He hoped, however, the bill would be allowed to be brought in: ample opportunity would be afforded for discussing its details. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Briour insisted the government incurred no responsibility in this matter, if the constituency were really averse to a militia. Great authorities had avowed that this bill was not the effect of panic; if so, there was no urgent occasion for the measure, and if no evil had arisen from the abandonment of the bill of 1848, he asked that this question should be postponed till the opinion of the country upon it could be ascertained. (Hear hear.) It was almost admitted that the ballot was inevitable, so, tnat, when the system came to be worked in the manufacturing districts, infinite mischief might be done by the withdrawal of men engaged in delicate and skilled operations. (Cheers.)

Mr. WHITESIDE replied to the arguments of Mr. Cobden and deduced from the peculiar and abnormal condition of a neighbouring country, an argument in support of this measure, which was intended, he said, to afford protection to all classes in the kingdom. (Cheers)

Mr. Robbuck denied that it was politic or wise to require the house to decide a question respecting which the opinion of the country was not settled, and he asked whether the government would consent to lay the bill upon the table, and give time for the consideration of the question ? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WALPOLE said he intended to fix the second reading of the bill after Easter. The motion was then agreed to.

On the report of the Committee of Supp'y some further conversation took place respecting the interest upon Exchequer-bills. Leave was given to bring in certain bills; and the other business having been disposed of, the nouse adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—In reply to a question from Lord Campbell, the Earl of DERBY stated this beautiful building had answered all the objects for which it was erected. The government had therefore determined that the contractors should be called upon to remove it. (" Hear, hear," from their lordships.)

ROBERT OWEN. - Lord BROUGHAM then presented a petition from Mr. Robert O sen, a gendeman now more than four score years of age, praying that before he departed he might be per itted to state his riews to their lordships as to the true principles on which human society ought to be governed. The noble and learned lord then delivered a high eulogy on Mr. O wen's long continued exertions in the cause of humanity, and said that furure generations would

be indebted to him as the founder of infant schools. DURATION OF THE PRESENT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT .- A conversation of considerable importance course of which Lord DERBY denied that he had made such a statement as to the duration of Parliament as had led to the withdrawal of further opposition, and enabled ministers to get supplies voted on that understanding. The noble lord said :- Nothing has over fallen from my lips which could lead any man to suppose that the present would be a session of unusually short duration. I never said anything that could justify such a conclusion. I say further, that the continuance of the session depends on causes over which I can have no control. As far as I can form an opinion, the next session, so far from being a short and hurried session, will commence at an early period, and will be of no ordinary duration. The noble earl has done me the honour to allude still further to what he supposes me to have said. What I did say was this, that I thought it advisable that the autumn should not pass over without Parliament coming to a decision on certain subjects deeply affecting the welfare and interests of the country. But I did not say anything which could lead the house, nor did I intend to lead the house, to the impression that there would be an early disolution in the spring, to be followed up by a short and hurried session in the summer. On the part of her Majesty's government there was no such

intention. This declaration called up the Duke of Newcastle in answer to whom the supposed pledge had been given, and who denied the correctness of the new version. The noble earl has stated with great correctness the latter part of the answer which he gave me; but the noble earl will not, I think, deny that he also stated that he did contemplate an early dissolution of parliament, and that he did not think it right, considering the temper of the present House of Commons, to persevere with any measures of legislation except those wich were of instant urgency. He will not, I think, deny that he also stated that which, of course, produced a great effect, and rendered his explanation more satisfactory-that he would not pledge himself to dissolve parliament on any definite or particular day—that he would not pledge himself to dissolve in April, May, or June-

The Earl of DERBY .- I never mentioned those months. The Duke of Newcastle.- I must, then, appeal to the recollection of your lordships—for my recollection on the point is distinct. If the noble earl says that he made such a statement without intending it, I am ready to admit it; but from my perfect reliance on my own recollection I must say that the noble earl has forgotten his own statement; for I aver that he distinctly said that he did not pledge himself to the time of di-solution, and that he would not say whether it was to take place in the month of April, May,

The Earl of DERBY. - The noble duke has evidently misunderstood what tell from me on a former occasion. I said that I would not pledge myself to specify the day on which I would advise her Majesty to dissolve parliament, or the month in which a general election should take place. I said that I thought that it was expedient for the public advantage that the autumn should not pass over without a new parliament having an opportunity of discussing certain questions of deep general interest; and I added, almost in the same words which I repeated to day, that I thought it was expedient that those questions should be disposed of before the ordinary time of assembling parliament for the session of 1853. That statement I repeat again. Beyond that I have not bound myself, nor will I be induced.

Here the conversation dropped. On the motion of the Earl of Lonsdale, the Personal Estates of Intestates Bill passed through committee. On the motion of Lord BROTCHAM, the Proclamation for

Assembling Parliament Bill was read a third time and passed. Ilis lordship, after pointing out various def ets, and suggesting r medies, received a reply from the Lord Chancellor, that these suggestions would be seriously conside ed as soon as Chancery Reform was disposed of. Foreign Refugees .- Lord Beaumont complained that the returns laid on the table relating to foreign refugees were not quite perfect, and said he would draw the attention of the house to those papers on Monday next, and ac the same time would ask Lord Derby if they were prepared to give any information with respect to the treatment of the Rev. Mr. Wurgrove, and of another clergyman, who had been removed from Pesth and another place in the Austrian dominions, and if they would lay on the table the correspondence which had taken place in cases where

British subjects had made complaints to the home govern-The Earl of Malmesbury said he could answer the question at once. The Rev. Mr. Wingrove was arrested by mistake. The matter had been inquired into and settled. and the rev. gentleman had received compensation. Lord BEAUMONT. - Let the papers be produced, and they

would see whether due compensation was made or not. The Earl of DERBY suggested that notice should be given of a motion on the subject. Lord Beaumont then gave notice that he should move

for all the correspondence which had taken place on the aubject. LUNATIC ADMINISTRATION .- Lord LENDHURST moved for returns in order to make an exposition of the abuses in this department, which he did in a speech of great force. The Commissioners are paid not by salaries, but by fees, and the costs are enormous. Each of them received £5 a day during the time he was discharging his duty as a commissioner, exclusive of certain fees to which he was entitled. This applied to commissions worked in the country; but the fees which the commissioners received in London were double the amount of the fees received in the country. Thus the commissioners received in the country £20 a day, and in London £40 a day. In the case of Lord Portsmouth, which was a London case, the fees paid to the commissioners amounted to no less a sum than £1,070; in the case of Mr. Davenport to £500; and it was a usual thing for them to amount to some hundred pounds. Besides being paid by fees, the members of the iury which sat in the case were each paid a guinea a-day; and the solicitors on each side were remunerated according to the length of the duration of the commission; so that of all the parties engaged in it none were interested in shortening its duration. Formerly a very great abuse prevailed, to which he put a stop as soon as he became acquainted with it. At the end of each day the parties engaged under the commission assembled at some tavern or inn in the neighbourhood to partake of an entertainment at the expense of the lunatic, refreshing themselves for their labours at the end of the day, according to the advice of the

> Tu sapiens fin're memento Trictitiam vicæque labores Melli, Plance, mero.

poet,-

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-Petitions in favour of the

Bill for Provident and Industrial Partnerships were presented by Mr. W. J. Fox, from the Co-operative Society at Shaw, Oldham; by Colonel Thompson, from a Workmen's Co-operative Association in Bradford; and by Sir G. Strickland, from Preston. THE BUDGET.-A question from Mr. TENNENT, as to the

duty on home made spirits, elicited the following reply from

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer.-In answer to the hon, gentleman I beg to say that when I make my financial statement, which I hope to do shortly, I will communicate to the house the mode in which we propose to deal with the taxation of the country. (A laugh.)

COMMERCIAL STEAM NAVY .- Mr. ANDERSON moved a resolution, that, in order better to provide for the public safety, economise the public resources, and preserve peace, it is desirable that measures should be adopted with a view to render the commercial steam navy promptly available for the national defence in case of emergency. He observed that, in our measures of preparation for defence, we had been beginning at the wrong end; that the object should he, in the first instance, to prevent invasion: that the United Kingdom possessed 1,300 steam vessels of all classes, and that, if the government made an arrangement with the owners of from 100 to 200 of the largest class of coast steamers, they would be quite sufficient to repel any invasion. He gave an outline of the plan he suggested for the ordering of this kind of armament and of its details, citing the report of the committee of 1849, which stated, as the result of the evidence, that our commercial steam marine could furnish a most useful auxiliary force for the national defence-a force, he added, which could never be used for aggressive purposes. Mr. Mackinnon seconded the motion, and expressed his

surprise that the recommendation of the committee on this subject had not been carried out before. He urged on the zovernment the necessity of abolishing the light dues and other charges to which our coasting vessels were liable. Mr. STAFFORD gave an account of the comparative naval forces of Great Britain, France, and Russia, including details as to the disposition of these forces. The general result was :- The naval forces of the three great mara. time powers of Europe were-Line-of-battle-ships-Great Britain, 72; France, 45; Russia, 45. Frigates .- Great Britain, 83; France, 55; Russia, 10. The total sailing force was-Great Britain, 236; France, 257; Russia, 174. Coming to large steamers, Great Britain had 37; France. 61; Russia, 8. Of steamers under 200 horse power, Great Britain had 97; France, 57; Russia, 24. But it should be remembered that we had also the large Transatlantic steamers; and it was shown in a letter from Mr. Turnbull. our Consulat Marseilles, that a large steamer, the Montezuma, carried in 1848 from Oran to Port Vendres, from the 20th to the 24th of April, 1,818 men of the 6th Light Infantry and 56th Regiment of the Line, and 195 officers and crew of the ship-making 2,013 men altogether. The hon, gentleman opposite had compared our present position with that of 1807: but to compare the two periods appeared to him to be idle. There were many additional circumstances now to be considered on the supposition of an invasion. The truth was, that what formerly would have taken a month to do towards invasion might now be done in a night. (Hear, hear.) At the first outbreak all depended on our naval supremacy in the narrow seas. (Hear.) Naval defence was requisite for our great arsenals. The Channel Islands were now without any vessel of war, and they could not overlook the state of the undefended towns on our coasts, Brighton, Yarmouth, Harwich, Hull, Newcastle, Leith, Aberdeen, and Dundee. Then they must consider the effect of railways. On the outbreak of a war France might send her sailors across that country from the south to the North: but our fleet was cut in two, divided by the Gut of Gibraltar, while, Malta and Alexandria having become the outports of our Indian trade, our interests in the Mediterranean must be protected. (Hear, hear.) He did not bring these things forward to cause alarm; but he felt that they had a close bearing on the subject before them; and he feared that the statement of the greatest general of the age in 1847, though not forgotten by the people of England. had been too much lost sight of by the members of that House. Under these circumstances, the present Board of Admiralty acquiesced in the motion of the hon, member, but the navy estimates having been passed there was, of course, no funds available for carrying into effect the proposed resolution, and he must also observe that to naval men the main difficulty did not appear that of expense, though that of course must be a great consideration; but the question was whether the naval and mercantile crews would work well together, and whether the latter would like to be placed under martial law. The question was one of detail, and not of principle, and the present Admiralty Board would rejoice most heartily if every vessel now belonging to a company could be rendered subservient to the purposes of national defence.

Captain Scobell thought the facts stated by the hon. Secretary to the Admiralty very satisfactory, as they went far to show that the country was perfectly safe. (Hear, hear.) With regard to steam, he stated broadly that if it gave facility for attack it gave equal facility for defence. Further discussion ensued, and the motion was ultimately withdrawn, the object of the mover having been ob-

WINE DUTIES .- Mr. ANSTEY moved for a select committee to inquire into the causes of the decline in the revenue derived from the import duties on wines. The present high rate of differential duties levied on foreign wines was productive of fraud on the consumer, and fraud on the revenue, and the returns of entries for consumption and revenue at the several rates of duty from the Methuen Treaty down to the last alteration in 1840, showed that at the low duty the consumption was increased and the revenue benefited. He suggested an equal duty of 1s. per gallon. If the duty on French wines were so reduced, Portugal would see the necessity of making such commercial arrangements as would bring about a reduction of duty on her wines. In conclusion he urged the advantage of the measure he proposed in preserving peace between England and France by uniting them in closer commercial relations.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer acquiesced in the principle laid down by Mr. Pitt when he reduced the scale of duties established by the Methuen Treaty—the principle of reciprocity—but he reminded the house that though we had reduced the duties on French wines there had been no reciprocity on the part of France. Without doubt, reduction of duty led to increased consumption as a general rule, but in this case the loss occasioned by the reduction made in 1831 was not regained until 1844. He denied that there had been any falling off either in the consumption or the revenue, and showed, by a reference to the official returns, that there had been rather an increase than otherwise. He had no objection to grant a committee of inquiry into the import duties on wines, but not into the causes of what had not occurred.

Lord Palmerston, -adverting to a promise made by the Portuguese government before he left office, that steps would be taken to make the regulations of the Oporto Company consonant with the interpretation put by the British ministry on the treaty of 1842,-asked the present ministers what was the state of the negotiations on the sub-

The President of the Board of Trade intimated that the negotiations were still pending, but added that no effort on the part of the government should be wanting to bring them to a successful issue.

Mr. Anstey accepted the committee on the terms offered, and the motion as altered was agreed to.

THE BALLOT. Mr. H. BERKELEY rose, pursuant to notice, to bring forward his annual motion on the ballot. The hon, member said: - We have before us the prospect of an immediate general election. (Loud laughter, provoked by the sorrowful tone in which the hon, gentleman delivered the sentence.) I don't know whether my hon, friends laugh because they are rejoiced. At all events, it is a prospect which is full in our view; and with that general election all the glaring mischiefs of our electoral system will be forced into activity and during that election the electors will be exposed to all the reality of those evils which I, during many years, have been endeavouring, perhaps feebly, to pourtray. Because of that impending election, I ask the house to give me leave to bring in a bill with a view to diminishing those mischiefs and decreasing those evils. We had last year a great influx of foreigners into this country. They found us a great, sedate people, very much attached to order. If those foreigners were to see us a few months hence, steeped in our election saturnalia, they would conclude, from our confusion, our drunkenness, and debauchery, that England was one vast maison des fous-a nation of madmen. The next will be a general election distinguished in excess by all the evils, by all the atrocities of all previous elections. A rich and powerful party, after an exclusion of years, has got the "honeyed bowl" to its lips, and the general election is to decide whether that bowl is to be drained to the dregs, or whether it is to be snatched altogether from them. A great struggle is certain. Already the note of preparation has gone forth. Already herds of law attorneys have crept from the purlieus of police courts, and from the ante-chambers of the bankruptcy courts, where they have wrung fees from the hands of poverty and vice, and have presented themselves in all the pomp of electioneering agents of the great and noble. (Cheers.) What is that agency? It is a searching inquiry into the biographies of the electors, in order that devilish ingenuity may obtain a command over misfortune and force unwilling votes. What is the trade of these men? Their trade is the elector's conscience, and their means the elector's misery. Their employers—the House of Lords; the result-the House of Commons. He had now before him an analysis of the evidence taken before the committee of 1835 upon this subject, and if gentlemen would wade through it, and hear how men in the power of the persons just referred to were reduced to the condition of beasts, they would come to the conclusion that it was not the aristocracy alone who were guilty, but that democracy was to the full as tyrannical. (Hear.) To quote from this great book only one case, the case, not of a wretched Radical, a despised Dissenter, or a dreaded Guido Vaux of a Roman Catholic, but a regular tough Tory - (laughter) -- a very honest man under the ban of persecution -- Mr. James Gilbert, a licensed victualler and wine-merchant at Birmingham, stated that he had taken an active part in the last election for that borough and canvassed for Richard Spooner, Esq. (A laugh.) He stated that there was an extensive system of intimidation in practice at that election, by which the votes of a considerable number of electors were influenced; and he cited three very strong cases,-two landlords and a pork butcher. (A laugh.) He said that, but for the Political Union, Mr. Spooner would have been in the house—(hear, hear)—that the Dissenting ministers took an active part; and he had been informed that one particularly, Mr. East, laid great stress on his congregation, and the Catholic clerg) men also; that master manufacturers had very great influence over the votes of the operatives, and he had heard of their telling them that if reform were got they should pay better

wages: (" Hear, hear," and laughter.) He said, on the Tory side, they did not preach about reform, but chiefly about the church being in danger. (Great laughter.) He eaid the tradesman was dependent upon the populace. (Hear,) Being asked about the ballot as a remedy, he said "he could never bring his mind to do anything secret'-(hear. hear)-that secret voting would be a benefit at the time to those who were not able to give their votes openly without ruin, but if it got wind, it would cause a worse jealousy-(hear, hear)-it would be a benefit if it was so contrived that it never got wind how a man voted-(hear, hear)he "thought they would be able to get it out of him unless he were a man of strong nerve." (Hear, hear, Mr. Berkeley entertained the house for some time with lively passages in the evidence of witnesses, and treated as farcical the suggestion of Mr. Disraeli that the way to cure corruption was "by elevating the tone of the community." He read a long list of boroughs which he said were "tarred with the same brush" as St. Albans; and then grappled with the objections urged against the ballot, maintaining that the working of this plan in France was brilliant, and in America perfectly satisfactory, notwithstanding the breaking of a few ballot boxes. Those who refused to trust the people, and spoke of Democratic tendencies, might as well anticipate from under the foundation of that house the outburst of a subterranean fire. The ballot might he appropriated to constituencies over 1,000 voters; though wedded to the principle, he was not to the details. He asked the house to permit him to bring in a bill to give protection to electors at the polling booths, and if they did so, they would perform a great net of abstract justice to the public, and of honour to themselves. (Cheers) Mr. BARROW, so far from being a convert to the ballot believed that it would increase demoralisation and bribery. He concluded that it would prove a delusion and a snare, more from the experience of other countries than from any theoretical notions. That it did not secure secresy was demonstrated in America.

Sir B. HALL would grant that the election of the hon. member for South Notts was a proof of the independence of that constituency. He was, indeed, a remarkable instance; because the tenant farmers of that county, not trusting in the aristocracy, were determined themselves to bring forward a man to carry out the objects they had at heart. It was well known that noble dukes in that county brought up their tenants at elections like a flo k of sheep. "Oh, oh!") An election was now pending in the north of England where the millowners were canvassing the smallest tradesmen in favour of their candidate, and where the working classes were banding together, and going to the tradesmen, saying to them. "You shall vote for our candidate." So that the tradesman did not know whether to disoblige the millowners or the working men. He denied the assertion of the hon, gentleman (Mr. Berkeley) that the constituency of Marylebone were corrupt. He had represented that borough for fifteen years; there were nearly 20,000 voters, and he said it was impossible for any corruption to take place in that borough. (Cries of "Oh!" from the Ministerial benches.) The election disturbances in the United States were not caused by the bailor, but arose from the elections not being properly conducted. The parochial elections for St. George's, Marylebene, and St. Paneras, with ratepayers varying from 15,000 to 19,000 in each, took place every year by ballot. The voting took place in districts, and the greatest order and propriety prevailed. He was anxious that there should be no delay in the dissolution of parliament, in order that the opinion of the country upon this and other subjects might be

Mr. W. WILLIAMS rose amid loud cries of "Oh, oh!" from both sides of the house. The ballot was not the only thing wanted to improve our electoral system. He begged to remind hon, members of a return published in 1847, which showed that 214 boroughs, with a constituency of 116,500, returned 329 members, being a majority in that house. Any representation founded upon such a state of things was illusory, and ought to be amended.

Mr. B. Cochrane said, that the foreigner whom the hon, gentleman opposite desired to have as a witne s of our next general election might, by selecting Mr. Coppock as his electone on the occasion, certainly obtain a very edifying insight into the electioneering proceedings of the other side of the house. (Laughter.) As to the ballot, if that system were to be adopted for electors, it should, as a fitting corollary, be also applied to the taking of votes in that house; but he much doubted whether the constituencies who insisted upon pledges from their representatives would like to give up their present means of ascertaining whether those pledges were fulfilled. (Hear, hear.) As to the United States, the United States was a Republic, whereas we lived under a constitutional monarchy, so that no valid analogy could be drawn between the two countries in this particular any more that there was similarity between the two representative assemblies, if we were to judge from the proceedings in Congress the other day, when two hon. members of the American Legislature, Messrs. Brown and Wilcox, having a difference of opinion in the house, set to work calling each other liars and pulling each other by the ears. (Laughter.) Quoting Sir James Graham, the hon. member said:—" The whole system of secret veting is inconsistent with the English character. If he be an honest man and a firm friend he will not want the ballot. If he skulks he will not avail himself of it. The only persons to whom the ballot would be valuable would be those dirty, hypocritical scoundrels-(hear, hear, and laughter)-men whose faces belie their purpo-e-men who pretend to be your friends only to deceive and betray you-who flatter you with vain hopes of support, which they have no intention to realise-men who talk of incimidation, but seek the Opportunity of gratifying their sordid envy, their revenge, and that bitter hatred which, combined with their cowardice, marks them as the most contemptible of mankind." These are the men who demand a measure that is a mere recipe to

Lend to lies the confidence of truth. "Hear, hear," and laughter.) He (Mr. Cochrane) could not at all improve on this language of the right hon, baronet, and he would not attempt to do so; but it was curious that Sir James seemed now to favour "dirty, hypocritical scoundrels.'

Mr. Corden, upon this exhausted question, declined to notice fallacies which had been often exposed. He adopted the instance of France alleged by the former speaker. At the general elections there, 6,000,000 of people voted in one day, and that without tumult or confusion: how different was that from the scenes of riot and confusi n which took place at some of the smaller elections in this country. The absence of all outward demonstration-the ordinary accompaniments of flags, bands, and processions, which, with the ballot, would not be used-would prevent those riots and disturbances which all should be anxious to avoid. The people of the United States, who complained of the corruption at their elections, did not wish to resort to open voting, but that the ballot should be made secret; and so it should. Unless the ballot was guarded by secresy, it would not be effective in protecting the voter from undue influence—whether of landlords, of millowners, or of mobs. Capt. Sconers supported the motion, but could gain but

an imperfect hearing.

Mr. Walfole.—The hon, member for the West Riding, in arguing this question with his usual ability, has rested his support of the ballot on two grounds. The hon, member did not condescend to discuss the question in its political bearings, but invited us to look at it in its moral aspect; and, viewing it in that light, he contended that the introduction of the ballot would prevent certain evils, and elevate and improve the moral condition of the people. Now, I think I shall be able to show that the ballot, instead of preventing the evils to which the hon, member referred, might possibly leave them as they are, but would probably augment them; and that, instead of advancing morality, it would be very detrimental to it. (Cheers.) Before entoring upon this part of the subject I will take the liberty of referring to two observations which fell from the hon. member. The hon, member declared that the extension of the franchise, for which he is so anxious, would be an unmitigated evil, unless it were accompanied by the ballot. I trust the members of this house will bear this declaration in mind when they come to give their votes upon the next question which will be submitted to their consideration. The next motion upon the paper is for leave to bring in a bill "to make the franchise and procedure at elections in the counties in England and Wales the same as in the boroughs, by giving the right of voting to all occupiers of tenements of the annual value of £10. Seeing, then, that in the opinion of the hon, member the extension of the franchise without the ballot would be an unmitigated evil, if the house, as I trust it will, should reject the present motion, I think I am entitled to claim the vote of the hon, member against the motion of his hon. friend which follows. (Loud cheers.) The other passage of the hon, member's speech to which I am about to refer I cannot pass over so lightly, and indeed he must permit me to say that it was not worthy of him; because it was not an accurate representation of the words of the noble lord at the head of the government. (Hear, hear.) The words which the hon, member used were very remarkable; he said, that the noble lord at the head of the government had made use of the expression, that the landlords of England looked on their tenantry as political capital

Mr. Corden.—No, I did not. (Cries of "Oh. oh!" Mr. WALPOLE. - I am not misstating what the hon. member said. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cobden.—I read a quotation from Lord Derby's speech. ("Order, order!") Mr. WALPOLE.-I believe the words which the hon. member attributed to Lord Derby were, that the tenants

of England were the political capital of their landlords. (Cheers.) Mr. COBDEN.-I did not say so. (Loud cries of "Oh, oh !") The right hon. gentleman is only wasting his own time and ours in arguing on an unfounded hypothesis. ("No, no.") I quoted Lord Derby's words from "Han-

sard " ("Oh, oh !") and I said, after some other remarks interspersed, that he claimed the tenants as his political capital. (Oh, oh !" and groans.) Mr. WALPOLE. - I should be very sorry to misrepresent the hon, member.

Mr. Conden.-" Capital" is an American phrase.

("Order, order.")
Mr. WALPOLE.—The hon, member shall not put me out by these interruptions. (Loud cheers.) That the hon. member used the words I have stated, and in the manner I have stated, I firmly believe, because they were taken down at the time. (Continued cheering.) If not, let him retract them. (Cheers.) The hon. member unquestionably went on to quote the exact language used by the noble lord at the head of the government; but does that language contain the expression attributed to the noble lord by the hon. member? (Cheers.) On the contrary, it pointed to this, that the occupying tenantry of counties and the landlords of counties entertained feelings of mutual regard and goodwill towards each other, and in the way landlords exercised influence over their tenants. That was the effect of the passage quoted by the hon, member,

and it contained nothing to justify him in asserting that Lord Derby said, or ever intended to say, that the farmers of England were the political capital of their landlords. (Cheers.) The Home Secretary then proceeded to discuss the question in its moral aspect. The ballot would not prevent the evils of bribery and undue influence, but on the contrary would probably exaggerate them, while it would be detrimental to the moral character of the people. Bribery and intimidation could not be prevented by the ballot unless absolute secresy could be secured, which was hopeless; suspicion would exert an influence similar to actual knowledge, and if bribery were to take place how could it be proved? Wherever there was a public trust it should be exercised under the control of public opinion. The opportunity of concealment afforded an opportunity for fraud, and this would have an ill effect upon the character

of the people. Lord D. Sivarr advocated the ballot as affording a hope, at least, of remedying notorious evils. If it would not altogether stop corrupt practices and intimidation, it might diminish them; while nothing would tend more to elevate the tone of the community.

Upon a division, the motion was negatived by 246 against

The result was received with loud cheers. Mr. Hurr .- I beg to inform you that misunderstanding your direction about the division, I voted in the wrong lobby. I intended to vote in favour of the motion of the hon, member for Bristol. I voted against it. (Great

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house rose at half-past twelve.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31. HOUSE OF COMMONS.-TENANT RIGHT BILL -Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved the second reading of this Bill, to the principle of which, he said, he was in a position to say the nation had consented. While a multitude of petitions had been presented in favour of this Bill, not a single petition had appeared against it; a circumstance, be believed, unparalleled in a question of such importance. In Ireland the land was the chief means of existence to the population; and the main object of this Bill, which did not force the custom of Tenant Right prevailing in the north of Ireland into other parts where it did not exist as a custom, was to provide full and fair compensation to the tenant for labour and capital expended by him upon the land, whereby its value was increased. Mr. Crawford explained the provisions of the Bill, observing that, as a landlord, he believed that laudlords' rights rested upon no sure foundation unless those of the tenants were protected.

Mr. Napien admitted the great importance of any measure calculated to promote the industry and stimulate the energies of the people of Ireland. This difficult question had long engaged his attention, and he hoped before long to lay upon the table a measure for simplifying the code of landlord and tenant in Ireland. He had always been an advocate for principle of compensation for unexhausted improvements, such improvements in Ireland being generally made by the tenants: and it was a clear proposition of moral justice that a tenant should have a fair opportunity of enjoying the benefit of his industry without the risk of being deprived of it by arbitrary caprice. After referring to the number of bills which have been already offered to Parliament upon this subject, and premising that no measure could be successful which was not simple in its details and easily worked, Mr. Napier stated his objections to the present Bill-namely, it perpetuated a custom which was nowhere a legal custom, and which ought not to be recognised by Act of Parliament; it did not carry out properly and fairly the principle of compensation for unexhausted improvements; it would affect existing contracts, and its machinery would set landlords and tenants at variance. Concurring with Mr. Crawford in respect to the principle of compensation, he would not go out of the limits of the fixed laws of property, and he concluded with an outline of the measures which the government proposed hereafter to introduce upon their own responsibility for consolidating and amending the law upon this subject, facilitating contracts, and providing simple, cheap, and efficacious remedies for both parties.

Mr. Roche had been disappointed at the conclusion of Mr. Napier's speech, which postponed the hope of a remedy in this matter. The principle enunciated by him should at once take the form of a law, or why not go into committee upon this hill the pri sented to?

Lord Castlereagn partook of the same feeling. The bill, whatever its defects might be, was intended to remedy an evil io which much of the calamities of Ireland had been attributed, and, if there were objectionable clauses in it, they might be dealt with in the committee. Mr. J. GREENE strongly urged the speedy introduction of measures that would encourage the application of capital to land in Ireland, where, for want of it, large portions lay

Mr. V. Scully bore his testimony to the interest which the people of Ireland took in this bill, and assured the house that its rejection would create a feeling of deep disappointment. The principle of compensation had been conceded; the rest was matter of detail. The custom of tenant-right was not confined to Ulster; it was found all over Ireland; and there was no greater objection to legalising this right than to legalising the copyhold tenure, which was founded upon tenant-right. The giving tenants a permanent interest in the land would extinguish agrarian discontent and suppress illegal combinations.

Sir J. E. TENNENT, though he gave his adherence to the principle of securing a just compensation for improvements made by tenant labour, was bound to withhold his support from a measure so overlaid with novel and impracticable details as to disentitle it to the assent of the House—details which cast a colour and would exert an influence upon the principle of the bill. The definition of rent, which had perplexed all economical writers, as given in the bill,—and some definition was indispensable to its working,-was utterly vague, and would complicate the machinery and aggravate the evils which it was proposed to remedy. Such a measure as this, which would enable the will of the tenant to dictate law to the landlord and take from him all discretion, would annihilate the value of lauded property in Ireland. He moved that the reading of the bill be deferred for six months.

Mr. Keogn contrasted the temperate and conciliatory language of Mr. Napier with the hostile tone of Sir E. Tennent's opposition, which, under the pretext of attacking the details of the bill, assailed a principle that had been conceded by every one. All that was asked was to read the bill a second time, and let it go into committee, where it might receive whatever form the house pleased. Mr. Grattan declaimed energetically against the course

pursued by the Government upon this question, and especially gainst the speech of Sir E. Tennent. Mr. Osberse, after the principle of this bill had been so repeatedly recognised, could not refuse to affirm it by voting for the second reading of the bill; though if the government measure would be laid on the table soon, he should recommend the withdrawal of the bill.

Mr. Whireside said, a bill dealing with so large a subject ought to be comprehensive in its principle, simple in its details, and in accordance with the rights of property. But this was not such a bill; it rested upon three grounds-first, what was called fixity of tenure; second, compulsory valuation; third, power given to the tenant to admit the landlord to a sort of partnership in the property, to sell it, and divide the proceeds with the landlord. Its principle was not consistent with justice, and its details were impracticable. It was the intention of the government to introduce a measure that would be creditable to the house and satisfactory to the country. Mr. Coxolly rose at a few minutes before six o'clock, and spoke in opposition to the bill until that hour, when the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The house sat for a short time, but no business of any general interest was brought under consideration

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. M. MILNES moved a resolution expressing the disapprobation of the louse at the menace of Austria that she would subject British travellers to inconvenience and annoyance, in consequence of the refusal of the British government to expel foreign refugees. The hon, gentleman referred to the reception which had been given to Kossuth, which had given such off-nce to Prince Schwarzenberg and the Austrian Government. He proposed by his motion to afford to British subjects that protection to which they were entitled, and to prevent its being supposed that the correspondence which had passed tetween Prince Schwarzenberg and Lord Malmesbury was acceptable to the parliament and the country. If ever we admitte i the principle demanded—that of expelling foreigners at the bidding of foreign governments—we should become not merely the constables but the executioners of Europe. Mr. Secretary Walpole urged, as a reason for not pressing the motion, the difficulties it might internose to the maintenance of our present relations with friendly states.

Mr. Anster supported the motion. Viscount PAIMERSTON admitted that the statement of the Home Secretary was satisfactory as far as the intentions | from thence to an adjoining room, and finally effected his of government went, but denied that he had laid any ground escape by the window. for negativing the motion. Believing, he said, that we had now a government which sympathised with Austrian principles, and that with so much mutual confidence there would be no danger to British travellers, he suggested to Mr. Milnes that as the discussion had sufficiently accomplished the object in view-although the resolution contained an assertion which no one could deny—if the government would move the previous question, he should not go to a division. After a short discussion.

Mr. M. Milnes said he would adopt what appeared to be the general feeling of the house, and acquiesce in the amendment.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved for leave to bring in a bill for appointing commissioners to inquire into the existence of bribery in the borough of Harwich. Mr. K. Seymour, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Banks opposed,

and Mr. Clay, Mr. T. Duncombe, and Mr. Roebuck supported the motion. The house then divided, and the numbers were-

For the motion Against it 137

Mr. T. Duxcombe then moved for a new writ for the borough of Harwich, in the room of Mr. Crawford, whose election had been declared to be void.

Mr. BRIGHT said it was understood that the new writ should not be issued for Harwich without notice being given; and he therefore objected to the suddenness of the motion, and hoped his hon, friend would withdraw the motion, and bring it forward after the holidays. He therefore moved that the debate be adjourned.

Sir J. Track hoped the house would not for one instant give way to the broad-brimmed Manchester School opposi-After some observations from Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. T. Duncombe, and Mr. M. J. O'Connell,

Mr. WALPOLE said he was so far from wishing any advantage in the immediate issue of a writ for a borough in which the government might be supposed to have some influence, that he would prefer that due notice should be given, so that no unfair advantage should be given to any

Mr. DUNCOMBE then withdrew his motion, and gave notice that he would move it to-morrow. The remaining business was then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

(From our Second Edition of last week.) FRIDAY, MARCH 26

HOUSE OF LORDS.—In reply to a question from the Marquis of Breadalbane, The Earl of DERBY said it was the intention of the government to introduce a bill to continue the Encumbered Estates Act for another year, and in the meantime inquiry should be made as to the practicability of effecting such an alteration in the Court of Chancery as would enable that Court to transact some of the business usually transacted in the Encumbered Estates Court. Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS -Lord Name and the Hon. STUART KNOX took the oaths and their seats. On the motion for going into a committee of supply,

Mr. SLANKY pressed upon the house the necessity of rendering the transmission of land as free and inexpensive as was the transmission of personal property. They should also pass enabling acts, so as to enable landed proprietors to effect improvements on their estates without being compelled to go to the enormous expense of obtaining an Act of Parliament in each particular case. Mr. M'GREGOR moved, by way of amendment, for copies

of all correspondence between the Board of Trade and Mr. Wise, respecting the charter of the Eastern Archipelago Company during the year 1847. The amendment was negatived without a division, and

the house went into Committee of Supply. The ordnance estimates were then, after some discussion, agreed to, as were also the commissariat estimates, after which the house resumed.

The Mutiny Bill and Marine Mutiny Bill were severally read a second time.

The St. Alba's Disfranchisement Bill was read a third time and passed.

On the motion for reading a second time the Apprehension of Deserters from Foreign Ships Bill, Mr. Asster moved, as an amendment, that the bill be

read a second time that day six months, contending that the

effect of the measure would be to make this country the gaoler of the Holy Alliance. Lord D. STUART supported the amendment. Mr. HENLEY said that the bill had been prepared by the late government, and its chief object was to facilitate the apprehension of seamen deserting from the merchant ships of England in foreign ports. If the house thought proper

ration could be easily made.

After considerable discussion, in which several honourable members took part, Mr. Ansrey withdrew his amendment, and the bill was

to exclude ships of war from the same advantage the alte-

read a second time. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the house should resolve itself into committee upon the Charitable Trusts Bill, which was founded upon the bills introduced into the House of Lords in 1844, 1845, and 1846, by Lord Lyndhurst, but which from various causes had never passed the Legislature. The bill, the whole credit of which he attributed to the late Government, proposed to establish a board consisting of five commissioners, two of them to be paid. The board should not have jurisdiction over charities, but merely supervision, control, and advice, with the power of limiting, to a certain extent, the power of the trustees. It proposed that the exemptions should only be universities, cathedral charities, the British Museum, and all institutions supported by voluntary contributions.

Sir A. Cockburn supported the motion. Mr. Alderman Thompson claimed exemption for Christ's Hospital and all kindred institutions, and moved, as an amendment, that the bill be referred to a select com-

Sir R. Inglis seconded the amendment. After some further discussion, in which several hon.

members took part, Mr. Alderman Thompson withdrew his am the bill went pro forma into committee. The Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill was also passed

through committee pro forma for the purpose of introducing some alterations in its provisions. The remaining business was then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM .-- A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the South London Hall, to review the policy of the Parliamentary Reformers. Mr. Bigh in the chair. Mr. Bryson moved a resolution to the effect that the doctrines of the Parl amentary Reformers were false and dangerous, and that the People's Charter was the best protection for labour. Mr. II. Nicholis moved the following amendment :- " That this meeting, while it adheres to the principles of the Charter, considers it is the duty of every man to aid all persons who are advocating the extension of the Suffrage." The resolution was carried, there being only eight dissentients, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

EXTENSIVE INCENDIARY FIRE NEAR CHELMSFORD, -- Another instance of the diabolical crime of arson, took place on Wednesday night on Stephens' Farm, Chignal St. James, about five miles from Chelmsford, in the occupation of Mr. William Crush, a kind and liberal employer. The destruction of property, it is believed, exceeds any similar calamity which has occurred for many years in this neighbourhood

ANOTHER CAPITAL CONVICTION .- William Robinson, aged eighty-two, was found Guilty at Bury St. Edmunds, of the wilful murder of Ann Cornell, at Great Thurlow, and sentenced to death. The murder was effected by arsenic being mixed with flour. The prisoner appeared to be almost in a dying state when placed in the dock.

EXECUTION OF ANTHONY TURNER AT DERBY.-Yesterday morning Anthony Turner underwent the extreme penalty of the law in front of our county gaol, for the murder of Mrs. Barnes, at Belper. Turner never denied having committed the deed, consequently the usual "confession" was not necessary. He expressed his deep regret to the chaplain at having perpetrated the awful crime which doomed him to the gallows, and said he was astonished that he should have been betrayed into the commission of such an act. On being questioned as to what had become of the knife, he replied that he had put it into the fire at the house of a friend. On Monday his wife, his brother, brother's wife and her child, for whom the unhappy man formed so strong an affection, took a last farewell of him. The scene was a most painful one. The chaplain read the burial service, and Turner seemed for a few moments engaged in prayer. After taking a farewell of those on the scaffold, Calcraft the executioner drew the cap over his head, adjusted the rope, the fatal bolt was drawn, and the unhappy wretch was launched into eternity.

ROBBERT FROM THE LIVERPOOL POST-OFFICE BY A LETTER-CARRIER .- John Morgan, a young man who has been employed at the Liverpool Post-office as an assorter and carrier of letters, is now in custody there on a charge of stealing £20 in Bank of England notes from a post-letter.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

SACRILEGE.-Samuel Collins, 30, was indicted charged with unlawfully breaking and entering a certain district church of the parish of St. Marylebone, to wit, Trinity Church, with intent to steal the goods, chattles, and money therein being in the said church. It appeared that the prisoner had been employed about Trinity Church, Marylehone, and on the 25th of February last he was seen by the belltoller to enter the gates, go up the church steps, and take from his pocket something with which he opened the church door. He then entered the church, closing the door after him, and having remained there for about ten minutes he came out. He was then questioned as to what business he had there, but giving no satisfactory answer he was given into custody, and on being searched at the station-house two skeleton keys were found in his possession. Un examination the poor boxes were found to have been robbed, and the sum of £1 7s. 10d. in silver, and 12d. in copper, was found in the prisoner's possession .- The jury returned a verdict of Not

Just before the court rose on Monday it was discovered that one of the prisoners, named William Barrett, was missing. It led to investigation, and then it appeared that whilst being conveyed from the cells underground to the dock, he must have made his way up a staircase leading to the second court, and having reached that court, which was unoccupied, made his way to the back of the bench, and

Rebbery by A Cab Proprietor .- Sarah Ballard. 40 and Samuel Colley, 50, were indicted, the said Sarah Ballard for stealing a sword, value £4, the property of Francis Sutton; the said Samuel Colley for stealing a portmanteau and other articles, value £13 17s., the property of Ralph Bradshaw; and for stealing a diamond ring and other articles, value £25, the property of Emily Churchill; and for stealing a coat and other articles, value £7, the property of John Bridge. In these three charges the female prisoner was indicted as a receiver. The pisoners pleaded Guilty generally to the charge of stealing, Colley is a cab proprietor and driver, and lived with the woman, and kept a beershop of the worst description, called the Three Jolly Butchers, in Marlboroughroad, Chelsea. On the 5th of December he drove Miss Churchill and her mother to the Great Western Railway station, when the robbery was effected. They were each sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard

labour. CRUEL TREATMENT OF A CHILD .- Samuel Hammond and Mary Hammond, were charged with unlawfully and violently assaulting, beating, and ill-treating William Hammond. The male prisoner was the father and the female the step-mother of William Hammond, who was a child nine years old, and they were charged by him with beating him very violently with a leather strap, having a buckle at one end, over the body and face. In consequence of representations made by the child to the neighbours. that he was turned out of doors, had not enough to eat. and complaints of his being beaten and the state of his face, which was swelled and his eye blackened, they took him to the police-court, and the child has since been in

the workhouse. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against the man, and Acquitted the woman and he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

FOREIGN.

PARIS .- The "Moniteur" contains a decree, imposing severe restrictions upon the sale of materials for printing, Entries are to be made of the names and addresses of purchasers, and copies of this register sent to the Prefect of Police. No private press, however small, can be possessed without authorisation. Printers' licences are in future to be conferred by the Minister of Police.

The Swiss question is revived. The "Public" declares that France is decided to intervene.

> MR. T. S. DUNCOMBE AND THE CHARTISTS.

The following Correspondence has taken place between the Chartists of Bristol and Mr. T. S. Duncombe. Bristol, March 24, 1852, HONOURED AND RESPECTED SIR,—We, the under-

signed, with the most unfeigned respectand affectionate sympathy, beg to warmly congratulate you upon your restored state of health, as announced in your noble retiring address to the Committee of the United Trades' Association, after a most painful and protracted illness; the result of which has been watched by us, and, we are sure, by thousands, with deep though silent anxiety; and by which the sacred cause of industrial freedom and humanity, has for a time been nearly deprived of the valuable services of one of its most able and consistent advocates.

Sir, had this welcone announcement been unaccompanied with anything but your restoration to health, we assure you it would have been to us a source of infinite pleasure and delight, in consideration of the many valuable and arduous services you have rendered to the persecuted and oppressed of our own, and every country, who required your generous aid, and your able and consistent advocacy, during your long and brilliant parliamentary career, of those principles of real legislative reform which won for you the esteem and admiration of friend and foe.

But, Sir, when coupled with this, we have your generous pledge that you will still continue to watch with interest industrial movements of the Working Classes, and tender them your experienced advice; and, above all, when you announce your patriotic determination again to resume the advocacy of the allimportant question of Parliamentary Reform, it inspires us with fresh hopes, and kindles a flame of fervent enthusiasm in our hearts, being of opinion that under your auspices alone, at the present crisis, can a real People's Party be formed, for the purpose of effecting such a radical reform of our representative system as the exigencies of the times demand. We consider ourselves justified in coming to that conclusion, without descending to vain adulation, knowing the fact that you have devoted years of your valuable life to become possessed of a thorough and practical knowledge of the character and requirements of all classes of our industrial community; a qualification which we are sorry to say, few gentlemen in your sphere of life possess, and think beneath their dignity to acquire. We hope, Sir, that you will accept of our hearty congratulations and our requisitions in the spirit they are penned, and believe us, when we say, that our highest aspirations are, that Providence may long spare you health and strength in the advocacy of those principles which are so dear to you and us, and that in spite of all apparent difficulties, you may live to bring your long and arduous labours to a triumphant issue.

We remain, dear Sir, on behalf of the Chartists of Bristol, Yours obediently, JOHN ROGERS, Chairman. WILLIAM SHEEHAM, Secretary.

T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. 1, Palace Chambers, St. James's Street,

March 26th, 1852. GENTLEMEN, -Accept my sincere thanks for your kind congratulations, and for the manner in which you are pleased to remember and speak of my humble ser-

vices in the popular cause. While I am not insensible to the warmth of your interest in my welfare. I can assure you that I value your address far more highly, than if it had been limited to mere personal compliments, or the expression

of kindly feeling towards me as an individual. I have not been an inattentive or unconcerned spectator of events, during the period in which indisposition has prevented me from taking the active part I formerly did in public affairs; on the contrary, I have watched with the deepest anxiety the progress of all the movements which might have a tendency to promote the political enfranchisement, and the social improvement of the industrious classes, as well as those fluctuations in the state of political parties which might advance or retard those objects.

I have observed with regret the political apathy and indifference upon most important and pressing questions, which has pervaded the classes formerly the most prominent in urging those questions upon the attention of the legislature. The anomalous state of parties, caused by the just and liberal policy of the late Sir Robert Peel in 1846, had undoubtedly much to do with that condition of the public mind. Within the legislature parties were too evenly balanced to permit of any decided progressive policy being pursued. The Liberal party thought that their first duty was to secure the permanence of the commercial policy com. menced in 1842, and consummated in 1846. They were of opinion that to press the late government unduly, might endanger the continuance of that policy, and they gave their support to an administration, with which, on most other questions, they professed to have little in common. Such a course on the part of those who would otherwise have led popular movements, and imparted weight and influence to them, naturally discouraged the formation and concentration of any body powerful enough to produce any practical effect upon

either the government or the legislature. The accession of the Tories to power has changed this unhealthy and anomalous state of the political world. The new government is at issue with the popular party both in and out of parliament, not only upon commercial, but upon political and educational questions. They are more decided opponents of Parliamentary Reform than partisans of Protection. Hence parties are once more placed in a normal and healthy position to each other; the line of demarcation between each is more distinctly drawn, and we have a right to expect that their action and policy in future will be more definite, both in principle and purpose. I agree, therefore, with you, that the present is a most favourable time for the formation of what you advert to in your address; "A People's Party." But in order to entitle it to that designation, it must be based upon such a foundation as will enlist the sympathy and support of all classes, especially of the working classes. Without dictating as to the use that may be or must be made of political power, it should seek to diffuse that power to the largest practicable extent, and thus entrust the nation with the control and regulation of its own affairs.

It is evident no such party exists at the present moment. No one can more highly esteem the patient and unwearied labours of the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association than I do: but the fact whatever cause it may be owing to, must be admitted, it does not carry with it the hearty and cordial adhesion of the unenfranchised classes. On the other hand, the course which has been pursued by the party which exclusively appropriates the term "Chartist," has alienated from it not only the practical politicians belonging to other classes, but also, it appears to me, has deprived them of the adhesion and strength of the industrious classes generally.

What, then, is the course to be pursued under such circumstances? If I apprehend the difficulty correctly, it is owing more to the divided state of the people than to any other cause. Something, however, ought to be done to rally the popular party, and to induce them to concentrate their energies upon one common object, in which all can agree.

I think it would not be difficult to prove to the members of the revived Anti Corn Law League, that, while they are most meritoriously exerting themselves to prevent the reversal of the commercial policy established in 1846, nothing can so effectually secure that object as such an extension and re-distribution of electoral power, as shall once and for ever destroy territorial predominance, and give property, population, and intelligence, a just and adequate representation in the House of Commons.

As a practical step, I advise a peaceful, but earnest agitation for a simple residential suffrage, in con-nexion with the ballot, shorter parliaments, no property qualification for members, and a more equal

apportionment of representation, according to population and property.

In reply, therefore, to your address, I have thought it my duty thus freely to state some of the general views which present themselves to my mind in reference to the existing state of political affairs and political parties. Should you and the working classes concur with me in these views, I shall be happy to assist you in urging them upon the attention of the legislature and the public.

To effect this, immediate action is required. What I venture to suggest is, the presentation to the House of Commons of one short general petition, or three separate petitions-viz., one from England and Wales, one from Scotland, and another from Ireland, to the following effect, signed with the name and residence of all who concur in its prayer :-

"To the Honourable the House of Commons in Parliament assembled :--

" We the undersigned, being deeply impressed with the conviction that it is essential to the contentment of the people and the good government of the empire, that the representation of the people in your Honourable House should be full, fair, and free, earnestly pray-That your Honourable House will take into its early consideration, the justice as well as the policy of extending the suffrage to all adult males, unconvicted of crime, and unaided by parochial relief, who have been resident for the period of twelve months in any borough, city, or county; that elections may be taken by ballot at the option of any constituency demanding its protection; that there shall be no property qualification for members; that a more equal apportionment of representatives, according to population and property, be established, and that one-third of the representatives, so elected, retire annually for the purpose of re-election or dismissal,

" And your petitioners will ever pray." I should recommend that these petitions or petition, if universally adopted, be presented at an early period of the new Parliament, and followed up by a motion on the subject. While submitting these suggestions, permit me to add, that as far as my humble abilities and influence can avail, I shall feel it to be my duty to co-operate cordially with all classes, both in and out of Parliament, who have the same objects in view, and I shall be truly happy if I can, in any degree, promote that union and good feeling between the various sections of Reformers, which I believe to be essential to success. Again thanking you for your address, and your kind wishes towards myself, I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, faithfully yours, THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE.

To Messrs. Rogers and Sheeham, Chairman and Secretary, &c.

Police.

GUILDHALL.—A SAULT.—Police Constable Jackson was summoned for assaulting Eliza Anthony on the 12th of March last. The complainant's husband and two other men were charged at this court with kicking in the panel of Jackson's room and assaulting him and two other officers. From the nature of the evidence on a former occasion Alderman Lawrence discharged the men, and remarked that the policeman had committed the first assault and ought to have changed places with the prisoners. In consequence of this the present summons was taken out by the complainant, who had received a very violent blow on the head from some instrument similar to that of a staff or a poker. She had been to the hospital and erysipelas ensued .-Evidence was then given of the assault, when Alderman Sidney said that defendant was entrusted with a power which he was expected to use with discretion when called to exercise it for the public safety, but in this instance he had not acted as a constable, but, after calling in the police to his assistance, he rushed up stairs before them with his staff in his hand and struck the complainant such a blow that might have been attended with very serious results had she not, fortunately, recovered from the erysipelas. He should fine him 40s., or in default one month's imprisonment; but, in doing so, he wished it to be distinctly understood that the commissioner would not take any notice of this case, as he believed defendant to be a very good officer in other respects.

CLERKENWELL,-Robbery.-Ann White was placed at the bar before Mr. Tyrwhitt, charged with stealing a gold watch, the property of Mr. William Burke, of the value of £8.—The complainant stated that on the evening of the 19th of March he was drinking in the company of some Jewesses at a house in Field lane, Saffron hill, when the prisoner came in at the back door and spoke to the mistress of the house about a bonnet which she was then making for her. After staying there in conversation for a short time he left, stating that he was going to the public-house at the corner, and invited them there to drink. In a short time afterwards the Jewess at whose house he had been in company with the female came to him, and when they had had some brandy and water together, the Jewess went away. He and the prisoner remained in conversation for a short time, in the course of which she stated that she was "going to sleep that night with her sister in Flect-street," and they then left the house. The prisoner, on seeing him going up Holborn-hill, followed and took hold of his arm, and took him into Ely-place, where she began to pull him about, but not liking this he began to swear, when she said, "Here is a man coming," and ran away. Immediately after he missed his gold watch, which he had safe a few moments before and then gave information to the police.-The prisoner in defence admitted that she was in the public-house with prosecutor, but said she left him in the company of two or three Jew girls, of whom he was the constant companion .- Mr. Tyrwitt, having refused to admit her to bail, remanded her for a week.

THAMES .- CHARGE OF BREACH OF CONTRACT .- James Phillips, a registered coal-whipper, appeared to answer a charge preferred by Mr. Deering, under the direction of the Commissioners for the Regulation and Registration of the Coal-whippers of the Port of London, of refusing to perform a contract he had entered into to discharge the cargo of the collier brig Sicily, by which he had incurred a penalty of £5.—This was the first of several cases about to be prosecuted by the commissioners where the registered gangs have violated their contracts, and put coal merchants and masters of ships to great inconvenience. The registered men having been unable to keep up the advanced price of 9d. per ton each gang of nine men, which they demanded and enforced in a great many instances, and "lumpers" hired elsewhere having taken the contracts at 6d., 6½d., and 7d., refused at the Register-office, the registered men were obliged to lower their price. An offer of 7d. per ton was made by the captain of the Sicily, and accepted on their behalf by the foreman or basket man of a registered gang of whom the defendant was one. The bye-law and contract recited the practice of the coal market, to calculate the time for discharging the coal ships at the rate of forty-nine tons per day; but there was a proviso, that " in order to fetch up lost time, or to despatch the delivery, the coal whippers shall, on being required to do so, use their utmost diligence to deliver daily any quantity not exceeding ninety-eight tons. The quantity required to be discharged from the Sicily was in all about 300 tons. After the basket-man, Jacobs, had signed the contract, he intimated to the captain that he must not expect to have more than forty-nine tons per day shipped, at 7d. per ton, but if he would give 8d. per ton, the gang would work the ship out as fast as possible. The captain refused to give more, and the gang worked out fortynine tons the first day, and the same quantity on the second day, when they struck work. The captain required more to be delivered, and said there were lighters alongside waiting to be filled. The gang, in pursuance of a preconcerted resolution to force the captain to give Sd. per ton, left the ship at noonday, after discharging forty- ine tons. Mr. Barber, the registrar, remonstrated with them, and said he should put the act in force if they did not perform their contract. They were inexorable, and Captain Whitehead was actually under the necessity of engaging another gang of registered men, at 8d. per ton, who discharged seventy-seven tons more after one o'clockof the same day .- Mr. Ingham had much difficulty in construing the bye-law, which was, as the learned counsel for the defendant contended, very ambiguous. As the captain had required more than forty-nine tons to be delivered the gang ought to have done it; but, inasmuch as there was a low price given, and the men had expressed their intention, after the contract was signed by the basket man, only to unship forty-nine tons, he thought the offence was such a venial one he should only inflict a nominal fine of 1s. and without cests. The decision was followed by a murmur of applause from the numerous coalwhippers present. A notice of appeal, was, however, given. ROW-STREET.—Assault.—John Meck, baker, of No. 12, Drury-

lane, was summoned for committing an assault.—Chavles Bartlett, a bailiff, connected with the Westminster County Court, stated that, on the 20th of March, he went to the defendant's house for that, on the 20th of staten, he went to the derendance mouse the purpose of arresting a journeyman in his employ, named Greenwood in pursuance of a warrant of contempt that had been Greenwood in pursuance of a warrant of contempt that had been issued against him, and having ascertained that the man had effected his escape by the rear of the premises, he came again in halt an hour, and saw the defendant, who hinted to his men that they should go into the baking-house, at which time Greenwood management by a ladder leading to a left, and after directing the was ascending by a ladder leading to a left, and after directing the men to bring half a dozen of sacks, which they immediately d d, he threw the contents over witness in such a manner as to encehe threw the coments over witness in such a manner as to encelope him in a cloud of flour and spoil every part of his clothes.

After with p uch difficulty he succeeded in effecting the capture.—

The complainant's evidence being corroborated, the defendant said he was anxious to get the batch of bread out of the oven, and as the complainant, who objected to show any warrant, refesed to get out of the way, to the great interruption of business, he got a good dasting for his obstinacy.—Mr. Henry said it was the duty of the defendant to have aided the fficer in the execution of his duty, instead of acting in such a disgraceful manner, and he should pay a penalty of £5, or two months' imprisonment.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. — A DRUNKEN CAPTAIN. — Capta'n

Charles Bolton, of the 52nd Foot, was charged, before Mr. Ringham, with being drunk and incapable of taking care of his horse and chaise.—A police constable stated that about nine o'cleck on Saturday night he was on duty in Regent street, when he saw a mob of people standing round a horse and chaise in Air-street. He went to the spot, and in reply to his inquiries was told that a gentleman had been thrown from the chaise, and taken into the public house close by in a state of insensibility. Witness went into the house, and saw the defendant, who was in such a state of intoxication, that, for his own safety, witness took him to the station-house,—Defendant did not deny the charge.—Mr. Bingham said in

consequence of the def adant having been punished already for his indiscretion by having been thrown from his chaise, he the u, ht a paid, and defendant discharged.

inceretion by having been thrown from his chaise, he the wild a paid, and defendant discharged.

An Uninvited Guest — Theodore Bignold Protheroe, a young man charged with having been found in the house of Captain Aribur on Wednesday night he returned home, and proceeded at once to the kitchen, where he saw the defendant, who appeared to have the kitchen, where he saw the defendant, who appeared to have arm-chair in front of the fire, reading a paper for the edification of the three female servants. Complainant asked him who and what honour to know Mr. Potheroe, witness called the officer, and handed defendant over to his care.—King, a detective officer said when Miss Cooper, the lady's maid, and had been in the habit of going to mitted that he was paying his addresses to the 'young lady'in at the Captain's residence.—Mr. Bingham thought the was couring the house twice a week for the last two months.—Defendant adquestion, and had been for some time in the habit of visiting her ought to be visited on Miss Cooper; he should therefore leave Capt. had been locked up in a cold cell all night, that he thought was a not to go courting ladies' maids without the permission of their parishment, and he now discharged him with a camion masters or mistresses.—The defendant: Thank you, your Worship.

WORSHIP-STREET.—FALSE PRETENESS.—John Smith was a not to go courting ladies' maids without the permission of their I shall remember the day of the month; good moraing.

WORSHIP-STREET.—FALSE PRETENESS.—John Smith was representations. Reuben Saunders, shopman to Mr. Wilson, of the K division of police, desired to be shown some when he had to the place he had and their errand-boy was sent with the boots to the place he had and stated that he had gelivered them to the prisoner, in front of the errand-boy was sent with the boots to the place he had and stated that he had delivered them to the prisoner, in front of the station-house, apair of which he wold pay for both the getter was anxious to proceed upon duty. The prisoner then lef

no more of him until he received information that he was in custody upon another charge. Three other charges of fraud were made against the prisoner, who declared that the whole of the witnesses were mistaken in his identity. He was remanded.

Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food is a pleasant and effectual re-Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food is a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves h'it times its value in other means of cure) for nervous, stomachic, intestinal, liver, and bilious complaints, however deeply rood dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual constipation, diarrhea, acidity, heartburn, flatulency, oppression, distension, palpitation, eruptions of the skin, sickness at the stomach during pregnancy, at sea, and under all circumstances: debility in the aged as well as in. and under all circumstances; debility in the aged as well and under all circumstances; debility in the aged as well as infants, fits, spasms, cramps, paralysis, rheumatism, gout. &c. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but in, parts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. The only remedy which has obtained 50,000 restimonials of cures, from Lord Stuart de Decies, the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross: Major-General Thomas King: Drs. Ure, Shoreland Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thomas King; Drs. Urc, Shoreland, and Harvey, and other persons of the highest respectability. A copious extract of 50,000 cures sent gratis by Du Barry and Co., 127, Name Bard at 122 Capt New Bond-street, London.—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. Pu Barry's address, 127, New Bond-street, London in order to avoid hairs imposed upon by Ervalenta, Red of both, and also Messys. Pu Barry's address, 127, New Bondstret, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Ravalenta, Arabaca Food, Arabian revalenta, or other spurious compounds of peas, beans, indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have sothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscruptious 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) columns.

RAPE AND SUICIDE.—On Wednesday evening last, at a special sitting of the West Riding magistrates for the dis-

special sitting of the West Riding magistrates for the district of Doncaster, an old man named George Briggs, sixtyone years of age, was charged with having committed a rape upon the body of a little girl named Clara Thompson, aged nine years, daughter of a labouring man living at Branton, about four miles from Doncaster. The prisoner denied the charge in toto, but the magistrates at once committed him to York Castle for trial for the capital offence. On his way to the borough gaol he declared they should not take him to York, and this he repeated when he was put into his cell. The policeman in charge took the precaution of moving th soner's neckerchief and garters before locking him up for the night. On Thursday morning, however, he was discovered suspended from the bars of the prison windows by means of a rug and his body belt, which had been left in his possession. His feet rested upon the ground, and his body was thrown back. Life was quite extinct. Twenty years ago Briggs was imprisoned for twelve months for an assault with intent, and has borne an indifferent reputation

Lord Belfast is delivering a series of lectures at Belfast to the working classes on the poets of the nine eenth cen-

Markets, &c.

MARK-LANE, Monday, March 29.—The quantity of Wheat offering from the neighbouring counties was small this morning, but the sale was nevertheless slow at barely last Mondey's prices. In Foreign Wheat we had but little doing; the few sales made, however, were at about previous rates. Flour met with very few buyers. Fine samples of Barley were scarce, and sold at last week's prices; the Foreign supply was short, Beans and Peas without material alteration. The arrivals of Oats were not large, but quite sufficient for the dermand, and declars supplied themselves. but quite sufficient for the demand, and dealers supplied themselves without difficulty at last Monday's quotations. Linseed Cakes firm. The demand for both Red and white Cloverseed was limited to-day, and prices rather tending down wards.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, March 29.—The supply of foreign stock in to-day's market was comparatively small; but large numbers of beasts came fresh to hand from our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, in excellent condition; indeed very few inferior breeds were brought forward. Notwithstanding that the weather was favourable for slaughtering, and that the attendance of buyers was favourable for slaughtering, and that the attendance of buyers was to erably numerous, the overwhelming nature of the supplies, both here and in Newgate and Leadenhall, produced unusual heaviness in the beef trade. The middle and inferior breeds of beasts gave way in value quite 2d.; whilst the currencies of the best Scots, short-horns, &c., fell 4d. per Sibs., and large numbers left the market unsold, The extreme top figure for the primet Scots was 3s 4d per Sibs., whilst good qualities of the same breed sold at only 3s 2d. For the time of year we were heavily supplied with sheep, the general quality of which was good. The tradeway with sheep, the general quality of which was good. The trade was excessively heavy at a fall in the quotations of quite 2d per 8bs. The extreme price of the best old Downs, in the wool, was 43 2f per 8lbs. whilst good selling weights were selling at only 4s per 8bs. Old Downs, out of the wool sold at 3s 4d to 3s 6d per 8lbs. and a clearance not effected. Lambs the savely of which was moderate. clearance not effected. Lambs, the supply of which was moderate, moved off slowly, at from 4s 8d to 5s per 8lbs. We were fairly supplied with calves, in which very little business was transacted, drooping prices. Although the supply of pigs was but moderate, the pork trade was very dull, at barely late rates.

Beef 2s 24 to 3s 8d; Mutton 2s 6s to 4s 2d; Veal 3s 0d; to 4s 2d; Pork 2s 6d to 3s 10d. Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, March 29. - Since our last report these markets have exhibited but moderate sup-

plies of meat killed in the metropolis, but those on offer deried from the provinces and Scotland have been very extensive and a scotland have been very extensive. excellent condition. Generally speaking, the demand has rated heavy, at barely stationary prices.
PROVISIONS.

LONDON, Monday.—There is nothing of importance passing in our market last week. In Irish butter very little was done; price quite nominal. Friesland was a slow sale at a decline of 8s to 19 now out. For heavy the control of the con per cwt. For bacon the demand was inactive, the transactions of board and landed rather limited, and prices the turn cheaper. hams and lard no ma erial change.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, March 29.—Again we note a dult are nearly trade at declining prices, the quotations for which are nearly

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d, to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf. POTATOES.—Southware, Waterside, March 23.—During the past week the market has been well supplied both coastwise and by rail. The trades till continues dull, and lower prices have been submitted to for second-rate sorts. submitted to for second-rate sorts. COALS.

Monday, March 29.—A very heavy market, at the rates of Friday's sale.—Hetton's, 15s 0d.—B. Hetton's 14s 9d.—Stevan's, 15s 9d.—Braddyll's, 14s 9d.—Kelloe's, 14s 9d.—Wylam's, 11s 6d.—Eden Maine, 13s 9d.—Hartley's, 12s 6d.—Tanfield, 12s 6d.—Itell arrivals, 64; left from last day, 91.—total, 155. COTTON. LIVERPOOL, March 31 -Our market to-day has been quiet, with downward tendency in the lower qualities of American. The good

stapled sorts, however, retain their position. The sales annual to 5,000 bales, 1,000 of which for export, and include 180 Perman and Maranham, at 54d. to 68d.; 30 Bahia, at 64d.; 500 Egyp; 84, at 61d. to 81d.; and 300 Surat, at 3d. to 4d. The sales sales Thursday amount to 25,000 bales, and the in:ports to 30,000.

City, Monday.—The market is very dull for most descriptions, although there are not many sellers. Stocks are light, and considerable purchases can be made on the continent of well from the next clip. The quantity of wool imported into London last well was only 100 bales from France and Germany the easterly winds still prev nting arrivals.

LIVREPOOL, March 27.—Scotch.—There is more doing in Lead
LIVREPOOL. Highland, rather under late prices. White Highland i. ess in

quired for. In Crossed and Cheviot there is more doing it ref irregular prices, depending on the feeling of the holder.
Funcion.—There is nothing new to report this week; ev is dull, and the reports from the manufacturing districts anything

LEADENUALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per hidito, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 2¼d; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2½d. to 2¼d; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d to 3d.; ditto. 88lb. to 90lb., 3d to 3dd; ditto 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 0.d., ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d to 4¼d.; Calfabine much 15 ditto 10.d., ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d to 4¼d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s 0d.; horse-hides as, to 0s.

The Gazette.
From the Gazette of Tuesday, March 30th.

BANKRUPTS.

J hn Barnes, Liverpool, commission agent—Henry Bales, Warley, Halifax, Yorkshire, common brewer—Richard Colemble, lain, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, draper—Samuel Lovick Colemble, Norwich, draper—James Lund Copeland, Liverpool, merchant-John Fraser, Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, draper—Henry John Fraser, Great Suffolk-street, Southwark, draper—Henry Hayman, Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, apothecary Hooped, Heard, Woodbridge, Suffolk, brewer—Matthew Sia e Horst Billiter-street, City, tea dealer—Frederick George Johns, John Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, fixture dealer—Robert Johns, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturer—Henry Marin, ston, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturer—Henry chart, ston, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk manufacturer—Henry Liverpool, current consour Liverpool, currier—ann l'uckett, Melton-street, Luston-si lodgisg-house keeper—Joseph Graven Reeves, Rownhaft Long Ashton, Somersetshire, paint manufacturer—Charles Howson Simson, Bishopsgate-street, City, provision dealer—Thomst Youngman, Old-street-road dealer

Youngman, Old-street-road, draper. SCOTCII SEQUESTRATION. Alexander Cameron, Croftintygan, Perthshire, farmer Arg Gibb, Greenock, merchant—William Jamieson, Torran, shire, farmer—James Robertson Nicoll, Dundec, iron merchan Peter Marshall Thomas About Arguer Arguer Arguer

Peter Marshall Thomson, Aberdeen, general ironmonger. office in the same street and purish,—saturday,