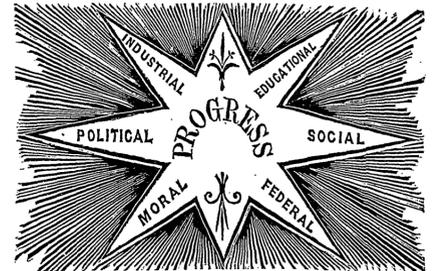


William Godfrey's Office



AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. XV. No. 752.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1852.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF STATESMANSHIP.

To reconcile the Rights of Property with the Rights of Labour has ever proved the great Difficulty of Statesmanship...

How happens it that so much misery prevails on this fair earth? The sources of production are illimitable in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom...

Political Economy has revealed some truths and subverted some errors, but it has not solved the industrial problem...

Pauperism and privation are forms of the imperfect distribution of wealth, and legislation has dealt with them rather as crimes than as misfortunes...

What praises have not the professors of this science lavished on cheapness, as the prime blessing of the working classes? But, let us ask which of two dissimilar forms of cheapness we ought to commend?

The argument addressed to individual selfishness which urges all to buy cheap and sell dear, is hollow and false. All trade resolves itself into barter...

Assuming this proved it is important to note the effect of indirect taxation on wages under the cheap system. Let us suppose that all prices rule high...

Is the present political controversy one simply of cheap bread? Certainly not in the eye of a statesman...

Is it a question simply of cheap sugar? No: it is whether our West India colonies should throw off the British connexion...

Is it a question of cheap freight? No: it is whether our East India shipping trade shall be transferred to the Americans...

We commenced by referring to the antagonism that now exists between the Rights of Property and the Rights of Labour...

In the limited space to which we are confined, it is impossible to sketch out a comprehensive principle of policy. We cannot even indicate all the outlines which we propose to fill up...

THE O'CONNOR FUND.

Brought forward, £4 5s. 2d.; a friend, Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 1s. 6d.; J. Gillot, ditto, 6d.; Mr. Hudson, ditto, 3d.; W. Lakin, ditto, 3d.; T. Kirk, 3d.; John Gledhill, Longroyde-bridge, 5s.; John Oldfield, Huddersfield, 5s.; Joseph Oldfield, ditto, 5s.; James Logan, ditto, 2s. 6d.; a free-thinking friend, ditto 1s.; William Beckwith, Snig's End, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Stringer, per Mr. Reynolds, 1s.; W. Stokes, Gratton, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Hitchcock, 1s.; Mr. Dixon, 1s.; Ralph Stringer, Sandbach, 1s. 6d. Total, £6 0s. 11d.

MONIES RECEIVED PER MR. O'CONNOR. From Stockport.—J. Dawson, 2s. 6d.; W. Dawson, 2s. 6d.; J. Bates, 1s.; J. Briggs, 1s.; J. Lee, 1s.; Sarah Lee, 6d.; C. Hind, 1s.; J. Waddington, 3s. From Merthyr.—D. Lewis, 2s. 6d.; J. Jones, 6d.

TO MR. JOHN ARNOTT. Sir,—I have with me your Post-office Order for £5s. 6d. for the O'Connor Fund, from the undersigned Land members...

P.S.—The beneficiaries are all Land members but one, and will have over their scrip Mr. O'Connor any time when it will be convenient to him...

HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL.—A meeting of ratepayers publicly convened was held last night in St. Anne's vestry-room, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial of respect and gratitude to Mr. Joseph George, the senior churchwarden...

DEATH OF HER SERENE HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS IDA OF SAXE WEIMAR.—Her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, mother of His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and sister of the late Queen Dowager of England, died very suddenly on Saturday last, at Weimar.

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.]

NATURAL STATE OF SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR. DEAR SIR,—My last two letters deserve the most serious consideration, not only of the working classes, but also of the whole religious world, inasmuch as the evidence adduced is wholly selected from the Book which they generally acknowledge to be inspired...

Christian Priests! Christian Legislators! These are facts, of the truth of which your own senses and evidence, read these three letters, have no doubt, and you are judges, whether your Christianity have anything in it superior in these respects, which are the most essential to human virtue and happiness...

Liverpool, April 3rd.

WOLVERHAMPTON CONSPIRACY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR. Sir,—Since our last communication to you we have been steadily, and in a great measure, successfully, agitating the Trades of Scotland on the above case...

The following, among other trades, have agreed to render immediate assistance:—The Joiners and Carpenters of Glasgow, have voted £10 from their funds; the Type Foundry of Edinburgh, £5; the Moulders of Greenock and Edinburgh, have each unanimously agreed to make a general subscription on behalf of this case...

On Saturday, April 3rd, we attended a General Delegate meeting of the Cotton Spinners of Scotland, which was held in a public hall in Glasgow, from thirty to forty delegates present, representing Glasgow, Greenock, Barrhead, Johnstone, &c., &c.; all of whom were deeply interested in the case, and expressed their determination to obtain prompt aid from their respective localities and mills...

Edinburgh, April 6, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Sir,—I find in the columns of your valuable journal that a subscription is about to be raised to replenish the funds of the excellent and patriotic gentleman, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who has been so long and so nobly engaged to act beyond his means. I regret exceedingly that it becomes necessary to open a voluntary subscription for the relief of Mr. O'Connor, whose property and position in other respects should have been beyond want; but, like many other good men, he has been the victim of his own nobility of mind, and totally neglected the interests of himself and his family...

The account given above of English Landlordism by Dr. Adam Smith is surely bad enough; but this is by no means the worst of it. About a century ago there were many millions of acres of unappropriated, waste, or common lands in these islands, which, rightfully, belonged to the whole of the British people; but the aristocracy and landowners having large majorities in both Houses of Parliament, determined to pass laws to divide them to the private and individual interests of their friends, and others, who already held large tracts of land, a great deal of it lying useless. If Moses had had to divide this land, he would first of all, have ascertained who had already as much land as they could cultivate by their own labour, and who had none; and he would have divided all those millions of acres of common lands among that part of the people, either had too little land, or no land at all, or a smaller portion to each man according to the numbers in his family; and if any part of them were too poor to find capital to cultivate their lots, he would have called upon their wealthy brethren, in the awful name of the God of Israel, to give or to lend to their poor fellow countrymen

all that they stood in need of, without asking or receiving either usury or interest; and if they were, through poverty or misfortune, not able to repay it before the end of the sixth year, they must have freely forgiven the debt in the seventh.

We live under a very superior, political, moral, and religious constitution and dispensation, it is said, than the Jews did. But how have our Christian legislators and landowners acted in this matter? They have passed some laws, and some acts of Parliament for the enclosure, or rather the seizure, of these lands of the people; and they have driven the poor from off this land, which was justly their inheritance, and the inheritance of their fathers, and in direct opposition to every principle of God's and Moses's law, he who had the most land already got the largest share of the land; and the poorest, the cottager, squatter, and the labouring peasant, the cottager, squatter, and the mass of the people, without their consent being asked, or the least power to prevent it, were robbed of these millions of acres altogether.

And how the large proprietors are now using these, and other lands, and the unfortunate tenants they have engaged in cultivating parts of them. Dr. Adam Smith has informed us. Besides these tilled lands, there are millions of acres that would, in a few years, pay the labourer a good profit for cultivating them, but they are suffered, generation after generation, to lie idle, because the labourer for that few years probably could not afford to pay any rent for them. Other landowners, regardless of the miseries of unemployed thousands, keep large districts of this small country for hunting and shooting grounds—extensive parks, woods, and pleasure grounds, producing neither food nor employment for the people, surround many of their princely habitations. In years that are past, and when votes for members of Parliament were wanted, the landlords divided their estates into numberless little patches. The votes of the people being destroyed, the landlords now will it to turn all these little patches into large farms; and, therefore, without remorse or pity, they have pulled down, and are pulling down, and are pulling down, the cottages, and other buildings, erected by the labourer, and entirely at the expense of the poor, who have consequently been turned out, houseless and penniless, into the fields and lanes, where hundreds of thousands have perished with hunger—hundreds of thousands have emigrated, to live under a more humane government, in America, leaving large portions of the land uncultivated. If it had been the seat of war, and for years ravaged by an invading enemy, Christian Priests! Christian Legislators! These are facts, of the truth of which your own senses and evidence, read these three letters, have no doubt, and you are judges, whether your Christianity have anything in it superior in these respects, which are the most essential to human virtue and happiness, to the laws of God, as given by his servant Moses.

Working men! Let me again intreat you to read your bills, and to sign, if you contain unthought mines of the most valuable treasure that I think it shall be able to show you, still more plainly, hereafter, than to the poor, both the law and the Gospel were first preached.

I am, respectfully, dear Sir, yours,

JOHN FINCH.

Liverpool, April 3rd.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Sir,—Since our last communication to you we have been steadily, and in a great measure, successfully, agitating the Trades of Scotland on the above case, and all we have yet written has been intended to do more or less to summarize the great and substantial victory gained for labour in November last, in the Court of Queen's Bench.

The following, among other trades, have agreed to render immediate assistance:—The Joiners and Carpenters of Glasgow, have voted £10 from their funds; the Type Foundry of Edinburgh, £5; the Moulders of Greenock and Edinburgh, have each unanimously agreed to make a general subscription on behalf of this case. The Tailors of Edinburgh, the Boot and Shoemakers, the Hatters, the Pipo Makers, and the Carriers, have all agreed to exert themselves in procuring assistance towards liberating the defendants from imprisonment.

We have also had interviews with the United Block and Calico Printers of Scotland, who have made an appeal to all their Branches to raise subscriptions for the object. On Saturday, April 3rd, we attended a General Delegate meeting of the Cotton Spinners of Scotland, which was held in a public hall in Glasgow, from thirty to forty delegates present, representing Glasgow, Greenock, Barrhead, Johnstone, &c., &c.; all of whom were deeply interested in the case, and expressed their determination to obtain prompt aid from their respective localities and mills. Mr. Duncan Sherrington, whose name and patriotism is famous to every reader of "The Star," rendered us great and important services. His speech to the delegates was fruitful, stirring, and effective. Every word he uttered seemed to proceed from the very depth of his heart, and to reach the hearts of all present. We were proud to see him; but on behalf of the Central Defence Committee, we were glad to see him, and to see his Association will adopt the same views, and act with the same earnestness and good feeling which governed Mr. Sherrington, and which we believe actuated each delegate. If so, a large subscription will be the result.

We are, yours, &c., WILLIAM H. JONES.

Edinburgh, April 6, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Sir,—I find in the columns of your valuable journal that a subscription is about to be raised to replenish the funds of the excellent and patriotic gentleman, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who has been so long and so nobly engaged to act beyond his means. I regret exceedingly that it becomes necessary to open a voluntary subscription for the relief of Mr. O'Connor, whose property and position in other respects should have been beyond want; but, like many other good men, he has been the victim of his own nobility of mind, and totally neglected the interests of himself and his family. I have known Mr. O'Connor for thirty years, and I will say without fear, that a more noble or generous-minded man never existed. I remember that gentleman, when elected M.P. for Cork, to be escorted to his house (the Egmont Arms Hotel at Cork) by about ten thousand of as honest men as any country contains; and Mr. O'Connor deserved it all, and even more, as his whole life and study was devoted to the welfare of his fellow man. I have known Mr. O'Connor to give much of his valuable time, and spend large sums of money, to bring to justice a number of men who were guilty of the most heinous crimes. Yes, Sir, on that Watergate Hill is beyond description, and I have seen Mr. O'Connor's noble description, of men and cash, were spent, and never did man, or could man do more, to bring down vengeance upon the heads of those murderers. I beg you will put my name down for ten pounds; and I only regret I cannot, at present, serve the support every good man. I do earnestly call upon every man who values his liberty, to come forward with his might, and give a helping hand to draw Mr. O'Connor out of his difficulties. Mr. O'Connor's endeavors were not unconstitutional—they were just and reasonable, and he is, only seeking the rights of his fellow man, which must, and will be, granted in the end. What is more unreasonable than to find that a disreputable and untrusting member should hold his seat for seven long years, in despite of his constituents. That M.P. goes into Parliament professing the greatest good-will for the interests of his country; but the moment the golden bait of office is offered him, he forgets the welfare of his fellow man, and he flies his conscience and gratitude to the winds. Again, Mr. Editor, I would ask, what is more unreasonable than to find that, because a man has not a property of a few hundreds a year, he is not eligible to consider the interests of his fellow creatures? Such a want of common sense is ridiculous, and the idea should not be entertained for one moment among the minds of men. What does the law say? 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Poetry.

THE TRUE HEART.

The king may boast of his crown, The lordling may proud his birth, The miser clog his gold...

Reviews.

Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea. By H. Dixon. London: Chapman and Hall.

AMONG the many men who shed lustre in the glorious times of the English Commonwealth the subject of this biography had a distinguished place...

Mr. Dixon writes with the aid of family papers, and of sundry memorials, gathered by patient industry and research.

Like so many of the selfish officers who had hitherto been rivals in glory, and who were content with their own share of the spoils...

But besides this deprivation and desertion of his marshalls, and his domestic isolation, he was surrounded on all sides by active enemies.

M. Lamartine describes the terrible and crowning struggle of the great European war in the most graphic style, and unlike most French writers...

The state of affairs at Paris on the nocturnal arrival of the beaten emperor at Paris is admirably and forcibly described.

The tribune remained empty, and the deputies collected in groups, were conversing in a desultory manner...

Nothing, however, could avert his fall, and the despot himself felt that his time was come.

A million of men emboldened by three years of victorious retaliation, at this moment crossing the frontiers, a country exhausted with efforts, an army in a state of dissolution...

day and night, earnestly, anxiously, and with rare devotion. England was grateful for her hero. With the letter of thanks from Cromwell, a new set of instructions arrived...

The History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France. By A. DE LAMARTINE. London: Vizetelly and Co.

M. LAMARTINE'S new volume contains a complete history of the Hundred Days, and tells with full detail the story of the ultimate and final fall of the Emperor.

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competitor for the throne profers in promises of liberty and peace, the northern and eastern provinces conquered, those of the west and south ready to rise for the King's cause...

The Night Side of Nature. By G. CHOWE. 2 vols. Railway Library. London: G. Routledge.

Robert Owen's Journal. Part XIX. London: Watson.

This part contains many valuable and interesting papers, among which we especially recommend for careful perusal...

BOARDS OF ARBITRATION. (From Mr. Ludlow's Third Lecture of the 'Relations of Capital and Labour'.)

When we noticed Mr. Ludlow's able and interesting lectures lately, we promised to give the full and excellent account of the manner in which Trades' disputes are settled in France...

The French 'Conseils de Prudhommes' offer the example of a process actually at work for this purpose, in individual cases at least, at our very doors.

1st. The conciliation of all minor differences between manufacturers, foremen (chefs d'atelier), workmen, journeymen, and apprentices;

2nd. The judicial decision, final as to all values up to £4, and with appeal for any higher sums, of all differences which cannot be put an end to by conciliation;

3rd. The settlement of all differences against the laws and regulations which affect industry;

4th. The preservation (by deposit and registration, for instance) of the right of property in designs;

5th. The settlement of accounts between traders and foremen;

6th. The preservation of order in workshops, with power to imprison for three days at most;

7th. Lastly, the collection of certain statistical details with respect to industry.

By a decree of the Constituent Assembly of 1848, they were further developed, so as to consist of an equal number of masters and workmen...

At Paris, the Council of Metals is the most important one. From its formation on the 25th of March, 1845, to the 1st of December of the same year, it had 1,007 matters brought before it...

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meeting as equals not only before the law, but, as it were, in its bosom, that is to say, in such circumstances as must meet most strongly to express any particular feelings of each.

LOSS OF THE 'BIRKENHEAD' TROOP SHIP. Another terrible disaster has happened at sea. At two o'clock, a.m., on the 26th of February, Her Majesty's steamer 'Birkenhead' was wrecked on Point Danger...

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Varities.

Cons.—Why is a bluish like a little girl?—Because it becomes a woman. Why is Earl Derby like a man of straw?—'Alas a scare-crow!—Because he is set up to protect the corn.'

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that to any of his predecessors if he finds the 'Irish Brigade' in the new Parliament, argued to fifty or sixty members, and obeying implicitly the behests of a foreign priest, animated by an intense ecclesiastical ambition, and a thoroughly ultra-montane policy. There are storms brewing in that quarter upon which the thoughtful statesmen will keep close watch.

The 'Prince President' is making is dearly beloved people pay handsomely for their whistle. His obedient senate have voted him the enormous sum of nearly half a million sterling annually for his own expenditure, besides giving him the exclusive right to the royal palaces and their furniture, which are to be kept up at the cost of the nation. The refugee especial constable has thus taken possession of not less than ten magnificent palaces, besides forests, in which the right of shooting and hunting is expressly reserved for him alone. How long will this last? And yet at the very moment the grasping and selfish nature of the man thus unmistakably develops itself, he professes to desire nothing for himself. He is only anxious about the welfare of France—that France which he plunders in this right royal manner. There needs but one step more to consummate his career, and bring the beginning of the end. Let him assume the Imperial purple, excite the jealousy and the animosity of the established despots, provoke a war—and then!

The Austrian Minister who crushed Hungary and Italy, and replaced despotism in its worst forms at Vienna, has fallen just as his unholy work seemed complete. Prince Schwarzenberg was amply fitted for his task. His private life was about on a par with his public virtues; and even the tools of despotism in this country, while they accept with gratification the results of his policy, shrink from committing themselves in approbation of the cruel, bloodthirsty, and tyrannical means by which he attained his ends.

THE MILITIA FRANCHISE.

The DERBY Ministry announced its determination in the debate on Mr. HUME's motion to stand by the Reform Bill of 1831. That was its utmost concession to Democracy. Beyond that Lord DERBY would not go—it was his special mission, as First Minister of the Crown, 'to stem the torrent of Democracy.' Sorrowfully we confess it, we see no torrent to stem; but we made allowance for the oratorical, imaginative, and exaggerated style of the New Premier, and simply took it to mean that he intended to maintain the present state of the electoral constituency and the present distribution of representatives, intact. There was a time when similar insolence on the part of a greater man, and one more powerful as a Minister than ever Lord DERBY will be, did let loose such a 'torrent of Democracy' as well nigh swept the territorial aristocracy of this country away—would have done so had they not yielded in time. But now the ancient spirit, if not dead, slumbers. In the course of a long political life we never remember so deep an apathy—so lamentable a supineness, as that which pervades the people at the present moment, when all should be on the alert, preparing for the election of a Parliament which may fix the destinies of the country for seven years to come, and stamp a permanent impression on the future for years afterwards.

How little reality there is in Lord DERBY's arrogant and boastful defiance of Democracy, has oozed out in rather a ridiculous and damaging manner. Slight as the cry of 'No vote, no musket,' has been, it penetrated the Cabinet, and its justice was recognised. The Home Secretary seeing the late Premier induced to leave the House, went after him, and induced him to resume his seat, by stating that he had an important communication to make. Lord JOHN returned, and was rewarded by hearing Mr. WALPOLE state, that the Government intended to give every person who had served two years in the proposed Militia a vote for the county in which they resided. The announcement took every body by surprise. It was altogether unexpected from such a quarter; and when the proposal came to be scrutinised in connexion with parts of the Militia machinery, it was found, that as far as Suffrage Reform is concerned, 'No good can come out of Nazareth.' The Tories are now at hand at extending electoral rights, and might be expected to blunder in their first attempt. Why Lord DERBY should give a vote to such people as were likely to take the bounty for serving in the Militia while he refused it to the mass of sober, industrious, and intelligent artisans who, having settled places of abode and families to support, had given hostages to fortune, was more than anybody could explain. A storm of adverse criticism arose, and in homely language, the Ministry found they had 'put their foot in it.' What was to be done? The fix was an awkward one, and some means must be devised of getting 'out of it without compromising the chief of the Cabinet. The plan adopted was damaging to a gentleman who certainly had the highest reputation for honour and gentlemanly bearing among the occupants of the Treasury Bench in the Lower House. Mr. WALPOLE was put up to retract his own statement, to apologise for having made it, and to declare that he had done so without having consulted his colleagues. The idea was entirely his own.

We can only say the story is an excellent one for the marines, as well as the equally absurd one which accompanied it—that Lord DERBY proposed the Militia vote at his dinner table as a joke, which Mr. WALPOLE was simple enough to swallow seriously. We have no doubt whatever that the matter had been canvassed in the Cabinet, and approved of, though perhaps not formally, and that the Home Secretary considered himself simply justified in making the statement, which he was afterwards compelled to regard under stern political exigencies. Lord DERBY must not exact such penances in future from his subordinates for over zeal in their attempts to popularise his Government, or he will irredeemably damage their political character and influence, alienate his supporters, and find it difficult to obtain new recruits, who are prepared to eat their own words at the bidding of the imperious Lord of KNOWLEDGE.

But, apart from the effect on the Cabinet individually or collectively, the incident has a wider and more important bearing. Taken in connexion with Lord J. RUSSELL's proposal to establish a new 40s. franchise on the ground of direct taxation, it conclusively shows that the ruling class are, in their inmost hearts, convinced that our electoral system cannot be maintained in its present state, and are prepared, whenever the people speak out, to alter it. They, indeed, seem better prepared than the unfranchised classes themselves. There appears to be at present more willingness to give, than disposition to ask Parliamentary Reform. Whether the forthcoming election will have the effect of imparting political vitality to the nation remains to be seen.

ABUSE OF CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

Among the measures introduced by the present Government, there is one intended to provide for the better administration of Charitable Trusts. Similar attempts have been made from time to time by various Administrations, but generally without any practical result; and, in the present state of the political world, it is not probable that the present will form an exception. The parties interested in maintaining existing abuses are too powerful to be subdued by any but a firmly-established Government, and a Parliament at leisure to devote itself to the task; we need not say that at present we have neither the one nor the other, and, further, we may say, that come when the veritable struggle may, to secure the application of the immense Charitable Trust funds in this country to their legitimate purposes, those who profit by their mal-appropriation, will 'die hard.' The sinews of war will be furnished by the very properties it is sought to wrest from being plundered, while the rank and station of the plunderers will shield them effectually from the just consequences of their peculations. A 'Noble,' 'Right Hon.,' or 'Right Hon.' violator of the law of man and man is, we all know, very differently treated than TOM, DICK, or HARRY, who know no better, and who have been, as it were, trained to thieving. For the rich and respectable sinner a thousand doors of escape stand open; the poor and ragged Hanks, the Peal Colony, or the gallows. It is not a little curious to note how the plunder of Charitable Trusts is managed. A case before Doctors Commons this week gives the strangest idea of English justice that can possibly be conceived. We doubt if it would be at all possible to make any

foreigner comprehend the affair by any amount of explanation and illustration. It is a complete inversion of the natural order of things. The accused party sits on the bench as a judge, the plaintiff, on behalf of the misappropriated Charity stands in the position usually occupied by those who have done wrong.

At the time of the Reformation HENRY VIII. provided a scheme by which he completely exhausted the revenues assigned to Rochester Cathedral. Out of the then income £50 was set apart for the Dean, and £20 was assigned to each canon. The same scheme gave to each of twenty boys in the grammar school, £2 18s. 4d. a year, further ordaining that they were to be maintained out of the chapter funds. The right of the scholars was based upon the same deed as that of the Dean and Chapter, and there was no mention whatever of residuary Trusts in favour of the latter. If the revenues increased, the division, according to equity as well as the strict letter of the deed, ought to have been *pro rata*.

Some time since the Rev. R. WHISTON, who had distinguished himself at Cambridge, was appointed by the Dean and Chapter Master of Rochester School. He seems to have carried with him to the performance of his duties not only an active and inquiring mind, but a high sense of justice, and a degree of moral courage which we regret to say is but too seldom found among his class. In order to understand his real position, and that of his school, he betook himself to the study of the Cathedral statutes, in which he found the facts recorded we have just stated. He found also that the same statutes provided for the payment of 4s. per annum to six poor men—'bedesmen,' who were to be soldiers or sailors, who had been in the war; £20 per annum for the poor; and a similar sum for the repair of highways, bridges, &c. In addition to this, specific sums were awarded to a number of officers and servants, such as deacon, sub-deacon, butler, porter, cook, and under-cook, all of which were suppressed.

On contrasting the statutes with the facts, Mr. WHISTON was astounded at the difference. The last bedesman was appointed in 1774—there were plenty of sailors and soldiers who had been in war, and to whom even the original £6 13s. 4d. would have been a welcome annual visitant, but the bedesmen were suppressed. The boys on the foundation did not receive the £2 13s. 4d. awarded to them by the original statutes, because the Chapter allowed their clerks to take 10s. from each as an admission fee. Why? Because the property left for the payment of these charges had diminished in value? Nothing of the kind. While these pious reverend, and learned gentlemen took away nearly one-fifth of the allowance to the foundation boys, they gave the Dean £1,426 a year, instead of £50! To the Canons they were not less liberal. HENRY VII. assigned them £20 each; they pocketed instead £680 a year respectively, out of the augmented revenues, arising from the property which they were appointed to administer for the common benefit, in accordance with the intentions of the statutes, which alone gave them power to touch one farthing of these revenues! We will not call these things by their right names. Our readers know quite well what they are, and they may be safely left to call a spade a spade.

Mr. WHISTON called upon the Chapter not to disgorge the enormous sums that had been filched from the Trust in the course of past generations; that would have been too much to ask, though no less than justice demanded. But he contented himself with moderately asking that the twenty foundation boys should have an increased allowance, in proportion to the improved revenues; and, further, that they should be maintained as the statutes expressly prescribed. The Cathedral Bubbles were struck dumb by the audacity of such a demand by their servant; and instead of granting what he no doubt thought a just and moderate request, they dismissed him from his situation, with every manifestation of anger and hatred that such holy, and disinterested, and eminent personages could devise.

But dismissal did not daunt Mr. WHISTON. The Dean and Chapter had caught a Tartar at last. He took the opinion of the present Master of the Rolls, and Mr. W. D. LEWIS, as to the claim he had made, and these learned persons assured him that the Dean and Chapter were bound by law to provide for the cost of the boys' maintenance; and thus fortified, he appealed against the decision of the Chapter, and moved for the correction of the evil he had discovered.

And now comes the most singular part of the story. Common sense would have dictated that if Mr. WHISTON could not be placed on an equal footing with the Dean and Chapter as to funds and social influence, that at least both parties should appear before disinterested, if not an impartial tribunal. But common sense and English law have very little connexion with each other, especially English ecclesiastical law. In the prosecution of his appeal Mr. WHISTON actually has to lay it before the Bishop of Rochester, who was Dean, and into whose pockets consequently large annual sums have gone that were otherwise assigned by the author of the Cathedral statutes! In ordinary life the courtesies of society prevent men from even voting on questions in which their personal interests are openly at stake, but among 'Right Reverend Fathers in God,' no such foolish weakness prevails. Strong, no doubt, in their own immaculate purity and superiority to the temptations of filthy lucre, they see no harm whatever in sitting in judgment in their own cause. The Bishop of Rochester who, in conjunction with the Chapter, dismissed Mr. WHISTON for presuming to ask them to do justice, now sits in his character of visitor to hear Mr. WHISTON's appeal against that decision. There never was such an outrageous mockery of justice before!

Not only has Mr. WHISTON a partisan in the judge, but a host of lawyers deeply read in ecclesiastical law, and skilled to make the worse appear the better reason, have been retained, and paid no doubt out of the very funds which Mr. WHISTON sought to apply to their proper purposes—education and charity. Against this overwhelming odds, the brave ex-Master of Rochester Grammar School stands alone, a spectacle for admiration—but we fear without any hope whatever of success before such a tribunal, and with such opponents. Mr. WHISTON's labours have not been in vain, and will be still more richly productive of benefit hereafter. His disclosures respecting the mal-appropriation of trusts, not only in Rochester, but in Winchester and Canterbury cathedrals, has stirred the owls and the bats who slumbered and fattened in congenial darkness upon similar abuses. They have very unwillingly begun to set 'their houses in order.' More light will lead to more reform—honour, sympathy, and support to the intrepid and high-minded, who is fighting the battle of the uneducated and the poor!

AUSTRALIAN GOLD AND MONETARY REFORM.

Every arrival from Australia brings fresh and indisputable evidence of the vast extent and riches of the gold district. Unfortunately, these accounts are accompanied by the intelligence that crime is increasing, that the regular forces are incapable of coping with it, and that, as a consequence, Lynch law has been resorted to. In Australia, as in California, the gold fever brings its curse with it. Neither life nor property are safe unless when defended by men armed to the teeth, and ready to take life on the slightest provocation or suspicion. The colony of Victoria is disorganised by the abstraction of labour from useful and reproductive occupations. Convicted criminals, and desperadoes of the worst class, are flocking to the diggings, and in some cases, as at the Ballarat mines, master so strongly, that the police are awed by the amount of crime, and not one of the officers dare lead his men into a mob to apprehend a murderer. Prize fighting and gambling are the recreations of the gold hunters, varied with other licentious and criminal 'amusements.' In short, as has been pithily said, it is California over again, but California on a larger scale.

From a Government return published in the Melbourne papers, and relating solely to the Victoria gold finding, it appears that up to the 31st of October, 1851, the quantity of gold exported since the discovery up to the same date, was sixty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-one ounces, valued at £214,880. The same papers contain graphic and striking accounts of the toilsome and precarious nature of the gold seeker's occupation. One man at Braidwood diggings obtained £90 in five weeks. A widow and two children got two ounces (£6) each day. One man carried home £20 one week, and £22 the next; while one man at Mount Alexander is said to have

dug up thirty pounds weight of gold in a single hour; and a drayman named ROBERTS returned home with upwards of £1,100 as the product of five weeks digging. Of course such news spreads like wildfire, and people pour in crowds into the mining districts, and towns are springing up with mushroom-like rapidity. As a consequence, wages in the older settlements and towns were very high, and labour exceedingly scarce. In some parts industry and husbandry were utterly at a standstill, and doubts were entertained whether there would be sufficient labour to secure the crops of hay and wheat, which promised to be very abundant. The gold escort which reached Melbourne on the 28th of November, brought something like half a ton of the glittering metal. The whole city was forthwith set in motion, and something like a general emigration took place.

The result of the increased number of diggers is shown by the astonishing quantity of the metal poured into Melbourne in the short space of three months. Taking the various amounts conveyed to the town and those estimated to be in the hands of the diggers, the total is estimated at the amazing weight of ten tons, two hundred weight, eighty-two pounds, and ten ounces, and valued in round numbers at three quarters of a million sterling. The field is reported to be illimitable. The indications extend over scores of miles, and each newly-found digging eclipses all that preceded it, in richness and yield. It is said that the auriferous grounds in Victoria alone that can be profitably worked, will not be dug over for years to come, by any number of persons that can possibly reach them. In California the mines show no falling off in yield; and in Vancouver's Island, it is stated that rich mines have been discovered. It is impossible that these large supplies of gold should be poured into the European market without producing a considerable change in the value of the purchasing medium, especially in this country, where gold has been established as the standard of value. Presuming upon the continuance of a slightly variable and certain quantity of gold, Sir R. PEEL based his monetary system on the assumption that a fixed and definite standard could be secured by coining a certain quantity of gold into a specified number of sovereigns. As long as gold was scarce, this necessarily increased its purchasing power, and played into the hands of the holders of gold. Now that it is becoming plentiful, the reverse action must take place. If the standard is maintained, the producer will get a larger quantity of gold for less produce. When the balance was, however, in favour of the moneyocracy, they loudly protested against any alteration as a violation of national faith. Now that these astonishing discoveries have changed the circumstances, they must be kept to their own bargain, which there are many indications they would be very glad to repudiate. Among these, not the least notable, were the resolutions placed on the notice paper of the House of Commons for Tuesday last by Colonel THOMPSON. No man has so zealously, and so perseveringly advocated the system which exposed the English labourer to unrestricted and unregulated competition with lower paid, less heavily taxed, and more skilled artisans; none has had less pity for those who were ground to the dust by that competition; but now that the wolf has come to his own door, he is the first to cry out. We presume the free-booting Colonel begins to find that his dividends are already less valuable, though they are still paid in full weight and tale; and though he has no objection that a weaver, or cotton spinner, should give twice the amount of labour for half the money he did before 1810, he is determined that his sovereign shall still purchase 20s. worth, instead of 15s. or 12s., as it may do if the influx of gold continues. The Colonel, therefore, cries out for uncontrovertible paper, and the protection of the fundholders.

When the question was agitated by the Anti-Gold Law League two or three years ago, upon just, equitable, and philosophical principles, we do not remember that Colonel THOMPSON came forward to assist them; and his appearance in the field at the present moment is a suspicious circumstance, however much we may agree with the abstract principles embodied in his resolutions. We quite concur with him in thinking 'That the belief in the necessity of the community's providing and purchasing eighteen millions of gold to be kept in cellars, is a superstition of the same nature as if a manufacturer in Manchester, or a merchant in Liverpool, should think he could not maintain his credit without a similar precaution. That in any community the collection of a treasure of this kind is impolitic and dangerous, as holding out temptation to invasions from abroad, and to coups d'etat at home.' And also, 'That, in a settled and civilised community, there is no more necessity for the instrument of exchange to be framed of materials equal in value to the amount concerned, than for a bond or other obligation to be traced upon a plate of gold of the value of the amount at issue.' We only wonder that, during the time he has been in Parliament, he never said so before.

No more important question to all classes can be raised than this; and we are happy to present the readers of 'The Star' this week with the first of a series of articles by a gentleman who has made the subject peculiarly his own, and mastered it more thoroughly than any living writer. The letters of 'ALADDIN,' in 'Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper' evinced a philosophical and comprehensive grasp of the whole combined, with such accuracy in detail, lucid arrangement, and perspicuity of style, that they attracted the attention of thinking men of all classes and of all parties; and we are extremely happy that, after the lapse of a considerable time, and at a critical and important juncture, ALADDIN has chosen the columns of 'The Star' as the medium through which to give the public the advantage of his learning, research, and varied experience.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT WESTMINSTER.—The following are the resolutions which conclude the report of the Westminster Bridge Commission.—1. That the present bridge should be used as a temporary bridge until a new bridge shall have been constructed. 2. That a new bridge should be constructed adjoining or as near as possible to the present bridge, on the north side, that is, lower down the river. 3. That the new bridge should not be less than sixty feet in width, including the footways. 4. That it be constructed of iron, with stone piers. 5. That it consist of no more than five arches. 6. That the height of headway of the centre arch above Trinity datum be not less than twenty-five feet six inches. 7. That it is desirable that no time should be lost in making preparation for the commencement of the work. We beg, in conclusion, with reference to the 7th resolution submitted by us, to state that the dilapidated state of the present bridge, the uncertain expense of maintaining it even as a temporary structure, and the inconvenience of this bridge both to the land and river traffic, render it highly desirable that the permanent bridge should be commenced and finished with as little delay as possible; and we have it in evidence that if the work were commenced early in the ensuing year, the bridge might be open to the public in less than two years from the period of its commencement. The committees of 1846 and 1850 both recommended that a bill should be brought into parliament for transferring the estates and property of the bridge commissioners to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, &c., due consideration being had to the claims of the officers of the bridge estates in the event of their services being discontinued. We concur in the views of the parliamentary committees as expressed in these reports.

MONSIEUR VINCENOT'S SHARP PRACTICE.—A notice appeared upon the votes of Wednesday, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, at half-past four, move the adjournment of the House for the 14th of October. At that hour many members were preparing to put miscellaneous questions to the government, as is customary upon these notices, when to their surprise it was announced that the motion had already been passed. An explanation ensued, and it then transpired that Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, M.P., with a view no doubt to avoid a renewal of the damaging attacks of Monday, had smuggled the motion through soon after the adjournment of the House. It is just to Mr. D'Israeli to state that he was fully acquainted with having had a share in this distributable transaction, which bore a strong family likeness to the 'chivalrous' proceedings of the 30th ult. in the House of Lords.—D'Israeli.

BURGLARS OF A SHIP AT SEA.—On Wednesday intelligence was received in the City of the destruction by fire of the British ship Hilton Gyde on the 5th of January, while on a voyage from Liverpool to Aden. The crew took to the boats and shaped a course to the Isle of France, and after much suffering and buffeting about, they were on the 25th ult. sighted and picked up by the Dutch ship Maria Elizabeth, from Batavia; which put into Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, some eight or ten days afterwards, and landed the poor fellows, who are said to have lost everything they had on board, and were reduced to a state of utter destitution among the coals no doubt lodged in the hold of the ship. The Hilton Gyde was nearly a new vessel.

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.

Edmund Burke, in one of his flashy orations, mourned the departure of the 'age of chivalry'; and we in our day have to lament the departure of that sturdy independence which used to be the distinguishing feature of the English character. The offers of the Council of the Amalgamated Engineers, both in London and Manchester, to compromise the questions in dispute, have been scornfully rejected, and the imperial conclave of Bucklebury have willed to make no concession, but to demand an unconditional surrender to their monstrous propositions. We know not which most to admire—the wickedness or folly of these proceedings by the employers. Should they succeed in wringing from the men a reluctant and temporising acceptance of their tyrannous demands, can they imagine that any pledge of such a character, and extorted under such circumstances, can or will be considered morally binding upon the honour and conscience of any sane man? Impossible! As well might an oath of secrecy be obtained by a highwayman from his victim with a pistol at his head, be termed binding. We say this to those who have or may sign the disgraceful document; but we sincerely hope that some means may be devised, whereby this iniquitous conspiracy against the rights of Labour may be defeated, and a Labour League be immediately formed, to render such impudent assumptions in future impossible.

We have received information from various parts of the country of the growing feeling for a national organisation of Labour; and we hope that our next Annual Conference will be the rallying point where these newly awakened aspirations will converge and become a national reality. The prosecuting and persecuting spirit now so rife, calls for prompt and resolute action. The masters contemplate a National Confederation of capitalists. It is distinctly indicated in the Bucklebury manifesto, and must be met or anticipated by a counter combination of Labour. We cannot conceive the probability that a better basis for a National Union can be formed than that which has been tested by the practical experience of the last seven years. To the prominent features of the constitution of the National Association, as set forth in the prospectus inserted, in the form of an advertisement in 'The Star,' we invite the unprejudiced attention of the Trades of England. If the objects there proposed were zealously struggled for by a united action, we feel assured that we should hear no more of either prosecutions or persecutions. Under the benign moral influence of a confederation based upon principles of justice, equity, and moderation, conciliatory arbitration would supersede the heart-burnings, extravagance, and antagonism of Strikes. In repeated instances, the more enlightened and liberal-minded of the Employing class have borne testimony to the beneficial working of the National Association. We believe it quite possible to arrive at a satisfactory adjustment of the apparently conflicting claims of Capital and Labour, if each party can be induced to approach each other in a spirit of charity and forbearance, and that the mutual advantage and comfort of each will be thereby materially promoted.

To effect so desirable a result was the design and object of the founders and promoters of the National Association in 1845; and the means devised, we believe, are fully adequate to the end in view, if the Trades of England can be led to give the experiment a fair trial. WILLIAM PEEL, Secretary. Queen's Bench Prison.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS. THE STRIKE. The Manchester Committee, having given the correspondence with the Employers' Association (and which appeared in our second edition of last week), have issued the following address:—"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE IRON TRADES, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL."

"From the above correspondence you will learn what our late Employers require from us, and the position they would place us in. It now rests with you to say what position we are to hold. Will you allow the men, who have been discharged for making two requests, to lie prostrate, and sign themselves 'unconditionally' the slaves of Capital? Shall mighty subjugate right? Shall independent men be reduced to the serfdom of the dark ages? We know the answer you will give us emphatically—No! Then let all your energies be concentrated in opposing the principles that our late employers are anxious to force upon us. What right, we would ask, have our employers to dictate to us the purpose to which we shall devote our earnings? What right have they to dictate to us what society we shall join? We are only their hands while in their works, and the moment we arrive outside, that moment we are independent.

"Follow workmen, we call upon you to render us that assistance we need. It is you that can emancipate labour by contributing your weekly sums of money—by inducing others to follow the example you so nobly have set them, of supporting men, whose only offence is, that they will use their earnings for their own benefit; you must use your influence in getting other trades to contribute to your locality; let every member put his shoulder to the work; by so doing you will make happy families more numerous, and at the same time maintain our independence as workmen. We know you will do your duty. We leave it with you.—Gentlemen, yours respectfully, for the Committee, WILLIAM HEMM, Secretary.

It was stated last week that steps were being taken, in conformity with a resolution agreed to at a full meeting of the executive of the Amalgamated Society, towards bringing about a reconciliation between the operative and employing engineers; unhappily, however, those steps, so far, have proved abortive. We understand that, although no formal application, by means of a written document, has been made by the London members of the executive committee of the Amalgamated Society to the Central Committee of the Associated Employers, individual members of the latter body have been appealed to by the former, with a view to enlist their influence in the cause of an amicable adjustment of the dispute; but, unfortunately, without having produced any satisfactory result. The Manchester committee, by the tenor of the Manchester committee's reply, that a satisfactory settlement of the question is not to be expected, towards the men, as a body, although they have made the first overtures towards peace, cannot be expected to surrender unconditionally to the employers' terms. The principal reliance of the operative appears to be upon the support of the trades generally—a support, however, which is not at present so encouraging in extent as it ought to be. The engineers, on Saturday, received their twelfth week's strike pay at the reduced rate of 10s. each for society and non-society men; but even this sum they will find some difficulty in maintaining unless the trades come forward with more energetic assistance.

THE MANCHESTER IRON MOULDERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS. The following correspondence has taken place between the iron moulders of Manchester and the secretaries to the Association of Employers—"Manchester, April 1852. White-horse, Fetter-lane, Minshull-street. To Messrs. Richardson and Whitworth, Gentlemen.—I am desired by the members of the Iron Moulders' Society to express their regret at the continuance of the misunderstanding which has arisen between the Amalgamated Society and their employers; and, under the Amalgamated Society and conclusion will be brought to the same, we take the liberty to address you. Being unconnected with the Amalgamated Society, either direct or indirect, as you will see by the enclosed report, and there being no misunderstanding between them and our employers until the 9th of February, we subscribe to, not out of any respect to them, but for the February 4, we have been anxiously expecting that the declaration would ere this have been withdrawn, so far as concerns ourselves, and that we should have been able to resume our work. We regret that such has not been the case, and we wish to inform the Employers' Association, through you, that we are both desirous and willing to re-consider our work on the following conditions—First, the withdrawal of the declaration from the iron moulders; second, the discharge of the individuals who have subscribed to the same. Gentlemen, we do not insist on the first, from capacious motives, but for the reasons already stated, and also we feel that, subscribing to the declaration, we would destroy the feeling of self-respect so necessary to our well-being as working men. The second—We

do not claim it as a right, but as a compensation for the loss which we have already suffered; for if those individuals are not discharged, the moulders thrown out of work for the faults of others must continue to suffer. Hoping you will lay this before the committee, and waiting your reply, I remain yours, respectfully, on behalf of the iron moulders of Manchester,—James Lillie, Secretary."—Manchester, April 2, 1852.—Sir,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and in reply we are instructed by the executive committee of the Employers' Association to say that the two 'conditions' named by you, on behalf of the iron moulders cannot be entertained. The monstrous character of the second 'condition' is most especial; the addresses to the employers to those workmen who have signed the declaration is a matter unanimously understood and approved.—We are, sir, your obedient servants,—Richardson and Whitworth, Secretaries.—Mr. James Lillie, Secretary to the Iron Moulders' Society, Manchester.

The following notice has been sent "from the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society to the Employers of Operative Engineers.—Gentlemen.—The Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society beg respectfully to withdraw the circular issued by them to the employers of operative engineers, dated the 24th of December, 1851, which circular stated that they had come to a resolution to abolish piecework, and to give an overtime after December 31, 1851." In withdrawing the circular, which seems to have given rise to a serious course will have the effect of inducing the employers to withdraw the 'declaration,' which workmen are called upon to sign before resuming employment.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, WILLIAM GEN. SEC. 25, Little Alley-street, Whitechapel, London, April 5, 1852.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTIST ASSOCIATION. The Executive Committee held its usual weekly meeting on Tuesday evening last, when a discussion took place relative to the present position of its finances; and a desire was expressed that, as the liabilities had been reduced to a small amount, that two or three weeks, at farthest, would enable the Committee to conclude its mission with honour to the cause.

JAMES GRASSBY, Secretary. 96, Regent-street, Lambeth. N.B. The monies received will be acknowledged next week.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL.—This body met as usual, at the Finsbury Literary Institution, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Farrar in the chair. The O'Connor Committee reported that the following gentlemen had consented to act as trustees, treasurer and general secretary, and were submitted to the country for approval.—Trustees, Patrick O'Higgins, Dublin; Simon Strigot, 20, Lisson-street, New-road, London; William Drake, 257, Whitechapel-road, London; Treasurer, John Sewell, 9, Penton-place, Surrey Zoological Gardens, London; General Secretary, Thomas Martin Wheeler, 4, West-street, Soho. A code of rules was then agreed to, and all cash was directed to be sent to the General Secretary in Post Office Orders, made payable to John Sewell, Esq., at the Chief Office, London. The Council then adjourned.

CITY LOCALITY, St. George's C. B. Soc. Soc., Barbican.—At a meeting, held on Saturday night last, Mr. Leno in the chair, the report from the Delegate Council was received. The auditors reported that the books were correct, and that there was Gs. 8d. in hand. The following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter:—Mr. Hampson, treasurer; Mr. F. Farrar, corresponding secretary; Mr. Irving, financial secretary; Messrs. F. Farrar and Washington as Delegates to the Delegate Council. The sum of 4s. was voted from the funds for the Executive, to which 3s. 9d. by subscription was added. Cards were taken from the Delegate Council, and the meetings of this locality were announced to be held every Saturday evening, at the above house.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE CHARTISTS OF THE METROPOLIS.—An aggregate meeting was held on Sunday afternoon at the Finsbury Literary Institution. Mr. Farrar in the chair.—Messrs. Osborne and Wheeler briefly addressed the meeting relative to the advantage of these resolutions.—Mr. A. Wood moved a resolution to the effect:—"That the National Chartist Association offer every facility towards the formation of a truly Democratic party in this country," and pledged the meeting to uphold it both in name and detail.—Messrs. Day, Grant, and Jones supported the resolution.—Messrs. Osborne, Alaban, and Murray thought that sufficient pains had not been taken in spreading a knowledge of their social rights, which was of more importance than maintaining any particular name.—The resolution was unanimously carried.—Mr. Jones moved:—"That while we have every sentiment of respect for the past services of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., we regret the step he has taken in retrograding from the principles of the Charter as the basis for the formation of a People's party, and trust that he will reconsider this subject. We also advise our Chartist brethren to remain true to those principles which have become endeared to the people by persecution and martyrdom."—Messrs. Finlen, Chinnock, and Wheeler supported the resolution, which was carried, and the meeting adjourned until the first Sunday in May.

WHITELAPPEL.—On Sunday evening Mr. Wheeler addressed the audience at the Ship Inn, Whitechapel, upon the politics of the various candidates for the honours of the Tower Hamlets, showing the superior claims of Mr. Newton, not only upon working men, but upon shopkeepers generally. Messrs. Stratton, Knowles, and others, also addressed the meeting. A Committee was formed to assist in promoting Mr. Newton's return. A Committee was also formed to help Mr. O'Connor.

DEATH OF A FEMALE FROM FIRE.—On Thursday morning while police-constable George B. was on duty in Kensington-park at one o'clock, he observed flames bursting from an uninhabited cabin in an adjoining brick building, and upon reaching the spot found three men dragging from the cabin a female enveloped in fire, which towered over her head. Aided by the men, the police-constable pulled the poor creature on the grass, and rolled her upon it until the flames were extinguished; after which the constable removed her in a cab to the hospital, where, although she had the most prompt surgical aid, she died soon after admission. Just before she was taken to the hospital the men were wholly blameless, and she was all she could say, "Upon deceased being put in the cab the men made off, and have not since been heard of. Upon further inquiry it was ascertained the deceased came from Deptford, whether the police went to make inquiries concerning her, and there found her mother, who informed them that her name was Mary Abbot, that her age was twenty-two, and that a week ago she suddenly disappeared without the knowledge of her friends.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—A bold step has been taken by the theatre, which, we imagine, is sure to be met with public support. The performances in future are to be exclusively operatic; they are to begin at half-past seven, and end at eleven, and the hours are to be reduced nearly one-half, commencing on Easter Monday.

MR. NEWTON FOR THE TOWER HAMLETS.—At a public discussion between Messrs. W. Newton and A. Ayrton on Thursday evening, Mr. Newton declared his determination to go to the poll; a decision which was loudly cheered by a crowded meeting.

THE FRONT MONUMENT.—This trial, an account of which will be found in our sixth page, has terminated by the jury returning a verdict of Not Guilty as regarded all the prisoners. J. J. J. immediately raised his hands to Heaven, and said "This Lord that has done it—'tis the Lord that has done it!" Hurd said, "My lord judge, you'll see in less than a month that 'twasn't me," and Sparrow, in a slightly menacing tone, said "I want to speak to Mr. Smith." The prisoners were then discharged; and the Assize terminated.

FIRE AT THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT.—On Thursday evening considerable alarm was caused in the neighbourhood of the Eastern Counties Railway Goods Depot, in consequence of a cry of fire being raised within the building. It appeared that whilst the men were employed sealing some packages, a light fell amongst some bales of hemp, and owing to the exertions of the employees on the premises, the damage was confined to the destruction of the bales of hemp. The services of the engines were, therefore, not required.

NUMEROUS ACCIDENTS IN THE STREETS.—No fewer than seven persons of various ages were run over in the leading thoroughfares west of Temple-bar on Wednesday, and four of whom were taken to Charing-cross, and one attended to by the house surgeon of the institution, one taken to St. George's, and the others remaining two to private surgeons. The accidents were principally caused by the sufferers crossing the streets inconsiderately before there was sufficient way.

DESTRUCTION IN THE ISLE OF SKYE.—In consequence of the distress existing in the Isle of Skye, a sermon has been preached at St. Matthew's Church, Denmark Hill, by the Rev. Stephen Briggs, A.M., in behalf of the Highlanders. The sum of £170 has been contributed by the congregation; and £105 of this has been paid into Messrs. Ransom's for the Skye Emigration Fund.—The remainder is appropriated to the relief of present distress.

SECULAR SOCIETY.—The Third Conversations of the Society of Seculars, just held in London (the Association of Modern Freethinkers), it is announced that a gentleman from whom previous subscriptions had been received, had given 600 acres of land in British America to Mr. Holyoake, for the use of the society.

PASSAGE ACT.—The bill as amended in committee is passed, and amend the laws relating to passengers by sea, was printed on Wednesday by order of the House of Commons. The clauses added have been marked.

The Metropolis.

Metropolis.—The official reports say—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolis in the week ended last Saturday was 1,324. This number exhibits a further increase on the high rate of mortality in previous weeks, but to a considerable extent it is augmented by cases which inquests have been held, and which are now entered on the registers in accordance with the usual practice.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the week was 53.6 deg., the mean of the thermometer being 53.6 deg., which is slightly below the average of the week in previous years. The mean daily temperature rose from 39.8 deg. on Sunday, which is 9 deg. below the average of corresponding days, to 49 deg. and 50.1 deg. on Monday and Tuesday, which are respectively 3 deg. and 3 deg. above the average.

Police.—On Tuesday morning, a man named Thomas Sheen committed suicide by leaping from the third floor of a house in Hart-street, Covent-garden. The unhappy man's frame was completely scathed by the fall. He was, however, taken up alive by the passers-by, whose lives he had seriously endangered, and conveyed to Charing-cross hospital, where he lived but a few hours. No motive is assignable for his rash act.

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Secretary of State, and on Friday an order was received from the Home Office, respecting the execution of Baddy until the 8th of May. It is understood that his sentence will be commuted to transportation for life.

Respects for the Convict Mickleburgh.—In consequence of a deputation, composed of J. B. Ross, Esq., one of the magistrates of the borough of Ipswich, Messrs. S. L. Corwell, J. Lead, and other gentlemen, who are opposed to death punishment, having waited on the Secretary of State for the Home Department on Saturday last, with a memorial numerously signed, praying that the life of John Mickleburgh might be spared, a respite was, at twelve o'clock on Monday night, received at the county goal, Ipswich, for the unhappy man during her Majesty's pleasure.

A CHILD KILLED BY ITS PARENTS.—The coroner's inquest at Southampton on the body of the child named Roe terminated at midnight, on Monday, in a verdict of willful murder against the father and stepmother, Roe and his wife, and they were committed to goal on the warrant of the coroner, Edward Coxwell, Esq., to take their trial at the next Winchester Assizes. The most damning evidence was brought against the parents on Monday, particularly by one of the surgeons, Mr. Wiblin, who took part in the post mortem examination, and who proved that the wounds found on the body of the child, and which contributed to its death, could not have been produced by accident, as the parents alleged. The evidence was of the most heart-rending character, and revealed a case of most unprecedented parental barbarity. The poor child appears not only to have been tortured to death by its parents, but to have been received personal injuries which could only have been inflicted by the most abominable cruelty. When the parents were brought from the goal to the council chamber, where the inquest was held, they had to be guarded from the attacks of an infuriated mob by a large body of police. "The father got roughly handled by the mob while attempting to leave the people off. Public indignation appears to have been raised to the highest pitch against the culprits on account of the wretches having professed to be astutely religious. The mob surrounded the inquest-room the whole evening, and applauded vehemently the verdict of the jury.

SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING AT BATH.—On Monday an Irishman, named Edward Mahony, was brought up before the Bath magistrates, at the Guildhall, in the city, on a charge of stabbing to death, on Monday, a young man, named Tuckey, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, under the following aggravated circumstances:—On Sunday evening the prisoner had been drinking at the Seven Dials public-house in company with a female, with whom he quarrelled, and shortly afterwards left the house. In a few minutes afterwards, Tuckey and another man, with two young women, were passing up a lane adjoining the Seven Dials, on their way home, when the prisoner, who had stationed himself in the lane, and appeared in an infuriated state, declared that he would stab the first person that approached him. Tuckey and his friends continued to walk onward, without making any remark to the prisoner, when the latter rushed forward, and plunged a knife violently into the side of the unfortunate young man. Tuckey fell to the ground, and the blood spouted out over the persons near him. Assistance was called, and the prisoner secured and taken to the police station. The wounded man was removed to the Bath United Hospital, where it was found that the wound, although not immediately dangerous, was of a very serious character, the knife having penetrated to a depth of upwards of two inches very near the region of the heart. The prisoner offered no excuse for his conduct, and as the wounded man was not able to appear to give evidence, the case was remanded for a week.

ANOTHER ROMISH SHERIFF.—The "Tablet" has the following invidious paragraph from its "Liverpool Correspondent":—"The Catholic Sheriff of Liverpool, Mr. James Blundell, the Catholic High Sheriff of the county of Lancashire, attended high mass at Coppers Hill Chapel, and came in state in his carriage, attended by the Sub-sheriff, Allen Key, Esq., and other gentlemen, on Monday morning, on an attendance on Mr. Baron Alderson, one of the going judges of assize, who opened the Spring Commission here last on Saturday evening. On Sunday morning at an early hour the Sheriff attended mass at the above chapel, and partook of the holy communion. At half-past ten, he was with his officers and the Mayor, and several members of the Town Council, escorted to St. George's Church, where the Sheriff left his lordship, and proceeded in state in his carriage to Coppers Hill, preceded by his juelven men, the trumpet going before him, sounding, as usual, the trumpet. The Sheriff was escorted, and on arriving at the chapel with his chaplain, the Rev. Peter Mitchell, the Sheriff was conducted to the pew of Mr. Key, the juelven men being with their javelins, kneeling before the altar. High mass was celebrated, and after the services had concluded the High Sheriff returned to his hotel in the same manner as he came. An immense crowd of persons followed the carriage."

THE QUEEN'S RECEIPTS AT MANCHESTER.—A complete statement of the expenses incurred by the corporation of Manchester at the Queen's visit last autumn, was presented to the town council on the 9th of January, and amounted to £4,716. Adding the private expenses of individuals went in providing banners and illuminations, which total would probably not be less than £10,000; and this is exclusive of the expenses incurred by the borough of Salford, the magistrates of the county, the Earl of Ellesmere, and the London and North Western Railway Company. So that the total amount of the Queen's visit to Manchester, probably it would reach nearly to £30,000.

MURDER AT BRIMONTHORP, SALZ.—A man named John Gittin, aged fifty, an inmate of the workhouse, who was found murdered in the able-bodied men's day-room, between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of the 29th ult. An inmate of the workhouse named Colley was in custody charged with having committed the murder. Colley came into the union on the 9th of January from the lunatic asylum at Shrewsbury, and appeared at the prison and the deceased were left together for a few minutes in the day-room with a blind idiot boy, who could give no account of the transaction. When the bell rang for prayers an inmate had to go into the room for his coat, and he heard a man groaning near the fire. It was the deceased, who expired without uttering a word, and whose power of speech. He had received three terrible wounds upon the head, the skull having been cloven in three places and the brains exposed to view. A carpenter's axe, covered with human hair, brains, and blood, was found in an adjoining room. Upon the alarm being given the prisoner was observed to get up and leave the bedroom, where the master was reading prayers. He was apprehended a few hours afterwards. When blood was found upon his trousers. He said the deceased had been taken to go out of the workhouse, and denied having committed the murder. It appeared that the deceased and the prisoner had worked together a good deal, and had never been known to have any quarrel. The prisoner had appeared quite sane, and had never been known to be in any way returned a verdict of "Willful murder against Henry Lewis Colley," who was thereupon committed to take his trial at the assizes.

OUTRAGE BY POLICEMEN.—At the Liverpool police court on Wednesday two police constables were suspended from their duties in consequence of a violent outrage committed on Thomas Williamson, a respectable tradesman, by the constables, mistaking the man for some other one of the first knocked him down, and having got another to help him, they continued their violence until the poor fellow was covered with blood, his knee broken, and he was compelled to be removed to the hospital. Mr. Mansfield strongly censured the violent conduct of the officers, who, in all probability, will be dismissed the force.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—(From Tuesday night's "Gazette.")—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have certified to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, by the pursuance of the act, 10th Geo. IV., cap. 27, sec. 1, that the total surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ending the 5th of January, 1852, amounted to the sum of £2,736,396 4s. 10d. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that the sum of £2,736,396 4s. 10d., being one-fourth part of the said surplus of the said act, and the 5th day of July, 1852, to the following purposes, viz:—

To be applied to the purchase of Stock ... £681,699 1 2 Add interest receivable on account of Donations and Bequests to be applied to the purchase of Stock ... 2,387 8 3

A. Y. SPENCER, Comptroller General.—National Debt Office, April 2, 1852.

Brewers, &c.—An amended return was printed on Monday respecting brewers and others. In England, in the year ending the 10th of October last, there were in England 2,395 brewers, of which sixty-four are in London; and of licensed retailers, of which 4,371 are in London. There are 3,277 brewers, and 3,277 retailers, in the United Kingdom there are to be drank on the premises, 2,395 victuallers. The brewers consumed 20,932,724 bushels of malt, and the victuallers who brewed their own beer, 7,722,287. Persons licensed to sell beer consumed 3,289,605 bushels to be drank on the premises, and 389,229 bushels were consumed by persons who brewed beer to be drank on the premises.

FOREIGN NITRATES.—A complaint having been made to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury that the high rate of duty on British nitrates, as charged with the high rate of duty on Dutch nitrates, was a disadvantage to the produce of the Dutch nitrates, and that it was treated as "wild nitrates," and passed at the low rate of duty of 3d. and 6d. per lb., their lordships have directed Mr. Hamilton, one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, to acquaint the Commissioners of Customs that they are of opinion, having fully considered the reports made on the subject, that no further quantity of nitrates should be allowed to be imported at the rate of 3d. and 6d. per lb., except such as are known to be wild nitrates; but that the duty of 3s. 6d. per lb., legally leviable, should be demanded in all cases.

Ireland.

ARCHBISHOP MURRAY'S SUCCESSOR.—The Primate Callan was elected on the 2nd ultimo to the archiepiscopal chair of Dublin. There were six other candidates. The Saxon Invasion.—The "Limerick Chronicle" states that industrious and enterprising Scotch farmers are extending their influence in the south and west of Ireland. Three brothers of the name of Matthews have recently taken extensive farms—two in the county of Tipperary, and one in the county of Kerry. The third near Milltown Malby, which they are respectively tilling and stocking. The three farms comprise nearly 500 acres.

REMITTANCES FROM AMERICA.—The "Galway Mercury" speaking of the wholesale emigration of the peasantry from that county, remarks that the parties who left within the last two years, are now sending home in small sums "an amount of money of a most extraordinary example."

STATE OF THE CLIFTON UNION.—Another Galway paper (the "Vindicator") draws the following gloomy sketch of the present state of the Clifton Union:—"It will be seen from a report which we publish to-day that the union of Clifton is in a frightful state of disorganization and destitution. A great array of poor rates is due by the large proprietors, and the industry and the industrious tenants are unable to pay to the last farthing. The most serious and dangerous system of pauperism is carried on in the workhouse. The merciless exterminators who sweep the people from their property have secured a majority of their creatures at the board by which they can perpetrate a job, or again cast forth the victims of their cruelty from the shelter of a roof. In that remote district, where public opinion cannot reach the tyrants whose will is law, and whose force is death, the poor are reduced to a state of starvation. 1,908 papers in the workhouse, and 1,800 arrears of rates due by the large proprietors who pauperism is every day rapidly increasing on account of the extortions which still proceed unchecked in that region of evictions. From Oughterard to Clifton there is scarcely any sign of human life, and Nimmo's lodge is the only out of its class, whose interesting inmates appear to be decently housed. From the Half-way-house to Clifton there exists a perfect wilderness, reclaiming the land and turning it into splendid grass and tillage farms. Where there is nothing but the snipe and the wild duck at present thousands of human beings might be comfortably located—where nothing now disturbs the stillness of this solitary waste, but the shriek of the curlew or the scream of the eagle as he swoops down from the old grey mountain tops, the hum of labour, and the gladness of a voice of a poor man, who might be heard if the arm of extermination were once arrested and the work of progress once begun."

During the past week the Encumbered Estates Commissioners paid out £60,000, making the total amount of funds distributed by them from the commencement, £2,041,000. The same journal mentions the following agrarian outrage:—"Ten cows, the property of Mr. Corboy, a farmer, residing at Boher, were burnt alive yesterday morning, the house in which they were kept having been fired by incendiaries."

The Mayor of Limerick presided on Monday at a meeting of some five or six hundred of the electors of the borough, for the purpose of hearing the names of the candidates for the representation of the borough, previously selected by a sub-committee. There was considerable confusion on the occasion, a large majority of those present being in favour of Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald and Mr. Potter; but, as no electors were permitted to have a voice in the decision, except such as had been named on the committee, the result was that the nominal majority was in favour of Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Sergeant O'Brien, who, it is to be supposed, are thus to be the candidates at the ensuing election.

Mr. John Barton has been elected governor, and Mr. Robert Stewart deputy governor, of the Bank of Ireland. The London and Liverpool and Great Western Railway, accompanied by the Countess of Beatrix, and other ladies of the vice-regal court, went in state on Monday to visit the Dublin University, where they were received by the provost and several of the senior and junior fellows, by whom they were conducted through the library, the principal halls, the fellows garden, the chapel, &c.

MURDER IN KILMURPHY.—Last week a gentleman named William Murphy, a native of the county of Wick, was proceeding from Boyle in an open cart, accompanied by three men, who ordered the driver to stop. They then approached the cart, and having ascertained who the occupant was they gave him permission to proceed, observing that he was not the person they were desirous to meet.

MURDER IN KILMURPHY.—A dreadful murder was committed last week in a solitary cabin, situated in the lonesome "boosheen" which is a small building in the direction of Kilmurphy. This tenement was occupied by a man named William Brophy and his wife, Margaret Brophy, the former of whom was a labourer in the employment of Mr. William Townsend, of Ballymack, some of whose horses were occasionally kept in one of the rooms of Brophy's cabin. The body of a female, which presented obvious wounds on the forehead, was discovered by a constable on the morning of the 24th of September, lying at a gate on his master's land, situated at a distance of a field from Brophy's house, and at the other side of the boosheen. There was a small bag suspended round the neck, which was open, and partially turned inside out, as if it had been rifled. Blood was traced to the lawn before Brophy's house, along to the very door sill, upon which the body was discovered, and entering the house all the suspicious which the coroner indicated were found at once confirmed, for not only were bloody marks apparent on the kitchen floor, but in the inner apartment, sometimes used as a stable, a quantity of straw was found saturated with blood that had been here shed in a vast quantity. The inmates were arrested, and on examining the premises a spade was discovered having blood upon it. Some of the people soon afterwards identified the body, recognising it as the body of a poor widow, who was the wife of a man named "Jonny," a native of Ballymack, and a widow, who was a periodical visits to this district, and sold tobacco, snuff, fruit, and such like matters, or bartered them for old rags. It appeared that this woman had been attacked with fever a couple of months previously, and had gone to the hospital of the Callan union, where she was reported to have died. But on the morning of the 24th of September she came from Callan to Ballymack, and mentioned to some of her neighbours that she was proceeding to the house of William Brophy, where she had left her basket. The probability is that the basket was consigned to the care of the Brophys when she was taken ill; and the inference may probably be drawn that on the rumour of her death the persons in whose charge it was placed had appropriated her little store of merchandise to their own use, and upon her unexpected appearance to claim her property, they had murdered her by the robbery of murder; and after which the additional robbery of the contents of her bag which was round her neck was perpetrated.—The jury returned a verdict of "Willful Murder," and the prisoners were committed to the county goal.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—The April Quarter Session was commenced on Monday at Clerkenwell.

ROBBERY.—Michael Smith, 16, was indicted for stealing a half crown and other moneys belonging to Jane Howard, from her person. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner, on the 24th of March, was standing before a shop in Catherine-street, Hoxton, and the owner of the shop saw the prisoner and other boys standing close to her, and then one of the younger boys took something from her pocket and handed it over to him. He told the prosecutor what he had seen, and the prisoner and his two companions ran off. She followed, and in his flight he dropped the money. He was caught, however, and given into custody.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the Assistant Judge said it was evident that he was training the younger boy as a thief, and he should always be understood as such as severe a sentence as the law would allow. He should have an opportunity of making boys thieves for the next ten years. He then sentenced him to ten years' transportation.

STEALING FROM A DWELLING HOUSE.—John Smith, 33, was indicted for stealing, in the dwelling house of Giles Bell, a silver jug and other articles, value £30, and 48 other moneys, his property and moneys.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—The Assistant-Judge said it was a very heartless case, and sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

HOUSEBREAKING.—William Green, 25, and John Stanley, 23, pleaded Guilty to feloniously breaking and entering the shop of Henry Augustus Hyde, and stealing therefrom 337 pair of boots and 173 pair of shoes, value £64, his property, and were each sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

STATE OF PUBLIC OPINION ON THE MILLITIA BILL.—The proposed embodiment of the militia appears, by the accounts which reach us from various parts of the country, to be the less liked as it becomes better understood. Many meetings have lately been held to oppose the measure, and preparations have already been made for the holding of a still larger number. A few days since a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Cooper-street School-rooms, Finsbury, Dr. Fletcher in the chair. The speakers were the Rev. J. C. Callaway, R. Hamilton, Mr. W. H. Black, and Mr. Green.—Last night a demonstration of public opinion in the Tower Hamlets was held in the Monument square, where Messrs. Fishbourne, Brockway, and Chesson.—A crowded meeting has been held in the Town-hall of Southampton; Mr. Richard Laisley presided in the chair, and the principal speakers were Messrs. Clark, Stace, and Lankford, whose remarks were received with great applause.—A large meeting was held at Worcester; the mayor in the chair. Speeches were delivered by Samuel Donly and John Baker, Esq.—An important gathering took place in the Brighton Town-hall, to consider the character of Mr. Walpole's bill. The chair was taken by George Bass, Esq., and among the speakers were the Rev. John Green, Mr. Wallis.—Two good meetings have been held at Southampton, at which the feeling of opposition to the militia proposal was unanimous.—At a meeting held in Hereford, the speakers being Messrs. Morley, Esq., and the Rev. John Davey, a petition against the Militia Bill was unanimously adopted. At Skipton and Gifford good demonstrations have taken place.—Two displays have been held at Hull, and great activity is both by petitioners and by the friends of the measure, a large demonstration in public meetings.—At Neath Abbey, a meeting was held on the 24th inst., at which it was unanimously agreed to, an anti-militia petition and crowd meeting has been held at Merthyr. The speakers were the Revs. John Jones, John Roberts, J. Lloyd, J. Bowen, B. Owen, and Mr. J. Roberts.

Assize Intelligence.

GLoucester. HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.—Two young men, Henry Shapcott, aged eighteen, and Hiram Archer, aged twenty-six, were indicted for having committed a most revolting outrage upon Mary McCarthy. On the night of the 20th of last July, the prosecutrix, a miserable, wayward Irishwoman, about thirty-five years of age, was tramping from Coloford to Gloucester, suffering from hunger and fatigue, and had reached, about twelve o'clock, a part of the Forest. The two chivalrous gentlemen were burning. She proceeded to one of them, and sat down before it with a view of resting herself and drying her wet clothes. There she remained until one o'clock in the morning, when nine of the charcoal burners arrived. They at first appeared to treat her kindly, and one of them asked her to go to a neighbouring public-house, but this she declined, asking the man to bring her some water. He did so, and while she had that which they asked her to go into a cabin near; and one of the men, who said that he was the master of the cabin, promised that no one should molest her. She at first refused, but the men partly forced her into the place, and having lighted a fire and secured the door, the nine ruffians, one after another, brutally assaulted and violated her, and turned her out of the hut more dead than alive. She cried out for police and "murder," when some of the fellows were threatened to shoot her, but she fled in the end, and not hold long. She assisted as much as she was able, but at last fainting, when she came to her senses, she found herself outside the cabin, and one of the fellows threatened to knock her brains out with a shovel if she did not depart. She proceeded in the direction of Blakeney, and on the road met with a woman to whom she detailed how she had been treated. The poor creature then travelled on, and finding she could go no further, laid down by the side of a hedge, where she remained twelve hours before she was discovered. A dying state she was conveyed to the Union, where she recovered. It appeared that she had one child, although unmarried, and that she was searching for her brother when passing through the forest. Of the nine fellows who committed the outrage, five were taken and tried at the last Gloucester Assizes, and were transported for life. The prisoners have been apprehended since the trial, and are now in custody of the police, and are awaiting trial for the murder of the prosecutrix. The learned Judge having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

TAUNTON. CHARGE OF MURDER.—Elizabeth Lewis and Thomas Crosby were indicted for the murder of the child of the prisoners at Bath. This case excited the greatest interest on account of the respectability of the parties, the male prisoner being the son of a nobleman, and the female having been a governess of a child, put it out to nurse, and then called at intervals to see it; that during such visits she had contrived to put arsenic into the mouth of the child, and by that means caused its death. Among the several witnesses examined was Mr. Herepath, who proved finding traces of arsenic in the vomits and napkins of the child, and in the liver, stomach, and bowels of the body, which had been absorbed into the system, and gave it as his opinion that the death was caused by that poison. The learned Judge having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

THE FROG MURDER.—William Sparrow, 30, William Maggs, 44, and Robert Hurst, alias Frome Boy, 37, were indicted for the wilful murder of Sarah Wray, at Woodlands, Devon, on the 24th of September last. The unfortunate lady was the wife of a child of fourteen, the daughter of a small farmer at Woodlands, near Frome. On the 24th of September, her father and mother left home to attend Frome market, as they were in the habit of doing, leaving the child alone in the house. On their return about four o'clock, the father noticed blood on the floor of the kitchen, and heard his dog leaping in the milkhouse, and he went to the kitchen to see what was the matter, and found the unfortunate child lying dead, with her clothes torn, and her person bruised and bloody. At first he had no suspicion of foul play, and after acquainting his wife that the child was dead, he very quietly went into the fields to drive in some cattle. The child was removed up-stairs, and the mother and some of the neighbours were preparing for tea when it was discovered that the bread and butter was strewed about the house, and that the child had been murdered, and that death had been produced by strangulation arising from pressure on the windpipe. Upon this they had been marked of the girl's shoes, which indicated that she had been taken up by the heels and forced head-foremost into a whey tub, the milk in which was afterwards found to be coloured, apparently by blood. Upon the 25th of September, the bodies of the three men, and the daughter of the small farmer at Woodlands, near Frome, on the 24th of September, her father and mother left home to attend Frome market, as they were in the habit of doing, leaving the child alone in the house. On their return about four o'clock, the father noticed blood on the floor of the kitchen, and heard his dog leaping in the milkhouse, and he went to the kitchen to see what was the matter, and found the unfortunate child lying dead, with her clothes torn, and her person bruised and bloody. At first he had no suspicion of foul play, and after acquainting his wife that the child was dead, he very quietly went into the fields to drive in some cattle. The child was removed up-stairs, and the mother and some of the neighbours were preparing for tea when it was discovered that the bread and butter was strewed about the house, and that the child had been murdered, and that death had been produced by strangulation arising from pressure on the windpipe. Upon this they had been marked of the girl's shoes, which indicated that she had been taken up by the heels and forced head-foremost into a whey tub, the milk in which was afterwards found to be coloured, apparently by blood. Upon the 25th of September, the bodies of the three men, and the daughter of the small farmer at Woodlands, near Frome, on the 24th of September, her father and mother left home to attend Frome market, as they were in the habit of doing, leaving the child alone in the house. On their return about four o'clock, the father noticed blood on the floor of the kitchen, and heard his dog leaping in the milkhouse, and he went to the kitchen to see what was the matter, and found the unfortunate child lying dead, with her clothes torn, and her person bruised and bloody. At first he had no suspicion of foul play, and after acquainting his wife that the child was dead, he very quietly went into the fields to drive in some cattle. The child was removed up-stairs, and the mother and some of the neighbours were preparing for tea when it was discovered that the bread and butter was strewed about the house, and that the child had been murdered, and that death had been produced by strangulation arising from pressure on the windpipe. Upon this they had been marked of the girl's shoes, which indicated that she had been taken up by the heels and forced head-foremost into a whey tub, the milk in which was afterwards found to be coloured, apparently by blood. Upon the 25th of September, the bodies of the three men, and the daughter of the small farmer at Woodlands, near Frome, on the 24th of September, her father and mother left home to attend Frome market, as they were in the habit of doing, leaving the child alone in the house. On their return about four o'clock, the father noticed blood on the floor of the kitchen, and heard his dog leaping in the milkhouse, and he went to the kitchen to see what was the matter, and found the unfortunate child lying dead, with her clothes torn



