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Do not see p. 249

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[PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY]

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

All eyes have this week been fixed upon the parliamentary gladiators. The fight which it was said would come off has begun in earnest. Disraeli would willingly have avoided the contest, but the other party was resolved that he should not. He was willing to clear up the ambiguity of the Queen's speech, and to admit that free trade having been enacted, is producing benefits, and should be persevered in. But the Whigs were too eager to get back to office to allow a treaty to be patched on these, or indeed any terms, if they could help it. They took care that the renunciation of protection should be accompanied by such circumstances of degradation as no men would allow to be invoked upon them. It is difficult to see what any body can want more, than that men should recognize a policy and agree to abide by it; that is to say, men who are not seeking for something for themselves. But the fact is, as everybody knows, that what the "outs" want, is to be in, and they had much rather that Lord Derby would give them a fair excuse for assisting them, than that he should adopt their political creed. There is no telling how far they would have succeeded in their object, but for the appearance of a third party upon the scene. Lord Palmerston when the fight is at the hottest, steps in between the combatants, and assuming all the moderation of a peace-maker, strikes up their hands, and proposes his own terms of accommodation. He does this in a diplomatic fashion, which does no discredit to his past experience. He does not think either party quite right; neither does he think either party altogether wrong. He can make allowance for the violence of the opposition, but he recommends them not to quarrel about words, and to let bygones be bygones. He thinks, probably, his own consciousness teaches him that, that a window in each man's breast is not exactly desirable. Knowing, as he does, that motives are not always to bear scrutiny, he would not be too particular in asking why gentlemen change their opinions. It ought to suffice that they do change them, and that change is possible, perhaps easy; it needs no other argument than the memory of his own life to convince him.

Lord Palmerston in making his proposition, which draws the finest possible line of distinction between two resolutions so nearly alike, has undoubtedly played a first-rate card. He assumes a vantage ground which a mediator alone can occupy, and invests himself with the dignity of a judge. He appears to speak the voice of the enfranchised part of the nation, which wants its business done instead of its time wasted in party squabbles. Whichever side wins or loses he cannot be the worse off. Either way fortune favours him. If his proposition be rejected he has given up no principle, violated no promise, deserted no ally. If it be accepted he gains the importance of having settled a difficult question to the satisfaction of most people, and the additional satisfaction of having revenged himself upon Lord John Russell, whom he envies for his power, hates for his interfering dogmatism and despotism, and despises for his lack of ability. It may seem hard to thus criticise the proceedings of a man who seems to be so fair and candid upon the surface, but, alas! for charity, we are obliged to judge of the future by the past, and to read a man's motives by the light which his life throws upon them.

It does not seem at all improbable that Palmerston will triumph. The ministerialists will be glad to avail themselves of that loop-hole of escape, and the free traders and whigs, if we may judge by the tone of their organs, are likely to make a virtue of necessity and submit. The *Times*, which without recanting its anti-corn law and great liberal views, is inclined toward Disraeli, from that sympathy which one clever rogue has with another, chuckles at this second betrayal of the protectionists by their leaders, and at the baulk the whigs have unexpectedly met with. The *Daily News* is fairly furious at the threatened disappointment, and Cassandra-like cries "woe, woe," at the prospect of Manchester for once being nowhere, and the *Globe*, consoling itself as it best may with philosophy, says, that as in mechanics, allowance must always be made for friction, so in all future debates it will be necessary to calculate upon the effect of Palmerston.

Taking a deeper view of the under-bearing of this disgraceful scramble for "pelf, power, and place," for it is nothing more. We ask how it concerns the great masses of the people? The answer is that it does not concern them at all. They have no voice in the national parliament—no concern in or controul over its acts. They have a certain amount of "material freedom" of liberty to come and go and do what they can; but as regards real power, the power to accommodate the laws to their just wants, and to their

need of elevation, they are on a par with the slaves of America. Whichever band of mercenaries happens to be in or out, a coerced majority must be ruled by a hostile minority. Whichever happens to hold office, the people will have as little to fear from the lords of the land, as from the lords of money and manufactories. The one will try to keep up the value of that gift of the creator to all men. The land which they, as well as their opponents call their property, the other will deriv a trade, though it be in the bones and sinews of their fellows, and coin gold though it be out of their life blood. The first motto of the people is "a plague on both your houses," and the true policy, the attempt to form a national party independent of either. The *Daily News*, the Manchester organ, says that the country would rise in revolt against any attempt to meddle with commercial freedom, and seems to justify insurrection. How true it is that "one man may steal a horse while another may not look over the gate." What did this same *Daily News* say, when it apprehended that people were going to rise for their political rights? If our recollection serves us, it prescribed—Special constables, policemen, horse, foot, and artillery. Clearly "what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander;" but the time may come when it will be. These embryo insurrectionists might remember that the doctrines they covertly preach may be as likely to subvert as to support their class—power.

Convocation is still sitting, and fat-pluralists do not seem at all inclined to separate quietly. Nothing short of what Cromwell did for the Rump will do for them; but where is the Cromwell. Tyrant—as in some things he was "Old Noll," is sadly wanted just now in other places beside Convocation. With regard to this clerical parliament, there are several parties whose differences seem to be utterly irreconcilable. One does not want synodical action at all; another would maintain the power of Convocation as it is; a third would make it include the working-clergy; and the fourth wants to have the laity admitted. The two middle parties might agree to some terms of compromise. The first three are in the main decidedly opposed to the last. In one tune or another the same song is always sung at a sort of ecclesiastical anthem, a Government by priests, and priests alone for priests only. The Church of Rome says it boldly at the top of its voice; the Church of England quavers it in a faint union behind its hand. They all think that the church means the clergy, that the laity are not the church, but *belong to it*. As a sort of temporal-spiritual property, in which the ordained have a vested interest, perhaps it is as well that they should go on as far as they can, like monkeys, the higher they climb the greater will be the exposure, and the end may be that some of "the sons of the church," if they do not pull down the rotten worm-eaten edifice, will set themselves to work to bring about such a reform as will serve to give it a fearful shake.

We are somewhat surprised to hear that the Crown has sustained a defeat in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench. The Irish Attorney-General moved to quash the Corner's Inquisitions in the case of the Six Mile Bridge Tragedy. The ground on which the application was made, was that there was not any evidence to support the verdict of Wilful Murder. There was no absolute precedent for making such a rule, but there was an expression of opinion on the part of an English Judge that under certain circumstances of such a thing might be done. The Irish Judges have, however, refused to act upon that approximation to a precedent, and decided to let the case go for trial upon its merits. We are less surprised at the result, however, when we come to consider the reasons upon which that decision was founded. Quite in keeping with the ordinary stand-still disposition of legal functionaries in general, they thought it would be inconvenient to make a precedent. They looking in the dark web of law with their legal owl eyes, saw sundry inconveniences arising from such a course, and most potent reason of all, it was apparent to them that even if they did quash the Inquisitions, the case would go for trial after all. Apart from the verdicts of the Coroners Jury, bills of indictment might be preferred at the assizes. Nobody doubts but that would be the case. There is a blood-feud, and revenge is as imperative in Ireland to-day as it was among the class of the olden time. More than that, sectarian animosity is aroused, and it has become a question of creed. Above all, the priests are interested in it, and that being the case, it is certain that the affair will be pushed to the utmost extremity. What may be the finding of an Irish Jury, no one can pretend to say. It may be Catholic, or it may be so managed that a majority of Protestant Jurymen shall fill the box. Whichever way it is, no matter what evidence may be brought, there is too much ground to fear that in that unhappy country Justice will, for its own sake, be but lightly considered. But if a final verdict of Guilty should pass, there is no doubt that the Crown will exercise the prerogative of mercy, and grant free pardons to the accused soldiers and magistrates.

[Reading in the papers the accounts from the provinces, one would almost fancy that we were living in an Alpine country. From every quarter comes intelligence of disastrous floods. North and south, east and west, the waters are out, and one timid Yorkshire gentleman has taken into consideration the propriety of acting the part of Noah, by building an ark for himself and his household. In many places the railways are stopped from the embankments having been washed away, and the bridges fallen before the torrents. The Severn is sweeping before it farm produce, and the implements of husbandry, and covering hundreds of houses to the chimney tops. The fens of

Lincolnshire are a great lake, and Oxford stands in its county in the midst of a sea. The Oxonians forsaking the river for the greater expanse are rowing upon the common. We have hardly, as yet, sufficient data to determine how much of the past harvest has been lost by these inundations, but great fears are entertained of their effects upon the next year's crops.

The Empire in France is accomplished. The representative of Crime has perched upon the summit of ambition. The imperial crown has been grasped by a blood-stained hand—the perjured lips will soon utter a new oath—the eagle will perch above corruption—and brutality will be consecrated. That will accomplish the present degradation of France—that will complete the rottenness from which, perhaps, new life may spring. "When things come to the worst they are sure to mend." If there is any truth in that adage surely they must mend now; or is there yet a lower gulf below that lowest, into which the nation has descended? It is hard to tell. The numbers are not yet precisely known, but there are bets, that the votes for the President will exceed eight millions. It is said, that in the municipality of the Seine the tickets in the Urn will represent more than five-sixths of the voters of the district. From the country the reports are given as still more decided; of course no one will attach credit to the final announcement, whatever it may be. It could be as easy to say ten millions as eight. The number was pre-determined before the poll was taken—and it will be made—we shall never know how many voted, any more than we know how many fell in the streets of Paris on the 2nd of December. Those who counted in the one case, counts in the other. Can it be supposed that a gambler who plays with false dice, will hesitate to use them when his last throw comes for his largest stake. Is it probable that he who stepped over mountains, will stop at a mole-hill? Is it probable that the homicide will shrink from forgery, or the perjurer pause at the sin of a single lie? We remember somewhere to have read in a novel, surcharged with the terrible, that a man first slew another, and then putting a pen in the dead hand, signed a will in his own favour. Surely the novelist was prophetic. He forecast the part of Louis Napoleon to admiration. The history of his power is full of horrors. He smothered Liberty and slew her sons; and now the pen in the dead hand, guided by his own, is bequeathing to him the freedom of all posterity. Well the end will come, and then those who smite with the sword, shall in their turn be smitten.

The marriage of the President with the Princess Wasa is now confidently talked of. Some time ago we noticed the conversion of the lady from the protestant to the catholic church, and marked it as the sign of a coming event. A few nights ago her portrait was shewn in the palace to a few friends, and it is said that she is very young and handsome. What a fate for a young creature—to be wedded to such a monster in human form. Perhaps she has been bred up for a marriage of ambition, and is prepared to give her hand without her heart. If so, there is little to regret. The diadem may as well cover heartlessness as crime. The most important aspect of the affair is that the marriage, if it be decided on, seems to indicate that the Emperor of Austria has given up all notions of opposing the Empire, and has finally abandoned the cause of the imbecile Bourbons. It was a bold stroke that of publishing in the *Moniteur* the manifestoes of the excited republicans, and the protest of the Count de Chambord. The legitimists rave at the thought of degrading the son of kings by placing him and his language upon the same level as those of proscriptions. Folks may differ as to who suffered by the comparison, but this is certain, that the republican documents showed they came from the pens of men who have both heads and hearts, intellect and courage, while the descendant of royalty has neither the intelligence to defend his claims nor the pith and manhood to assert them. Well may the Austrian Emperor, who has at the least soldierly qualities, leave the drivelling paltroon to his fate.

It is another question to ask the meaning of that dark cloud which is gathering over Europe from another quarter.

The Russian Empire is almost a sealed land. The information we get from it is scanty, comes seldom, and is but little to be relied on. The despot closes up all avenues with an iron hand. It is however certain, that large masses of troops are congregating in Poland, and swarming toward the western frontier. What is the purpose of this movement? It may be a dark omen for Louis Napoleon—it may be only a measure of preparation, to take advantage of any events which may happen.

Prussia seems to be playing a sure game. The time for the concluding of the renewing of the Zollverein will soon expire, and she looks on quietly, as though she were quite indifferent. She is making ready to draw a cordon of Custom Houses around her frontier, and to shut out her former allies—probably she has shrewdly estimated the effect of this course. The smaller German States do not feel quite so comfortable at the prospect before them. The manufacturers, if they would not strike for liberty, will for profits. Those of Darmstadt have openly threatened, that if the Zollverein is suffered to expire they will, in a body, emigrate into Prussia, and settle there. The government has replied, that there is no intention of abandoning the Prussian commercial alliance. That, probably, is the fact with regard to many of the smaller states. They are perfectly willing to play off Austria and Prussia against each other, and get the best terms for themselves, but when they must choose, they will cling to Prussia rather than to her half-bankrupt rival.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 23rd.

The Comedy is over, and Louis Bonaparte has been of course "elected" Emperor of the French. It is next to useless to say, that the whole affair is a monstrous swindle. More than sixty thousand electors have been struck from the register, in order to make it appear that nearly all the electors voted. But in spite of this, the government have been compelled to manufacture affirmative votes, which every one knows it to be capable enough of doing. As in former elections, negative voting cards have been prohibited, while those bearing out upon them have been thrust into the hand of every one. Even Abd-el-Kader and his suite have been induced to vote for the Empire! Abstention has been general. The definitive result of the election in Paris and the department of the Seine, according to the *Moniteur*, is as follows:—Number of electors inscribed, 315,501; number of voters, 270,710; "Yes," 208,615; "No," 53,617. This number is so false that it can be proved that in districts where the report the electors almost unanimously voting "yes" the vast majority of them stayed at home. The workmen in the manufactories of MM. Facot at St. Ouen; Gouin, at Batignolles; Sandford and Varral, in the Avenue Trudaine; the Gas-works in the same avenue; Derosue, Cail, and Co., Rue Notre Dame des Champs; Decoster, in the same street, M. Cave, the engineer, in the Faubourg St. Denis, the mechanics employed in the engineering departments of the Lyons, Orleans, Northern, and Western Railway stations, and the cellarmen at Bercy—all loudly declare that they unanimously abstained, yet the return declares them to have voted for the Empire! From credible sources, I have learned that only about half the inscribed electors voted; that the votes of those were divided, nearly half voting AGAINST the Empire. But a sufficient number of our's were in readiness at each balloting urn, and were added before the close of the day to make up the requisite majority. It is a most singular thing, and is remarked as significant, that in all the arrondissements of Paris and in the departments, as nearly as possible half the electors voted the first day, and this is the more suspicious from the well-known fact, that the vast majority of the electors never do appear until the second day of voting. For some days previous to the election, the walls of Paris were covered with addresses from "Committees of Working-men," urging the workmen to vote. Relative to these placards the *Presse* sarcastically remarks:—

"Some proclamations signed by operatives made their appearance side by side with official proclamations. The profusion with which they were placarded seems to prove either that their authors do not mind expense, or that they must be animated with very intense political feeling."

We have had, lately, some fine reasons for voting the Empire, such as the necessity of getting rid of Universal Suffrage, for instance, or for the present splendid continual weather granted by God Almighty, as a mark of his especial favour to Louis Bonaparte, or the need to avenge Waterloo, and such like. Here are some specimens. The *Echo de l'Est* says:—

"Many electors say they are tired of universal suffrage. Well, if they will only vote now with the patriotism and union called for by the occasion, we will undertake to promise them that they shall not be called upon again for a very long time to come." M. Chapuy de Montanville, prefect of the Haute Garonne, urges his fellow-citizens to vote by a proclamation in which he says:—"Providence, wishing to give a special mark of his favour to Louis Napoleon, sends these splendid autumnal days which are preparing for us the abundance of spring." M. Berard, prefect of the Isere, says:—"You must let the foreigner know your will by a united voice. You remember the unfortunate treaties of 1815, and you know that in dropping your 'yes' into the urn you tear out their last page. Where is the Frenchman who would let such an opportunity go by? And you, especially, inhabitants of Isere, who were not afraid in the great day of March 7, 1815, to hurl defiance at Europe, and light up the fires of war in acclaiming the illustrious exile of Elba, you will not shrink to-day from avenging the honour of France by a fearful voting paper, and assuring to all a return of tranquility, peace, and prosperity." The prefect of Pont Evéque has issued a proclamation, in which he says:—"The sick and infirm in some of our hospitals have expressed their chagrin at finding themselves excluded from the great act which is about to be accomplished; MM. les Maires are therefore requested to carry the ballot-box round to the hospitals. In the same manner they may receive the votes of the old and sick at their own homes, if desired." M. Guillaud, Maire of Guillaud, thus addresses the electors:—"You will not abstain from voting, and your bulletins will not contain a single 'No.' The defeat of Waterloo has long weighed on the heart of France, the Holy Alliance has always appeared to you an insolent menace, the rock of St. Helena in your eyes was only the expiation of our glory."

But notwithstanding all this servility of priest and prefect, the right spirit still exists amongst the people of this country. For instance, at Limoges, a few days since, four men in blouses marched through the town bearing a red flag, on which was inscribed "Death to Louis Napoleon! Vive la République! Citizens do not vote! To arms!" Their banner and themselves were not captured till after a desperate resistance. I learn, also, from the *Union de la Sarthe*, that within a few days there has been seized in the department of the Sarthe a number of socialist manifestoes, signed "The Committee of the Invisibles." You will see from the following extracts from two of these documents that they are an echo of the *Lettre au Peuple*, issued by *La Commune Revolutionnaire*, a translation of which was published in your journal. One says:—"Citizens, forget not! Louis Napoleon has been the chief of the conspiracy of traitors, of thieves and assassins. Ever remember that he has had for accomplices the army, the administration, the clergy, and the magistracy. Remember, in fine, that national shame, plotted and acclaimed by all the capitalist portion of society, and curse alike all who have taken part in the crime of the 2nd of December! Citizens, arise; be revolutionary as your fathers—be men! Socialists, number yourselves, and unite. Prepare in secret the arms which will enfranchise you—the ideas by which you will be emancipated. Take courage—France is not dead; the social revolution will be accomplished, if you will it—if you fearlessly aim at the annihilation of political, social, and religious tyranny; at the abolition of the proletariat; at the realisation of human solidarity! Up, Socialists! no longer stay. This time it will not be fifty years before the Republic inscribes anew on the front of the social edifice the grand revolutionary device, 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.'"

In another, the "Invisibles" say:—"No Empire! The enfranchisement of labour, the abolition of the capitalist privileges, the advent of social equality for all the citizens by means of credit and association, the abolition of the proletariat rendered easy by the discoveries of science and the activity of industry: such will be the inevitable consequences of the Revolution of February! The reactionary and catholic Empire will not long prevent France opening up to humanity the future promised to our efforts. *A bas l'Empire! Vive la République Democratique et Sociale!* In respect to the *éloge* by Thiers adopted by Disraeli, about which so much has been said in the English journals, it is said that the real author is Armand Carrel, and that Thiers himself is a plagiarist. M. Louis Cormenin, who, by his father's apostasy, obtained the direction of the *Moniteur*, is about to lose his 6,000 fr. a year. It appears that he is not merely incompetent, but has become absolutely imbecile. Bonaparte is now attempting to

gull the European powers by a pretended reduction of the army. It is a mere sham—the army will be not a with less effective after his pretended reduction of 30,000 men than it is at the present time. The general summing up of the votes of Paris and of the eighty communes of the departments, will take place at the Hotel de Ville on Thursday morning. Vely-Pacha has arrived in Paris.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.—The *Cologne Gazette* states that the resolution of the government to tolerate no newspaper attacks upon friendly governments had been signalled to all the Berlin journals. The order forbidding all the travelling or *wandernde* Prussian workmen from entering Switzerland has appeared. The "destructive tendencies" of the workmen's associations in the cantons are alleged as the cause of this renewed prohibition. All foreign workmen who remain in Switzerland after the 1st of January next will not be allowed to enter Prussia, and if they are compelled to cross the Prussian territory to gain their homes, their route will be fixed, and they will not be permitted to deviate from it. All Prussian workmen in the Confederation are to leave it in a given time; if they remain beyond it without special permission, their license to travel at all will be taken away from them when they return.

BAVARIA.—The Bavarian government has ordered that in every parish a public magazine of corn be established at the cost of community, on pretext of making provision against dearth in bad harvests; the real motive, however, is suspected to be the wish of having a store at the disposal of government in case of war.

DENMARK.

The Danish Popular Chamber, in its sitting of the 17th, voted, after a long and stormy discussion, an article of the Conscription Act, declaring that the troops raised in Denmark should never form part of the German Federal Contingent. This resolution is in direct contradiction with the principle of the unity of the monarchy, which has lately been asserted at so great cost.

SWITZERLAND.

The elections of the Grand Council of Geneva are over, and the party of Mr. James Fazy has again carried its list. The state of parties in this canton is peculiar and remarkable. The moderate radical party, of which President Fazy is the head, is always strengthened at the elections by the support of the catholic party, the latter willingly overlooking the wide gulf which separates them from the principles of their allies in order to secure a continuance of that freedom in the exercise of which they have already achieved so much in the birthplace and capital of Calvinism. The opposition, which is widely separated in opinion, consisting of the old conservative and protestant party so long in power and the ultra-radical party, has on this occasion, as at the last elections, put forth all its strength, and was sanguine of success, but the majority of Mr. Fazy is nevertheless overwhelming. The fire at the Grimsel-spital is believed to be the work of an incendiary. Zybach, the "wirth," whom every one who has visited the Grimsel will remember, is in custody with his son. He has made an attempt upon his life.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Turin correspondent of the *Official Savoy Gazette* states that on the 14th the pastoral letter, signed by several Piedmontese bishops—among whom is the exiled Archbishop of Turin, M. Franzoni—threatening excommunication to all who shall henceforward peruse liberal newspapers, was publicly read from all the pulpits of Turin. The churches were thronged with people on the occasion, but no disturbance ensued.

TUSCANY.—The Grand Duke braves it out. He affects to despise the execution of Europe, and causes it to be understood that the imprisonment of the Madias is but a slight foretaste of the zeal which he is prepared to exhibit as a true son of the church. He has been heard to say, "I will root out heresy from my dominions, though I should be regarded as the bloodiest tyrant known to history." He has issued a decree, dated Florence, 16th inst., which re-establishes the punishment of death by the guillotine for crimes against religion, of public violence against the government, of premeditated homicide, and robbery accompanied with acts of violence. Sentence of death may be pronounced even when the judges are not unanimous on the point. The crime of wounding with sharp weapons or firearms, with premeditation, but without intention to kill, the punishment is to be from 7 to 15 years' hard labour, if danger of life or limb have ensued; if not, from three to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour at Volterra. The maximum of the above punishments is to be applied in every case in which the wound has been inflicted by a sharp weapon of an illegal length (that is, under three-fourths of a Florentine braccio, or about a foot and a half), or else by firearms of any kind. All criminal cases contemplated by this decree are to be henceforward tried with all possible speed, and in preference to all others. Giving false testimony in favour of the accused is to be punished with from three to seven years' imprisonment with labour at Volterra. To this decree is added a second, by which new powers are entrusted to the police department for the discovery of crimes. Among the provisions of this decree we find that the delegates of police may inflict eight days' imprisonment even when transgressions of police orders are not proved; that sub-prefects may, in cases of the competency of the police, inflict one month's imprisonment, and that prefects may, in similar cases, condemn to three months' imprisonment. Councils of prefecture may decree a forced change of domicile, imprisonment in the house of detention, and confinement in a fortress for a period not exceeding three years. Delegates of police, as well as prefects and sub-prefects, may order any search to be made upon sufficient suspicion. Defendants may appeal against the decisions of the delegates, sub-prefects, and prefects in certain cases specified, and the last appeal is to the Minister of the Interior. A letter from Florence of the 16th, in the *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa, states that the late decree of expulsion has not been generally applied at Florence, and that a few exceptions have been made. The decree is attributed to the pressing remonstrances of the Pope, Austria, and Modena, in consequence of information received by the police that Mazzinian agents have lately been spreading treasonable proclamations, letters, &c.

LOMBARDY.—The *Milan Gazette* states that two men, named Morosoni and Morelli, have been condemned at Bologna by court-martial to two years' *carcere duro*, for having posted up incendiary proclamations in the streets on the anniversary of the execution of Hugo Bassi, Garibaldi's chaplain.

UNITED STATES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 2.

The democratic journals continue to crow over the triumph of Pierce. The following list is stated to be the probable one of the future cabinet:—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of State. John A. Dix, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury. David Todd, of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior. Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy. Samuel Houston, of Texas, Secretary of War. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, Postmaster General. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, Attorney General.

The *New York Herald* states that a diabolical attempt to murder its editor was made on the 18th ult.—It is stated that on the evening of the 18th ult., a man employed a hackman at the park to take him to

the Fulton Ferry, New York. On their way down the person stopped the hackman at the *Herald* office, and asked him to deliver a package. The hackman did as he was requested, and left in the *Herald* office a small round box. The box was subsequently handed to Mr. Bennett. It was, as is said, marked as follows:—"Native silver and copper ore from the Cuba mountains, with letter inside the box. For James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor. Office, N. W. corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets. Private and with care." Accompanying the box was a card, on which was printed with a pen as follows:—"Senor V. Alcazor, of Cuba, for Mr. Bennett, who will call on his return to the city." The outer envelope being removed, the following inscription was read:—"Specimens and private documents from the interior of Havana for Mr. Bennett (only). Should he be out of town keep for him, Island of Cuba, September, 1852." As the box could not be readily opened, Mr. Hudson, one of the editors of the *Herald*, who was present, made an incision with a knife, when some black grains of some hard substance rolled out upon his desk. These grains proved to be powder, and a subsequent investigation proved that the paper box contained a quantity of explosive pellets of paper, and friction matches, so placed as to ignite when the cover of the box was turned round."

The *Lowell American*, publishes an excellent letter from the Hon. Horace Mann, the Free Soil Candidate for the Governorship of Massachusetts on the labour question, in which he shows the debasing effects of the present long hours of labour. In the following remarks I perfectly agree, as will doubtless every man who has attentively studied this important question:—

"In all parts of our State, and wherever I have spoken of that department of education which pertains to the Laws of Health and Life, there must be hundreds of persons who have heard me lament that artificial and most unnatural division of labour, by which almost all that is muscular is assigned to one portion of the community, and almost all that is mental to another portion. Both parties suffer incalculably from this false arrangement. No person can possess a full measure of health, or attain the highest scope of his mental faculties, who does not invigorate his bodily system by exercise, and take no inconsiderable part of this exercise in the open air. Every person should exercise *ad sudorem*, as Lord Byron expressed it,—that is, to the point of free perspiration,—several times every day. And every man's general health, and not only the vigor of his muscular system, but the beneficial application of that vigor, is immensely improved when his brain is habitually stimulated and strengthened by mental activity. There are Natural Laws about which there is now no more question than about the law of gravitation, or the revolution of the seasons.

NEWS FROM THE GOLD DIGGINGS.

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The following is an extract of a letter from a young medical man to his friends:—

"Adelaide, July 10, 1852.

"My dear ,—In my last letter home, I told you exactly how things were going, or, rather, had gone, to the bad in Adelaide. Every one being off to the diggings, all business is at a stand-still. Well, then, I also thought it time to start; and, to begin at the beginning, on the 23d of last February, I tore myself from my dear wife, and took my passage in a ship bound for Melbourne. My time on shipboard was a miserable one; the ship was crammed full of all kinds of people—but I will not detail all that happened there. Thank God, it was soon over, as we landed in Melbourne on the tenth day. I called on my old friends, the L—s, and was most affectionately received. Mr. L—, like every one else, had been to the diggings, and at the period of my arrival was preparing for another start, as he had done very fairly on his former trip. On the 18th of March we reached the diggings, on the banks of the Loddon River, about 95 miles N.W. of Melbourne. We there found Mr. L—'s party, which had preceded him. They were not doing well; in fact, the diggings in that locality were deserted, and the rumours which reached us of a newly-discovered dig-ging at a place called Bendigo-creek, about 38 miles further north, made us all determine to move on there. The weather was intolerably hot, the dust frightful, and our unfortunate hands and faces were mangled by myriads of sand flies and mosquitoes. Water was very scarce; indeed, the creeks were all dried up, and you cannot imagine the rapture with which, after walking by the side of the dry for 10 or 15 miles, we espied a little hole of muddy water. We had to make short stages, as the dust lay so very thick on the so-called road (in many places knee-deep) that the horse had hard work to drag along the heavy-laden dray. At night fall we encamped as near as possible to a water-hole, lighted a fire, cooked our supper, and, wrapping ourselves in our blankets, lay down under the dray, and slept soundly, each provided with a six-barrelled revolver, well loaded, ready to give a welcome to any itinerant convict who might wish to amuse himself by a little job in his old line by breaking into our goods and chattels on the dray, or driving off our horse, who was tied up to it. On the third day we arrived at Bendigo, and pitched our tents at the foot of 'Golden Gully.' The next day we began to sink a hole next to L—'s party. I worked hard with a pick and shovel; after sinking about five feet we came to the 'pipe-clay' bottom, and began to pick out a little gold. The creek at Bendigo was dry, so we had to cart the clay nine miles, to a place called Bullock Creek; Charles H— and I took down a load, and washed it out at the cradle; we were more lucky than we thought, for we got 3½ ounces of gold. We had to sleep a night at Bullock Creek; but as we had our blankets strapped on our backs, a tin 'pannikin' slung to our belts, a paper of tea, and half of a ten-pound 'damper' (*Anglice* unleavened bread), we wanted for nothing, and got back safely. On my return I was advised by Mr. L— and many others to give up the diggings, and to devote all my attention to the practice of my profession, as many people had called at the tent during my absence; so from that time I did nothing at the mining. I hoisted a red flag on the tent, and displayed a zinc plate, with my name and titles over the doorway. Just at that time dysentery was very prevalent. Thank God, from the first I was lucky in my treatment of this disease, and soon began to get a connexion. Sore eyes also were very prevalent; we all suffered from them, and very annoying they were. My partners continued the digging; they worked hard, but were not very successful; we all endured many hardships. At the end of a month I had received about £120; they had not made so much, so they said they had got enough of the diggings, especially as the winter was setting in fast. A short time before our party broke up, my old shipmate, Mr. C— had set up a fine wooden store close to Bendigo. He asked me to go and live with him. I made good terms—30s. a week, which was very cheap indeed for the diggings. I went there on the 12th of May, and my companions returned to Melbourne, and I had at the same time the satisfaction of sending a pound weight of gold to my dear F—. I was very snug at C—'s, and had a private door cut for the ingress and egress of my patients, and money began to pour in fast. I continued practising in the same locality till the 23d June. By this time the winter was at its greatest severity, and hundreds of miners had gone home, intending to return in spring; so I resolved to go back to Adelaide, give up my house there, and bring F— to Melbourne. You will say, too, I wanted a little rest after nearly five months at the diggings. Accordingly, 16 days ago, I started for Melbourne. I know not how to describe the difficulties and dangers of the route, the road, which when I was coming up was knee-deep in dust, was so cut up on account of the immense traffic carried on by means of ponderous bullock-drays. The price of

Mr. Villiers.] In wording the resolution he put the question to himself, "What, under existing circumstances, would Sir R. Peel have done if he had been still alive?" and he assured the house on his honour that he believed, from the best of his judgement, and his intimate acquaintance with the feelings of that Statesman, he would have framed a far better resolution, but one in the same spirit. (Cheers.) He then sent the draft resolution to Lord John Russell, with whom he was happy to say he had been in cordial and friendly communication. (Ironical laughter from the Government benches, and loud cheers.) The answer of his noble friend was, that he approved of the resolution, but he suggested the insertion of the third clause, viz., that the house would be ready to take into consideration any measures consistent with the principle of free trade that might be submitted to the house by the Government, in order to show that the movers of the resolution did not wish to offer any factious opposition. (Hear.) He (Sir James Graham) thought the suggestion admirable, and the clause was inserted. Such then, in fact, towards the close of Tuesday night's debate, a fresh amendment by way of compromise had been introduced by the noble lord the member for Tiverton. Between these three distinct documents the opinions of the house were divided; and now, according to his suggestions, the course most reasonably to be taken by the Opposition and the Government would be to recognise in the words already intimated the recognition of the free-trade principles, without having a chink open for future compensation, and without wounding unnecessarily the sensibility of the existing Government.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose to say a few words with respect to the question raised by his right hon. friend. He found that even up to that moment some progress had been made towards a settlement of the whole question, and he ventured to hope that they would agree to the suggestions of his right hon. friend with regard to the insertion of certain words in the amendment proposed by the noble lord the member for Tiverton. Now, the whole question that was before them, related to only two of the changes of policy and feeling which had taken place in the house, and it was now proposed in order to perpetuate that policy to make a change in the first resolution, from the phrase—"in a great measure," to the word "may." He did not think that any objections was to be taken to that change, and therefore he should confine himself to the words proposed to be inserted in the second resolution. He was not willing to preclude the Government by an anticipatory motion from bringing forward on this subject. He thought the most acceptable course would be for the house to adopt the course.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said, that for the nine parliaments during which he had set in the house, he never before had seen it so trifled with. First of all, they had been made fools of, just as if it had been the first of April, on Monday night last, when the motion for the call of the House had been adjourned. He confessed he should like to have seen the face of his hon. friend the member for Montrose when he saw in the papers that his motion had been withdrawn. The quarrel, as he thought, very pretty as it stood originally, but with these amendments upon amendments, he was quite of opinion that the country would be puzzled. There was the original motion of the hon. member for Wolverhampton, and the amendment of the Government, and so far the course was plain; but then came the motion of the noble viscount the member for Tiverton, and now they had something more recent from Carlisle? He should like to ask that noble lord how it was that he had become possessed of that motion from the right hon. gentleman, the member for Carlisle? The conclusion the country would come to on the subject would be, that the gentlemen below, the Whigs,—and he heartily wished that Whiggery were about to be buried with protection—were not yet ready to occupy the places of the gentlemen opposite. He supposed that hon. baronet had been re-whipped for the occasion. The best course would be to take the hon. baronet at his word, and adjourn the house, to give the right honourable gentlemen time to settle amicably their little differences.

After a few words from Mr. CAYLEY and Mr. R. PALMER,

Lord PALMERSTON hoped the supporters of the Government, and those who were once favourable to protection, seeing the hopelessness of any attempt that might be made to a reversal of our present commercial policy, would at once bow to the force of circumstances, and accept the amendment which he had proposed as altered by the right hon. hon. gentleman the member for Carlisle. For his own part he was quite ready to adopt the alteration. He therefore hoped both the original resolution and the amendment proposed by the Government would be abandoned, and his own resolution, as amended, unanimously adopted.

Sir E. B. LYTON thought it very important that they should adopt that form of words that would best satisfy the house and the people out of doors; and it seemed to him that the great principle under consideration was most likely to meet the general approbation of the house under the form of Lord Palmerston's amendment.

The Marquis of GRANBY could neither agree to the motion nor to any of the amendments.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made some observations with regard to the imputations cast upon him by several of the preceding speakers. He had done everything in his power on behalf of the land of England, which he believed to have been unjustly treated by recent legislation; at the same time that he must confess that that legislation had, as far as cheapening provisions was concerned, contributed to the welfare of the working classes. With regard to the motion and amendments before the house, he refused to give up the question of "compensation," but between the proposition of the government and that of Lord Palmerston he saw no real difference whatever.

Lord J. RUSSELL suggested that from the various amendments before the house, a motion might be drawn up calculated to reconcile all parties.

Mr. COBDEN ridiculed the idea of compensating any particular interest.

After an indignant speech from Mr. Newdegate, Mr Villiers rejected any modification of his motion, and pressed for a division.

Mr. Barrow and Mr. Stanhope spoke a few words, and Sir James Graham withdrew his motion for adjournment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he should not be able to bring forward his financial statement on the day he had intended for that purpose (the 26th).

Mr. Serjeant SHEE then obtained leave to bring in a bill this day on the subject of tenant right.

The order of the day for the adjourned debate on commercial legislation was then read, when

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought that after the resolution proposed by Lord Palmerston, and the opinions expressed in favour of it, it would simplify the course of the debate if he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) withdrew his amendment.

The amendment having been accordingly withdrawn,

After some observations from Mr. BOOKER, Mr. Osborne, who compared Disraeli to Danton, from Mr. Ball, Mr. Phillimore, Mr. Bentinck, Sir W. Page Wood, and Sir John Pakington, the debate was adjourned, and the house adjourned also, after the transaction of some formal business.

SUICIDES AND INQUESTS.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—An inquest was held on Monday on a collier named James Farnworth, of Singing Clough, near Bolton, who had lost his life by an explosion of gas in a coal mine. The deceased worked in one of the coal mines of Messrs. Knowles and Stott, at Singing Clough, and on Wednesday last, after leaving the face of coal at which he was working, he returned with a naked candle. A quantity of foul gas accumulated in the place instantly exploded, and he was much burnt. He was carried home, where he died on Friday. Fortunately none of the other workmen were injured. The jury were of opinion that Farnworth's death was entirely owing to his own want of care, and found a verdict of "Accidental death."

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE IN ALDERMANBURY.—On Saturday an inquest was taken by Mr. W. Payne, the coroner, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, as to the death of Henry Pincher, aged 41. He had been in the service of Messrs. Chadwick, of No. 7, Dyer's-court, Aldermanbury, velvet edgers, and, although his residence was at No. 31, New Ivy-street, Hoxton, he had been allowed, from the great pressure of business, to sleep in the house in Dyer's-court, for the last few nights. On Wednesday night, about 12 o'clock, he went to the top of the house to turn off the gas, and there is a well-staircase all the way up. As he was coming down, he afterwards said, he was reaching over the well to turn off a branch of gas which was in the centre, when having a lantern in the other hand, his foot slipped, and he fell all the way down the well-hole. Upon the noise being heard, some of the persons in the house went to his assistance, and a surgeon was sent for, who advised his immediate removal to the hospital, where he was seen by Mr. Fletcher, the house-surgeon, who found fractures of the thigh and knee-cap, as well as severe injuries to the head. He died on Thursday. Verdict, "Accidental death."

THE ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—An inquest was held on Monday evening, on the body of Mary Cloves, an elderly lady, the widow of the late Mr. P. Cloves, an extensive coal merchant in London. She has latterly resided at 18, Regency-square, Brighton, and she was the most severe sufferer in the collision that occurred at Reigate Junction three weeks ago. A considerable amount of evidence was laid before the jury; but that of most interest was given by the medical gentlemen who have been in attendance on deceased since the accident.—Mr. Benjamin Vallance stated that the injury she sustained was a compound fracture of the after third of the right leg, with severe contusions. By a post mortem examination, he found that the unfortunate lady had been afflicted with a disease of the heart, and he was inclined to regard that as the immediate cause of her death. He could not say positively that the shock which the system sustained in the accident did not facilitate the cause of death. Mr. Latham, a surgeon, agreed with Mr. Vallance as to disease of the heart being the actual cause of death. It was possible that it might take its rise in a shock; as to whether the shock accelerated the fatal termination, it was impossible to give any certain opinion. The jury, after some deliberation, gave a verdict of "Died by fatty degeneration of the heart, of long standing."

SUICIDE BY A PAUPER.—An old man, named John Heywood, who had been for some time in receipt of relief from the Manchester Union, committed suicide on Tuesday morning by drowning himself in a water-tub, at the George and Dragon public-house, in Garden-street. He had been in the habit of sleeping on a bench in the kitchen of this house for the last two years. On the Monday evening he told the keeper of the house, whose name is Brothdale, that the eighteen-pence a week which he had received from the Union was to be taken away from him. He had an order for admission to the workhouse, but he declared he would not go in. He did not know what he should do for a shelter, as Brothdale was going to remove, and thought he should cut his throat to make away with himself. Brothdale left him in the kitchen when he went to bed, at half-past 12 on Monday night. At half-past 7 next morning he found deceased with his head in the water tub, and his legs hanging over the side. He was quite dead, but the body was still warm. There was no other person in the house except a little girl of four years old, and deceased could not have got into the tub by accident. Deceased was 68 years of age, a factory carder by trade, and was said to be disposed to work when he had an opportunity. An inquest was held on the body on Tuesday by Mr. Herford, when the jury found a verdict that the deceased drowned himself under the influence of temporary insanity.

DEATHS THROUGH VISITING CHELSEA HOSPITAL.—On Monday morning a respectable tradesman, of the name of Mr. Jeremiah Pearce, builder, who resided in Hart-street, Covent-garden, expired from injuries he received on Saturday morning, the 13th instant, while endeavouring to obtain admission to see the Duke of Wellington lying in state at Chelsea Hospital. No day is yet named for the coroner's inquest.—On Monday morning Thomas Wakley, Esq., held an inquest at the Fishmongers' Arms, West-street, Seven Dials, touching the death of Charles Barton, aged 47 years, joiner. It appeared by the evidence, that the deceased went on Tuesday, the 16th inst., and was nearly suffocated, being in the crowd six hours and a half. On his return home he was taken ill, and died in a few hours. Mr. New, surgeon, proved the deceased died from the effects of extravasation of blood on the substance and ventricles of the brain. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

UTTERING FORGED NOTES.—A young man, giving the name of Pierce, has been uttering forged Bank of England notes in Manchester, and there are at this time in the hands of Mr. Richard Beswick, chief superintendent of police in that town, one 10l. and two 5l. notes, all of which are forgeries, paid by this person. All that is known of the man at present is, that on Thursday last he went into Grosvenor-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, and engaged respectable lodgings. On Saturday evening he gave the servant woman a 10l. Bank of England note, and asked her to get it changed. She obtained change for it without difficulty at the shop of Mr. Bracewell, butcher, and the man having ascertained from where she had got the change, afterwards went to the same shop himself and got a 5l. Bank of England note cashed. It turned out that both notes were forgeries, and the other 5l. note, mentioned above, was sent to the police office by another person who had been similarly victimized. The man had ordered a good stock of provisions at his lodgings, but never returned there after getting his notes changed as described. The notes are tolerably well executed on watered paper, with the words "Bank of England" in the watermark similar to real Bank of England notes, but the paper has a rougher surface and much harsher feel than the genuine. The man is described as a light-haired, thin faced person, with bushy whiskers and effeminate voice, and as about 5ft. 8in. high, and 30 years of age. The notes bear date "London, April 12, 1852."

DARING GAROTTE ROBBERY IN THE STRAND.—On Saturday, information was received that as Mr. Chalmers, of 12, Cambridge-street, Golden-square, was passing through Agar-street, Strand, he was attacked by a man of Herculean frame, who seizing him by the neck, cut the guard-chain of his watch, and, throwing him violently from him, decamped with his booty towards Covent-garden Market. Several persons who witnessed the struggles of Mr. Chalmers, gathered round, and as soon as he recovered himself sufficiently to explain that he had been robbed, went in pursuit. The robber, however, who was joined by another in the market, got clear away with his booty.

POACHING AFFRAY ON THE COLONIAL SECRETARY'S PRESERVES.—Two young men, residing in the neighbourhood of Droitwich, Worcestershire, named John Smith and Charles Cook, have been committed to Worcester County-gaol, on a charge of attempting to murder one of Sir John Pakington's gamekeepers by shooting at him. It appears that the keepers had found that on Sunday mornings poaching was carried on in the preserves, and accordingly on Sunday, the 7th inst., the underkeeper and two watchers lay in wait for them. About 5 o'clock in the morning the prisoners made their appearance, and Smith was seized by one of the watchers named Nott. Upon this both men attacked Nott, who received a violent blow on the head, and also had an arm broken with a gun-barrel. Smith also called to Cook to blow out Nott's brains, upon which Cook put a percussion cap on his gun, and pulled the trigger. The cap exploded, but not the charge in the gun, or Nott must have been a dead man. Both prisoners were afterwards taken into custody.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.—BRISTOL, Saturday.—Information was received by the police this morning that between the hours of eleven o'clock last night and half-past seven this morning, the house of Mrs. Woodhill, jeweller, No. 5, Sion-place, Clifton, near this city, had been burglariously entered and the following very valuable property abstracted: about 100 gold rings set with diamonds, rubies, pearls, &c., 30 gold lockets of various sorts; 39 gold pencil-cases; a large number of silver pencil-cases, five gold chains and three gold necklaces, several silver butter-knives; several gold brooches, silver chains, guards, &c., and a large number of gold pins set with precious stones. The police are making every exertion to detect the burglars, but at present they have not the slightest clue as to who the guilty persons are. From an examination made of the premises it appears that the back-door leads out towards Caledonia-place, and a wall about eight feet in height runs along this entrance to the premises. It is conjectured that the thieves must have climbed this wall, walked along the top of it, and then dropped themselves into the area. There they found a pair of steps, which had been incautiously left outside the premises, and by placing these against the back wall of the house they could succeed in reaching a square pantry window, one of the panes of which had been accidentally broken. Through the aperture thus made, one of the burglars, for it is evident there was more than one person concerned in this daring wholesale robbery, must have undone the fastening of the window. Having thus gained access to the premises, they forced the lock of the shop door, entered, the sho, and nearly stripped it of its contents. It is supposed, although the inmates of the house did not hear any noise, that the burglars must have been in some way disturbed, for they left behind them a large number of valuable articles of silver plate.

THE MURDER OF A FARMER AND HIS WIFE NEAR STAFFORD.—COMMittal OF THREE MORE MEN.—STAFFORD, Wednesday.—After a protracted sitting, the magistrates, the Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot and Dr. Knight, last Tuesday, committed Edward Welch, Charles Moore, and Peter Kerevan, for trial, charged with the wilful murder of John and Jane Blackburn at the Ash Flats near this town. Henry Blackburn, son of the deceased, as we have already stated, had been previously committed for trial upon the same charge. The exclusion of the press from the inquiry before the magistrates, prevents us giving an outline of the evidence upon which the accused have been committed. It is supposed that to-day Welch has made a statement throwing additional light upon the matter. It is expected that, in order to bring the principles to justice, one of the accessories will be admitted approver.

FIRES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Friday morning week a vast irregular mass of building, consisting of a cotton mill, a woollen mill, and a steam corn mill, were totally destroyed by fire at Elland, near Halifax. The work of destruction began at a little before 6 o'clock in the morning, and had its origin in the third story of the cotton mill, where a man, when lighting it up against the arrival of the work-people, permitted the match to fall upon some "cotton fly," which immediately igniting burst into a blaze. All efforts to extinguish the flames were unavailing, and the various floorings being greatly saturated with oil the work of demolition went very rapidly on. The mills were completely gutted in two hours, by which time two fire engines belonging to the Halifax and Keighley Assurance Company had arrived from Halifax, but too late to be of any essential service. The premises were the property of Messrs. A. and C. Pitchforth, of Elland, who themselves carried on the woollen mill, but the other portions were let off to tenants. It is estimated that the damage done is between £4,000 and £5,000, the whole of which is fortunately covered by insurance.

[Since the above was in type, we have received the following particulars from our own Correspondent:—]

The mills are the property of Messrs. Pitchforth. The first is occupied by this gentlemen as a woollen mill; the second was in the occupancy of Messrs. Bakes, cotton spinners, and the third was used as a corn-mill, by Mr. Joseph Beaumont. The fire broke out in the cotton mill. Most of the hands had assembled, and the mill was in course of being lighted up, the engine being just ready to start, when by some accident yet to be explained, a quantity of cotton waste, near a gas-pipe, in the second story, became ignited. In a few minutes the room was in a perfect flame, the destructive element spread with amazing rapidity to other parts of the premises. An express was immediately sent off to Halifax for the fire engines; in the meantime the alarm was spread through the whole neighbourhood. Hundreds of people were shortly on the spot, who, added to the mill-hands, formed an efficient corps. All were speedily at work, using such means as came to hand to arrest the devouring element; but without effect. The flames bid defiance to all they could do, and speedily seized upon the corn-mill, which in less than fifteen minutes, and before half a dozen sacks could be removed, was one mass of flames from top to bottom. An immense quantity of corn was spread out upon the floor, which was seized upon and devoured in a few minutes. The flames bursting through the window and blowing off the roof, shot up to a great height, and presented a scene awfully grand and sublime. Illuminating the heavens like some huge volcano. By great exertions on the part of the people, the machinery in the low-room of the woollen-mill was removed into the field adjoining. By this time the engines from Halifax, Bradford, and Keighley Insurance Company, and the Leeds and Yorkshire Insurance company arrived at the scene of destruction. From the breaking out of the fire to the arrival, not more than three quarters of an hour elapsed, yet such had been the rapidity with which the devouring element had done its work, that the cotton and corn-mills were destroyed beyond redemption. Had the wind blown in an easterly direction, the woollen-mill would have shared the same fate. Under these circumstances Mr. Swaine, the foreman of the engines ordered the whole of the exertions to be directed towards saving the woollen-mill, for which purpose a plentiful supply of water was at hand. The fire was eventually subdued in the short space of two hours from the time of its first breaking out, nothing was left but the bare walls, and a heap of broken machinery, piled in heaps amongst the smoky ruins. We understand that the parties are, to a certain amount insured. Messrs. Pitchforth are insured in the Atlas company, for 300l., and in the Halifax, Bradford and Keighly insurance company, for 500l., upon the cotton-mill, and 500l., in the same company upon the corn-mill. Messrs. Bakes are insured in the amount of 1,600l. in the Atlas company, and Mr. Beaumont is insured to the amount of 700l., in the Halifax company. Those in insurances are, however, a mere trifle compared with the actual loss.

when the sliding scale was enacted, up to the end of 1841, when it was abolished, 14,787,990 quarters of wheat were admitted, 12,452,582 of which, or 84 per cent., were not admitted until the price exceeded 70s. per quarter. Seventy shillings per quarter for wheat, and 60s. per sack for flour. The quarter loaf would then be 11d., it is now 7d. Hear, hear. The consumption of the population of London is not less than two quarter-loaves per head per week, so that the saving is 8d. per head per week, or 11.18s. per annum, being, for the whole population, 4,750,000l. Hear. Again, as to sugar: In London, where the consumption is somewhat greater than in the country, the allowance to servants is half-a-pound each per week for breakfast and tea alone; the middle and upper classes consume not less than 58lb.; so that the average may be fairly taken at 30lb. The soft sugar, that up to 1845, was 7d. is now 4d. to 5d.; the loaf sugar, that was 10d. and 11d., is now 5d. to 6d.; and probably half the consumption of London is loaf sugar. Take the reduction as a low average, at 3½d., the saving is 8s. 9d. a-head per year; or, for the whole population, 1,093,750l., the entire quantity consumed giving above 26½lb. per head. In coffee, on a similar calculation, the gain to London is 166,666l.; and on tea, 125,000l., representing a total of 5,739,583l. in London alone, there being a proportionate gain to the provinces. Since I gave notice of this motion I have had more information sent to me from all parts of the country than I could carry (a laugh)—papers, and documents, and facts, from every district of the country, proving the great prosperity that in all directions so eminently prevails. (Hear, hear.) If I thought there would be the least dispute on the point, the smallest difference of opinion started as to the fact, I should feel myself bound to read to the House more or less of this information so received, because it certifies, from literally every section of the country, the great prosperity of every section of the country, tested by every conceivable test—by full employment, by diminished pauperism, by decrease of crime (hear); and clearly ascertained by competent judges, who have witnessed and watched the course of the change from its commencement. (Hear, hear.) The landowners have not anything to complain of. They have had great advantages. Everything has told in their favour. There never was a time when there was such a desire to purchase land as at present. There never was a time when they obtained money so easily, and everything has been made cheaper to them than it used to be. (Hear, hear.) Then the labourers, by the admission of every person, are better off now than they have ever been before. I have here a proof of it, in a letter from Wiltshire, in which it is stated that "there is nothing the labourers have so much at heart now as getting a picture of Sir R. Peel to hang over their fire-places, they are so well off. Almost to a man, the labourers are for free trade. I can't say so much for the farmers, because they are led on by the landowners to look for protection." I don't deny that there are individuals who may, under the circumstances, have been unable to endure the transition, but that is a very different thing from the general interest, which ought to have been done long ago. There may be things affecting the shipping interest, affecting the agricultural interest, or affecting the colonial interest; but all those things are independent of the removal of protection. What I contend for is, that protection is an evil; that the removal of it has been an advantage, and that the last six years have proved it to be so. I am in possession of the most extraordinary details of the prosperity of the country that could ever have been collected at any period of its history. I don't hesitate to say that this country is in a state of most unexampled prosperity; that the manufacturers and producers in every part of the country are unable to execute their orders; that the people never were so well off, owing to the wages they receive, and the command which those wages give them over the comforts and necessities of life; and that all this is entirely owing to the application of free trade to the commerce and productive interests of this country. The hon. gentleman concluded a lengthened address amidst loud and protracted cheering.

Mr. EWART seconded the resolution.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved, by way of amendment, "that this House acknowledges with satisfaction, that the cheapness of provisions, occasioned by recent legislation, has mainly contributed to improve the condition and increase the comforts of the working classes; and that, unrestricted competition having been adopted, after due deliberation, as the principle of our commercial system, this house is of opinion that it is the duty of the Government unreservedly to adhere to that policy in those measures of financial and administrative reform which, under the circumstances of the country, they may deem it their duty to introduce." The question that night, he observed, was not whether Protection or Free Trade should prevail, but whether Her Majesty's Ministers, in their conduct since they had taken office, had fulfilled their pledges to Parliament and the country. If they have not, it was the duty of the House of Commons to declare its want of confidence in the present Government. He then traced their conduct during the last five or six years with reference to this great question, pledging himself to show that the conclusion would be very different from that which Mr. Villiers had attempted to establish by the convenient generalities in which he had indulged. They had opposed the repeal of the corn laws on two grounds: the main reason was, a belief that the change would prove injurious to the interests of labour; the second was, that it would occasion injury to a considerable interest. After the repeal of the corn laws two other great free trade measures were carried, relating to the sugar duties and to the navigation laws. There were then three great complaining interests—the agricultural, colonial, and shipping. But from the time when the corn law was repealed until that moment not a single attempt had been made in that House by the party to which he belonged to abrogate the measure of 1846, or to bring back Protection, because they had laid it down from the first that the fate of that proposition must depend upon the condition of the working classes. With respect to the sugar duties, Lord G. Bentinck had asked only for inquiry, and a committee, consisting chiefly of Free-traders, had resolved that there ought to be a differential duty of 10s. per cwt. between foreign and colonial sugar. With reference to the navigation laws, Lord Derby, so far from seeking to abrogate the decision of Parliament, had declared it impossible to retrace our steps. In 1851, when a change of Government was imminent, he (Mr. Disraeli) had given notice of a motion, not to restore Protection, but to relieve the cultivators from local burdens; and when the present Ministers acceded to office—which was gained by no economical pledges—Lord Derby made up his mind that nothing could justify a return to Protection but the suffering of the working classes. Having he said, shown that, from the moment when the three great Free Trade measures had been carried, the members of the existing Government—although, sympathising with the suffering classes, they had proposed some remedial plans—had never attempted to disturb those measures, he proceeded to inquire what had been the conduct of the united sections now banded against the present Ministry, and he undertook to show that they had perpetrated mischief as enormous as had been laid to the charge of the party in power. The party of Sir R. Peel had sanctioned and approved the course which he and his friends had pursued, and Lord J. Russell himself had recommended the Sovereign to acknowledge the continued depression of the agricultural interest, and had introduced a bill to prolong protection to the sugar interest. If these suffering classes were thus sympathised with, the present Ministers, against whom those sections were now banded, could not be inculpated for desiring to mitigate their distress. They had appealed to the country with the impression that there existed a strong party in favour of Protection. There had been a fair contest, and the beaten party was not ashamed to acknowledge and unreservedly to act upon it. The resolutions proposed by Mr. Villiers were unprecedented, impolitic, and unwise; the practice of requiring a recantation of opinions would render Parliamentary Government impossible in this country. Sir R. Peel had not been required to recant his opinions respecting Parliamentary reform, nor could his followers be called upon to declare the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which they had opposed, "a wise, just, and beneficial measure." Ministers had fulfilled all their pledges—among them, that of obedience to the will of the country—and had prepared measures founded upon the assumption that unrestricted competition is to be in future the principle of our commercial legislation. "The measures which the Government has prepared would have been brought forward but for this—I must call it—vexatious motion. (Cheers.) Those measures are founded on the assumption that unrestricted competition, or, to use the more popular phrase, free trade, is the principle of our commercial system. These measures have been concerted with my colleagues, and have received their unanimous support, and there is no reason, except the hon. and learned member's motion, why I should not at this moment offer them to the consideration of the House. In proceeding to discharge our duty as a Government, we are met by resolutions which involve more important considerations than the fall of an Administration. You are about to establish a precedent which may destroy a Government—an affair which, perhaps, you may deem of as little moment as it appears to be thought by the hon. and learned member for Wolverhampton; but you will establish a precedent that will destroy more than the one Government whose cause I am pleading before the house and the country to-night. I say it for myself, and in the name and on behalf of my colleagues, that we neither seek to be, nor will we be Ministers on sufferance. (Ministerial cheers.) We took upon ourselves the reins of Government without inquiring whether the late Parliament was hostile to our general policy or not, but we took them at the general desire of the House of Commons and of the country. We met the difficulties of our position fairly, and administered the Government of the country to the best of our ability, applying ourselves diligently

and assiduously to the affairs that were brought under our consideration; but we neither desired, nor would we submit to carry on the Government without an appeal to the intelligence of a new Parliament, or in any other manner that was foreign to the spirit of the British Constitution. We believe we have a policy which will conduce to increase the welfare, content, and prosperity of the country. I hope it is not an unworthy ambition to desire to have an opportunity of submitting that policy to Parliament. But I am told that that is not to be the case. Now, although I have too much respect for this house to condescend to advocate the cause of Government, yet I will say something on behalf of a policy. I will not, therefore, without a struggle, consent to yield to an attack so unfair as that to which we are subjected. I will not believe, remembering that this is a new Parliament, that those who have entered it for the first time have already, in their consciences, recorded their opinions. On the contrary, I believe that they will listen to the spirit and to the justice of the plea which I put before them to-night. It is to these new members, on whichever side of the house they may sit, that I appeal with confidence. They have just entered, many of them after much longing, upon that scene to which they have looked forward with so much firmness, suspense, and interest. I have no doubt they are animated with a noble ambition, and that many of them will hereafter realise their loftiest aspirations. I can only say, from the bottom of my heart, that I wish that, whatever may be their aim in an honourable career, their most sanguine hopes may not be disappointed. Whatever adds to the intelligence, eloquence, and knowledge of the house adds also to its influence; and the interests of all are bound up in cherishing and maintaining the moral and intellectual predominance of the House of Commons. To the new members, therefore, I now appeal. I appeal to the generous and the young, and I ask them to pause, now that they are at last arrived on the threshold of the sanctuary of the constitution, and not become the tools and victims of exhausted factions and obsolete politics. The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid very loud and continued cheering.

Mr. BRIGHT, after alluding to the significant circumstances that Mr. Disraeli had described himself and his party throughout his speech as "Protectionists," reminded the right hon. member of various occasions on which his friends—if not himself—had brought forward motions directly against the present commercial system of the country. The argument of the right hon. gentleman was mainly one of recrimination; he had sought simply to show that others were as bad as himself. The government now chose to call themselves free-traders; but he reminded them that it was upon principles of protection—as far as the counties were concerned—that they gained their places in the house. The house had met there to agree to a final verdict upon the question; and he asked them if Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Villiers was the most proper person to draw it up. The hon. member denied the truth of the favourite protectionist maxim that the corn law was given to the landed interest to relieve them from peculiar burdens; and he maintained his ground with historical facts and statistics. The old corn law was always the law of the strong, and had caused nothing but calamity since it first received the royal assent until the royal assent was given to the act that repealed it. Referring to the free trade opinions now held by the government, he read, amidst the laughter and cheers of the house, a long list of protectionist professions made by several of those right hon. gentlemen to their constituents at the last election, as well as similar professions from a large number of their supporters. Among others he alluded to Mr. Ball, the hon. member was of the same opinion yet [Mr. BALL, energetically,—"Quite so."] (Laughter.) He recognised the great fairness and honesty of the hon. gentleman's course. He had no large emoluments from office; he was not a Privy Councillor. ("Oh, oh.") He had nothing whatever to gain in political position. There was a gentleman in that house, the hon. member for North Essex (Sir John Tyrrell), though he did not know whether he would dare to come forward and show himself on this occasion—(The hon. baronet referred to here came forward from one of the back benches, and seated himself upon the front Ministerial bench, amidst great laughter and cheers.) He (Mr. Bright) must apologize for rousing the hon. baronet from his slumbers (loud and continued laughter), and could not help complimenting him upon his admirable temperance in being able to slumber upon such an occasion as this. (Renewed laughter.) He (Mr. Bright) held in his hand a book called the *Pollbook of the North Lincolnshire Election*. On the titlepage there was a motto, round a sort of shield, commemorating the glorious Protectionist triumph at the general election of 1852. He was not versed in heraldry, and could not therefore, explain the meaning of the device, but, as far as he could make out, there was upon the shield the portrait of three donkeys. The book was dedicated to the tenant-farmers and yeomanry of Lindsey, by Thomas Fricker, the publisher, and contained a narrative of the election. The writer remarked that the waggeries during the election, all proceeded from the Conservative party, and that the Free-traders in Lincolnshire had no spirit left. (A laugh.) He found members of the government avowing themselves willing to bow to the result of the country's decision. It was that course which he now advised them to take. Why did they not fall in a manly manner in the cause of those who had trusted them with a fidelity that had never been exceeded? And if they could displace their successors on any other question let them do so as speedily and effectively as they could. He asked how it was possible that the free trade members of the house could place confidence in the maintenance of the system by the present government, when it was well known that three-fourths of the supporters of that government were as much attached to protection as ever. This was not a question between the House and the Government. He would have had nothing to do with this motion if it were a factious attempt to displace the Government. No; apart from the question of protection and free trade, he would not have voted for a direct motion of want of confidence in the Government. He and his friends were the advocates of a measure and of a policy, and no one could say that they had behaved otherwise than consistently with regard to the objects intrusted to them, or that they had ever made themselves the Parliamentary servants or tools of any Government. But he wanted to have a final verdict, and one couched in terms that could not be misunderstood, whereas the resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was drawn up purposely to be misunderstood. ("Oh, oh!") If the House agreed to the resolution of his hon. friend (Mr. Villiers), there was not a man in the United Kingdom who would not know that the present Parliament had confirmed the judgment of the Parliament of 1846 and 1847, and had, moreover, ratified the judgment of the people of this country, and that, too, upon the ground that the act of 1846 was a wise, just, and beneficial measure. The newspapers would carry that verdict to the United States, where the Free-trade President had just been returned by an overwhelming majority. The Protectionist party in the United States were in the same position as the Protectionist party were in here, but they did not give up the doctrine of protection, although they were beaten. ("Hear, and a laugh.") But if President Pierce came into office next March, and Congress knew that free trade was no longer a question for discussion in the United Kingdom, did not hon. gentlemen on the other side think that reciprocity would be more likely to prevail between the two countries? (Hear, hear.) Let hon. gentlemen opposite look at the prosperous condition of the labouring classes in all parts of the country. Let them remember how steady was employment, how satisfactory were wages, and how gratifying the social, moral, and political condition of the country. Let them see the beautiful tranquillity that prevailed, and then let the landlords say whether it was no compensation for any supposed injury from free trade that the country should be so quiet and so contented. Even if they had suffered some small pecuniary loss, which he very much doubted, was it no compensation that they could now enjoy their riches without exciting the jealousy or discontent of any class—that they were oppressing the working classes? In the present condition of the labourers and of the country at large, there was ample and abundant compensation for any injury which hon. gentlemen opposite might suppose the repeal of the corn laws had inflicted upon them. The Chancellor of the exchequer, in one of his speeches delivered in Bucks, charged the revived Anti-Corn Law League with being a Jacobin club. He did not know exactly what that meant, but supposed it was something unpleasant—something exciting to discontent and disloyalty. But the right hon. gentleman must now know that during the last six years he had not contributed one single feather's weight to the tranquillity of the country, while they whom he vilified before his constituents had indeed contributed something to that object, and for 10 or 12 years of their political life devoted themselves to one object in which they had worked honestly for the good of the country. He now asked the House to sanction their own act, and to set their seal irrevocably upon express their opinion, he would even say their reprobation, of the conduct of the Government, and, at the same time, establish for ever the charter of free industry for the people of this kingdom.

Mr. K. SEYMOUR said the question really before the House was, had Her Majesty's Ministers been sufficiently explicit as to what would be their future commercial policy; he contended that their language was sufficiently clear not to mislead the country. The resolutions asked the House to say that the act of 1846 was wise, just and beneficial; but a measure might be successful which was not wise at the time it passed; and he thought that act, unaccompanied by subsidiary measures, was not just. Mr. Seymour vindicated the Protectionist party from the charge of assailing the late Sir R. Peel, and he denied that the present

Ministers entered office on the question of protection. The late Government were not turned out; they fell out. He should support the amendment.

Mr. F. PEEL observed, that all must agree that Her Majesty's Ministers had made very great advances, and continued to advance from one set of principles to another—from protection to free trade. The reason why he preferred the original motion was that, although he gave the Government credit for a desire heartily to abide by the principle of free trade in any measures of financial and administrative reforms they might submit to the House, he was not content with this; he thought there was nothing unreasonable in exacting from them some test of the sincerity of their convictions and intentions; that as they had abandoned their policy only at the last moment, they should recant once for all their false doctrines. Some reparation was likewise due for the past; those who had heaped obloquy upon the authors of the act of 1846 should have the candour now to acknowledge that it was a wise, just and beneficial measure. He by no means undervalued the admission made, which was most significant. It was admitted that the country was prosperous, and that the prosperity was due not to the Government, but to unrestricted competition. But when he looked closely to the amendment he felt distrust; he found it studiously ambiguous as to the future, with a cold and unimpassioned reference to the past; and the prospective part ominously omitted all reference to the question of compensation, which ought to be set at rest.

Lord PALMERSTON, considering the ambiguous nature of the speech from the throne with regard to the commercial policy of the country, thought it doubly necessary that some such resolution as the present should be adopted by the house. He concurred in the resolution, as to the past, the present, and the future. The principle which it upheld must be the guiding rule of legislation. At the same time he could not forget that there was a large party in the house who had surrendered their own convictions for the good of the country; and it appeared to him that the resolution of the government was sufficiently decisive—more so in one respect than that of the opposition—sufficiently so, at any rate to bind any person supporting it irrevocably to the principles of free trade. He wished that some middle course could be pursued, by which both sides of the house might be satisfied. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") He deprecated turning a resolution of such national interest into a party question. (Hear.) After further observations the noble lord said: There being two resolutions before the House, I do not presume to lay a third on the table; but, at the same time, if the House will permit me, I will just read that form of words which, if I were encouraged by any manifestation of opinion on the part of any great body of gentlemen in the House, I should be ready to tender for your acceptance. The form of words I contemplate records, I think, on the one hand, the doctrine of free trade and its permanent establishment; while, on the other hand, it is not liable to the objection that it requires those who agree with it to recant opinions they may honestly have at any former period entertained. What I propose will appear, I fear, almost a plagiarism upon my hon. and learned friend, the terms are so nearly alike. The resolution I would propose would run thus: "That it is the opinion of this House that the improved condition of the country, and especially of the industrious classes is mainly the result of recent legislation, which has established the principle of unrestricted competition, and abolished taxes imposed for purposes of protection, and has thereby diminished the cost and increased the abundance of the principle articles of food to the people. Nobody can object to that. (Hear, hear.)

"That it is the opinion of this House, that that policy, firmly maintained and prudently extended, will best enable the industry of the country to bear its burdens, and will thereby most surely promote the welfare and contentment of the people." (Hear, hear.)

"That this House will be ready to take into consideration any measures consistent with those principles, which in pursuance of Her Majesty's gracious speech and recommendation, may be laid before it."

After some further remarks, the noble viscount resumed his seat amid general cheering, which appeared to proceed more particularly from the Ministerial side of the House.

Sir E. B. LYTON and Mr. M. GIBSON rose simultaneously to move the adjournment of the debate; but we believe Sir E. B. Lyton first caught the Speaker's eye, and that upon his motion the debate was adjourned till Thursday.

The other business on the paper was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24.

COUNTY ELECTIONS.

On the order for the second reading of the County Elections Polls Bill, Mr. B. DENTON, assenting to the limitation of polls in counties to one day, objected to the interval between the nomination and the poll being confined to one day, which would augment the expense of elections, since candidates must always provide for the contingency of a contest.

After an interesting discussion, the bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed on Wednesday next.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 5 o'clock. Sir W. CLAY said he had no intention of making a speech, or concluding with a motion, and therefore, without one single word of preface, he would take leave to ask the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he would be willing to withdraw the amendment which he had proposed to the motion of his hon. friend the member for Wolverhampton, upon the understanding that the house would acquiesce in the motion suggested by the noble lord the member for Tiverton. (Oh! oh!) He wished in the next place, to ask his hon. friend the member for Wolverhampton whether, on a like understanding, he would be prepared to withdraw his motion? And, lastly, he wished to ask the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether in the event of the honourable member for Wolverhampton refusing to withdraw his motion, Government will be prepared to accept the resolution proposed by the noble lord the member for Tiverton, and to substitute it for the amendment already moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said, a sense of public duty compelled him to interpose here, and in order to bring himself within the rules of the house, he begged to state that he should conclude with a motion. And therefore, in order that any one who choose to do so might have an opportunity of replying to his remarks, he begged leave to make the candidly to the house, the concern which he had in the drawing up of the original motion. (Hear, hear.) He did not arrive in town until late in the evening preceding the Speech from the Throne, and on the morning of that Speech, having taken his seat before two o'clock, he had an opportunity of conferring early with his noble friend Lord Aberdeen, one of his former colleagues, and with whom he still continued upon terms of the most cordial friendship. (Hear, hear.) His noble friend told him what were the terms of the Speech in reference to the great question of our commercial policy. The passage in the Royal Speech relating to free trade was considered unsatisfactory, and it was agreed that Mr. Villiers should, on behalf of the free trade party generally, give notice of a substantive motion on the subject. Immediately after the speech of the seconder was concluded, Mr. Villiers leant over to him, and asked if he should give notice of his motion, upon which he (Sir J. Graham) replied, certainly. And it should be recollected that the notice was given before any declaration was made of the policy of the Government in either house. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir J. Graham) frankly avowed that he took especial interest in the paragraph in the Royal Speech before him, he endeavoured to word it in as fair a manner as possible. (Cheers.) He recollected that the House of Commons, notwithstanding the variety of its opinions, was an assembly of gentlemen, and he was anxious to insert no other opinions, were willing to change their course upon a particular question. He could not forget that he himself had once been a convert to free trade, and that he was the last person who ought to tax gentlemen then read the draft of the resolution which he drew up. It varied to some extent from the motion submitted to the house by

cartage from Melbourne to Bendigo was £160 per ton! during the dry weather it had been from £12 to £20. I had a capital horse, and, what was almost as great an advantage, a first-rate companion, a Mr. B—, one of the oldest and richest colonists; he is worth about £100,000, and had been up to see the diggings, as he is going home to England in the first steamer that arrives out. He knew the country perfectly, as years since he had owned cattle stations in the vicinity. We started on a Thursday morning, came to the Forest Creek diggings, about thirty-five miles, and stopped the night at a friend's store; next day to the Bush Inn, forty miles; and the third to Melbourne, say thirty-five more. In many places the horses sank to their haunches in the mud, and we had to swim the creeks. I had a bag containing 5½lb. weight of gold, hanging by a cord round my neck into the breast-pocket of my pea-jacket. By the way, I am certain not one of you would have known me. How I wish you could have seen me in my 'bush togger.' I had on a pair of riding boots which entirely covered my legs, a blue pilot pea-jacket, a black felt sombrero all this would have disguised me pretty well; but you must know further, shaving is not practised at the diggings, so that a pretty large mustache and beard put the finishing touch to my 'make up,' and taking me altogether, I believe I was rather a rough-looking customer. We arrived in Melbourne on Saturday evening, and stayed at Mr. L—'s. On Monday I found a ship sailing the same night for Adelaide, so I went about town at once, in order to sell my horse. He was sadly knocked up by my journey down, but I was lucky beyond my expectation, as I sold him for 14½, and I had paid but 15½ for him. On the seventh day I arrived here. F— did not expect me, so you may guess it was a joyful surprise. In conclusion, I may as well give you an idea of the 'prices current' at the mines when I left:—Flour, 20½ per sack of 200lb.; oats, 2½ 5s. per bushel; bran, 2½ per bushel; potatoes, 1s. 6d. per lb.; onions, the same; tea, 3s. 6d. per lb.; sugar, 1s. 6d.; bread, 3s. 6d. the 2½ loaf; ham, 3s. 6d. per lb.; mutton that was 2s. the quarter, now 5s. 6d.; beef, 6d. to 7d. per lb.; very indifferent brandy, 1½ per bottle; and for a pair of riding boots I paid 10½. At Melbourne the rent of a middling dwelling-house is 200½ per annum; firewood, 3½ 10s. to 4½ per load; and everything else in proportion."

The accounts from the Australian gold-fields up to the end of August last contains news of the most exciting nature. All that could have been expected during the prevalence of the wintry rains of June, July, and August was not too great a decrease in the yield of gold. The floods which for the time spoilt some "diggings," opened the hidden wealth of others; new gold fields were found, and astonishing results obtained. Mount Alexander sent down 22,402 ounces to Geelong in the last week of July, and in that week Ballarat sent 1,572 ounces. On the 3d of August the Mount Alexander escort had 10,145 ounces; and on Monday and Thursday following the amounts transmitted were 71,145 and 18,174 ounces, making a total of 107,384 ounces in the first seven days of August, and from one locality! The amounts transmitted from Ballarat in the same space of time was 2,066 ounces, and Dight's escort brought 34,676 ounces, so that a grand total of 144,207, representing about £432,621, were received within seven days at Geelong. This enormous sum does not, however, represent the whole of the weekly yield of the Victoria mines, for large quantities of gold had accumulated at the diggings; the roads were bad, and the means of conveyance limited. The total amount transmitted up to the 14th of August was 53,998 ounces from Ballarat, Mount Alexander, and by Dight's escort. On the 19th of August Ballarat sent to Melbourne 1,000 ounces, and 3,848 to Geelong, while 1,000 ounces were left behind, for want of means of conveyance. On the 21st of August 36,985 ounces came from Ballarat and by Dight's. On the 25th of August Ballarat sent 4,167, and Mount Alexander sent 842 ounces. At that date a large quantity of gold was left behind at Ballarat; and the next escort, if it could get horses, was expected to bring down above 10,000 ounces. On a rough calculation, which is rather under than over the mark, the Victoria diggings yielded in the month of August about 246,000 ounces of gold—and this, too, in the rainy season, and with not a very considerable increase of their mining population. What the figures will amount to when the population at the fields is doubled—and doubled it soon will be, in the presence of such exciting news—it is difficult to foretell; but judging from the result already obtained, the quantities of gold which will be dug out are perfectly bewildering.

Every man brings fresh marvels. In addition to the enormous yields of the mines whose names are already familiar to the British public, new spots, teeming with the precious metal, are continually being discovered; and every file of papers introduces us to some new, and until then never heard of locality. Thus, for instance, there are several spots in the vicinity of Forest Creek which have acquired a sudden and brilliant fame. One place, a "flat," between Adelaide Gully and Wattletree Flat, on the road leading from Forest Creek to Fryer's Creek, has obtained colonial celebrity by a party of four Adelaide men, who had gone there "prospecting," turning up 150lb. weight of pure gold in one morning between breakfast and dinner. That is to say, £6,000 worth of sterling money obtained in one hole in the course of one morning. Another hole has, of course, been sunk immediately, closely adjoining "the claim" of these lucky fellows, and here, too, the daily yield averaged from six to nine pounds weight of gold. In the whole line of the gulleys and flats in that vicinity, the diggers have been eminently successful. Many in the neighbourhood have taken 9, 12, and 20 pounds weight in "pockets," but, of course, the 150 pounds of gold we quoted above stands as yet unparalleled in the history of gold finding. It is high time to revise the *Arabian Nights' Entertainment*. Pillars of gold and baskets filled with precious stones cannot dazzle the imagination of the rising generation, when the wildest flights of romance are left behind by commonplace matter of fact reality. Seven tons of gold were lying idle at Adelaide Gully for want of horses to take them to Melbourne, and more was fast accumulating. At New Bendigo Flat, Forest Creek, one "party" took 12lb. weight from one hole, and four Germans gained 21lb. of gold in one week. At Donkey Gully, in the upper part of Forest Creek, 100 ounces were taken out by a party in one week, and many other diggers in that vicinity are digging the old deserted holes and doing "very well."

The papers before us contain a very interesting document, a price current of labour, published by a Mr. Fitchett, of the Victoria Registry office. Of course the prices are *bona fide* ones, because Mr. Fitchett is prepared to engage servants at the amount he mentions. Married couples, as house servants for country hotels, &c., can have engagements at 65½ to 70½ per annum, with rations; shepherds, 33½; hut-keepers, 30½; bullock drivers, 50½, or by the week, 1½ 10s., and on the roads from 3½ to 4½; farm servants, 50½ per annum, and 1½ 10s. by the week; bush carpenters, 2½ per week; cooks for inns, 1½ 10s. to 2½ per week; general servants, 40½ per annum, all including rations. Maidservants can have engagements at 24½ to 30½, housemaids at 23½, nursemaids 18½, cooks and laundresses, 24½, including rations.

THE CONTEST FOR LISBURN.—A meeting of a portion of the electors of Lisburn was held on Monday, at which 65 out of the 200 electors of which the constituency is composed were present. The Lord-Advocate, who was the only candidate in attendance, addressed the meeting at some length, and proclaimed himself an out-and-out Free-trader. Mr. Inglis, having completed his canvass, returned to Scotland on Monday evening.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, NOV. 22.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE presented a petition from Alexander Addison and other inhabitants of Glasgow, praying for the removal of all indirect taxation, and for the imposition of one general income-tax. He also presented two petitions, one from the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Auckland, in New Zealand, and the other from the burgesses of the same place. The first prayed for the removal of the regulation which imposed a tax upon the colony for the purpose of making good the losses of the New Zealand Company, and the other complained of the same grievance, and, furthermore, of the mode of legislation adopted towards New Zealand.

Lord DERBY, in reply to Lord Panmure, stated that he thought there was no objection, under proper regulations, to the opening of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham on Sundays.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY wished to know the intentions of the Government with regard to Convocation.

The Earl of DERBY replied, that no deviation from the ordinary practice was contemplated. When Convocation next met Her Majesty's answer to the Address would be laid before it, and it would then be prorogued. As for the Committee which had been appointed, in his opinion it was null and void.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE wished to know the nature of the business proposed to be transacted before the Christmas recess.

The Earl of DERBY replied that the object of the House in meeting before Christmas had been to consider the expediency of any alteration in our commercial system, and to close for ever the controversy with regard to Protection and Free Trade. The result of the late elections had convinced him that, though a large number of constituencies were well disposed to support the Government, they were determined not to assent to an alteration in our recent commercial policy, and that any such attempt would be negated by a large majority. Under these circumstances he had felt it his duty to advise Her Majesty to declare that the principles of unrestricted competition ought to be adopted. After making this explicit statement the Government might have rested, but it went further and announced its Budget for an early day, from the details of which the country would be enabled to judge of the sincerity of the Government and the wisdom of its policy. An attempt had been made, indeed, in the Lower House to anticipate discussion by a resolution to which no member of the Government could agree, but it would be well if those who were about to support that motion would consider not so much how to overthrow the Government, but how they could form an Administration if it were overthrown. Having said so much, he would now answer the noble lord's question, and state that it was not the intention of the Government to propose any other important measures before Christmas.

After some further observations from Lord CLANRICARDE, and a rather warm altercation between Lord Wodehouse and Lord Derby, which ended in an explanation, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY, NOV. 22.

EDWARD MURRAY.

Lord D. STUART presented, according to notice, several petitions in favour of Mr. E. Murray. The petitioners stated, that after being imprisoned for three years in the Roman States, Edward Murray, who was a British subject, was tried by a secret tribunal and condemned to death; that this sentence had been commuted to imprisonment for life in the galleys—a sentence which they thought even more cruel than the original one; that they had reason to believe the unfortunate man had committed no offence of any grave character, or such as had not been amply atoned for by his long incarceration, and that they thought it would be disgraceful to this country if any British subject were subjected by a foreign power to a degrading punishment; they therefore prayed that the house would take such measures as they deemed necessary to induce the Government of Rome to either to adduce proofs of his guilt or consent to his liberation.

TRANSPORTATION TO AUSTRALIA.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH presented a petition from the chairman of the Australasian League against transportation, showing that in the years 1851 and 1852 the representatives of the inhabitants of the four great colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Van Diemen's Land had in their legislative assemblies passed resolutions against the continuance of transportation to Australia, and had addressed their respective governors to recommend those resolutions to the early consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The petitioner prayed for the immediate cessation of transportation to Van Diemen's Land, as a course not only necessary for the welfare of that dependency, but essential to the tranquillity of the Australasian colonies in general, and to the due authority of the British Crown.

The Law Procedure (Ireland) Bill was brought in and read a first time.

CASE OF MR. PAGET.

In reply to a question put by Mr. M. Milnes respecting the seizure of the private papers of Mr. Paget, at Dresden, by the Austrian police acting in Saxony.

Lord STANLEY said it was true that Mr. Paget, who had been resident for two years at Dresden, had had his house entered and his papers seized by the police; but it was not true that the seizure had been made by the Austrian police, but by the police of the country in which he resided. The result of the remonstrance made to the Saxon Government was that Mr. Paget's papers had been restored, and the police who had entered his house had received a severe reprimand.

In answer to a series of questions by Sir B. Hall,

Mr. WALPOLE stated that the Government were of opinion that there ought to be an effectual reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, but that no bill should be introduced for that object until the whole question now under investigation, had been fully considered; that the Crown had no power to prevent what Sir Benjamin had termed "Romish" proceedings in the Church, the best mode of checking which would be found in the good sense of the people of this country; and lastly, that he did not see that the Government ought to interfere with the life-incomes of any of the Bishops.

At the instance of Mr. F. Peel,

Sir J. PAKINGTON explained what he had stated on Friday on the subject of the constitution for the Cape of Good Hope.

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On the motion by Sir J. WALMSLEY, in the absence of Mr. Hume, that the House be called over,

Sir R. INGLIS objected that the call would be a *brutum fulmen*, and a waste of time, and said he should take the sense of the House upon the question.

Mr. CORBEN thought, that as the notice seemed to have had some effect, the motion should not be pressed.

Mr. WALPOLE and Lord J. Russell concurred in the same opinion, and Sir J. WALMSLEY withdrew the motion.

IRELAND.—LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Mr. NAPIER moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the improvement of landed property in Ireland. After noticing the difficulties which beset the framing of a code of laws to regulate the relations between landlord and tenant of Ireland, he observed that the present circumstances of that country, while they rendered the adjustment of the land question indispensable, offered facilities for its accomplishment. He gave a sketch of the agricultural history of Ireland, in the policy which England and the Imperial Legislature had pursued with reference to the Irish land question, and of the various Parliamentary investigations which that question had undergone. He then developed the objects he had in view to remedy the agricultural evils of Ireland, in the bills he proposed to introduce. The first was to enable owners themselves to carry out fully improvements of the soil, by drainage, &c. The second was to facilitate the making of beneficial leases and contracts, and agreements for compensation for improvements of lands, which would promote concord and harmony between landlord and tenant by showing that they had a common interest, while the tenant would enjoy full legal protection, and the landlord's just rights would be secured. A third bill would simplify, consolidate, and amend the existing laws which regulate the relation of landlord and tenant, founding that relation upon the principle of contract, and providing facilities for effecting such contracts, along with remedies more prompt and effectual than those now existing for violation of contracts, withholding of rent, burning of lands, and other wrongs, simplifying, at the same time, the law of ejectment. The last bill would provide compensation to tenants for improvement of their holdings, a large portion of the land in Ireland being held by tenants from year to year. It was not intended to interfere in any way with the tenant-right of Ulster. It was proposed to enable the tenant to offer to undertake improvements, unless the landlord chose to avail himself of the means of effecting them, which would be placed in his power; and retrospective improvements, made by the tenant before the passing the law, would be provided for by a compensation for their unexhausted value, without resorting to schemes that would lead to the compulsory adjustment of rent. Mr. Napier explained at much length and with great particularity the

nature of those several measures, conceived, he said, in a liberal and generous spirit, with due regard to the rights of property, and the provisions by which he proposed to carry them into execution, and expressed his hope that, by this code, he might be able to give freer scope to the industry of Ireland, and work out its great resources.

Mr. CONOLLY spoke warmly in commendation of the proposed measures.

Mr. Serjeant SWEET said there appeared much in these bills which was well worthy the consideration and adoption of the House; but he was convinced that the last bill would give no satisfaction in Ireland. That part of the bill which related to prospective improvements was Lord Stanley's measure over again, and the portion referring to retrospective improvements would give no satisfaction. The bill made no provision for the vast amount of property accumulated in the north of Ireland, and he believed it would cause dismay and consternation if not disturbance.

Mr. GEORGE, on the contrary, believed that the bills would give much satisfaction.

Mr. KIRK commended the spirit, tone, and temper with which these measures had been introduced.

After a few remarks from Mr. W. P. URQUHART, and from Lord NAAS, who denied that there was any similarity between this bill and Lord Stanley's, Leave was given to bring in the four bills.

The House adjourned at half-past 9 o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at 5 o'clock, and there being no business before the House, it immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY, NOV. 23.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Oliveria, from inhabitants of the metropolis, in favour of interposition in the case of Edward Murray; also by Sir J. Shelley, from Westminster.

FREE TRADE.

Mr. C. VILLIERS then rose for the purpose of moving the following resolutions:—"That it is the opinion of this House, that the improved condition of the country, and particularly of the industrious classes, is mainly the result of recent commercial legislation, and especially of the act of 1846, which established the free admission of foreign corn; and that that act was a wise, just, and beneficial measure. That it is the opinion of this House, that the maintenance and further extension of the policy of free trade, as opposed to that of protection, will best enable the property and industry of the nation to bear the burdens to which they are exposed, and will most contribute to the general prosperity, welfare, and contentment of the people. That this House is ready to take into its consideration any measures consistent with the principles of these resolutions which may be laid before it by Her Majesty's Ministers." The hon. and learned gentleman explained in the outset the circumstances under which he, on the part of the great party whom he represented, had considered it necessary to bring forward a motion which should set the question of Free Trade finally at rest. He alluded particularly to the paragraph in the Queen's speech, of which he might say advisedly that he did not believe that any similar paragraph had ever been composed by a minister. With that portion of the speech he believed everybody was dissatisfied, and it was on that account that the house should come to some decision on the subject. He had been asked to postpone his resolutions to make way for the plans of the government; but with those plans he considered he had nothing to do. As far as he understood that Minister last session, he consented to be tried by his country (hear); he submitted himself—I will not use the irrelevant expression he used—but he said he would be tried by his country. (Hear.) Well, Sir, I think he has been tried, and it seems to me he has been found wanting. ("Hear," and a laugh.) But is it any answer to such a verdict returned by such a jury that, if this will not do, we have got something else? (a laugh); that "certainly you differ from me in this matter, but if you will wait, if you will give me time, I have a colleague of such extraordinary resources, of such astounding ability, that he will produce you something as a substitute that you will be delighted with, pleased beyond everything; if you will only allow him to produce it, it will be perfectly satisfactory to all parties." I will not deny that is possible. There are many geniuses of that kind, particularly in medicine—persons capable of remedying all evils of that sort; and I will not deny the possibility of the right hon. gentleman's having in his office, or in his mind some measures that will be universally palatable, and at the same time I hope he will really produce them; but, in the meantime, I think we must keep to the business for which we have assembled, and come to a decision on our future policy. The right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer comes to me and says, "Let me bring forward my measures; let me have the precedence of you." We want to lay down some principle. We want to determine what is the opinion of this country as to the policy that ought to regulate our commerce, and according to the expression in the House of Lords last night, that ought to regulate our interest; "but," says the right hon. gentleman, "before you do that, let me give you my measures." Why, the right hon. gentleman asks me to assume that some mischief has been done—that some reparation is due. (Hear, hear.) I hear of converts on the other side—of persons honestly desirous to support the new policy, but that persons on the other side are so factiously disposed that they try to prevent that new policy being fully carried out. Give us some intimation that you are honest converts—that you are inclined to adopt those views, and all the forbearances you can expect you shall receive; but, as far as we can make out at this moment, you are no converts at all—you are acting from necessity. (A laugh.) You dissolved the last Parliament—you get a verdict against you—and you do what you call "bow to the decision of the country." (A laugh.) I must say a more convenient mode of dissolving Parliament and adopting a course afterwards, when you have been unsuccessful, could hardly be taken, because it's a sort of "heads, I win—tails, you lose." (A laugh.) "If you are successful, we bow; if we are successful, we adapt our own policy; at all events we remain in." (A laugh.) My motion has already done some good; it has done this good,—it has produced the amendment of the right hon. gentleman. (Hear, hear.) I assure the right hon. gentleman I derived very great satisfaction from it,—not that it is an amendment upon my resolution, but upon the politics of the right hon. gentleman. I am told, and I received the information within a few moments of entering the house, that if it should be declared by a majority of this house that the repeal of the law which has had the effect the right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer has stated, and which I have so often stated in this house, will be unwise or unjust, we have a prospect of the resignation of this Government. ("Hear," and a laugh.) I can assure the right hon. gentleman and his colleagues that, whatever they may think of the motives of the person who proposes this resolution, I have not the smallest desire to see them dismissed. ("Oh, oh!") I do not deny that the noble earl at the head of the government is a great authority of what is factious. He has been, as he stated last night, 30 years before the public; the public have had the opportunity of witnessing his conduct for the last thirty years, (hear) and I, as one of the public, do not dispute his authority in such matters (hear); but it is still possible, I can assure the noble earl, for a man to be single-minded on a matter of this sort—to have but one purpose before him—still possible for a man not to be ready to adopt every principle and abandon every party for the sake of power. (Hear, hear.) I care, however, very little, whether credit is given or not to the statement I have made by hon. gentlemen opposite, and, do you know, I believe this great country would survive even the great calamity with which, as I understand, it is contingently menaced by right hon. and hon. gentlemen opposite. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I should be extremely sorry to see it happen, but, though it happen, I am still not without hopes for the country. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) I have heard of such things before (laughter,) and have seen such things happen without the result of any very fearful consequences. In fact, I myself am not disposed to attach so much importance to the existence of a Ministry as some people are. I have seen four or five Ministries in office since I have been in Parliament, and, so far as I have been able to judge, there has been a very strong family likeness between them. The country never suffers very much; those who accede to power did before them. My own impression is that no great genius is required to administer government. I believe that all the real business in the public office is done by a certain number of public servants, of whom we hear very little, and that it must be owing to great want of judgment, or some defect of capacity whenever a government becomes sufficiently unpopular to be displaced. That may not be misunderstood, I re-state that in making this motion I have no object of displacing the Ministry. I do not act as a partisan on the occasion. At the same time, as gentlemen opposite do not seem satisfied with what I say, will add that, were that displacement to occur, I should be quite reconciled to the event. Without troubling the House with a mass of statistics, I have here hope the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends to pursue. The city of London alone affords a most conclusive illustration of the enormous effects that are produced by a reduction in the price of articles of food upon the availability of the people's means for purchasing other articles. The population of London, according to the most moderate calculation is 2,500,000. From July, 1828, when

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

CURIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A few days since as the up goods' train of the South Devon Railway was passing Rattery, something got out of order; the train was stopped, and Robert Brind, the fireman, and Fust, the driver, went under the boiler and put all right. The driver then got on the engine, and thinking that Brind was in his place put it in motion. Brind, however, was standing between the rail and the parapet, where there was not room for the engine to pass him. He leaped to the parapet, but instead of alighting on it he threw himself over, and fell to the bottom of the viaduct, a depth of 35 feet. He was, as may be imagined, quite insensible when picked up. Though for some time his life appeared to be in jeopardy, he is now considered to be out of danger.

COLLISION ON THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY.—A fearful accident occurred on this line of Railway at Bullo Pill, near Newnham, Gloucestershire, on Wednesday night week, the accident apparently originating in a want of proper sidings. A train of empty coal waggons left Gloucester on the evening of the above mentioned day for Chepstow, and on its arrival at Bullo Pill, which is a small shipping place for coal from the forest of Dean, it was shunted on to the up line in consequence of the down express train from London being due. It was now about half-past eight o'clock, and the express train having passed on its way towards Chepstow, the engine driver of the coal train was about to move back to the down line, when the up goods' train for London was observed approaching at full speed. Finding it impossible to get out upon the down line in time to avoid a collision, the driver of the trucks immediately reversed his engine in order to run up the up line, and so break the force of the expected collision. It was impossible, however, to get the train into rapid motion quick enough, and the heavy London goods train rushed into it with great violence, knocking the engine and stoker from their places, but they appear to have escaped with a few cuts and bruises. Thus liberated from all control the engine and empty train ran up the up rails towards Gloucester, passing Newnham station at the rate of 20 miles an hour. A few miles further, however, and before reaching the next station (Okle-street) the steam became exhausted, and the runaway train came to a standstill—a most providential circumstance, inasmuch as had it proceeded to Okle-street, it would in all probability have dashed into the third class evening train, which stops at that station for the collection of the tickets before running into Gloucester, and which train was only a short distance before it. Assistance was obtained from Newnham station, but more than four hours elapsed before the line could be cleared, and the up mail train to London was detained three hours before it could pass. Both the engines were much damaged and several trucks dashed to pieces.

LOSS OF FOUR LIVES FROM THE FLOODS IN SURREY.—The inundations in Surrey are now, and have been, for the past week, so extensive as to have made all communication to the different towns and villages extremely dangerous on foot, and, in many parts, even so by horse conveyance. The inconvenience sustained, and contrivances resorted to, has led to the following melancholy loss of life at Walton-upon-Thames, a village near Chertsey, upon the South Western Railway. On Saturday evening, about five o'clock, Sarah, the wife of James Lilley, together with her son, a boy about twelve years old, and her daughter, aged fourteen, together with their father, had been employed on App's Court farm, in the occupation of Mr. William Careless, and were returning home from their work at the above hour to their cottage, which is at present, in consequence of the floods, completely surrounded by water. The farm of Mr. Careless is surrounded by a deep moat, which separates the cottage of the unfortunate deceased and another from the farm where they had been at work, and their ordinary mode of getting to this cottage was by means of a path running along the side of the moat, and then over a high embankment at the end of it. This embankment is now about three feet under water, and therefore to get to their cottage they had recourse to a beer cooler, about seven feet long, four feet wide, and only seven inches in depth, for the purpose of being punted across the moat, which is in its present state about 30 yards wide. On the evening in question the three persons above named, viz. Mrs. Lilley, and her son and daughter, having returned from the farm, were waiting at the edge of the moat for the return of the husband of Mrs. Lilley, who had gone to the stables, to punt them across in the beer cooler, he having previously to leaving them told his wife to be sure not to attempt to cross the moat until he came back, which caution, however, appears to have been neglected, as the deceased Thomas Jarvis, a shepherd in Mr. Careless's employ, who was feeding some sheep in a turnip field a short distance from the moat, is supposed to have offered, or was solicited, to ferry the three persons across. The four persons were all seen by Ellen, a younger daughter, who was standing at the cottage door, to leave the bank in the beer-cooler together, being punted over by the shepherd with a long pole. She immediately afterwards heard cries for assistance, and upon running out of the cottage she saw them all struggling in the moat and the beer-cooler floating filled with water. Assistance was procured as speedily as possible, and the bodies were got out, but unfortunately life was found to be extinct in them all. An inquest was held on Tuesday, when the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday night last Mr. James Montgomery, a respectable farmer, who lived in the townland of Ballygarvey, near Ballymena, was brought to an untimely grave under the following melancholy circumstances:—His brother, who lived convenient to him, went to him and requested him to shoot a dog which had hurt one of his children. He took down his gun, and to try whether it was charged or not, he urged a man who was standing beside him to hold a candle to the touchhole while he blew into the barrel with his mouth. In adopting this hazardous test some sparks from the tandle came in contact with the powder, which ignited, and discharged the contents of the gun into the head of the incautious victim, killing him on the spot. The deceased has left a wife and eight children to mourn his loss. An inquest was held on the body of J. Jellet, Esq., coroner, when a verdict was returned in accordance with the above facts.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A COLLIER.—James Farnworth, a collier, of Singing Clough, Bolton, has lost his life by the careless use of a naked candle in the mine where he was working.

SEVEN TONS OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—On Tuesday three vessels arrived in the River Thames from Australia with the extraordinary quantity of upwards of seven tons of gold on board. One of the ships the Eagle, was freighted with the largest amount of the precious metal ever known to arrive in one vessel, viz., 150,000 ounces (upwards of six tons) and of the value of more than £600,000. The Eagle also made the most rapid passage on record, having done the voyage from Melbourne to the Downs in 76 days. The other ships are the Sapphire from Sydney, with 14,668 ounces on board, and the Pelham, from Sydney, with 27,762 ounces. The Maitland also arrived a day or two since from Sydney, with 14,326 ounces. Great, however, as has been the wealth brought over by the Eagle, the ship Dido is expected in a few days, which will far surpass it, having on board 280,000 ounces, or about ten tons and a half of the precious metal. The Neptune, with 17,000 ounces; the Andromache, 42,051, ounces; and other ships, with as valuable freights, are nearly due.

EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.—Local arrangements have been made in Belfast for the speedy erection of the magnetic telegraph on the line of railway between the capital of Ulster and the Irish metropolis.

LAW COURTS.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER AND THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW."—Mr. M. Chambers, Q.C. (with whom were Mr. A. J. Stevens and Mr. Alcock), moved for a rule, calling upon Mr. John Murray, the publisher of the *Quarterly Review*, to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against him for a libel on Sir Charles Napier, published in the October number of that Review. Sir Charles Napier, entered the army in the year 1794, and had gradually raised himself by his services to the high rank which he now occupied. He had served during the Irish rebellion. It would be necessary for him only to mention that Sir Charles Napier served in the Peninsular and was afterwards in the American war of 1815. He then served in the Ionian islands, and afterwards commanded in the northern district in this country. In the year 1842, when Lord Ellenborough was Governor-General of India, Sir Charles Napier was sent to Scinde. At that time, on the completion of the Afghan war, Scinde was governed by certain chieftains of the Beloochees, the conquerors of Scinde, who were styled the Ameers of Scinde. These chieftains were ascertained to have been in correspondence with the Afghans during the war, and it was the duty of Sir Charles Napier, under the directions of Lord Ellenborough, to investigate all these facts. The result of these investigations was from time to time communicated to Lord Ellenborough. The facts of the case, which the learned counsel narrated at great length, showed that Sir Charles Napier, so far from hurrying on the attack, had committed the fault of being rather too slow and cautious in leading forth to the attack the force which he commanded. At last, however, he was obliged to lead his small force against them, till he arrived at Meanee, where, after a furiously contested battle, he gained a brilliant and decisive victory. That victory was soon followed by the capitulation of Hyderabad. In conformity with the usual military rule, Sir Charles Napier issued an order enforcing the most careful discipline, and particularly directing that the women of the Zenana of the Ameers should be treated with the greatest delicacy, and should be allowed to leave, carrying with them their jewels and other property. Possession of the place was taken in the most orderly manner, and so entirely were the directions of Sir Charles Napier carried into effect, that the women contrived, under their privilege, to carry off with them between two and three millions of public money from the treasury. For his services on this occasion, Sir Charles Napier received the thanks of Lord Ellenborough, and was appointed to the military and political command of Scinde, and subsequently, on his return to England, he received the thanks of Parliament. He was afterwards again sent out to India as Commander-in-Chief. Under these circumstances the Court would, no doubt, be surprised that an article should be published in the *Quarterly Review*, charging Sir Charles Napier with disgraceful conduct in his career, both as civil and military commander in Scinde. Lord Campbell said that, giving the most implicit credit to Sir Charles Napier in all that he had sworn, he felt he should not be justified in interfering in the manner desired. If there had been anything in the article to show that it was written with an intention to calumniate Sir Charles Napier, it would have been a proper case for a criminal information; but Mr. Chambers had failed to show anything of the sort. The article seemed to be an historical essay upon a disputed passage in history, as to whether the Ameers were treated with harshness or with generosity. Upon that question he (Lord Campbell) would express no opinion. He entirely believed everything which had been sworn by Sir Charles Napier in his vindication, but he thought it would be encroaching on the liberty of the press to say that a criminal information ought to be granted under such circumstances as the present. The court sat here to repress, under constitutional principles, the licentiousness of the press, but not more. Whatever might take place elsewhere, he (Lord Campbell) trusted this country would still continue to boast of a free press, and that questions of history, modern or ancient, might be freely discussed, without any apprehension of a criminal information. The authorities cited from the old books, when the law of libel was either not settled, or tyrannically settled, in which it was laid down that to impute to any high officer of the Crown, that he was incompetent for his office, was a libel on the Government, had long been exploded. There was no impropriety in calling in question the competency of any public functionary for the due and efficient discharge of his duty. Sir Charles Napier was one of the most gallant, most distinguished, and most meritorious generals that ever led the British armies into the field; but, believing all this, and that what was imputed to him was the result of a mistaken judgment as to one who in the hour of his country's peril was always ready to render his most valuable services, and who, in case of any emergency, would be zealous to do so again, he (Lord Campbell) still thought this was a case in which a criminal information ought not to be granted. The other judges having expressed their opinions to the same effect, the rule was refused.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

TRIAL OF A CHILD FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—Wm. Baker, 11, was indicted for the manslaughter of Charles Baker, his brother.—The particulars of this charge are fresh in the public mind. A passionate word at the dinner-table, a thoughtless blow with a knife, and the fatal act was complete. The prisoner expressed his sorrow the moment it was too late, and has ever since evinced the greatest distress of mind at the loss of his brother. At the trial, the facts having been proved, a witness was called to speak of the boy's disposition, and she deposed that he was always considered a good-hearted boy, but passionate.—The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."—The Recorder, addressing the prisoner, who stood at the bar weeping bitterly during the whole of the trial, said that the jury had taken a most merciful view of his case, and he was very glad they had done so. There was no doubt, however, that his brother had received his death from his hand, and he hoped that these proceedings would be a solemn warning to him for the rest of his life.—The prisoner was then ordered to be at once discharged, and he was handed over to the care of his father.

UTTERING A FORGED NOTE.—David Lewis, alias Allen, 35, described as a dentist, was indicted for feloniously uttering a forged 5l. Bank of England note, with intent to defraud. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Clarkson informed the Court that the prisoner had pleaded guilty on the previous day, in the New Court, to an indictment for uttering counterfeit coin, 14 pieces being found in his possession, and he had recently suffered an imprisonment of eight months for defrauding one of the city charities, known as Wilson's Charity of 100l., under the false pretence that he was a trader. The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for 10 years.

BIGAMY.—A respectably-dressed, and elderly woman, named Smith, surrendered to take her trial for bigamy. The case was a somewhat singular one. The prisoner was married on the 13th of October, 1816, at Tonbridge, in Kent, to one John Smith, with whom she lived for some 10 or 11 years; after which they separated, from some cause that was not stated. After that period it appeared that she had amassed some property, consisting of two small houses and some money, and was again married, on the 29th of January, 1841, at Newington, to a man about her own age, named Joseph Hensman, stating herself to be a widow. She placed the whole of her property at his disposal, and acted the part of a good wife to him, and had worked at her business as a wireworker. Two years after her second marriage the second husband heard that she had a husband living, and taxed her with

it, but this she denied; and they went down together to Maidstone, and the first husband was introduced to the second, as the brother of the first one; and it was not until a few weeks ago that the second husband did find out the truth. When the police-constable told her with what she was charged, she said that she had not been guilty of any offence, as her first husband was married again. This was not proved; but it was shown that he had, from the period of their separation, lived with a woman, calling her his wife. The jury found her Guilty, recommending her to mercy. The Recorder, after commenting upon the nature of the case, ordered her to be imprisoned for one month in the gaol of Newgate.

FORGERY.—John Gerrard, 36, builder, was indicted for feloniously forging a request for the delivery of goods, and thereby defrauding Charles James Andrews. The jury found him guilty. Mr. Cockle said the prisoner had obtained a quantity of iron, building materials, and other property from various people, amounting in value in the whole to nearly 400l., all of which he sold as soon as he got them at a great sacrifice. The Recorder sentenced him to 10 years' transportation.

BURGLARY.—James Lewis, 19, labourer, and Wilson Cunningham, 19, were indicted for burglary in the dwelling-house of John Wilson, and stealing a silver cream-jug, a quantity of knives, four coats, a cloak, and several other articles. In defence, the prisoners set up the very stale excuse of having accidentally stumbled over the property. The jury having found them guilty, a former conviction was proved against Cunningham for stealing lead in 1851. The Common-Sergeant then sentenced them to be transported, Lewis for seven years, and Cunningham for ten years.

BIGAMY.—William Edwin Lewis, 26, carpenter, was indicted for feloniously intermarrying with Sarah Hales, his wife being then and now alive.—Mr. Metcalf prosecuted, and Mr. Ballantine defended.—The first marriage was proved to have taken place at the Register-office in Bridgewater in September, 1851, and that he lived with his wife about four months.—Elizabeth Hales, the second wife, next gave evidence of having been wedded to the prisoner on the 5th of September, 1852, at St. James's Church, Westminster.—By Mr. Ballantine.—She had not instigated this prosecution, it was her brother. Prisoner had always behaved kindly to her. She freely forgave him the injury he had done her, and was willing to give him up to the rightful claimant.—A certificate of the second marriage having been put in.—Mr. Ballantine rose to address the jury for the defence, and, in so doing, commented strongly on the circumstances of the case, regretting that he had not the power of placing before the jury evidence which, as he was instructed, would considerably extenuate, although, of course, not justify the conduct of the prisoner. The truth was, he had lived most unhappily with his first wife, and being prevented by the monstrous regulation of a law which afforded the luxury of divorce to the rich, while it denied it to the poor, he had rashly, and certainly most unlawfully, contracted a second marriage.—The learned counsel then called Mr. Thomas Hutchins, a builder, who stated that he had travelled from Bridgewater to give the prisoner a character; he had known him for four years as a well-conducted young man.—Mr. Metcalf cross-examined this witness as to his having heard the prisoner boast of this bigamy, and assert that in the event of the second wife not suiting him, he would shave off his whiskers and get a third. (Laughter.)—Mr. Ballantine appealed to the jury if they had ever heard of such a mode of getting a wife. He had always believed that such blessings were obtained by such appendages being retained. (Much laughter.)—The jury found the prisoner Guilty.—When called on for judgment, he entered into a long statement of his wife's abandoned habits, which she, on being called, said was totally without foundation.—The Common-Sergeant, on hearing this, ordered him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for 12 calendar months.

POLICE COURTS.

MANSION-HOUSE.

EMIGRATION FRAUD.—Lionel G. Thompson, late of No. 1. Riches-court, Lime-street, shipping agent, was brought before Sir Robert W. Carden, in the custody of Michael Haydon, the officer, upon a warrant issued under the Passengers Act, for the non-payment of the sum of 59l. 4s. 6d., being the amount of the passage-money, and the expenses, incurred in consequence of the default of the prisoner to provide certain persons named Hart with passage in a vessel called the South Sea; and also charged upon a warrant for a conspiracy with G. Shotton, to defraud William Henry Bassett, a person who expected to be a passenger by the same vessel, of the sum of 14l. 10s.—G. Shotton appeared in pursuance of his recognisance upon which Sir R. W. Carden had discharged him, who expressed at the same time his opinion that Shotton had not been aware of any intention to deceive the emigrants. Thompson—I had provided three hundred passengers for the South Sea, and I acted under the belief that I had full authority on behalf of Mr. Baynes, who is the owner of the vessel. Sir R. W. Carden.—It is in evidence that you have received a large sum of money from different persons, upon your undertaking to procure for them accommodation and a passage in the vessel. You sent them to Liverpool, where they had to encounter the heavy disappointment of rejection, and were obliged to come back for redress; and you have done all this with the painful example of a similar case before you, and the awful punishment affixed to the offence. Now, there are some of these industrious but unfortunate adventurers who have been relieved from this justice-room. When the case came last before me I intimated that notice should be given to the various emigrants who have been defrauded in their attempts to go to another country for less precarious support, whenever you should be apprehended, and I now tell you that it is my intention to send you to the House of Correction for three months, under the Passengers' Act, unless you pay the sum of 59l. 4s. 6d., and I shall remand you until Saturday next on the charge of conspiracy, in order to afford all parties who complain of having been defrauded by you of appearing and substantiating their claims. I think it necessary to observe that Shotton has been most harshly treated in being allowed to remain so long a time in prison for want of bail, as it appears to me that he had acted all through under your authority.—Thompson was then conveyed to the Compter.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Isaac Lewis, clerk to Mr. George S. Peart, of No. 9, St. Mary-at-Hill, cheesemonger, was charged with having embezzled various sums of money amounting to about 70l.—Edward Deal, a grocer at Greenwich, proved the payment to the prisoner of various sums of money; and another grocer, residing at Blackheath-hill, proved the payment of 26l. 8s. 6d., to the prisoner, who signed the receipt in her presence.—Joseph Spivey, cashier and bookkeeper to Mr. Peart, proved that none of those sums had been paid to him by the prisoner, who ought to have accounted for all of them to him. The prisoner was remanded.

FORGERY.—Frederick Stearns was charged with having forged a bill of exchange for £27 10s., with intent to defraud William Fownes, innkeeper, of Erith. Evidence having been heard, the prisoner was remanded, but was told that bail in two surities of £50 each, and his own surity of £100, would be accepted for his appearance.

GUILDHALL.

ASSAULT.—Mary Wood was placed at the bar before Sir P. Laurie, charged with committing a violent and dangerous assault upon Mrs. Dyer by striking her on the face with a hatchet and inflicting a severe wound on her nose, whereby she was rendered unable to attend to her

work, having been in the hospital for the last fortnight in consequence. It having been ascertained that the complainant in this case was still a patient in the hospital the prisoner was further remanded.

REFUSING A FARE.—Thomas Sparrow, cab-driver, 2535, was summoned for refusing a fare on the day of the Duke of Wellington's funeral. Mr. Charles Steer, of the Royal Exchange, proved that he found the defendant on the rank, and that on being called on to drive from Islington, he refused as soon as he learnt that his proper fare was all that would be paid. Mr. Steer said that that morning he had been asked three times by as many cabmen, 10s. for the drive from the Angel, Islington, to the City. Sir Peter Larie said he could excuse the cabman for charging a little more on such a day, when the omnibuses were charging four times their usual fares, and as a nominal penalty was considered sufficient by complaint, he would fine and costs. The defendant declared the conviction unjust, and that rather than pay one farthing he would go to prison, no matter how long the term. The defendant was then, in default, committed to the House of Correction for 14 days.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—William Weeks and Patrick Grady were brought up on remand before Sir P. Laurie, the former charged with stealing 16 dozen of port and other wines, value £60, from the premises of Mr. Burgh, of 42, Bartholomew-close, and the latter with receiving a portion of the same, knowing it to have been stolen. Edward Welling, a lad about 14 years of age, said he had been under- deputy at the lodging-house, 2 and 3, Back-court, running at the rear stairs towards the kitchen, when he was stopped by "Sailor Jen" (Hughes), who told him to go back as some men were tossing in the kitchen. Witness afterwards went down, and saw "Billy Weeks" making a hole in the ground, and subsequently saw him with Hurley and Sailor Jen, coming upstairs with bottles of wine under their arms and in their pockets. Sir Peter Laurie ordered Hughes into custody, and said, that in all his experience he had never heard of such a determined mode of entering a house as that of burrowing underground, and with such a system no person was safe from predators night or day. The prisoner was then remanded, to be brought up with Hurley, and an order was issued by the magistrate for that purpose. Grady was admitted to bail.

PLATE ROBBERY.—Eliza Munns and William Stone were charged with robbing Mr. Duncombe, of Holborn-bars, the master of the former, of plate and money to the value of nearly £60. The prisoners were remanded to enable the officers to make further inquiries.

BOW STREET.

A POLICEMAN ACCUSED OF ASSAULT.—Police Constable Eccles, A 8, appeared by the direction of the Police Commissioners to answer the charge of having exceeded his duty by using insulting language and assaulting Geo. Gurwood, landlord of the Anchor and Crown, public-house, King-street, Westminster. Mr. Jardine was of opinion that the charge of using insulting language, in telling a respectable publican that he was drunk, had been proved, but there was no evidence of the assault. His worship fined him 40s., or 21 days' imprisonment.

FRAUD BY A MILITIAMAN.—Cornelius Sheen, a young militiaman, about 20 years of age, was brought before Mr. Jardine upon the following charge:—Henry Liddiard, a sergeant in the 22d Regiment of Foot, stated that the prisoner came to him, in Charles-street, Westminster, and said that he wanted to enlist as a soldier. Witness asked him if he belonged to the militia, and he replied "No," at the same time stating that he had never joined any other regiment. Witness then said, "What shirt have you got on?" The defendant replied, "It is a militia shirt, and I have also a pair of boots; but I bought them both." Witness accordingly enlisted him for the 22d Regiment, and gave him 1s. as the enlistment money. In consequence of information which he had received, witness apprehended him as a deserter from the regiment, upon which the defendant admitted that he belonged to the Royal Westminster and Middlesex Militia. Witness then examined his shirt, and found that his number was 512. The sergeant stated that for some time past he and a brother sergeant, who accompanied him, had been exposed to similar frauds by militiamen. Upwards of nine or ten per week had obtained from them the enlistment money in the same manner, and the practice was becoming ruinous to witness, because in such cases the money was not allowed by the military authorities. He had determined, therefore, to bring the present case before the magistrate. The defendant made no defence to the charge. Mr. Jardine ordered him to be committed for three months' hard labour. The sergeant was informed that he was entitled to a reward of £1 under the Mutiny Act, for the apprehension of a deserter, but he would have to apply for it at the War-office.

BURGLARY.—Alfred Barrett was placed at the bar upon a charge of burglary. Richard Flowers deposed that he was clerk in the bank of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., of Lombard-street, and lodged at 22, Bloomsbury-street. He returned home at about half-past 2 in the morning, and having admitted himself by means of a latch-key was startled by coming into collision with a man in the hall, who rushed by him, and escaped into the street. Witness, who had made an ineffectual attempt to retain him in the passage, then followed him into the street, calling lustily for the police. Eventually the prisoner was stopped and taken into custody by a policeman, witness never having lost sight of him from the first. He was then taken to the station, and witness returned to the house, where he found some pictures taken down and other things put together, apparently with the view of being subsequently removed. Mackrow, 126 E, stated that, on hearing the cry of "Police," and seeing the prisoner run away, he chased him to Woburn-court, and apprehended him. Field, 165 E, a constable on duty at the police station, stated that the prisoner had four great coats on, besides a fifth, which he carried across his arm. He said it was a cold morning, and that was why he had so many coats. After he had been at the station some little time he produced three silver spoons from his pocket, and said to witness, "Here, take these; they are a pest to me." Mr. Cribb, the occupier of the house, identified the coats as his property. He had seen them safe the previous night, but the door was left on the latch. The prisoner, who said nothing to the charge, was fully committed for trial.

MARYLEBONE.

ASSAULT UPON THE POLICE.—George Dunn and Ann Ward, a woman who had gained some notoriety among the police for the numerous burglaries she has committed, were yesterday placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, for final examination, on the charge of murderously assaulting police-constable Westcotts, 246 D. The prisoners, in defence, said they were very drunk at the time, and did not know what they did. Mr. Broughton, after carefully going through the evidence, committed them for trial.

WORSHIP STREET.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Jeremiah Donovan, a tall, muscular fellow, was charged with a murderous assault upon his wife, who was lying in the London Hospital with several of her ribs fractured, and in a state of imminent danger. The prisoner, it appeared, in the course of a domestic quarrel, had knocked his wife down, and then jumped upon her several times, fracturing her ribs on both sides, and inflicting other very serious injuries, in consequence of which her life was in great danger. Mr. D'Eyncourt ordered the prisoner to be remanded for a week, and directed the constable to proceed to the hospital at an early hour in the morning to ascertain the condition of the injured woman from the medical officers, and whether they considered his attendance would be necessary to receive her deposition.

WESTMINSTER.

COWARDLY ATTACK.—A fellow named Higginbottom was charged with the following very serious assault:—On the night of the 16th inst., some Light Dragoons, quartered in the vicinity of Knights-bridge, were at the Pakenham Head public-house, when, in consequence of some angry words between one of them (not complainant) and a civilian, the military left the place. Shortly after this, Thomas Pitt, a private of the 13th Light Dragoons, was standing outside speaking to a friend, when the prisoner threw a stone at him, which struck him in the right eye, and felled him to the ground insensible.

Mr. T. Thompson, house surgeon at St. George's Hospital, proved that owing to the injury he had received, the soldier had entirely lost the sight of the right eye. It is almost unnecessary to add that he will have to leave the regiment. Prisoner, who denied the charge, although most clearly proved, was committed for trial for feloniously assaulting and wounding.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Frederick Giles was charged with the following brutal assault:—

Susan Preston, a prostitute of the lowest grade, stated that she had been cohabiting with the defendant for the last two years. He occasionally had some work, but at other times lived upon the wages of her infamy. On Monday morning she went home between 3 and 4 after walking the street all night for the purposes of prostitution, and had no sooner entered than he struck her a violent blow on the mouth, and then, taking a strap, beat her with the buckle so unmercifully as to lacerate her flesh very shockingly. The poor creature exhibited one of her arms, which was in a frightful condition. The police constable who took the defendant into custody proved that he found the complainant, who had evidently been drinking, literally covered with blood, and he was obliged to take her to the hospital.

Defendant said he merely struck her with the strap to make her let go his shirt.

Mr. Arnold directed the depositions to be taken for prisoner's commitment for trial; but on their completion, at the repeated and earnest entreaty of the complainant in defendant's behalf, and as there was every probability, from the disposition exhibited by the woman, that he might eventually escape the punishment of his brutality, the worthy magistrate committed him for two months in default of paying the full penalty of 5l.

CLERKENWELL.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—John Wright and William Devenport, notorious housebreakers, were finally examined before Mr. Corrie, charged with having been concerned in committing numerous burglaries. The prisoners, by the advice of Mr. Wakeling, reserved their defence, and were fully committed to Newgate for trial.

SOUTHWARK.

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—In the course of the day Mr. Phillips, the patentee of the fire annihilator, waited upon Mr. A'Beckett for the purpose of soliciting his advice under the following circumstances. The applicant said that within the last few days he had received information that the company formed for the manufacture of the fire annihilators had premises in Great Suffolk-street, in the immediate vicinity of this court; that the ingredients, which were of a highly inflammable nature, were permitted to lie about in so negligent a manner that danger was to be apprehended of an explosion, if great care was not taken. Acting upon the information he had received, he called at the manufactory that day, with the view of inspecting the place where the materials were deposited, and pointing out to the person in charge the necessity for the utmost caution to be observed, especially in such a crowded thoroughfare. He, however, was refused admission, and had therefore determined on calling at this court, in order to acquaint his worship of the circumstance, and to ascertain if proceedings could not be adopted to prevent any casualty that might arise from carrying on such a dangerous process in so populous a neighbourhood. In reply to Mr. A'Beckett, the applicant said that he had reason to believe the man in charge of the place of which he complained was totally ignorant of the chemical nature of the materials used in the manufacture of the fire annihilator, and that therefore he would not be expected to use that degree of caution which it was so necessary to observe. Mr. A'Beckett sent Sergeant Baker to request the foreman of the manufactory to attend, and on presenting himself, in reply to the questions put to him by the magistrate, he said that he was foreman at the place in Suffolk-street belonging to the company; that he did not understand the chemical properties of the fire annihilator, but that he was aware of their explosive nature in the event of any fire coming in contact with them in the course of manufacture. Mr. Phillips repeated, in the hearing of the foreman, the great caution necessary to be observed where any portion of the manufacture of the ingredients composing the fire annihilator were carried on, and Mr. A'Beckett pointed out the heavy responsibility on the foreman in the event of any accident arising after the caution he had received. The applicant having thanked the magistrate, then withdrew.

THAMES.

FEMALE MODESTY.—"NATURE WHEN UNADORNED'S ADORNED THE MOST."—Elizabeth Durant, a young woman, nineteen years of age, was charged with being drunk and disorderly. The prisoner, when placed at the bar, had nothing on but her chemise and an old petticoat, borrowed from the workhouse, having torn all her clothes to tatters when taken to the station. She had to be brought down in a cab, with her hands tied behind, and had all the appearance of a maniac. When she bounded into the dock she cried "Here's saucy Bet again!" and went on to state that she was the daughter of a shop-keeper, who formerly kept a large shoe factory in Farringdon-street. She complained that she had been robbed of two sovereigns at a house where she had three bottles of wine, but she did not care for that.—Mr. Yardley—I must send you to prison for a month.—Prisoner—Why not send me to the House of Detention for a month? I tell you what, Mr. Yardley, I shall go in the van stark naked, as I shall make ribands of every stitch upon me. She was then locked up.

HOUSE BREAKING.—A Mexican seaman, Juan Isken, was charged with burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. Benjamin Bellhouse, a grocer, of 19 Queen-street, Tower-hill, and stealing therefrom some property and money.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—Alexander Martin, a seaman, aged 24, lately belonging to the collier brig Schiedam, lying in the river, was brought up before Mr. Yardley on remand, charged with cutting and wounding three other seamen, named John Reed, Edward Hutchison, and Edward Richardson. Mr. Yardley ordered the depositions to be taken, and committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial.

GREENWICH.

CHILD MURDER.—Amelia Elizabeth Burt, aged eighty, the wife of a gas-fitter, residing in London-street, Greenwich, was brought up on remand, charged, on her own confession, with having caused the death of her female infant, aged ten months, by throwing it into the Thames from the Hungerford Suspension-bridge. The first witness called was Police-constable Osborne, 254 R, who deposed that on Tuesday morning, about two o'clock, his attention was attracted to the prisoner walking about Burney-street, Greenwich. On going up to her and asking her where she was going, she replied that she did not know, and on being asked where she came from, she replied London. In answer to further questions the prisoner said that she was married, and that her husband was employed as a gas-fitter in the college; that she had come from Lambeth, and that her name

was Burt. She also said that she had a family of three children, but did not know where they were, with the exception of her infant, which she said she had given to a boy on Hungerford Suspension-bridge, to throw into the river. He asked her why she had given the child to the boy to throw into the river, when she replied "That she could not keep it clean." Witness then took her to the sergeant on the same beat, to whom the prisoner made the same statement. Seeing something concealed beneath her shawl, witness inquired what it was, and then took a child's cloak from her, which she said belonged to the baby. The sergeant then ordered the prisoner to be taken to the station, which was done; and subsequently witness conveyed her to the union. Sergeant Pearson, 15 R, stated that on questioning her closely, she owned to having thrown the child from Hungerford-bridge herself. On the following day he received information that the body of a child had been picked up from the Thames off Rotherhithe, which was identified as that belonging to the prisoner. It was stated that Mr. Carter, the coroner for Surrey, concluded an inquiry on Friday afternoon on the body, at the Albion Tavern, Rotherhithe, when a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned. The prisoner was committed to take her trial on the capital charge at the Old Bailey Sessions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Eight tons of gold, sent down by diggers, from the mines, lie unclaimed at Melbourne.

A banquet in honour of art and literature is to be given shortly at Birmingham.

SLAVERY IN BRAZIL AND CUBA.—A parliamentary paper proves that only one vessel containing negroes landed in June, 1852, on the Brazilian coast, but that the importation of negro slaves into Cuba amounted to 4,118 in the period between the 1st of January and the 9th of October of the current year.

MEMBER FOR HUNTINGDON.—We learn by the last mail that Mr. Thomas Baring, the member for Huntingdon, had been seriously indisposed at New York, and was confined to his hotel. Influenza was stated to have been his disease. He was expected to leave for Liverpool in the next steamer (the Arctic).

LIVERPOOL ELECTION.—The *Liverpool Albion* states that there is to be a petition against the return of Mr. Forbes Mackenzie and Mr. Turner, for that borough. The allegations are bribery and treating.

RAILWAYS IN PIEDMONT.—The Council-General of the Municipality of Genoa, in its meeting of the 17th, declared itself favourable to the construction of a railway from Genoa to Switzerland, and also declared itself ready to increase the sum already voted for the purpose by the municipality. The passage of the Alps will, it is believed be effected at Luckmonier pass.

The citizens of Limerick have determined to erect a monument to the memory of the late Daniel O'Connell.

A QUEER FISH.—The *Traveller* says a man by the name of Z. Fish, a glass-cutter by trade, has on the front door of his residence, at South Boston, an elaborately finished glass-door plate, bearing the letter Z and the figure of a fish, instead of the word Fish, which attracts much attention.

GRATUITY TO THE TROOPS WHO ATTENDED THE DUKE'S FUNERAL.—We have much pleasure in being able to announce that the Secretary-at-War has consented to allow a gratuity of a shilling each to all the non-commissioned officers and men employed in the procession, or on duty in aid of the civil power, during the funeral of the late Commander-in-Chief, on the 18th inst.—*United Service Gazette*.

THE CROWN OF GREECE.—The *Morning Herald* announces that at "Lord Malmesbury's own house" on Saturday a convention was signed, on behalf of England, France, Russia, Bavaria, and Greece. "The new treaty (says the *Herald*) declares that none but a prince professing the Greek religion shall reign over the Greek people. It will be for the princes of the house of Bavaria to conform in their own persons, or in those of their children, to this condition. It is natural that they should not be inclined to accept it; but we rejoice for their own sake, as well as for that of the Greek people, that the wise counsel of their allies has been listened to by them; for it has probably saved the crown of Greece for their family."

RAILROAD COLLISIONS.—An improved method of preventing collisions on railroads is exhibited at the fair of the American Institute, by Mr. Seleck, of Greenwich, Ct. The plan consists of a diagonal platform for each car, so arranged that if the cars come into contact, they swing away from each other upon their centres, thus preventing all dangerous consequences. This peculiar form of platform also acts as a ventilator, the motion of the car drawing the dirt between the diagonals, and freeing the interior from a serious annoyance. Arrangements for look-out stations for pilots, and secure positions for the brakemen of a train, are also included in the plans put forth by Mr. Seleck. The improvements are in competition for the Ray premiums to be awarded at the present fair.—*New York Paper*.

ANOTHER PUBLIC FUNERAL.—The funeral of the Duke de Leuchtenburg took place on the 4th at St. Petersburg in the church of St. John of Jerusalem. The Emperor of Russia was present, as were the granddukes his sons; General de Rochow, Minister of Prussia; General de Mensdorff, Minister of Austria; Sir Hamilton Seymour, Minister of England; Count de Reiset, Charge d' Affaires of France; and the envoys of Holland, Greece, Bavaria, Denmark, &c. The cortege was of great length, and consisted of large bodies of troops, the principal functionaries of the Court, the members of the Beaux Arts and other public bodies, the general officers of the army, the household of the deceased, heralds with the various orders of the deceased, &c. The funeral car was drawn by six horses covered with black caparisons, bearing the arms of the house of Leuchtenburg, and led by grooms in mourning cloaks; two aides-de-camp of the deceased and two subaltern-officers stood on the car beside the coffin; and the corners of the pall were held by four colonels of the guard. The Emperor and his sons followed on horseback, immediately behind the funeral car, and were accompanied by a most numerous staff, all in mourning. The streets through which the cortege passed were lined with troops; and when the car arrived at the church, the coffin was carried inside by the aides-de-camp of the deceased and other persons appointed for the purpose, and was by them placed on a catafalque prepared to receive it. The coffin was covered with the mortuary cloth of an imperial prince, being gold brocade trimmed with ermine. The decorations of the deceased were placed on stools at each side. During the time the body had lain in state, persons of all classes were admitted to view the ceremonial, and all the theatres and places of amusement were shut. In the church, on the arrival of the body, were assembled all the persons of the Court whose duty did not cause them to form part of the cortege. At the funeral service, the Archbishop of Mohileff officiated, after which the body was let down into the vault prepared for it, in the midst of a general salute of fire-arms from all the troops present. The ceremony then terminated.

DEATH OF THE BEY OF TUNIS.—A correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from Genoa on Nov. 17, says:—"A letter has arrived here from Cagliari (Sardinia) of Nov. 16 with the news of the death of the Bey of Tunis. This letter adds that, on this news being received the English squadron sailed towards Tunis, where the French squadron is cruising. We have not yet received this intelligence at Genoa from any other quarter."

"JUSTICE—IMMUTABLE, UNIVERSAL, ETERNAL."

ELECTION OF "THE EMPEROR."

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

THE enslavement of France is consummated—the affliction of her degradation has reached its climax in the Republic assassinated, Universal Suffrage blasphemed, and the Incarnation of Infamy enthroned on the ruins of national freedom.

"And this is the end, the result, the sum total of French Revolutions!" So say the accomplices of the usurper, and so say the "Constitutional" haters of Democracy. In the infamous "Report" recently presented to "the Senate," the author of that precious "state paper" assumes that autocratical despotism is the natural, inevitable, consequence of a democratic revolution. "After great political commotions, it happens always that nations throw themselves with joy into the arms of the vigorous man whom Providence sends to them." That revolutions have too often resulted in the substitution of one despotism for another, is, unhappily, too true. Though history presents many brilliant exceptions;—notably the American confederation which—grievous drawbacks notwithstanding—gives the lie direct to Monsieur TROPLONG. It would be superfluous to discuss the several points of that worthy's mendacious concoction. Scoundrels who can insult the immortal memories of the victors of Marathon and Salamis; wretches capable of voiding their filth upon the graves of their own fathers, that so they may deify a dead usurper and glorify a living traitor—such reptiles are not to be answered by words. The one argument with which to answer their blasphemies is "the avenging hemp"—the hangman's death grip.

The emperorship is to be hereditary. But failing male children of his own, the reigning nuisance may pick and choose from among the BONAPARTE-gang, and appoint his successor. A refinement of barbaric despotism unpractised but by Asiatic despots, and submitted to only by Asiatic slaves. "But above this combination," observes Mister TROPLONG and Co., "France places a hope which more than anything constitutes her faith in the future; and that is, that at no distant period, a wife will take her place on the throne which is about to be raised, and will give to the Emperor scions worthy of his great name, and of his great country." The reader is probably aware that the "Princess" WASA, one of the multitudinous royal rabble, superabounding in Germany, a girl in her teens, has lately renounced "the faith of her fathers," and adopted all the holy impostures of the Romish Church for the purpose of allying herself in marriage to a man thrice her own age, a worn-out debauchee, an ill-looking cross between a baboon and a brigand, a savage whose paw is yet crimson with the blood of his victims. But what then? She shall be "Empress of the French;" and so she will renounce her religion, forswear her girlhood's modesty, betake herself to loathsome embraces for the sake of that wretched brain-piercing bauble an usurper's crown! Such is the morality, the decency, of the she-scions of Royalty. She shall be "Empress of the French," as MARIE ANTOINETTE was Queen! Princess WASA, a fairer head than thine has rolled upon the scaffold! Banish all thought of the Past if thou canst; but beware the Future!

Only one more quotation—two words merely—from the Senate's "Report." The election of BONAPARTE to the Presidency of the Republic in 1848 is styled a "bitter sarcasm." I faith, Messieurs Senators, you for once are near the truth. It was in fact a bitter sarcasm on *Human Progress* in general, and French "progress" in particular, to confide the safeguard of a nation's liberties to any of the eternal conspirators against Humanity. These conspirators, whether termed "Royal" or "Imperial," are like the unclean creatures that went into Noah's Ark, all "after their kind." Perfidy and cruelty are their innate ingrained qualities. Mark him of Naples

"In the awful name of the Most Holy and Almighty God, the Trinity in Unity, to whom it appertains to read the depths of the heart, and whom we loudly invoke as the judge of the simplicity of our intentions, and of the unreserved sincerity with which we have determined to enter upon the paths of the new political order. We have decided upon proclaiming, and we do proclaim, as irrevocably ratified by us, the following Constitution, &c."

All men know what followed. Those who may have need to refresh their memories will do well to turn to the Tory statesman, Mr. GLADSTONE, and attend to his evidence. Turn we now to BONAPARTE, "the elect of God and the people." On the 20th of December, 1848, he took the following oath, surrounded by the members of the Constituent Assembly:—

"In the presence of God, and before the French People represented in the National Assembly, I swear to remain faithful to the Democratic Republic, one, and indivisible; and to fulfil all the duties which the Constitution imposes on me."

The "Citizen President" added with his arm raised:—

"WE BESEECH GOD AND MEN TO WITNESS THE OATH!"

He also said:—

"The suffrages of the nation, and the oath I came to take, will command my future. My duty is fixed. I shall fulfil it as a man of honour."

"I shall only see enemies of the country in all those who attempt to change by illegal modes, what France has established."

Consummate hypocrite!—profound perjurer!—ISCARIOT the 2nd!—thine own words shall brand thee with eternal infamy!

"WE BESEECH GOD AND MEN TO WITNESS THE OATH!"

And this miscreant is saluted "Emperor of the French." "And this is the end of French Revolutions!" It is a lie!

None but the veriest fools can believe in the stability, the permanence, of the incarnate fraud. But the votes? The votes not yet cast up are calculated upon to number eight millions. Why not? The ballot-box is in the hands of the usurper; and in spite of Republican manifestoes and the "abstention" of vast numbers; the votes must exceed those of December last, and will. The reader is referred to our Paris correspondent's letter for some curious particulars concerning the operation of this miserable farce of "voting the Empire." One fact will dispose of the question as to the genuineness or fraud of this vote for the Empire. A Lille journal, dated Sunday evening, observes: "We have visited all the polling-booths, and we have not seen any ballots distributed with 'No.' It is true if such ballots were seen they would be forthwith seized, and the bearers arrested; for this peremptory

reason—that no demand has been made at the Prefecture to print such ballots. Such printing and distribution would consequently be contrary to law." Comment would be superfluous! The *Moniteur* gives the definitive result for Paris and the department of the Seine as follows:—*For the Empire*; 208,615; *Against*; 53,617; *Abstention*:

53,269. Even this account admits the existence of a formidable Republican force, numbering more than one hundred thousand electors. But this is far short of the truth. The *Times* correspondent plainly intimates that the affirmative vote of 208,615 is a *Napoleonic* flim. The correspondent of the *Daily News* is still more explicit and plain-spoken. He says "the impression is general in Paris that the ballot for the Empire has been a *gigantic swindle*, but that the fraud practised has been so gross, so overdone, that it will be impossible to prevent such an exposure as will convince the most credulous." In support of this declaration he gives facts and figures at great length; and if his evidence is to be depended on, no one need despair of Paris. He gives a list of manufactories and other establishments, employing altogether not less than 15,000 workmen, and affirms that they have all abstained in obedience to the Revolutionary manifestoes. He adds that the inhabitants of many sections of the different arrondissements are prepared to prove that the vast majority of the electors of their districts stayed at home, while the official returns represent almost the entire population as having voted." It is well known—whatever the official returns may declare—that at Lyons the "abstentions" were very numerous; and at Marseilles more than half the electors abstained.

So much for the mockery of this "solemn appeal to the nation," this "consecration of the Empire by Universal Suffrage!" But suppose a majority—large or small—of the French People, to have really voted for the empire; that vote, nevertheless, will be null and void; not binding upon the minority; but to be set aside and reversed even by arms, at the first favourable opportunity. Look at the composition of the presumed majority:—1st the rich and the idlers who vote for the Empire as the means at hand to crush the Republicans; 2nd the Army—the blind slave of discipline and its brigand-chiefs; 3rd the vast array of government functionaries and officials directly or indirectly dependent upon the central government, and said to number about eighteen hundred thousand; 4th the hordes of priest-led peasants, the dupes of sacerdotal fraud and Bonapartist illusions; and, lastly, workmen coerced by their "Masters" and by the police, to vote the enslavement of themselves and their children. To rebel against the vote of such a majority is the holiest of duties. Moreover, above all other considerations, there is the everlasting truth that a nation has no right to denude itself of Freedom; no right to condemn majority or minority to slavery; no right to despoil future generations of their liberty;—that eternal law alone, and of itself, is sufficient to quash the vote of the 21st and 22nd of November.

It will be quashed and annulled by the hurricane voice and omnipotent vote of the triumphant Revolution. That Revolution may be somewhat distant, may be at hand. But come it slow, or come it fast,—*come it will*. It is impossible that France should long submit to the shameful rule of the vilest miscreant that ever assumed the attributes of absolute power. Frenchmen, brothers, it cannot be that you will tamely contemplate your country dishonoured, your children's rights made the spoil and prey of

"A most
Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous villain!
A murderer and a villain.
A slave, who is not twentieth part the tithe
Of your precedent lords—a vice of kings—
A cut-purse of the empire and the rule,
That from the shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in its pocket—
A king of shreds and patches.

No! France will repudiate and shake off the rule of this CÆSAR of burglars—the bastard heir of a brigand-usurper!—the illegitimate representative of the hereditary principle!—the despotic product of duped democracy!—the thievish defender of "property!"—the law-breaking champion of "order!"—the perjurious friend of religion!—the licentious protector of "the family!"—the lying, oath-breaking, plundering, kidnapping, blood-spilling "Saviour of Society!"—the evidence of his harlot-mother's shame!—the soulless plagiarist of his heartless uncle!—the embodiment of hypocrisy, fraud, mendacity, and charlatanism!—the personification of truculent treason, crime and cruelty!—the Emperor of thieves and prostitutes!—the scourge of France, the curse of Europe, and enemy of the human race! Abhorred by the just, hated by the good, and execrated by the true, all nations demand his overthrow; and posterity will regard the day of his downfall as one of the most happy and memorable in History's calendar.

May the day of justice dawn speedily and the hour of retribution strike quickly! Avenging *Nemesis*! hasten thy conquering march, make bare thy red right hand!

Hail to thee, France! May the blessed Easter-morn of thy resurrection come soon to shed its solacing beams upon our darkened desolate Europe, crucified with thee between the thieves of Fraud and Force! At the trumpet-blast of thy awakening all nations and peoples from the Thames to the Tiber shall arise, and hurling thrones and tyrannies to the dust shall join in one thundering acclaim of brotherhood, freedom, and victory—

VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

—the Republic of Liberty regained, Labour redeemed, and the Solidarity of the Peoples established upon the everlasting basis of universal RIGHT, and immutable eternal JUSTICE.

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

STAR OF FREEDOM.—I think it a rather short notice for you to give of your intention to discontinue the *Star*, and am certain if the paper were brought under the notice of the Democracy, it would very soon acquire a "Paying Circulation." In order to effect this, some of us are to try the following plan. A club of three or four, instead of taking a copy among them, are to take one each; keeping one for the use of the club, we are to leave the rest on sale with booksellers who will exhibit them. If they sell, the buyer may continue to subscribe regularly on his own account. If they are unsold we will then put them in the hands of friends who are not yet subscribers for the *Star*. A trifle of expense and labour in this way may do an immense amount of good. And surely the readers of the *Star* will not permit the discontinuance of such an admirable exponent of Democracy when so little could make it self-supporting. M. S., Dundee, November 24, 1852.

HOW TO RESUSCITATE THE "STAR OF FREEDOM."—My dear Sir, so it appears that the once popular "*Star*" is doomed, and that this is the last flicker of its brilliant rays. Surely if the case had been properly known, there are sufficient men of principle left in the country to have kept in existence the only sterling democratic paper in the Queenland. Let us hope that the eclipse of the "*Star*" will be but brief, for we may conclude that the time is coming when its

light will be needed, and *must* be had. I would propose that the sterling democrats of every town immediately form themselves into convening committees, for the purpose of seeing what additional subscribers can be had, and that a committee be formed in London to receive the result of their labours; and as soon as a sufficient number is obtained, that the "*Star*" be recommenced. I think, too, without any degree of dishonour, those who are anxious to establish a *guarantee fund*, each binding himself to pay a small quarterly or monthly donation, towards meeting any deficiency that may occur. The "*Reasoner*" is kept up this way, and no one ever thought that it was dishonoured thereby. This is a course widely different from that of indiscriminate mendicancy. It will be a certain number of men who are anxious to have such a paper as the *STAR*, and who agree to pay a certain sum to uphold it, asking no one but themselves. I trust that the case will be taken up in good earnest. What other paper have we, or can we get, so faithfully to represent the European democracy in the event of another European crisis? which of course is inevitable, certain now. Hasten then, brother democrats, to the rescue, and let not the *STAR*, which has so long lighted us on our way, fall permanently and finally for want of support.

Queenshead, near Halifax, Yorkshire. C. SHACKLETON.
"THE STAR OF FREEDOM."—Dear Sir,—Your announcement of the failure of the *STAR* must be to many an honest democrat, what it has been to me, a heavy blow and sore discouragement. I had hoped that it had improved in circulation, as it has in composition and arrangement; that it had surmounted the obstacles thrown in its way at its birth, and that it would ultimately be firmly established as a light to our path and a guide to our footsteps in the road to freedom; and though now disappointed, I would still hope that it is yet possible to save it from annihilation by a little extra exertion on the part of the democracy of the country—at least it is worthy of an effort—by all who appreciate its usefulness as an organ of communication between the various sections of the really useful portion of society; and its worth as an honest advocate of the rights of man; and I would at once suggest that a subscription be commenced forthwith to rescue our favourite from so sad a fate, and ourselves from the shame and mortification consequent on the destruction and loss of so faithful a servant.
Kew-road, Nov. 23rd, 1852. AN OLD CHARTIST.

[The above is only an extract from a lengthy letter.]
CHARLES HARDY, Chesterfield.—Thanks for your generous offer. You shall hear from us in good time. W. W. BROOM, Bradford.—Accept our thanks for your kind suggestion. W. BRADFELD, Mile End.—Thanks! PETER GRAY, Dundee.—Thanks for the good resolution of yourself and friends. J. De COGAN, Liverpool.—See the notice in letter over the leading article.—J. Wilson, J. Johnson, and R. Bevington, Manchester; a "Red Republican," Leeds; R. JOHNSON, Nottingham; "Two Socialist-Democrats," Glasgow, J. M'GREGOR, Glasgow; "A Young Red," Edinburgh; T. CAITHNESS, Edinburgh; T. ROBSON, Northampton; and several more friends will please to receive our best thanks.

Since the printing of our first edition, we have received several more letters from friends who lament the fall of the *STAR*. From two of these we give the following extracts.—"William M'Kechnie, Edinburgh, writes—I think it a great pity that the readers had not more notice; for in my opinion, means might have been adopted to have considerably increased its circulation. A good agency is most desirable. I know that in this City persons have wanted the *STAR*, but could not get it; &c. &c." William Whitehead, Braco, writes—"I am extremely sorry for the *STAR* or *FREEDOM* having to be stopped. I hope that it will be only for a short time. Start it again when you may, I am resolved to do more for it, without being asked. It is strange if we cannot keep such a paper as the *STAR* in existence,—one so ably and fearlessly conducted. If not, British Democracy is truly contemptible. But let both the *STAR* and the Democrats have another chance. I promise you the utmost support within my power."

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS.—We are requested to state that the Committee of this Society will meet for the consideration of urgent business, to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, at 4, Brunswick-row, Queen-square, Bloomsbury; and again on Sunday Evening, December 5th, to discuss the "Letter to the French People," by the *Commune Revolutionnaire*, recently published in the *STAR* OF FREEDOM.

Mr. R. LE BLOND.—We learn with much satisfaction that Mr. R. Le Blond, though not a lecturer by profession, has consented to deliver an address on Sunday evening, December 19th, at the Literary Institution, Morpeth-street, Bethnal Green, "On the Duty and Interest of every man to study the politics of his own and other Countries,"

A. W. S.—We believe the entire cost will be one guinea.
A SUBSCRIBER, Arbroath.—"Candour" and "honesty" should dictate to you the impropriety of anonymous correspondence.

THE EUROPEAN FREEDOM FUND.—Dear friend, seeing your noble appeals to arouse our brother Britons to action in aid of the oppressed people of Europe, I cannot but consider it my duty not only to subscribe myself, but also to obtain subscriptions from others who may be willing, if authorised for that purpose. I send these few lines to request you to be so kind as send me a subscription sheet, and you will oblige one who is proud of your friendship towards the suffering and oppressed. With such undeniable facts before us as Mazzini enumerates in his letter to the Committee, the fund cannot but succeed. The face of God's earth is defaced by tyranny, and he that does not aid in dragging the tyrant from the throne, is a supporter of oppression; if the shilling subscription succeeds, it will force open the doors of the dungeons, and give freedom to a band of invincible heroes, before whose presence the tyrants of the earth will quail. The fetters are firm, but let every man who loves liberty do his duty, and soon the imprisoned patriots will be free. I enclose 1s. for the Refugees, and 1s. for European Freedom.—I remain, dear friend, yours Fraternally.

Paisley, Nov. 16, 1852.

ARCHD. MORRISON.

[We will see that a subscription sheet is forwarded.—EDITOR.
J. W., sending eight shillings, partly for the Refugees and partly for the European Fund (acknowledged in another column) writes as follows. "We are of the great Magyar's opinion that the time for mere words and wind is past and that this should be a time of action. We have suffered and are suffering through demagogues and selfish spouters whose only aim has been to make the most out of the peoples wrongs in the shape of Money. These selfish and designing individuals should be exposed to the whole world; for when a man joins a cause (however holy that cause may be) inspired by selfish motives, he through the same influence will most assuredly betray that cause if he has the opportunity."

STATE OF EUROPE.—THE *STAR* OF FREEDOM.—Sir, allow a simple soldier of Liberty to address a few words to you, the "chef de Bataillon" under the same sacred banner. Whilst reading your appeal to the British People on behalf of the enslaved peoples of Europe, I remember why I am speaking and writing English, why I am without a home, and exiled; I remember the blood that was flowing through the plains and forests of Sarmatia; I remember the spilled blood of Poland and liberty; I remember the wild frantic shrieks of mothers, whose children had been torn away from their breasts; I remember some Cossacks breaking compassionately the empty cradles, and trying in vain to destroy the images of the children that led the mothers to the grave: I remember the Royal words "L'ordre regne a Varsovie." (Order reigns at Warsaw) I remember those words well, they were dungeons, chains, knouts, tortures and snowy tombs in Siberia! The king (Louis Philippe) who pronounced these words died in exile, but his horrible words have not died away, they sound awfully in the ear of the world. Order like that in Warsaw reigns now everywhere except England, that remains disorderly. The order



of Warsaw reigns in Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Presburg, Milan, Rome and Paris. Prisons, tortures and murders cover the continent of Europe in the name of order, in the name of God! You, sir, could not read, without indignation, the blasphemies, which the monsters of the Grace of God and the fiendish imperial bastard have written with the foul air of dungeons, with steel, with fire, with human tears, with human blood. You made an appeal to men on behalf of men. Europe will thank you. Posterity will have a list of names and each name will be a hymn of liberty and your name and that of him, with whom the idea of an European shilling-subscription originated will be upon that list! I grieve to hear that you are going to retire from the field of battle for want of ammunition. The nature and the intensity of my grief is more than a paragraph for a newspaper, and more than delicacy would permit me to say in the paper of a man I love. In the absence of your Journal, I think, it would be a good thing to circulate at least 20,000 hand-bills, containing an abridgment of your appeal, a subscription of a few friends of the democratic cause would soon cover the expense,

Salut et fraternité

J. C. BLUMENFELD.

Dublin, Nov. 23, 1852.

(The contributions to the European Fund, forwarded with the above will be found acknowledged in another column. Our correspondent will oblige by forwarding his full address.)

TO THE READERS OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM."

DEAR FRIENDS.—This number terminates the present series—or, rather, the present publication of the STAR OF FREEDOM.

Many friends have expressed their surprise and regret that the STAR should fall with only one week's notice. "Had there been more timely notice, such efforts (they urge,) might have been made as would probably, have secured the continuance of the paper." There is reason and force in this remonstrance, but so also is there in the answer thereto:—

We desired to avoid, before all other misfortunes, the humiliation of any begging appeal to our friends. Hence we struggled on, week by week, unaided from any resources but our own; and it has come to pass that further sacrifice being for the present impossible we are compelled to renounce the paper's existence thus suddenly, to our own loss and that of our friends.

Last week I intimated that means would be adopted to keep the readers of the paper together during the time it must cease publication. I regret to say that on more mature consideration, the means I contemplated are not available at present. It is unnecessary to particularise, but I may state that the project I had in view was surrounded with so many difficulties that—perforce—I have been compelled to abandon it for the present.

Several friends and correspondents have suggested a cheap periodical and promised their active and earnest support. With very sincere thanks to them, I must decline the proposition. A mere penny periodical, incompetent to take up "events" and "occurrences," would be a troublesome but, comparatively speaking, useless speculation.

Fully intending to re-establish this journal, I request one favour: that of the name and residence of each of the present subscribers and readers; of each and every man who, up to this time, has been a reader of this paper; of every one who approves the principles and sentiments of the STAR OF FREEDOM, and who desires to see such a paper established upon a sure foundation. In localities such as Bradford, Halifax, Manchester, Newcastle, Glasgow, Dundee, &c., &c., where there are many subscribers, and still more readers, active friends will greatly oblige by collecting lists of addresses and forwarding the same. Every letter containing an address, or list of addresses, I pledge myself to acknowledge per post, so that the friends of the paper may be assured that their names are registered and placed on record, that they may be communicated with the moment active operations can be recommenced.

Wanting the STAR, and not possessed of any substitute, for the time being, my advocacy of the claims of the Refugees and the SHILLING SUBSCRIPTION for European Freedom must necessarily be much crippled; and, if I consulted only my own convenience, I would intimate that I could no longer receive subscriptions. But convenience must give way to duty. Those friends who may think proper to forward subscriptions for either of the above-named objects are hereby informed that their monies will be acknowledged in *Reynolds's Newspaper*. Having communicated with the proprietor of that widely-circulated journal, I am, thanks to his courtesy, enabled to make the above announcement.

For a long time past I have been continually receiving invitations to visit different parts of the country, and specially Yorkshire. I take this opportunity of saying that while I very sincerely thank my friends for their promised welcome, I am strongly disinclined to go upon any "lecturing tour," or "stump-orator expedition," unless morally assured that some public good is to result therefrom. To go forth, from town to town, merely for the sake of talking, eliciting "loud cheers," and collecting pence at the door, I must absolutely decline. That kind of thing I leave to the professionals. If satisfied that as regards either Home or Continental Politics, I could do any good by addressing meetings, and substitute action for indifference among the masses, I might be inclined to visit the country; failing that assurance I should prefer absolute silence.

But not inaction! Though for some time to come I should neither write "leading articles," nor "make speeches," my friends may be assured that I shall not be idle; but very much the reverse. Despite misfortune, and misrepresentation, I have not lost faith in our principles; and my belief is still strong in the approach of a more tremendous struggle for their supremacy than any the world has yet seen. In the day of action the efforts of all honest and earnest men will be needed, and for that day I and my friends will prepare.

I must apologize to numerous friends whose kind letters I am compelled to pass unnoticed, as regards giving them publicity in the STAR. They shall hear from me privately. The proposed effort of the Dundee friends will be valuable at a future time. The suggestions of my friend CHRISTOPHER SHACKLETON deserve the serious consideration of all well-wishers to the STAR. If anything like an energetic desire to have such an organ of Democracy should be manifested by our friends generally, not many weeks will elapse before this journal will be re-announced. How soon will depend upon the exertions of the true democrats.

The fall of the STAR OF FREEDOM, or even its withdrawal for a time, is, no doubt, a misfortune; but from present evil may spring future good. There can be no question that in any new effort we shall have that active support and pushing assistance, for lack of which we must for the present retire from the struggle.

But only for the present. We fall back to gather up increased resources for, I trust, a more successful effort. Antaeus-like, we touch earth only to rise again. Present clouds will disperse and our STAR beam forth again with more than its former light and power.

Earnestly thanking all friends who publicly or privately have stood by the STAR OF FREEDOM; soliciting the continuance of their and your much valued friendship.

I remain, Dear Friends,

"Bating no jot of heart or hope,"

Your devoted brother Democrat,

G. JULIAN HARNEY.

P. S. Let me again solicit the address of each and every subscriber, reader, and friend of the STAR OF FREEDOM. All communications to be addressed to No. 4, Brunswick-row, Queen-square, Bloomsbury, London.

Star of Freedom.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1852.

THE PARLIAMENTARY BATTLE.

Rumour was wrong last week. It was reported that Mr. DISRAELI would let Mr. VILLIER's motion pass, and make no sign. Mr. DISRAELI has not done so—he has proposed an amendment, differing in its view of the past, but almost identical with the motion, so far as the future is concerned. Rumour however, was only wrong by accident, and the cause lets us into a peep at a very pretty aspect of party politics.

Every body knows that there are three resolutions before parliament. First, that of Mr. VILLIERS which ensures the continuance of the Free Trade policy, and characterises its establishment in 1846 as "just, wise, and beneficial." Secondly, the amendment of Mr. DISRAELI—which recognises Free Trade, and assents to its being carried out, but leaves the "wise, just and beneficial" aspect of its beginning to be imposed by those whom it pleases, and decried by those whom it does not. Third, the form suggested as a compromise by Lord PALMERSTON, which adopts the words of Mr. VILLIERS' motion, all but the particular phrase so obnoxious to ex-protectionist feelings. The history of these resolutions is a curious one, and might be entitled "A party in search of a quarrel."

The Manchester men, and the Whigs united, had made up their minds to two things.—To have Free Trade finally adopted by the House, and to have the Derbyites out of office. How to do that was debated in full conclave, and a resolution was drawn up with considerable care, which it was thought would answer both purposes. This was the identical resolution proposed to the House by Lord PALMERSTON. The Free Traders, had, however, miscalculated the flexibility of the Government. In order to keep office they were ready not only to swallow their own words, but to gulp down the acknowledgement that what they have hitherto opposed was wrong. They were only glad to be let off so easily. No sooner did they hear what was to be proposed than the Cabinet got their supporters together and made them agree to make the submission required. No doubt a few of the "Country party" absolutely refused; but their number was very insignificant. No doubt also that the rest made many wry faces, but they did consent to take the physic. The Free-traders were taken aback at this. When people want a row, a pacific attitude at once puzzles and displeases them. They not only desired Free-trade to be acknowledged, but they wanted to have both the profit and the glory of carrying it out. So they thought they would try whether a still stronger dose of aggravation would not have the effect of exciting opposition. So they cast about for what, in vulgar phrase, is denominated a row. At last they hit upon the very thing; they said, we will not only ask them to confess that they are wrong now, but that they have always been wrong. We will make them either fight, or fix upon themselves the obloquy of having been for six years battling against justice and wisdom; and then Mr. Villier's present resolution was planned.

There is a point beyond which the greatest Stoicism, or the most obdurate callousness will not enable a man to submit to indignity. Different people have different notions of where that point is. Some folks, for example, will put up with being calumniated or rebuked, or even robbed, but not to having their noses pulled. This resolution of Mr. Villier's came fully up to the nose-pulling point. It added insult to injury, and piled ridicule upon oppression. The most bucolic party that ever existed could not stand that. No, no; they were quite ready to promise to be better in future, but sternly refused to admit that they had been in the wrong all along. Not all the sweets of office could make that palatable—not all the hopes of "compensation" gild the degradation. They proved at all events that they have some self-respect. In this dilemma they made up their minds to read their own recantation in their own way, and Mr. Disraeli's amendment was concocted.

So much for the history of the resolutions. Now for the debate. Mr. Villiers opened the fray by a speech, which does not do much credit either to himself or his party. It was neither clever nor in good taste. The speaker was evidently embarrassed by having too much to say on the one hand, and too little excuse or occasion for saying it upon the other. No doubt, if he had been arguing the Free Trade question, he could have brought up all the old arguments, facts, fictions, statistics, and clap-traps of the league as good as new. He could have contrasted a big loaf and a little loaf, with the best effect, could have denounced the law of taxing the people's food with the emphasis of a messenger from on high, and pointed to a coming prosperity in a cotton nightcap, with all the enthusiasm of stimulated patriotism. In fact, like an old horse, which has acquired a habit of going at a certain pace, he once or twice did fall into that view. Much to the horror and dismay of the house, he was going to read lengthy extracts to prove nothing—but he felt that it was out of place, and shifted very awkwardly, to the provocation of his friends opposite. He thought they ought to agree to his proposition, but he warned them that if they did so, they would reach the depth of inconsistency. He thought they ought to acknowledge that they had been either fools or rogues for years past; but he gave them notice that, in either case, nobody would ever trust them again.

Mr. DISRAELI followed in one of his most subtle and slippery speeches. It was quite as good as the promised exhibition of getting into a quart bottle. As for inconsistency, he said, his friends opposite could not taunt him with that, they had quite enough of it themselves. Lord JOHN RUSSELL had been inconsistent enough to admit agricultural distress, and Mr. GLADSTONE had supported his (Mr. DISRAELI's) motion for compensation, by way of revision of taxation. Numbers of other gentlemen opposite were in the same position. He read a little from HANSARD to prove it, and he was ready to read more. Then as to his having opposed free trade, neither he nor any of the ministry had endeavoured to disturb the new settlement. They thought it was wrong they did not care for themselves; they did not mind their own rents going down, but they were anxious for the labourer. Once they were convinced that the labourer would not suffer, and they resigned

the struggle. To hear this from Mr. DISRAELI, the ally of the Duke of RICHMOND and G. F. YOUNG, and BOOKER, and CHOWLER, was certainly very funny; but it will still be most amusing to see that it was so expertly done, that a good many took it for true.

Mr. BRIGHT followed and failed to make any impression. He was like a man attacking an optical delusion or following a Will-o'-the-Wisp; all the points of his adversary were vanishing points, and he could not grasp them. He told how the Protectionists had fought for import duties. Mr. DISRAELI smiled with cynical courtesy—he had admitted that already. He recounted how the gaping countrymen at market tables had been talked to, but he could not fix on Mr. DISRAELI, or his party, any parliamentary opposition since the passing of the Free Trade measures, and then Mr. BRIGHT sat down without having grasped his wily adversary.

The last scene was an unexpected one. Lord PALMERSTON appeared in an old character, that of "the Judicious Bottle-holder." He thought it was a very good fight indeed, and that both parties had some reason on their side. He did not wonder at Mr. VILLIERS pressing his motion, but he wondered still less at Mr. DISRAELI rejecting it. He thought, however, it was a pity to fight any longer about words, and he proposed the very resolution which the Free Traders had first framed and then rejected, and which the ministerialists had agreed on. The cheers which greeted this proposal from the ministerial benches shewed the consent of the cabinet. The silence of the opposition benches, evinced their disapprobation, but we cannot help thinking that Lord PALMERSTON has made an artful move, and there are signs that Her Majesty's opposition, fearful of defeat, on the middle ground thus opened, will withdraw from the position they have taken and give the ex-Foreign Secretary the satisfaction of having once more balked Lord JOHN RUSSELL by saving the Derby Cabinet.

THE HAMLET OF NATIONS.—PETITION FOR ITALY.

IN that speech so sublime in its simplicity, so eloquent in its unvarnished appeal to the holy sentiment of Duty, lately delivered by JOSEPH MAZZINI, to the "Society of the Friends of Italy," the great Italian addressing his English hearers, said, "It seems to me that there is a disease in the political life of England, it is not perversity, but apathy—a want of equipoise between thought and action. It is a HAMLET-like state of mind you are suffering from, in which you think well, and yet cannot act well; in which there is found a sort of impossibility to bring into harmony the realisation and the idea. Certainly, if we could go round England and interrogate Englishmen, your vast people and public would be found sympathising with those principles which you encourage here. But, if you were to test that by an appeal for action—if you were to ask even so little as a one shilling subscription to aid this cause, you would meet with but little success. That is not reluctance, it is indolence and apathy. Let us, however, ask the possible to be done. Here is a petition I am going to introduce to you. It concerns Rome—Rome being the centre and the representative of our Italian patriotic cause. This petition will go to the House of Commons, and will there perhaps, with other petitions, sink into oblivion. But do not let it. You, each, as you go home, can become yourselves a centre of action for sustaining this appeal to your Parliament by obtaining similar shorter petitions, signed by tens or twenties, or one hundred; and I ask you, if you did this, and if the movement spread from hamlet to hamlet, and from town to town, would there not be an effect?" (Loud cheers.)

Though but an outline, sketched by a momentary pencil-dash, that portrait of England with its HAMLET-like indecision of mind is the work of a master hand. Poland falls exhausted, bleeding; and pity for the victim, combined with hatred of the oppressor pervades the English people, and finds eloquent expression through the poetry of CAMPBELL, and the speech of many a platform orator. But all the result is "loud cheers!" Hungary is assailed by Cossack and by Croat hordes. The "feeling" in favour of the Magyar-land is warm—intense. There is again a very flood of eloquence directed against Russian force and Austrian fraud; but no action—the result is simply "loud cheers." The frauds and crimes of the Papal despotism, excite very earnest indignation on the part of the masses; yet, in spite of that indignation, the Protestant government of England conspires with the Catholic absolutist powers to restore the Pope and his abominable rule, when both had been abolished by the Roman people. Englishmen hear with horror of the sufferings of the Italian people; and each man shudders as he reads in his paper of Italian patriots butchered like sheep by the Papal and foreign oppressors of that unhappy land. There is pity in abundance, but little or nothing more. Ask any man if this horrible state of things should be allowed to endure? He will answer "No!" Tell him it is his duty to do his best, as one man, to induce the British Government to play a part worthy of the British name, and demanded by the interests of Humanity, he most probably will acquiesce; but will do nothing. "Loud cheers" will respond to the appeals of MAZZINI; but resolute deeds—where be they?

Must this oscillation between sympathy and apathy, between good wishes and indolence, continue still to disgrace us as a people, and render our nation's name a loathing mockery in the ears of the oppressed? It is not so much that is asked of us to testify that life there is still in the British nation. A paltry shilling—a signature to a petition. The sacrifice is not much, the labour of the lightest possible kind. Yet these means would not be ineffective if taken up nationally. On the contrary, they would supply real and important aid—moral and material—to the Italian Republicans, and through them to the combatants for European Freedom generally.

In another column will be found the "Petition of the Friends of Italy," together with an introductory letter from the pen of JOSEPH MAZZINI. We entreat attention to both. The petition presents the Italian question,—specially as regards the Roman States, and indirectly as regards Italy at large—in so clear and masterly a manner, that every individual, whether in public or private life, possessed of a copy of this important document must understand the merits of the noble cause sanctified by the blood of so many martyrs. Understanding the question, DUTY enjoins action in the way pointed out by the Italian triumvir. Where the length of the petition may be any bar to its being copied and signed, an abridgment embodying its spirit may be substituted. Whatever the form or length of the petition, let the prayer be one and the same, for the House of Commons to employ its just and

legitimate influence towards moving the ministers of the Crown to employ the powers with which they are invested to bring about the immediate evacuation of the Roman States by the forces of France and Austria.

We entreat the readers of this journal to sign the "Friends Italy's" Petition, or at least some petition, though of fewer words. We can anticipate all the objections to "petitioning," and this one specially that the petitions will be unheeded. Not so if the movement be national; at the very least the petitions will diffuse information much needed and incite to further inquiry.

We will not speak of the interests of British commerce, or of British political influence, although it may be not unimportant for our merchants and statesmen to note the fact that Leghorn has become an Austrian port, and that the French are fortifying the sea-approaches to Civita Vecchia; that Rome is the head quarters of a French, and Florence of an Austrian, garrison. We speak rather to that sense of right and honour, which we trust is not yet absolutely extinct in our people, when we say that a partition of Italy, as infamous as the partition of Poland, is going on under the eyes and with the full cognizance of the present generation. We ask, *shall this be?* Our fathers permitted the destruction of Poland. Shall we share their guilty complicity by tamely permitting the spoliation of Italy?

A word of caution! An artful and insidious attempt is being made with that brazen audacity which refuses defence or explanation, and then takes credit for innocence (!), to puff off "Lord" PALMERSTON as the heaven-directed statesman possessed of the capacity and the will to effect a "liberal solution" of the Italian question. The men who thus prate are too clever to be mere fools—we leave our readers to draw their own inference. For ourselves it is enough to say that both by tongue and pen we are ready, when required, to demonstrate that of all the "Foreign Ministers" who of late years have disgraced England, PALMERSTON is the most mischievous enemy to Italian independence and to the freedom of Europe generally.

The above was written when intelligence arrived that, that miserable flunkey of Austria, the Arch-Duke of Tuscany, had re-established the punishment of death for political and other offences, including offences against religion; that is to say the offence of the MADAI—Bible-reading and converting to Protestantism. Here is something for the Exeter Hall "sympathisers;" something to rejoice the heart, and glut the savage ferocity of LUCAS of the *Tablet* and the rest of the persecuting Papists, who would if they could imitate their holy chief, the triple-crowned impostor, and his 'well-beloved son,' the Tuscan tyrant—and withal slave—slave of the Jesuits and Croats. His High-Mightiness recently declared that, "he was resolved to extirpate heresy from his dominions, even though he should be known as the bloodiest tyrant in history!" Here is work for Exeter Hall, to extirpate these popish tyrants and their tyranny, by giving a helping hand to the liberators of Italy. Will the protestant "sympathisers" do so? If not, let them "shut up," and exhibit a decent silence.

Very melancholy is the position of Italy at this moment. The Italians are ripe for revolution,—ready for the holy war of independence. But with France foremost among the despotic powers, and England indifferent, it is morally certain that, at this moment, an Italian movement would be crushed by the overwhelming brute force of Austria and France combined. Upon us is the responsibility of the situation. If England would speak the word of hope and active brotherhood, the dastardly despotisms would quail before the crashing charge of the uprisen nations.

As a people we have hesitated too long. Theoretically we have held with the cause of Right and Liberty, but practically, by our swine-like apathy, we have sided with Wrong and Tyranny. We must no longer hesitate between Good and Evil, but boldly resolve to efface the base past by the better future. To the voice of MAZZINI let every man, with heart and hand, respond—So shall we do our duty, help our brethren to break their chains, and consolidate the fraternal alliance of the peoples of England and Italy.

FREEDOM PIERCED.

FRANKLIN PIERCE has received a majority of the votes of his fellow citizens—he is President of the United States, and for the next four years "Democracy" will rule the destinies of the great American Republic. We are far from being sorry at the defeat of SCOTT. His acceptance of the Baltimore platform, his willingness to lean upon the pro-slavery Whigs, and enemies of "Sewardism," sufficiently proved his unworthiness to occupy the post of leader of the American Confederation. We are by no means grieved by his defeat; the anti-progressive sentiments of the majority of his party, and to which he was compelled to give his assent, preclude the possibility of his obtaining sympathy from any admirer of honest principle and lover of genuine freedom.

But we do sorrow for the success of his rival PIERCE, and the more so that he desecrates the holy name of Democracy by his repudiation of the principles of eternal Right and Justice, of which alone is true Democracy constituted.

That the *Times* should be joyful at the triumph of PIERCE is noways strange. The English Free Trade journal, organ of the English moneyocracy, and of the *laissez aller* party finds a worthy idol in the American Freetrader PIERCE, the upholder of slavery and the advocate of the cowardly and selfish policy of neutrality. But it is somewhat unaccountable how English journalists who have long and constantly expressed a desire for an alliance between England and America should see cause for satisfaction in the election of a man pledged to oppose all such alliances.

A false estimate of American parties has induced our excellent contemporary the *Nation* of Brussels also to sing a song of triumph at the "Democratic" victory. The *Nation* sees in this triumph a cause for hope for the down-trodden peoples of Europe, little dreaming, apparently, that there can be little hope of aid for the European peoples from a government and a party which has forsworn all fraternal sympathies with the oppressed, and which has adopted as its rule of conduct the conservation of all those material interests whose very existence are utterly inimical to the welfare and progress of humanity.

The *Times* rejoices in the result of the presidential struggle "because the nation has pronounced against military candidates." We, as much as any, abominate the hero-worship—the great

popularity of mere man-rulers—that dangerous passion for military glory which has taken such an evident hold upon the minds of the mass of the American people. Too many of Europe's disasters have arisen from this cause to render us other than grieved to see the existence of a spirit in the American people which may at no very distant day endanger their own liberties and those of their children. We should be glad to witness the rise of a better spirit in this respect—a juster appreciation of the worth of military chiefs; but how is this demonstrated by General PIERCE's election to the Presidency?—by the rejection of soldier SCOTT for the acceptance of soldier PIERCE?

The *Times*, moreover, sounds a note of joy at the defeat of the Free Soil party, which it affects to treat with contempt. That the Free Soilers are not contemptible the history of the last few years sufficiently proves. It is certain that, on the contrary, the Free Soil party is destined to be the party of the future. We may be told that in this present election they have given no evidence of power; but it is not difficult to explain the cause of the paucity of votes obtained by their candidates. By a false reasoning they concluded that it was not only useless, but absolutely mischievous to "throw away" votes. Judging that HALE and JULIAN had no chance against their "Democratic" and Whig competitors, great numbers of Free Soilers gave their votes to swell the majority of FRANKLIN PIERCE. Either SCOTT or PIERCE will be elected; a vote for HALE is "thrown away," said they, and so they chose the best of two evils—to vote for the candidate on whom they could most count for the furtherance of some of the objects they have in view. Such was their policy, and it was bad. All policy is evil; they should have adhered to principle, and their cause at this hour would be further advanced than it now is. They should have remembered the words of JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

"They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin."

The votes of the Free Soilers largely contributed to the success of General PIERCE, and now he is returned what gain is there to the Free Soilers, or advancement of their principles? The basest of all expediency is that which takes into consideration the chances of success possessed by those requiring the votes of electors whose opinions they represent. HALE and JULIAN represented Free Soilism, and the Free Soilers who voted for PIERCE and KING from motives of expediency, committed a great moral crime, and treason against their own principles. PIERCE is elected; Whigism is in the dust; where is the benefit to the Free Soil cause? only as the fall of Whigism will tend to the destruction of the "Great Democratic Party" itself. Its triumph, as we have seen, has been aided by those who have no sympathies in common with its pro-slavery majority, and now that the Whigs are overthrown, these men will have no "choice of evils;" they will at once be the direct opponents of the *regime* they have helped to usher in.

The Pierceite organs themselves acknowledge, that the grand object will now be to *purge the "Democratic" party of all ultraism, and to make it thoroughly conservative.* One writer, speaking of the PIERCE triumph, says: "One of the not distant results probably will be the withdrawal or banishment of the of the whole tribe of fanatics from the democratic ranks; 1. The Abolitionists; 2. The Filibusters; 3. The Woman's Rights dreamers; 4. The Bloomers; *et id genus omne.* These disturbers of society, whose only object has been to tear down existing institutions, have grown to be more numerous than might have been supposed. . . . All these excrescences will now be lopped off. The Democrats can afford to lose whole battalions now, and there will be a general determination in the rank and file of the party to expel all ultraists, fanatics, and disturbers. When this is done, the great Democratic party will be the noblest political organization since the organization of the Federal Government. It will be pervaded with a high moral feeling." That is to say, when all that is of any worth in the party, all the sections who have any desire for progress are expelled, the "party will be pervaded by a high moral feeling!" It is a strange way of coming at that feeling, by banishing from the "Democratic" ranks all political morality and conscience!

But what will become of the Free Soilers, the Abolitionists, "*et id genus omne*" so pre-emptorily disposed of by the "Democratic correspondent of the *Times*?" Most certainly they will be no supporters of the pro-slavery, and anti-progressive "Democratic" party. They, with the "Seward" faction of the defeated Whig party, and the conscientious Free Soilers who have this autumn recorded their votes for HALE and JULIAN will unite to constitute a great national party of Free Democracy, which shall certainly carry the day in the next presidential struggle.

Then, let not the European peoples be disheartened, for the policy of the PIERCE administration will sufficiently demonstrate the folly of putting trust in sham "Democracy;" and in 1856 America will repair the injury done to the cause of Freedom by the election of PIERCE, by raising to the presidency a man who shall represent the principles of Liberty and Progress, and of the Solidarity of Nations.

A CALVANISTIC CRUSADE.

THE disciples of the creed of CALVIN have declared war upon the "desecrators of the Sabbath." The Rev. ANDREW THOMPSON, D.D., of Edinburgh, has written a tract under the title of "The Sabbath and the Railway," in which he tells us that "the human provision made for travelling should just be for cases in which *divine permission has been granted to travel.*" Does the Rev. ANDREW THOMPSON D.D., of Edinburgh mean to tell us that he would henceforth have none travel on Sunday but those who shall obtain in addition to their railway ticket, a passport from the Almighty? The ravings of sectarian bigotry and folly we have often seen to take strange forms, but surely none more strange or blasphemous than this! The reverend gentleman evidently felt, if not the absurdity of his proposal, at least the difficulty of carrying out its provisions, accordingly, he adds, "The railway company has then two alternatives to choose between,—no train at all, or common trains, and for our own part, we believe the former of these alternatives to be infinitely preferable."

In other words, Dr. THOMPSON would deny to the denizens of our crowded cities the only opportunity available for them to obtain a breath of pure air, and a sight of the green fields yet unsoiled by the smoke of our manufacturing curse.

We can hardly conceive how such men as the writer of the tract now before us can so distort their reasoning powers, and stifle the nobler sympathies of their nature as to be able with-

out a blush to advise such inhuman restrictions as those he proposes. And he must needs, too, instance the example of CHRIST in support of his advocacy! He says: "Our Lord did in reference to this law what he did in reference to others—obeyed it in its true spirit, and *disincumbered it from the rigid repulsiveness of those pharasaic glosses which made it to be 'et as a burden, rather than a blessing and a birth-right.'*" Blind indeed must Dr. ANDREW THOMPSON be, not to see that he and those who think with him are precisely they who would encumber the Sabbath of the people with rigid repulsiveness, and pharasaic glosses—who would make it a burden, rather than a blessing and a birth right. They would prevent the sons of toil from leaving, even for one day a week, their unhealthy homes, and would enshroud them in a pall of hypocrisy where their souls would be eaten out by secret debasing sins.

And why all this labour to achieve such an end—the abasement of the mass of the people, and the prevention of the development of their higher mental and moral capacities? Only the desire to uphold some fanatic dogma of their creed, and the fear of letting the people escape to a grander temple than that in which their creed is expounded. If this puritan Sabbath—their confinement of the toilers in the Bridge-gates, and Salt-markets of our cities, be, as Dr. THOMPSON tells us, the great mound and outwork of our nation's religion, at what price is "our nation's religion" to be valued?

We can see from the documents forwarded to us, that it is meant to propagate this Calvinistic despotism in England, but we know it too well to suffer it, without protest, to cross the border. If our Scottish friends are content to put up with it, they may, but it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when they will concur with us, that men should finish with such a mental and physically debasing system.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—Kingroad is now fixed upon as the site for a great harbour, docks, and railway in connexion with the port of Bristol. Mr. Rendell, the Admiralty engineer, has reported in favour of the grand project, and the company—the board of which will comprise some of the largest and wealthiest shipowners in the kingdom—has given the usual parliamentary notices. Two of the Great Ocean Steampacket Companies are already negotiating with the projectors of the scheme. The undertaking, if carried out, will be on a scale of great magnitude, the capital required, and which is said to be forthcoming, being no less than £1,500,000. In addition to her naturally advantageous position as a port of departure for gigantic ocean steamers, the value of the port of Bristol in case of war is much reckoned on.

TEMPLE BAR.—The "Times" and its correspondents have commenced a crusade against Temple Bar as an intolerable nuisance and obstruction to the traffic of the city. They demand its demolition. "Upon the pavement in the city," writes the ungallant journalist, "you can generally trace a stoppage among the foot-passengers to two old ladies, who are looking about them in a vacillating way for a Stamford-hill or Hoxton omnibus. When a monster stoppage occurs in Fleet-street and Ludgate-hill, the almost invariable cause of the delay is Temple-bar. Two or three hundred vehicles on either side remain the helpless cause of this deadlock. To pull down Temple-bar would be one of the greatest improvements which could be made in the streets of London. We do not ask the Corporation to do more than remove a nuisance."

THE INUNDATIONS.—At Shrewsbury, after having been submerged for an entire week, a large proportion of the 550 houses inundated by the Severn have at length obtained relief. The waters began to abate on Wednesday week, and have continued to do so ever since. The loss of property has been severe. Ironbridge, Bewdley, and Bridgnorth, have been considerably relieved from the water, and, at each of these places, the more wealthy classes have come forward nobly to the relief of their less fortunate fellow-creatures. At Shrewsbury, also, large exertions have been made, and the poor sufferers of all sects and creeds have been most liberally relieved. In North Wales the floods have been numerous and destructive, and near Aberystwith, the Ystwith and Yhydol rivers have overflowed their banks and produced great destruction. At Nottingham, in consequence of continued rain, the flood is again rising. In Buckinghamshire the river Ouse has overflowed its banks. In Surrey four lives have been lost by the inundations. At Walton-on-Thames four persons were drowned in a boat. A young man, Mr. Bryan Clark, of Tuxford, in Nottinghamshire, was drowned by falling into a deep drain while searching for cattle.

The gold and silver coined in Russia from 1826 to 1851 amounted to three hundred and eighty millions of roubles.

An American captain recently escaped from one of the Gallipagos Islands to a ship five miles off, by means of an oil-cask sawed in two.

The following advertisement appeared in one of last week's papers:—"To be sold, the Wisdom-tooth of the Duke of Wellington, price £10, and several Locks of his Hair, price £1 ls. each. Apply, &c.—N.B. Likewise a small Grinder of Napoleon's, for £5."

The Paris correspondent of the *Atlas* relates a story to the effect that, during the recent disturbances, a newly elected provincial mayor of high character was arrested (in mistake for his predecessor, a Red Republican who had died), and was sent off to Cayenne before the mistake was discovered.

An island, 100 feet in length and 7 feet in height, was recently formed in the lake of Cleveetz, near Eutin, in North Germany, by the effect of hurricanes. In 1814 a similar phenomenon occurred; but in a few months the isle suddenly disappeared, and there were 12 feet of water where it had been.

A SILLY FEAT.—One day last week, the son of an inkkeeper at Caistor performed the feat of riding up a flight of stairs into a bedroom, turning round in it, and descending in the same manner in perfect safety. The stairs are about twelve feet in length, and are nearly perpendicular. On reaching a small landing at the top of the stairs, the horse had to turn round and ascend two additional steps in a transverse direction, in order to enter the bedroom.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.—The Brazilian Government is said to have made a request to our own to withdraw our cruisers from their coast, as they wish to have the suppression of the slave-trade in their own hands, for which purpose they have ordered six men-of-war steamers to be built in England.

CLOSING OF SPIRIT SHOPS ON SUNDAY.—We are informed that in the following places the public houses are either at present closed on Sunday, or are shortly to be closed—viz., in the towns of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, and in the counties of Clackmannan, East-Lothian, and Fife, and that other places are likely soon to follow the example. This, of course, applies only to the mere dram shops, and not to hotels or inns.—*Edinburgh News.*

NAPOLEONISM IN HOLLAND.—A letter from Rotterdam states that the booksellers of that place have received an intimation from the police that it would be agreeable to the authorities to see them abstain from offering for sale either the "Napoleon le Petit" of M. Victor Hugo, or the "Nuits de St. Cloud."

DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS.

PETITION FOR ITALY.

To the Editor of the Star of Freedom.

LONDON, Nov. 23, 1852.

SIR,—Allow me to entreat your attention to the Petition approved and adopted by the Council of the "Society of the Friends of Italy," concerning the prolonged occupation of the Roman provinces by Austrian and French troops; and let me hope that you will insert it in your paper, with a few words of yours recommending it to your readers.

Circulated in print or manuscript, in every locality, through the agency of liberal collective bodies or of influential individuals; signed in every popular association whose members look for the best support for their special agitation, in the general principle that man has been placed here down to do all the good he can in every direction, in every religious congregation where there lives abhorrence of the Lie now enthroned at Rome, and communing love for a people longing to proclaim liberty of conscience in the very seat of spiritual despotism; adopted by all believers in civil and religious liberty as the rightful law, not only for England but for the world; and sent back to Parliament through the representative of the town or county, it would rise to the importance of a great national document, it would embody a mighty thought of international justice, determine the first step of a political life more attuned to England's mission and the true interests, than the now prevailing system of self-abdication, and record a noble protest against the schemes of absolutist re-action, now unfolding on the Continent and threatening England's shores.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH MAZZINI.

PETITION OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY,

ON THE FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF THE ROMAN STATES. The humble Petition of the Members and Friends of the SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY, assembled in Public Meeting, at the Music Hall, Store Street, Bedford Square, London, on Wednesday Evening, November 10th, 1852, to the Commons' House of Parliament,

Sheweth:

That on the 9th of February, 1849, the Pope having left his metropolis more than two months before, and all attempts of the provisional authorities to induce him to return having failed, a Republican Government was adopted at Rome, and the temporal power of the Pope abolished, by a Constituent Assembly, issued from peacefully exercised universal suffrage and duly elected by 343,000 votes out of a population of two millions and a half.

That this Republican Government was decreed in that Assembly by 143 votes against eleven; and the temporal power of the Pope abolished by 149 votes against five.

That, by these almost unanimous votes—by the joyful acceptance by the people of the Roman States of that double declaration, in a time in which the new Government had neither army nor treasury—by the utter failure of all excommunications, intrigues, and plots of the Pope and his priestly party—by the official confirmatory vote spontaneously given by almost all the town councils or municipalities whilst foreign armies had already invaded the country and the Republic seemed verging to its fall—by the gallant enthusiastic defence of Ancona, Bologna, and Rome, against the Austrian, French, and Neapolitan invaders—it appears that the double proclamation of the Republican form of government and of the abolition of the Pope's temporal power was in accordance with the universal wishes of the population.

That, moreover, this fact has been acknowledged and confirmed in a series of despatches from British agents to her Majesty's Government, which all tend to support the words used in a despatch of May 3rd, 1849, from Sir George Hamilton to Lord Palmerston: "In Rome, a hatred of priestly government seems to be deeply rooted in the minds of the great mass of the people."

That, during nearly five months of existence, the representatives of the Roman Republic displayed, in the words of a despatch of the 5th of May (1849), from Mr. Freeborn to Lord Palmerston, "both courage and moderation."

That, notwithstanding these solemn facts, a league of the so-called Catholic Powers, France, Austria, Spain and Naples, was hatched, under the auspices of the Pope at Gaeta, for the purpose of overthrowing the Roman Republic and reinstating the Papal temporal government; and that, under the unprovoked, ungrounded and unsuspected attack of those Powers, mainly of France and Austria, the Roman Republic was, after a long struggle and with a large amount of bloodshed and loss of property, finally overthrown.

That no protestation, no official sign of dissent, your petitioners grieve to say, took place from the liberal Government of Great Britain against such a gross and insolent violation of all recognized international principles; but that, on the contrary, from various despatches, and especially from one of Lord Normanby to Lord Palmerston, dated April 19th, 1849, it appears that "the restoration of the Pope under an improved form of government was likewise the expressed object of her Majesty's Government."

That although such an object and such a line of conduct were, according to your petitioners, a deviation from the principles which ought to rule the external action of a liberal and Protestant nation, still the view expressed in the despatches alluded to being less immoral than the one entertained then by Austria and the Pope himself, it ought, at least, to have been and still to be adhered to and insisted upon.

That it was and is so much the more rational and easy to do so, inasmuch as the declarations and solemn promises given by the French Government were, during the war with Rome, framed in the same spirit and almost constituting a sort of bilateral compact between the British and French Governments.

That, as a proof of this, your Petitioners have only to refer to a series of official acts of the two Governments, viz.: to the despatch of April 19th, from Lord Normanby to Lord Palmerston, in which the "improved form of government" was defined to consist in carrying out "those administrative reforms which had been proposed eighteen years since, and also in confirming those constitutional institutions which the present Pope had previously granted of his own free will;" to the despatch dated April 17th, from Monsieur Drouyn de Lhuys to Monsieur De la Cour, saying, our "intention is not to impose on the Roman people a system of administration which their free will would have rejected;" to the despatch addressed on the 19th of April, by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to Admiral Cecille, stating that the object of the intervention was "to guarantee the independence of the Italian States, and to secure to the Roman people a liberal and regular system of administration;" to the proclamation dated Civita Vecchia, April 24th, and signed by Colonel Espivent for General Oudinot, saying, "the Government of the French Republic animated by a liberal spirit, declares that the wishes of the majority of the Roman people shall be respected" . . . and "it is moreover resolved not to impose on this population any form of government which is not desired by it!" to a despatch signed by Lord Palmerston, June 12th, where it is stated "that the reconciliation which is their (the French Government's) object to effect between the Pope and the Roman people ought to be founded on the basis that the Pope should maintain substantially the Representative Constitution which he granted . . . to his States and that there should be a real and effectual separation between the temporal and spiritual

power of the Pope as Sovereign of the Roman States;" to the answer to the preceding despatch, in which Monsieur De Tocqueville completely adopts as the line of conduct of the French Government, the conclusions to which Lord Palmerston had come . . . "that their (the French invaders') first care would be to secure the constitutional liberties of the Romans, as already granted by the Pope, and to take care that his authority should not be re-established on that arbitrary footing which had formerly been found inconsistent with the good government of the people;" to the counter answer of the 3d of July, in which Lord Palmerston says "her Majesty's Government are glad to find that your Excellency has formally agreed that those intentions are the same as the views originally explained by the French Government before their expedition sailed for Civita Vecchia;" to another despatch dated July 3rd, from the Marquis of Normanby to Lord Palmerston, in which it is again asserted "that the French Government only desired such a solution of the Roman question as had been counselled . . . by her Majesty's Government, namely, the restoration of the Government of the Pope with constitutional guarantees;" to the letter of the envoy extraordinary of France to Rome, Monsieur De Courcelles, declaring, on the 13th of June, that the object of French intervention was "the liberty of the head of the Church, the liberty of the Roman States, and the peace of the world;" and to many other parts of such official acts and despatches.

That it was, at all events, clearly stated on all sides that the occupation of the Roman States would be a measure of a short duration.

That this is proved, 1st, by a despatch signed Prince Schwarzenberg, and dated April 20th, which says, "the object of our intervention is no other than the re-establishment of the legitimate Government and of legal order; whenever that object shall have been attained, and . . . it will be so, we hope, shortly, our troops will retire;" 2nd, by a despatch of July the 3rd, from Lord Palmerston to the Marquis of Normanby, stating that "a prolonged occupation of the city or territory of Rome by the troops of any foreign Power would be, with regard both to its principles and its consequences, a thing much to be avoided;" 3rd, by a despatch of Lord Palmerston to Viscount Ponsonby, dated July 13th, repeating that a "restoration of the Pope to his former unlimited authority by the force of foreign arms, setting aside the injustice of such a measure in point of principle, would only be looked upon as a temporary arrangement."

That notwithstanding these and other official declarations on the double point of the tendency and duration of the foreign occupation, Austria and France have re-established the "former unlimited authority" of the Pope, and are still occupying the Roman States after a lapse of more than three years:

That no Constitutional Government has been conceded, no guarantee given, not a shadow of liberty granted to the Roman people; and that Priestly absolute government still misrules in safety in the Roman States:

That the press is gagged; individual liberty violated; administration bought and sold; corruption made a system; terror organized; free conscience tortured and denied throughout the whole extent of the Roman territory:

That in spite of a nominal amnesty granted, and solemn promises given both by the Pope and by the French invader, that the past should not be visited except upon a few leaders, thousands of *employes* have been turned out of office, thousands of families thrown into utter poverty, thousands doomed to exile, thousands confined in dungeons, hundreds shot by the Government of the Pope since its reinstatement, or by Austrian and French military councils:

That during the last month alone, twenty-four persons have been shot in Sinigaglia, and thirty-six in Ancona; that other wholesale executions are soon to take place; and that, as if killing alone could not satisfy the revengeful feelings of the Papal Government, the trials of the victims have been prolonged during three years, and many of the sentences pronounced eight or nine months before their execution, so as to cause them and their families to linger through the whole of that period in a nameless existence, a lengthened agony between hope and despair, between life and death:

That your Petitioners believe such a state of things in our nineteenth century, and in a country governed by the very Man who refused to help the war of Italian independence in 1848, because the "Croats were Christians, and he could not shed Christian blood," to be an unexampled shame, and a dark spot not only on the forehead of the Imposter Pope, but on that of all Nations calling themselves civilized, liberal, and Christians, who still look on unmoved and indifferent at such transactions:

That the duty of doing something towards putting an end to such an abnormal condition of some millions of our fellow-creatures is greatly increased by the fact that such a condition is only maintained by a foreign Austrian and French intervention, unlawful and unjust in its principle, faithless to all its promises, indefinite as to time, threatening in its military and political bearing to the rights and to the interests of all nations.

That it is still further increased by the fact that the people they torment and slaughter is that noble Roman people, to whom we are indebted for European art, learning, civilization, and liberty:

That the prolonged occupation of Rome and of all central Italy by Austria and France, resting on fortified points, and connected with their respective bases of operations, amount almost to a military conquest; and that in the base of conflict between the great European Powers, it would ensure to those two Governments some of the most important strategic positions in Europe.

That such considerations are strengthened by the fact of an impending radical change in the form of the French Government, relinking the traditions of a warlike Empire, breaking altogether the diplomatic tradition grounded on the treaty of Vienna, and substituting for the collective will of the French Nation, the arbitrary will of a man who a short time ago declared that "the Mediterranean must be a French lake."

That higher even than all these considerations stand the eternal principles derived from the law of God, bidding all individuals and nations protect right, justice and truth, against lies, tyranny, and wrong:

That it is degrading and highly perilous for England to abandon Europe to uncontrolled despotic influences: to renounce all interference for good, while allowing every other Government to interfere for evil: to keep aloof from the mighty contest now going on in the name of her own creed, liberty of conscience, between the Italian people and papacy; not to interpose her will so as to have at least the principle of non-interference respected by all, and the Italians free to solve the question, on a fair and equal ground, between the claims of conscience and Papal oppression left to its own internal forces:

That a great, enlightened, religious, and powerful nation cannot answer the peoples struggling around her by the words of Cain: "Am I my brother's keeper?" without suicide—a suicide of soul, honour, and mission, far worse than physical death.

That for all these reasons your petitioners believe it to be a pressing duty of the English nation, and of her Majesty's Government to take whatever steps may be deemed advisable to procure as speedy a withdrawal as possible of the Austrian and French troops from the Roman States:

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray your honourable House to present an Address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will use her good offices to put an end to the present occupation of the Roman States on the part of the Governments of France and Austria:

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

THE FRENCH REPUBLICANS AND THE EMPIRE.

The Society *La Revolution* has issued the following proclamation to the French people.—Citizens, In his recent message to the Senate chosen from among his vassals, Louis Bonaparte has said that the Empire is the people opposed to the old monarchies, and the country avenged for the double insult of two invasions. The hypocritical burglar of the 2nd of December, seeks now to take the benefit of the national sentiment, which suffered so much in the crises brought about by the ambition of his uncle. He would that France should ascribe to him the two great checks of the fatal year, and that the Eagle of Austerlitz should again take wing from the devastated fields of Champaign. Eh bien, Citizens, if you no longer remember, open at its last page, the history of our misfortunes, and on that bloody sheet of 1815, you will read that after the terrible disaster of Waterloo, when the foreigners invaded on every side our enfeebled and falling France,—one man, one single man, the chief of the state, in that supreme peril of the country, refused arms to the people! The faubourgs of Paris, rallying at sound of the tocsin, would have defended the sacred town, the citadel of the Revolution, against the restless hesitating barbarian. With clasped hands they demanded muskets, and the Emperor, the great Emperor, declared that he would rather deliver France to the monarchs, his brothers, than arm the demagogy, (that is to say, the poor, these great soldiers), and engage it in a struggle in which all might be engulfed: the idea, honour, nationality, and country! Citizens, in 1815, Talleyrand, Marmont and Fouché delivered up Paris; but the Emperor delivered up France by refusing arms to our faubourgs, and to those hardy guerrillas of the interior, who would have made of our country a tomb for the armies of Europe. And the nephew of that Emperor, his problematical nephew, tells you now that the Emperor and the country having fallen together, the law of reprisals, like that of honour, calls for a new Empire. A falsehood, citizens, another falsehood! The Empire long ceased to be the country. Bonaparte had assassinated it before the Cossacks. There were no longer any farms out of his camps, he had suppressed all the civic guards. There was no longer any discussion, except such as was allowed by his censure, he had suppressed all the free journals, the legion of ideas. There was no longer any sovereignty but that of his police, he had suppressed the ballot, the club, and the tribune. His fall and his misfortunes were, therefore, his own fault—a fault aggravated by a crime, by the greatest of crimes. For, to please the avenging kings, he refused arms to the last despair of invaded France! Such is the truth, citizens. None but fools or traitors, therefore, remembering the two invasions, will cry *Vive L'Empereur!* We know that our country is proud, and that it has never slept tranquil in the bed of Waterloo; but, we repeat, Waterloo was the work, or, if you will, the misfortune of the Emperor; and when the people issued from their miserable kennels to avenge that defeat, they were refused arms! There was used against them the last cartouch of the Empire! The heirs of that man, and that time should not therefore, profit by that great grief of a former time—grief that the people have already avenged by two revolutions! A last word, citizens; we are now menaced by a great misfortune, the Caesarian madness. Either this man, whom we have seen till now raise himself by a ladder of crimes, will sleep like a coward under his crown, in which case there will re-commence the era of Louis Philippe, that is to say, the reign of thieves, this time, of prostitutes also, and without discussion to aid our future deliverance; or, monomaniac having his star to follow, he will gamble like his uncle, with the fortune of France in the chances of battle, and then a new Waterloo may come to crush us. For the armies which are not *people* and *Revolution* have only the chance and the destiny of blind forces! Behold the alternative. Think of that, citizens. With the Republic all the governments tremble, but all the peoples friends; with the Empire, all is hostile and restless, the peoples as well as the governments. Think, then, is it for you to allow an Empire to be made!

London, November 17, 1852.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

Fellow-Countrymen,—Europe is entering upon a new era—upon a new struggle, and one in which it is the destiny of our own country to play an important part.

The European Revolution, if not vanquished, hath, at least been defeated for a time, and the peoples who have taken the most active part in it, are now groaning beneath the yoke of the oppressor. France, that has done so much, and from whom so much was expected, has indeed fallen—fallen into the lowest depths of degradation; from her, for a time at least, we can hope for no aid for the cause of the peoples.

In Germany, in Hungary, and in Italy, the reaction reigns triumphant, freedom of speech and writing is suppressed. Democracy has neither press nor tribune. Even in free and "constitutional" Belgium, it is proposed to gag the press,—to suffer it no more to give expression to the great thoughts that stir in the minds of the peoples—the noble aspirations for liberty and progress and for vengeance upon the tyrants, who have put the world in chains, and continue to crucify humanity day by day—all the grand and ennobling ideas that are prompting the nations to struggle for a better and a happier future.

It is therefore to you, who have still freedom of speech, to whom has fallen the task of giving utterance to the thoughts and aspirations of the enslaved peoples of the continent. It is for you to raise your voices in defence of right and justice, to protest emphatically and continually against the many wrongs of the peoples, and to place the brand of infamy upon the brows of their tyrants.

So will ye hasten the renewal of the struggle and aid it when it arrives. The future is pregnant with great events. A storm is gathering in the south whose bursting cannot be distant. May the princes, the invaders and tyrants of fair Italy be scattered and destroyed before a calm again shall come.

The recent executions in the Papal states are significant. They prove that the idea of Italian national unity and freedom is too deeply rooted in the hearts of the Italian population to be eradicated even by the wholesale slaughters of the Papacy. They prove also that the danger to the Papedom is imminent, that in the madness of despair the priestly tyrants wildly murder their prisoners, thinking perhaps, to inspire terror in the breasts of the population; but the heroic deaths of the victims will serve only to increase the patriotic enthusiasm of the people, and inspire them with a detestation for the murderers of their brothers.

In this approaching struggle between the Italian patriots and their oppressors, we can have no doubt as to with which party your sympathies will be. But it must not be a silent and unavailing sympathy, but one which will be loudly expressed as an encouragement to the Italians struggling for liberty, and one which you should make every endeavour to resolve into active aid.

Your present means of aiding the Italian national cause, though limited, are yet valuable, and may be of great avail. There is the *shilling* subscription for European Freedom, which merits the support of every lover of liberty, inasmuch as, placed in the hands of those in whom confidence can be reposed, it will be used to promote the cause of Republican Freedom in Italy, and not in Italy alone, but throughout the entirety of Europe. You have also the means recommended by Mazzini, namely, to flood Parliament with petitions for the ensuring the evacuation of the Roman States, by the French and Austrian troops at present therein.

The excellent petition of M. Mazzini will in many instances be found more lengthy than is advisable. In such cases, that which we append hereto, and which contains the substance of that of Mazzini, may be substituted. We trust that one or other will be copied and numerously signed in every town and village throughout the country.

It may be said that neither Parliament nor Government have any desire to see Italy free, and that it is therefore useless to send such a petition. Not so; for it will be one of the most effectual means of arousing the attention of the British public to the great importance of this question of Italian freedom.

Finally we appeal to you to strengthen our hands, in order that we may be enabled to carry into effect the objects of our society, namely to spread amongst the British people a better knowledge of continental politics and parties, and of the wants and wishes of the continental nations, than is to be found in the columns of the anti-Democratic press of this country. Our watchword is, "The Freedom, Equality, and Solidarity of the European peoples!"

(In the name of the Committee.)

HENRY WILKS, Chairman.
G. JULIAN HARNBY, Secretaries.
ALEXANDER BELL,

The humble petition of _____
Sheweth:

That the Pope having left his metropolis two months previously, on the 9th of February, 1849, a republican government was adopted by the almost unanimous votes of a Constituent Assembly, elected by the whole people of the Roman States:

That, in contravention of the law of nations, and of the principles of right and justice, a league was formed by France, Austria, Spain, and Naples, to overthrow the Roman Republic, and, after a long struggle, this object was at length achieved:

STATISTICS OF THE WEEK.

PROGRESS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Sydney Herald* of May 8th last, publishes the following statistics on the produce of the diggings, as well as on the revenues and general movement of population in the colony:

	Ounces.	Ounces.
Gold exported up to this date	393,794	
Lying in harbour	50,000	
In the banks and private hands in town	40,000	
And at the mines, say.	20,000	
Total	503,794	
Deduct from quantity received from Victoria	148,061	
Leaving produce of our mines	355,733	
Exported from Melbourne up to April 23	668,682	
Estimated quantity in banks and private hands in Melbourne	50,000	
And on the mines, say	50,000	
Making a total of	768,882	
And showing a grand total of	1,124,415	
Which, at 56s. per ounce, gives a value of	£3,654,348	15 0

The licenses for gold digging yielded up to March 31:	
Nhw South Wales	£46171 13 0
Victoria	74,079 0 0
Etcoort fees up to March 31:	
New South Wales	4,310 13 0
Victoria	8,124 16 9
The immigration at New South Wales up to May last was as follows:	
From England	4,029
California	2,219
Australian Colonies	6,915
Foreign parts	1,752

The emigration from New South Wales up to May last was—	14,915
To England	329
To California	803
To Port Phillip and Australian Colonies	5,225
To Foreign parts	221
Making a total of	6,733
Increase of population in New South Wales from external sources,	8,242
Amount of gold in the Adelaide Assay-office up to 20th April was	£222,678 18 7
Number of persons who had left Adelaide for the gold mines, up to May last, was	18,000

The crown revenue in New South Wales and the adjacent colony was expected to reach a million sterling per annum.

During the week ending the 8th May last, 5,000 ounces of gold had reached Sydney.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—In the last session, Mr. James Wilson procured a "return, as nearly as the same can be furnished, of the number of slaves embarked on the coast of Africa and landed in Cuba and Brazil in each year from 1842 to the latest date to which the accounts extend." The reader will not fail to observe the qualifications with which these figures are set forth. The return extends from 1842 to 1851, both years inclusive, and this offers a considerable field for survey. The chief promoter of this infamous commerce is Brazil, which has always been the largest purchaser of human flesh. From 1842 to 1850 there were imported successively, year by year, into that country from Africa the following batches of slaves:—17,435, 19,095, 22,849, 19,453, 50,324, 56,172, 60,000, 54,000, and 23,000. It will be observed from these figures that from 1842 to 1845 the slave traffic, though not apparently declining, was, at any rate, stationary, whereas, in 1846, it received an extraordinary impulse, which for four successive years nearly trebled its results. It is unnecessary to add that this increase coincided with those legislative acts which opened the British markets to Brazilian sugars. In 1850, however, though the sugar trade retained all its freedom, the importation of slaves fell to 23,000—scarcely one-half its recent amount; and in the next year the returns were more remarkable still. According to the paper before us, the figures, which from 1846 to 1849 had ranged from 50,000 to 60,000, dropped in 1851 to 3,287! showing a decline in this nefarious traffic to less than one-fifth of the smallest importation previously known. The share of Cuba in this detestable commerce, though large in proportion to the extent of territory, is absolutely much smaller than that of Brazil. The numbers of the slaves imported into this island during the ten years specified were respectively, 3,630, 8,000, 10,000, 1,300, 410, 1,450, 1,500, 8,700, 3,500, 5,000. It will be seen that these figures present a singular and not very explicable contrast to those extracted above from the Brazilian returns, and that they indicate some sources of encouragement or discouragement entirely peculiar. In 1844, the traffic was exceedingly large; the next year it suddenly decreased by more than four-fifths; and in 1846, it declined to its lowest point.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

HARDY FRUIT GARDEN.—Whenever the ground becomes dry enough for treading on without injuring the borders, let the pruning of hardy fruit trees, as Apples, Pears, Plums, &c., be put in hand, more particularly if there is a large amount of this kind of work to be done—begin with the orchard and open quarters first; Currants and Gooseberries are better left till towards spring, as birds in hard winters are very destructive to their buds; Raspberries may have the old wood cut away, reserving the shortening of the young wood till spring.—*Gardener's Calendar.*

GUIDE TO THE LECTURE ROOM.

Literary Institution, John Street, Fitzroy Square.—Friday evenings (6) a Discussion.—Nov. 28th [7], Mr. Henry Tyrrell, 'Hood, Humourist, Poet, and Philanthropist.' Hall of Science, City Road.—Nov. 28th [7], Thomas Cooper, 'History of England.' Secular Hall, Goldsmiths' Row, Hackney Road.—Nov. 28th [7], Mr. R. Cooper, 'Priestcraft.' Tower Hamlets Literary Institution, Morpeth Street, Bethnal Green.—Nov. 28th [7] Mr. Henry Nicholls, 'Political and Military Character of Wellington.' Commercial Hall, Philpot Street, Commercial Road East.—Nov. 28th [11 a.m. and 7½ p.m.], Mr. C. Southwell will lecture.—Discussion after the lecture.—Discussion on Tuesday (8), Thursday (8). Saturday evenings devoted to the advocacy of Teetotalism. Assembly Rooms, Vauxhall Bridge Road.—Nov. 28th [8] Mr. McOubery, 'Present Condition and Future Prospects of the Working Classes of the United Kingdom.' White Horse, Hare Street, Bethnal Green.—Every Sunday evening, a Lecture or Discussion. Secular Institution, Charles Street, Old Garratt, Manchester.—Nov. 28th [6] a Lecture. Progressionist Hall, Cheapside, Leeds.—Nov. 28th [6½] a Lecture. Electric Institute, 14, Garthland Street, Glasgow.—Nov. 28th [6½] a Lecture. Mutual Improvement Society, Five Ways, Dudley.—Nov. 28th [7], Mr. S. Cook, 'The Congregational Conference recently held at Bradford.' Bradford Secular Society, Mitchell's Temperance, Hotel, Union Street.—Every Sunday evening [6], a Discussion.

DEATHS.

Major General Thomas Fenn Addison, of Chilton Lodge, near Sudbury, left home on Tuesday, the 9th inst., in his usual good health, for London, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of the Duke of Wellington. On arriving in town he repaired to the Green Dragon Hotel Bishopsgate, and on retiring to rest on Wednesday night left orders to be called shortly after seven o'clock in the morning. Agreeably to these instructions a servant repaired to his room at the time appointed, and, after repeatedly knocking at the door and obtaining no answer, entered, and found the General a corpse. He lay apparently asleep; the bed-clothes were not discomposed, there had been no struggle with the last enemy, but "he slept the sleep that knows no waking." An inquest was held upon the body by Mr. W. Payne, the City coroner, and a verdict returned of "Death from natural causes."

Miss Berry, expired at her house in Curzon-street, in the night between Saturday and Sunday last. Had she lived till march next, she would have completed her 90th year.

Francis Becroft, a Revolutionary Soldier, died at Schoharie, on the 2d inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m., aged 102 years. When his father was 105 and his mother 102 years of age, they mounted the same horse and together rode from Borst's Mill, in the town of Middleburgh, to visit a neighbour in the town of Schoharie, named Warner, two miles distant, without appearing to suffer materially from the fatigue. The family has always been noted for its longevity.

REMOVAL.

L. TRUELOVE, Bookseller, Periodical and Newspaper, of No. 23, John-street, Fitzroy-square, adjoining the Literary Institute, begs to inform his friends and the public that he is removing his business to No. 240, Strand, three doors from Temple-bar, where he intends to keep a supply of all Publications having for their object the Social Elevation, Intellectual Improvement, and Political Enfranchisement of the People.

E. T. has a large Stock of New and Second-hand Books, which he is prepared to sell at a great reduction.

E. T. will have Furnished or Unfurnished Apartments to let at his new residence, 240, Strand.

Remember the Address—240, Strand, three doors from Temple-bar.

HALL of SCIENCE, City-road, near Finsbury-square.

FOURTH ORATION ON THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND

Sunday Evening, November 28th, by Thomas Cooper, author of the "Purgatory of Suicides."

View of the Saxon Institutions as existing before the Norman Conquest; Feudal Customs, ranks in society, military service, division of land, privileges of King and Queen, caldormen, thanes, courts, and administration of justice, shires, and hundreds, laws, punishments: the Witanagemote: manners and customs, &c. Reign of WILLIAM the Conqueror: Party of the Saxons and Edgar Atheling: Corporation of London joins William: coronation of William at Westminster Abbey: confiscation of estates commenced; plunder of Churches: Domestick-book compiled: fortunes made by William's band of adventurers: William goes to Normandy: insurrections in his absence: William's return: Edgar Atheling in Scotland: William's expedition to the North: his victories: Danish alliance with the people; they are victorious: William again victorious: his devastation of the Northern counties: great partition of lands among his chiefs: his conquest of Chester: outlaws: Saxon camp of refuge in the isle of Ely: Lanfranc, the Norman archbishop, and the Clergy: the Norman tyrant, Ivo: Hereward, the Saxon patriot, at Ely: besieged: death of Hereward: the treacherous monks of Ely: William wins Maine, in France: rebellion and execution of Waltheof: William and his son Robert at war: William's stern oppression of the English: forest laws: William at Rouen: wounded at Mantes; death, and strange burial of the Conqueror.

Doors open at 6, to commence at 7 o'clock. Admission to Hall, 2d.; Gallery, 3d.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.—The Association for Promoting the Repeal of these Taxes will hold their ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING at Exeter-hall, on Wednesday, December 1st. The Chair will be taken by DOUGLAS JERROLD. The Meeting will be addressed by Richard Cobden, M.P., T. Milner Gibson, M.P., Charles Knight, Rev. Thomas Spencer, M.A., Dr. John Watts, of Manchester, and Samuel Wilderspin.

Doors open at 6. Chair taken at 7. Platform tickets may be had of J. A. Novello, 69, Dean-street, Soho, and 24, Poultry; C. D. Collet, 20, Great Coram-street.

THE O'CONNORVILLE ESTATE.—To be sold, the lease or freehold conveyance of the House and two acre farm, late in the occupation of Thomas Martin Wheeler. The land is in first-rate condition, the barn and outbuildings are of a substantial character; the trees &c., are of a superior description, and there is an abundant supply of water. The rent charge is very moderate it being decidedly the cheapest in reference to quality upon the Estate. For particulars apply to Thomas Martin Wheeler, 4, West-street, Soho. All letters must contain a postage stamp for reply.

THE SHILLING SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF EUROPEAN FREEDOM.

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With power to add to their number.

Robt. Le Blond, Treasurer. Wm. Tidd Matson, Hon. Sec.
10, Great Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, City.

POLITICAL REFUGEE COMMITTEE.

This Committee is established to afford assistance to the European exiles driven to take refuge in this country by the despotic governments of the continent. The Committee desire, where practical, to find employment for the unemployed, and to give pecuniary aid in cases of unquestionable need. The co-operation of the friends of freedom and humanity is earnestly solicited.

The unemployed refugees, natives of France, Germany, Italy, Poland, Hungary, &c., include men of all professions and trades, teachers of languages, mathematics, music, &c.; medical men, engineers, carpenters, smiths, painters, tailors, shoemakers, &c. Numbers are in a state of entire destitution. Pecuniary help is urgently needed.

The Committee meet every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Coffee-room of the Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square.

ROBERT LE BLOND, Treasurer.
THORNTON HUNT,
WALTER COOPER, } Secretaries.
G. JULIAN HARNEY, }

All Communications to be addressed to George Julian Harney, 4, Brunswick-row, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, London. Money orders to be made payable at the Bloomsbury post-office.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P., PRESIDENT.
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PRINCIPLES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

- 1.—Such an extension of the franchise as will confer the right to be registered as an elector upon every man of full age, not subject to any legal disability, who for twelve months shall have occupied any tenement, or portion of a tenement, for which he shall be rated, or shall have claimed to be rated, to the relief of the poor.
 - 2.—The adoption of the system of voting by ballot.
 - 3.—The limitation of the duration of parliament to three years.
 - 4.—Such a change in the arrangement of the electoral districts as shall produce a more equal apportionment of representatives to constituents.
 - 5.—The abolition of the property qualification for members of parliament.
- Offices of the Association.—41, Charing-Cross.
Z. Hubbesty,—Secretary.

LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, John-street, Fitzroy-square, SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.

Doors open at six o'clock. Commence at Seven. Admission to Hall, 2d Gallery, 3d.

The Apollonic Society, accompanied by the powerful Organ of the Institution, will perform a selection of Choral Music, before and after each Lecture.

CLASSES.—Writing and Arithmetic—Sunday Mornings from 11 till 1. French Sunday mornings from 11 till 1. Grammar, Friday Evenings from 8 till 10. Terms 4s. per qr. each. Phenology, Sunday afternoons, from 3 till 5. Terms, 3s. per quarter, including free admission to Mr. Peter Jones's Lectures on Phenology, on Sunday afternoons, from 4 till 5.

Dancing Wednesday Evenings. Terms—Ladies, 4s.; Gentlemen, 5s.; Juveniles, 3s. 6d. per quarter. A new quarter commenced Wednesday, Oct. 27. Quadrille Parties every Thursday Evening. Terms, Ladies, 1s. 6d.; Gentlemen, 2s. per qr. Persons desirous of becoming members of the Institution, are informed that the Subscription is 2s. 6d. per quarter. A Circular giving every information may be obtained upon application.

EDWARD TRUELOVE, Sec., pro. tem.

ENLIST! ENLIST!

IN THE BRITANNIA NATIONAL LAND SOCIETY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS!

ONE PENNY PER DAY WILL ENABLE YOU TO BE YOUR OWN FREEHOLDER.

DULY Enrolled pursuant to the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 23, and empowered to extend over the United Kingdom. Shares £30.

Entrance One Shilling per share. Rules to members three-pence. Subscription Sixpence per week or 2s. 2d. per month.

Offices (temporary till Christmas) 13, Tottenham Court, New Road, St. Pancras, London; after Christmas at the Offices (purposely erected) No. 1A, Great George Street, New Road, St. Pancras, London.

Secretary—Mr. Daniel William Ruffy, No. 1A, Great George Street, New Road, St. Pancras, London, of whom Shares can be taken up DAILY and full information obtained.

Objects.—To purchase Freehold Land in the wholesale market, and RETAIL it at COST PRICE to the members; the allotment to confer a VOTE FOR THE COUNTRY, and to enable those members who desire their own house erected on the allotment to effect that object. A Ballot of right to advances will shortly take place.

Remember, a Freehold Plot, and County vote, for one penny per day. Qualify for the counties! Enlist in the Freedom's Militia! Prepare to fight her battle at the polling booths!

To promote the objects of the above Society, a Public Meeting will be held on Monday Evening, Nov. 20, 1852, at the Orange Tree Tavern, corner of George-street, New-road, St. Pancras. The Chair will be taken at half-past seven, precisely, by J. A. NICHOLAY, Esq. James Deal, Esq., and D. W. Ruffy, and other gentlemen will address the Meeting.—Members enrolled at the Meeting.

Agents required for the East, West, North, and South of London, and all parts of the country. &c.

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SECRETARY.
WILLIAM NEWTON, Esq., Chief Office.

TO provide for self in old age, to provide for a wife and family in case of death, is the duty of every one dependent upon his own means and exertion. Accident or illness may deprive the strongest and the most healthy in a single moment of every resource. Who can count on the morrow? It comes; the strong man is powerless; his widow is deprived of every support; his children are destitute! The man who has not prepared for these calamities, has neglected his duties to himself, his family, and his country.

One shilling per week, commencing at the age of 26, will secure £200 3s. 6d., payable at the age of 60. Less than one shilling per week, commencing at the same age, will secure £100 at death.

One shilling per year, which includes the Government duty, will assure furniture, clothes, and tools, against loss by fire to the amount of £10.

These sums are spent by most men in luxuries, which they do not require. Will they not be spared for the day of sickness, or the hour of misfortune?

The leading objects of this society are—
INDISPENSABLE POLICIES.—SMALL POLICIES ISSUED.
POLICY STAMPS AND MEDICAL FEES PAID BY THE COMPANY.

SUBSTITUTION OF ONE LIFE FOR ANOTHER.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED.—£5 PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
ORDINARY FIRE INSURANCES TAKEN AT 1s. 6d. PER CENT.

Premiums for Assuring £100 on a single life for the whole term.

SPECIMEN OF TABLE I. SPECIMEN OF TABLE II
WITHOUT PARTICIPATION. WITH PARTICIPATION

age	Monthly pr'ms	Next age	Annual premiums	
20	1 12 7	20	1 16 4	3 6
21	1 13 5	21	1 17 3	3 7
22	1 14 2	22	1 18 2	3 8
23	1 15 3	23	1 19 2	3 9
24	1 16 3	24	2 0 3	3 10
25	1 17 3	25	2 1 4	3 11
26	1 18 4	26	2 2 6	4 0
27	1 19 5	27	2 3 9	4 2
28	2 0 5	28	2 5 0	4 3
29	2 1 8	29	2 6 2	4 4
30	2 2 9	30	2 7 6	4 6
31	2 3 0	31	2 8 9	4 7
32	2 3 10	32	2 10 0	4 8
33	2 4 0	33	2 11 4	4 11
34	2 5 0	34	2 12 10	5 0
35	2 6 3	35	2 14 4	5 2
36	2 7 8	36	2 16 10	5 5
37	2 8 4	37	2 18 2	5 11
38	2 9 1	38	2 20 3	6 1
39	2 10 1	39	2 22 4	6 11
40	2 11 1	40	2 24 6	7 1
41	2 12 1	41	2 26 8	7 3
42	2 13 1	42	2 28 11	7 6
43	2 14 1	43	2 30 11	7 9
44	2 15 1	44	2 32 11	7 11
45	2 16 1	45	2 34 11	7 13
46	2 17 1	46	2 36 11	7 15
47	2 18 1	47	2 38 11	7 17
48	2 19 1	48	2 40 11	7 19
49	2 20 1	49	2 42 11	7 21
50	2 21 1	50	2 44 11	7 23

The following Examples show how small a Weekly Saving,—which may be made by almost every class, will secure £100 at death.

Age	With profits. WEEKLY SAVING.	Age	Without profits. WEEKLY SAVING.
20	about 8½	20	about 7½
25	" 9½	25	" 8½
30	" 11	30	" 10½
35	" 1 0	35	" 11
40	" 1 2½	40	" 1 0
45	" 1 5	45	" 1 3
50	" 1 8	50	" 1 6

Applications for Agencies, where none are appointed, may be addressed to the Chief Office.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

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SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.—1. By public meetings, lectures, and the press—and especially by affording opportunities to the most competent authorities for the publication of works on the history of the Italian National Movement—to promote a correct appreciation of the Italian question in this country.

2. To use every available constitutional means of furthering the cause of Italian National Independence, in Parliament.

3. And generally to aid, in this country, the cause of the independence and of the political and religious liberty of the Italian people.

All persons agreeing with the objects of this Society can become members by paying an annual subscription of half-a-crown or upwards.

Treasurer, P. A. Taylor; Secretary, David Masson.

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Offices—10, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

LITERATURE.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. London: Routledge and Co.

The name of James Russell Lowell deservedly ranks high among the poets of America. His imaginative powers are very great, and he sings the praise of universal freedom with extraordinary beauty and vigour. There runs through his verses, too, a sweet and womanly tenderness, which render them very loveable. His writings are in themselves a sufficient disproof of the oft repeated fallacy that true poetry is dying out from amongst us. How can poetry perish while the sun shall shine as brightly, and the spring be as green and joyous as in the olden time? When the earth is bathed in golden sunshine, when mountain and dale are clad in a garb of beautiful flowers, and the blue sky above is spangled with the countless worlds of God's boundless universe; while with her thousand voices nature is pouring into men's souls her songs of love and beauty, it is not possible for poetry to perish. But for the exercise of his poetic genius, Lowell has chosen a sphere still wider than the material beauties of the world. In humanity itself—in the freedom and happiness of mankind, he has found subjects far worthier of his pen. What a noble spirit of universal brotherhood is expressed in the following stanzas:—

THE FATHERLAND.

Where is the true man's fatherland?
Is it where he by chance was born?
Doth not the yearning spirit scorn
In such scant borders to be spanned?
Oh, yes! his fatherland must be,
As the blue heaven, wide and free!

Is it alone where freedom is,
Where God is God, and man is man?
Doth he not claim a broader span
For the soul's love of home than this?
Oh, yes! his fatherland must be,
As the blue heaven, wide and free!

Where'er the human heart doth wear
Joy's myrtle-wreath or sorrows gyves,
Where'er a human spirit strives
After a life more true and fair
There is the true man's birth-place grand,
His world-wide fatherland!

Where'er a single slave doth pine,
Where'er one man may help another,
Thank God for such a birth-right brother,
That spot of earth is thine and mine,
There is the true man's birth-place grand,
His world-wide fatherland!

Here is a noble appeal for freedom:—

STANZAS ON FREEDOM.

Men! whose boast it is that ye
Come of fathers brave and free,
If there breathe on earth a slave
Are ye truly free and brave?
If ye do not feel the chain,
When it works a brother's pain,
Are ye not base slaves indeed—
Slaves unworthy to be freed?

Women! who shall one day bear
Sons to breathe New England air,
If ye hear, without a blush,
Deeds to make the roused blood rush
Like red lava through your veins,
For your sisters now in chains—
Answer! are ye fit to be
Mothers of the brave and free?

Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake,
And, with leathern hearts, forget
That we owe mankind a debt:
No! true freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And with heart and hand to be
Earnest to make others free!

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing, and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

The long martyrdom of Right and triumph of Wrong—the ignorant and brutalized multitude crucifying their benefactors, afterwards to look upon them as martyrs—the long struggle between freedom and oppression, with its termination—glorious for liberty—in the future, is finely pictured in the following:—

THE PRESENT CRISES.

When a deed is done for Freedom, through the earth's aching breast
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west,
And the slave where'er he cowers, feels his soul within him climb,
To the awful verge of manhood, as the energy sublime
Of a century bursts full-blown on the thorny stem of Time.

Through the walls of hut and palace shoots the instantaneous throes
When the travail of the Ages swings earth's systems to and fro;
At the birth of each new Era with a recognizing start
Nation wildly looks at nation with mute lips apart
And glad Truth's yet mightier man-child leaps beneath the Futures heart.

So the Evil's triumph sendeth, with a terror and a chill,
Under continent to continent, the sense of coming ill,
And the slave, where'er he cowers, feels his sympathies with God
In hot tear-drops ebbing earthward, to be drunk up by the sod,
Till a corpse crawls round unburied, delving in the nobler clod.

For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along,
Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or wrong;
Whether conscious or unconscious, yet Humanity's vast frame
Through its ocean-sundered fibres feels the gush of joy or shame;
In the gain or loss of one race all the rest have equal claim.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by for ever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

Hast thou chosen, O my people, on whose party thou shalt stand,
Ere the Doom from its worn sandals shakes the dust against our land?
Though the cause of Evil prosper, yet 'tis truth alone is strong,
And, albeit she wander outcast now, I see around her throng
Troops of beautiful, tall angels, to ensue her from all wrong.

Backward look across the ages and the beacon-moments see,
That, like peaks of some sunk continent, jut through Oblivion's sea;
Not an ear in court or market for the low foreboding cry
Of those Crises, God's stern winners, from whose feet earth's chaff must
fly
Never shows the choice momentous till the judgment hath passed by.

Careless seems the great Avenger; history's pages but record
One death-grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word:
Truth for ever on the scaffold, Wrong for ever on the throne—
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own.

We see dimly in the Present what is small and what is great,
Slow of faith how weak an arm may turn the iron helm of fate,
But the soul is still oracular; amid the markets din,
List the ominous stern whisper from the Delphic cave within—
"They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin."

Slavery, the earthborn Cyclops, fellest of the giant brood,
Sons of brutish Force and Darkness, who have drenched the earth with
blood,
Famished in his self-made desert, blinded by our purer day,
Gropes in yet unblasted regions for his miserable prey;—
Shall we guide his gory fingers where our helpless children play?

Then to side with Truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.

Count me o'er Earth's chosen heroes—they were souls that stood alone
While the men they agonized for hurled the contumelious stone,
Stood serene and down the future saw the golden beam incline
To the side of perfect justice, mastered by their faith divine,
By one man's plain truth to manhood and to God's supreme design.

By the light of burning heretics Christ's bleeding feet I track,
Toiling up new Calvaries ever with the cross that turns not back,
And these mounds of anguish number how each generation learned
One new word of that grand *Credo* which in prophet-hearts hath burned
Since the first man stood God-conquered with his face to heaven upturned

For Humanity sweeps onward: where to-day the martyr stands
On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hands;
Far in front the cross stands ready and the crackling fagots burn
While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return
To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn

'Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slaves
Of a legendary virtue carved upon our fathers' graves;
Worshippers of light ancestral make the present light a crime:—
Was the Mayflower launched by cowards, steered by men denied their time?
Turn those tracks toward Past or Future, that make Plymouth rock sublime?

They were men of present valour, stalwart old iconoclasts,
Unconvinced by axe or gibbet that all virtue was the Past's;
But we make their truth our falsehood, thinking that hath made us free,
Hoarding it in mouldy parchments, while our tender spirits flee
The rude grasp of that great Impulse which drove them across the sea.

They have rights who dare maintain them; we are traitors to our sires,
Smothering in their holy ashes Freedom's new-lit altar-fires;
Shall we make their creed our jailer? Shall we, in our haste to slay,
From the tombs of the old prophets steal the funeral lamps away
To light up the martyr-fagots round the prophets of to-day?

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselves must pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.

What a lesson for the "Democrats" of America is contained in the above! They might easily be heroes, but they prefer to be the slaves of a "legendary virtue"—that of their fathers. But there is hope for America, when a voice like Lowell's is raised to thunder in the ears of the upholders and abettors of slavery:

"They enslave their children's children, who make compromise with sin."

The best piece in this collection is, undoubtedly, that entitled "Prometheus." Our space will enable us to extract only one or two passages:—

PROMETHEUS.

Thy hated name is tossed once more in scorn
From off my lips, for I will tell thy doom.
And are these tears? Nay, do not triumph, Jove!
They are wrung from me but by the agonies
Of prophecy, like those sparse drops which fall
From clouds in travail of the lightning, when
The great wave of the storm high-curved and black
Rolls steadily onward to its thunderous break.
Why art thou made a god of, thou poor type
Of anger, and revenge, and cunning force?
True Power was never born of brutish Strength,
Nor sweet Truth suckled at the shaggy dugs
Of that old she-wolf. Are thy thunderbolts,
That quell the darkness for a space, so strong
As the prevailing patience of meek Light,
Who, with the invincible tenderness of peace,
Wins it to be a portion of herself?
Why art thou made a god of, thou, who hast
The never-sleeping terror at thy heart,
That birthright of all tyrants worse to bear
Than this thy ravening bird on which I smile?
Thou swear'st to free to free me, if I will unfold
What kind of doom it is whose omen flits
Across thy heart, as o'er a troop of doves
The fearful shadow of the kite. What need
To know the truth whose knowledge cannot save.
Evil its errand hath, as well as Good;
When time is finished, thou art known no more.

* * * * *

The pipings of glad shepherds on the hills,
Tending the flocks no more to bleed for thee,
The songs of maidens pressing with white feet
The vintage on thine altars poured no more,
The murmurous bliss of lovers, underneath
Dim grape-vine bowers, whose rosy bunches press
Not half so close as their warm cheeks, unchecked
By thoughts of thy brute lust—the live-like hum
Of peaceful commonwealths, where sunburnt Toil
Reaps for itself the rich earth made its own
By its own labour, lightened with glad hymns
To an omnipotence which is a doubt
Would cope with as a spark is the vast sea—
Even the spirit of free love and peace
Duty's sure recompense through life and death—
These are such harvests as all master-spirits
Reap, haply not on earth, but reap no less
Because the sheaves are bound by hands not theirs;
These are the bloodless daggers where-withal
They stab fallen tyrants, this their high revenge:
For their best part of life on earth is when,
Long after death, prisoned and sent no more,
Their thoughts, their wild dreams even, have become
Part of the necessary air men breathe;
When, like the moon, herself behind a cloud,
They shed down light before us on life's sea,
That cheers us to steer onward still in hope.
Earth with her twining memories ivies o'er
Their holy sepulchres; the chainless sea,
In tempest or wide calm, repeats their thoughts;
The lightning and the thunder, all free things,
Have legends of them for the ears of men.
All other glories are as falling stars,
But universal Nature watches theirs:
Such strength is won by love of human kind.

THE CURSE OF MOUTHING MOUNTEBANKISM.

(From Carlyle's STUMP ORATOR.)

Given a general insincerity of mind for several generations, you will certainly find the Talker established in the place of honour; and the Deed, hidden in the obscure crowd, with activity lamed, or working sorrowfully forward on paths unworthy of him. All men are devoutly prostrate, worshipping the eloquent talker; and no man knows what a scandalous idol he is. Out of whom in the mildest manner, like comfortable natural rest, comes mere asphyxia and death everlasting! Probably there is not in Nature a more distracted phantasm than your commonplace eloquent speaker, as he is found on platforms, in parliaments, on Kentucky stumps, at tavern-dinners, in windy, empty, insincere times like ours. The excellent 'Stump-Orator,' as our admiring Yankee friends define him, he who in any occurrent set of circumstances can start forth, mount upon his 'stump,' his rostrum, tribune, place in parliament, or other ready elevation, and pour forth from him his appropriate 'excellent speech,' his interpretation of the said circumstances, in such manner as poor windy mortals round him shall cry bravo to,—he is not an artist I can much admire, as matters go! Alas, he is in general the windiest mortal of them all; and is admired for being so, into the bargain. A mouthpiece of Chaos to poor benighted mortals that lend ear to him as a voice from Cosmos, this excellent stump-orator fills me with amazement. Not empty, these musical wind-utterances of his? they are big with prophecy; they announce, too audibly to me, that the end of many things are drawing nigh!

He who well considers, will find this same 'art of speech,' as we moderns have it, to be a truly astonishing product of the Ages; and the longer he considers it, the more astonishing and alarming. I reckon it the saddest of all the curses that now lie heavy on us. Words will not express what mischiefs the misuse of words has done, and is doing, in these heavilyladen generations.

Do you want a man *not* to practise what he believes, then encourage him to keep often speaking it in words. Every time he speaks it, the tendency to do it will grow less. His empty speech of what he believes, will be a weariness and an affliction to the wise man. But do you wish his empty speech of what he believes, to become further an insincere speech of what he does not believe? Celebrate to him his gift of speech; assure him that he shall rise in Parliament by means of it, and achieve great things without any performance; that eloquent speech, whether performed or not, is admirable. My friends, eloquent unperformed speech, in Parliament or elsewhere, is horrible! The eloquent man that delivers, in Parliament or elsewhere, a beautiful speech, and will perform nothing of it, but leaves it as if already performed,—what can you make of that? He has enrolled himself among the *Ignes Fatui* and Children of the Wind; means to serve, as a beautifully illuminated Chinese Lantern, in that corps of darkness. I think, the most serviceable thing you could do to that man, if permissible, would be a severe one: To clip off a bit of his eloquent tongue, by way of penance and warning; another bit, if he again spoke without performing; and so again, till you had clipped the whole tongue away from him,—and were delivered, you and he, from at least one miserable mockery: "There, eloquent friend, see now 'in silence if there be any redeeming deed in thee; of blasphemous wind-eloquence, at least, we shall have no more!'"

No grand Deed in this world can be a copious speaker about his doings. William the Silent spoke himself best in a country liberated; Oliver Cromwell did not shine in rhetoric; Goethe, when he had but a book in view, found that he must say nothing even of that, if it was to succeed with him.

And would you learn how to get a mendacious thought, there is no surer recipe than carrying a loose tongue. The lying thought, you already either have it, or will soon get it by that method. He who lies with his very tongue, he clearly enough has ceased to think truly in his mind. How can the thought of such a man, what he calls thought, be other than false?

Alas, the palpable liar with his tongue does at least know that he is lying, and has or might have some faint vestige of remorse and chance of amendment; but the impalpable liar, whose tongue articulates mere accepted commonplaces, can't and babbles, which means only "Admire me, call me an excellent stump-orator!"—of him what hope is there? His thought, what thought he had, lies dormant, inspired only to invent vocabularies and plausibilities; while the tongue goes so glib, the thought is absent, gone a-woolgathering; getting itself drowsy with the applause "Hear, hear!"—what will become of such a man? His idle thought has run all to seed, and grown false and the giver of falsities; the inner light of his mind is gone out; all his light is mere putridity and phosphorescence henceforth. Whosoever is in quest of ruin, let him with assurance follow that man; he is one, or is on the right road to it.

Be not a Public Orator, thou brave young British man, thou art now growing to be something; thou art a Stump-Orator, if thou canst help it. There where thou art, work, work; whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it,—with the hand of a man, not of a phantasm; be that thy unnoticed blessedness and exceeding great reward. Thy words, let them be few, and well ordered. Love silence rather than speech in these tragic days, when, for very speaking, the voice of man has fallen inarticulate to man; and hearts, in this loud babbling, sit dark and dumb towards one another.

The old are what they are, and will not alter; our hope is in you. England's hope, and the world's, is that there may once more be millions such, instead of units as now. *Macte; iusto pede.* And many future generations, acquainted again with the silences, and once more cognisant of what is noble and faithful and divine, look back on us with pity and incredulous astonishment!

WAIFS AND STRAYS.

SUBJECT FOR A STATUE. (To be placed in the House of Commons)—DISRAELI, like NIOBE, all THERS.—*Punch.*

"PEACE AND PLENTY"—OF NOISE.—Many members of the Peace Society advocate their cause in such a noisy manner—agitating Peace as if they were going to move heaven and earth to enforce their pacific principles—that we think it would only be just to change the name of these Friends of Peace—but not Quietness—and to call them, for the future, "EARTH-QUAKERS."—*Punch.*

THE FRENCH SCHOOLMASTER.—The Minister of Public Instruction has been received at Lille with all the honours of war. It is quite right that Louis Napoleon's schoolmaster should teach the young idea how to shoot. The Lancastrian plan gives writing-lessons in sand; the schoolmaster at Lille improves on this—turning the sand into gunpowder.—*Punch.*

A NEW FORM OF HERO-WORSHIP.—The robbery committed upon a French author by our Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he was expatiating on the virtues of Wellington, was intended after all as a compliment, for Disraeli thought he could not pay the memory of the departed hero a greater honour than by taking something more, from the French.—*Punch.*

In a barber's shop in North Shields there is a bill recommending a certain patent medicine, with the very dubious heading—"try one box; no other medicine need ever be taken afterwards."

A man whom Dr. Johnson once reproved for following a useless and demoralising business, said in excuse, "You know, doctor, that I must live." This brave old hater of everything mean and hateful coolly replied, that "he did not see the least necessity for that."

A couple of pedestrians, "gents from town," passing through a toll-bar, attempted a joke at the expense of a young woman who stood at the door, by asking what the charge was for passing through the bar. "If you are gentlemen, nothing; if you are donkeys, a penny each," replied the damsel, much to their discomfort.

An Indian chief once went to the office of the American Commissioner at Chicago, to whom he introduced himself as a very good Indian, a great friend to the Americans, and concluded by asking for a glass of whiskey. The commissioner gravely told him that they never gave whiskey to good Indians, who never wished for such things that it was only used by bad Indians. "Then" replied the Indian quickly, "me one infernal rascal!"

A poetical auctioneer, well known in the county of Durham for his literary powers, concluded a recent announcement of a furniture sale with the following sublime comparison:—"And a host of domestic appliances, in some degree countless as the glittering jewels which bestride the lacteal turnpike of the blue etheral."

THE ACHILLE TRIAL.—A rule to obtain a new trial of this case was granted in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday, on the ground that the verdict was against evidence.

That, regarding this overthrow of a government issuing from the free-will of the Roman people, and the continued occupation of the Roman states by foreign troops as opposed to all international law and justice, your petitioners pray your honourable House to take such measures as shall insure the immediate evacuation by such troops of the Roman territories,

And your petitioners will ever pray.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

(To the Editor of the Star of Freedom.)

SIR,—It has long been my opinion that the shortest, the safest and the surest plan to achieve the Rights of the People, is to direct all their energies, all their available means, and all their power, to one great object, which in itself embraces every Political Right—

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE,

These two words include the whole Charter.

In 1841 I formed the Irish Universal Suffrage Association.

In April 1848, I moved the adoption of the following POLITICAL CREED at a Meeting of the Citizens of Dublin, duly convened, and at which Meeting that creed was unanimously adopted, viz:—

THE POLITICAL CREED OF THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

Article 1.—“I believe that every male inhabitant of this Kingdom, of mature age, (insane persons and criminals excepted,) is of common right entitled to the Elective Franchise, and by the laws of God, a Freeman, and should therefore possess the full and free enjoyment of political liberty.”

2.—“I believe that it is not only an act of tyranny, but a violation of the law of God, to deprive the people of political liberty, by withholding the elective franchise, which is their best and most sacred inheritance.”

3.—“I believe that the poor have an equal right, but more need of the Elective Franchise than the rich: because the rich can maintain, and protect their own rights and interests; while the poor have no protection except in the strong shield of the Elective power.”

4.—“I believe that any candidate for a seat in parliament, or any member of parliament who will not pledge himself to oppose every administration, but that which will make UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE a Cabinet Measure, is not only an enemy to the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the kingdom, but a knave in politics and a hypocrite in religion.”

5.—“I believe him to be a knave in politics, because, while he professes ‘a great regard’ for the welfare of the people, he denies them those constitutional rights, which, without loss or injury to him, would secure that welfare to them.”

6.—“I believe he is a hypocrite in religion, because, with the view to subvert his own interests, he opposes the right of his fellow-man to have a share in making the laws, which is his birthright, and which laws he must obey; while at the same time he professes the Christian precept of ‘doing unto others as he would wish to be done unto.’”

7.—“I believe that the man who is not the advocate of Universal Suffrage, must necessarily be the enemy of the working-classes, because UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE will secure to the working-man the fruits of his labour, of his care and of his skill; and that having obtained the elective power, he will rest contented, peaceful, happy and respected under his own sacred roof, where none shall dare to make him afraid.”

Accred like this, or a better and more stringent one; should be forthwith adopted, printed and posted in every city, town, village and hamlet; in Great Britain and Ireland.

In a month after the citizens of Dublin had adopted this creed, another great public meeting was convened, at which I brought forward three resolutions, in favour of a sincere and hearty coalition with the Radical Reformers of England. I could not say Chartists, as prejudice and ignorance ran too high against the name here. However, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

Dublin, 17, Nov. 1852.

THE SHILLING SUBSCRIPTION FOR EUROPEAN FREEDOM.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR OF THE “STAR OF FREEDOM.”

Previously acknowledged:—33 names—63 shillings.

Received from November the 18th to November the 25th inclusive:

	£	s.	d.
Archibald Morrison, Paisley	-	-	0 1 0
“Pocklington”	-	-	0 1 0
Mr. Knox, per G. W. M. Reynolds	-	-	0 1 0
Messrs. Newbery, Bradford, Willson, and Mayo, per Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds	-	-	0 5 0
Robert Barton, Edinburgh	-	-	0 1 0
William Stirling, Ditto	-	-	0 1 0
Irving Stirling, Ditto	-	-	0 1 0
Thomas Stirling, Ditto	-	-	0 0 6
Alexander Crease, Ditto	-	-	0 1 0
William Lorie, Ditto	-	-	0 1 0
William Ferguson, Ditto	-	-	0 1 0
J. C. Blumenfeld, Dublin	-	-	0 1 0
John McIntyre, Ditto	-	-	0 1 0
Thomas Copland, Ditto	-	-	0 1 0
R. Austin	-	-	0 1 0
J. Bates	-	-	0 1 0
J. Waterson	-	-	0 1 0

POLITICAL REFUGEE COMMITTEE.

Monies received from November 17th to November 25th inclusive:

	£	s.	d.
Archibald Morrison, Paisley	-	-	0 1 0
W. L. Costine, Liverpool	-	-	0 1 0
I. M., Ditto	-	-	0 1 0
J. De Cogan, Ditto	-	-	0 0 6
R. Austin	-	-	0 1 0
R. Lawson	-	-	0 1 0
J. Waterson	-	-	0 1 0
W. Williams	-	-	0 1 0
J. M. Kay	-	-	0 1 0

FINSBURY RADICAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On Monday evening November the 22nd, a meeting of friends to political reform was held at the Discussion Rooms, Sadler's Wells, (under the Theatre) for the purpose of adopting measures in furtherance of the principles of progression. Mr. Golding in the chair. Moved by Mr. W. H. Cottle, and seconded by Mr. C. F. Nicholls: “That a new association, to be called the ‘Finsbury Radical Reform Association,’ be at once formed. Carried. Moved by Mr. W. H. Cottle, and seconded by Mr. Weedon: “That the individuals present form themselves into a committee to carry out the above resolution.” Carried. The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening next at 8 o'clock, when friends to political reform are invited to attend. VALENTINE DOWN, Secretary pro tem.

LECTURES IN BRADFORD.—On Sunday evening last, Mr. Broom delivered an excellent lecture on goodness and greatness. He said, greatness without goodness seldom does anything that is beneficial to society. Goodness without greatness cannot improve opinions for institutions. He illustrated his discourse by numerous examples drawn from history, and the biography of eminent men.

HALIFAX DEMOCRATIC TEA-PARTY AND BALL.—The wives and daughters of the veteran democrats held their Annual Tea-Party and Ball on Friday, the 5th November, in Mr. John Brier's large room, Labour and Health, Southgate, Halifax. After tea, dancing commenced, and continued till 11 o'clock, when the company broke up, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

[By accident the above was mislaid the week it should have appeared in this journal.]

FATHER GAVAZZI IN YORKSHIRE.—This celebrated orator has been lecturing at Heffield, Bradford, and other towns in Yorkshire, to very large audiences, by whom his discourses have been enthusiastically applauded.

TRADES.

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WEAVERS' STRIKE.—LOTHERSDALE, NEAR SKIPTON.

We, the weavers, late in the employ of Mr. Wilson, Lothersdale, take this opportunity of laying before you a statement of our grievances. The cause of our present strike lies in the tyrannical proceedings of our employer. He has drawn up a document, which he called upon us to sign or quit the premises. It is to the following effect: “That each weaver pledges himself not to quit his employment until he has felled his warp, and that he further pledges himself to weave out his warp at the same rate of wages he commenced it.” This we objected to do, and accordingly we appointed a deputation to wait upon him to solicit him to withdraw the demand. He however positively refused to do so. The next complaint we have to make is, that all weavers who do not earn 11s. per fortnight, have 3d. deducted from their wages for every shilling they leave short, and there are many who do not earn so much. We have had report of one weaver having so much to pay for want of weft, that when the fortnight expired she was a penny indebted to the master. This arose from the fact that she had only woven one piece, which came to a penny less than the fines. But in justice to Mr. Wilson, we must say that we have not yet heard of him demanding the remainder. Without further comment we will lay before you a statement of the wages paid by him, and shall contrast it with Mr. Anderton's of Bingley.

MR. WILSON'S.

	Yards Long,	23 Picks,	Price	s.	d.
36	ditto,	22	”	2	10
36	ditto,	21	”	2	8
36	ditto,	20	”	2	4½
36	ditto,	19	”	2	3
36	ditto,	18	”	2	1½
36	ditto,	17	”	2	0
36	ditto,	16	”	1	10½
36	ditto,	15	”	1	9
36	ditto,	14	”	1	7½
36	ditto,	13	”	1	6

MR. ANDERTON'S, BINGLEY.

	Yards Long,	23 Picks,	Price	s.	d.
30	ditto,	22	”	3	11
30	ditto,	21	”	3	8
30	ditto,	20	”	3	5
30	ditto,	19	”	2	11
30	ditto,	18	”	2	8
30	ditto,	17	”	2	5
30	ditto,	16	”	2	3
30	ditto,	15	”	2	1

It is quite sufficient for any one to look at the above statement to force them to the conclusion that we have ample reason for the step we have taken, but one thing must not be forgotten, viz.—that Mr. Wilson's pieces are six yards longer than Mr. Anderton's, so that to have a full idea of the disparity between those statements it will be necessary to show what each gives for a warp 360 yards long.

MR. WILSON'S.

23 Picks.—Price for the Warp, (Ten Pieces) £1 8s. 4d.

MR. ANDERTON'S.

23 Picks.—Price for the Warp, (Twelve Pieces) £2 7s. 0d.

Thus you see that Mr. Anderton gives more for one warp weaving, 23 picks per quarter, by 18s. 8d. Supposing one weaver to weave one warp per month, he would receive less at Mr. Wilson's for the same quantity of work, by 4s. 8d. per week, than he would at Mr. Anderton's.

Mr. Wilson employs 140 weavers;—let us see, supposing they weave 140 warps per month, how much would he gain by low wages? Mr. Anderton would

	£	s.	d.
pay	-	-	329 0 0
Mr. Wilson would pay	-	-	198 13 8
Leaving a balance in Mr. Wilson's favour of	-	-	130 6 4
If Mr. Wilson has this profit in one month, besides his regular profit as a manufacturer, what will he gain in one year?—Let us see.			
Mr. Anderton would pay	-	-	4277 0 0
Mr. Wilson would pay	-	-	2578 6 8

Leaving a balance in favour of Mr. Wilson - - - 1698 13 4

In five years he would have defrauded his work-people out of the enormous sum of £8493 13s. 4d.

We have laid before you a full and faithful account of our grievances; we call upon you for your support. You know that this cause is not ours only—it is the cause of justice, of down-trodden and plundered humanity, against inhumanity, injustice, and fraud.

Yours truly,

THE WEAVER'S COMMITTEE.

N.B.—All persons appointed to solicit your subscriptions will be furnished with a card. Number of weavers on strike 140.

LOTHERSDALE.—On Saturday evening last Mr. Robinson of Wilsden lectured here to the weavers on strike. Mr. Robinson's subject was the “Rights of Labour.” He argued that the system of wages in its best state was but a refined system of slavery, but in its worst state was an intolerable system of robbery and fraud, by which the few accumulated fortunes without labour of any useful description, while the masses who produced all were doomed to misery and toil. The lecturer was loudly applauded through his address, which occupied more than an hour.

THE CRAYFORD CALICO PRINTERS.

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To the Editor of the Star of Freedom.

SIR,—From time to time you have been informed of the progress of the Strike of the Calico Block-printers of this place. The matter remains in much the same state as when you were last informed with this difference, that the employer has been exerting his influence, to obtain men to supersede those out, but without effect. He is now making another—we trust, futile endeavour, to entice honest men from their homes, to work at reduced prices and abandon all the privileges of men.

The men out, still hold the same position as during this protracted affair, feeling conscious of the justice of the course they are pursuing, and the members of the trade in work, show their estimation of the men's conduct, and the importance of the matter at issue, by a continued and liberal contribution for their support. The men are fast finding employment, and let the ultimate settlement be deferred to how distant a period soever, the result must prove that the men are in the right, and that the right does not always suffer defeat. We hope you will use your best influence to extend the knowledge of the dispute still existing among us, as the employers are inducing men in their employ, to make statements to the contrary. We wish it widely known throughout Lancashire and the neighbouring counties, that well-meaning men may not be misled by false representations.

On behalf of the Committee,

VINCENT POOLE, } Secretaries.
GEORGE HUDSON, }

Crayford, Kent, Nov. 18, 1852.

WOLVERHAMPTON CONSPIRACY CASE.—At a conference of delegates of the trades of London, held at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, to hear the report of the auditors, Messrs. Allen, amalgamated society of engineers; Brisk, seagr-makers; Cambridge, bootmakers; and Pridaux, cabinetmakers, appointed on Sept. the 16th to examine the account from the commence. Mr. Newman, cabinetmaker, was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Pridaux on behalf of his colleagues then brought up the report, which on the notice of Messrs. Jeffries and Mills was adopted. It was then resolved that 2000 copies be printed and circulated among the trades. The income was 2,815l. 17s. 4d.; expenditure 2,811l. 3s. 2d.; leaving a balance in hand of 4l. 14s. 2d. A vote of confidence in, and thanks to, Mr. Greenslade; and votes of thanks to the auditors and chairman closed the proceedings.

SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION OF A PROTRACTED STRIKE.—We have received the balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditure in connection with the late strike of Messrs. Butterfield Brothers' weavers, of Bridgehouse, Lumbfort, and Prospect Mills, situate at Keighley and Haworth. We have not room for the details, but we may mention that the total income during the strike amounted to 1,514l. 8s. 3d., and the total expenditure to 1,449l. 9s. 10d., leaving a balance in hand of 65l. 4s. 5d. A correspondent, writing on behalf of the committee, ob-

serves:—“Before the strike we were subject to very grievous reductions, such as not only seriously affected ourselves, but also threatened to injure our fellow weavers if some remedy was not found. We were also subject to some extent to the ‘two loom system.’ Both of the above evils we have been enabled to do away with, though the struggle has been hard and of long duration. But it gives us pleasure to find that we are now placed on equal grounds with most of our fellow weavers.” In an address of thanks to their fellow workmen and the public generally, the weavers say:—“To those factory or erratives who have tendered to us their support up to the present time, we feel inexpressibly thankful; and hope and trust that if they are ever brought into similar circumstances, that we, along with others, shall feel it to be our duty to assist them in a similar manner. To those grocers, linendrapers, mechanics, smiths, moulders, shoemakers, cloggers, butchers, and every other trade which have tendered to us their patronage and support, we feel the liveliest sense of gratitude; and we sincerely hope that you will never be the losers by what you have given to us. Dear friends, we sincerely hope that all the grievances heretofore existing between us and our employers will be buried in eternal oblivion, and we sincerely hope that the time may speedily arrive when employers and workmen will feel it to be their duty to study each others interests, and that the cause of all strikes will entirely be done away, both among ourselves and others.”

CO-OPERATIVE.

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HALL OF ASSOCIATION.—Our readers will remember the opening of this hall 74, Castle-street, Oxford-street, by a public soiree, on occasion of the Conference of Associationists in July last. We have much pleasure in announcing that a course of instructive, important, and highly interesting lectures has been commenced under the auspices of the Society for promoting Working-men's Associations. The first lecture was delivered on Tuesday last, on “The Historical Plays of Skakespeare,” by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M.A. On Tuesday next, Nov. 30th, Mr. Walter Cooper will lecture on “The Life and Genius of Burns.” The following lectures will be delivered in the course of December:—

Thursday, December 2nd.—John Hullah, Esq., Professor of Vocal Music at King's College, London. (To initiate a Singing Class.)—VOCAL MUSIC, with Illustrations.

Monday, Dec. 6th.—Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, M.A., Professor of Divinity at King's College, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford.—PROVERBS.

Thursday, Dec. 9th.—William Johnston, Esq. M.A., (of Eton).—RIVERS.

Thursday, Dec. 10th.—F. C. Penrose, Esq., M.A., Deputy Surveyor of St. Paul's Cathedral.—ARCHITECTURE AND ITS INFLUENCE, ESPECIALLY WITH REFERENCE TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

Tuesday, Dec. 21st.—Nevil S. Muskelyne, Esq., Deputy Reader in Mineralogy, at the University of Oxford.—PHOTOGRAPHY.

Thursday, Dec. 23rd.—Viscount Goderich, M.P.—ENTOMOLOGY.

Tuesday, Dec. 23th, and Thursday, Dec. 30th.—Rev. S. C. Hansard, M.A.—POPULAR ASTRONOMY, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, (for children).

Evening Classes are about to be commenced in the following branches of study: Grammar, directed by T. Hughes, Esq., and A. A. Vansittart, Esq., every Tuesday evening, from quarter past seven, p.m., to quarter past eight.—To commence on the 23rd November.

English History and Literature, directed by Professor Maurice, assisted by E. V. Neale, Esq., A. H. Louis, Esq., and others, every Wednesday evening, from quarter past seven to quarter past eight.—To commence on the 24th Nov.

Book-Keeping, directed by Mr. Newling, every alternate Wednesday evening, from quarter past eight to quarter past nine.—To commence on the 24th Nov.

French, directed by J. M. Ludlow, Esq., every Thursday evening, from quarter past seven to quarter past eight.—To commence on the 25th Nov.

Singing, directed by Professor Hullah. Arrangements to be made (probably for Friday evening), at the lecture on Vocal Music, Dec. 2nd.

A Drawing Class is projected, as well as a class in Political Economy.

We understand that lectures will be delivered in the course of the year 1853, by the following gentlemen amongst others, viz.—Rev. J. P. Gell, on “the Colonies;” Mr. Lloyd Jones, “The effects of Emigration as respects the future of the Working Classes;” Rev. Charles Kingsley, jun.; Charles Buxton, Esq.; George Grove, Esq.; Mr. Joseph Woodin; C. R. Walsh, Esq.; Mr. Shorter; Tom Taylor, Esq., on “English Ethnology.”

Conferences are held in the Hall, every alternate Wednesday, at half-past eight, p.m., on subjects of interest to the welfare of the Working Classes.

The terms of admission to both lectures and classes are wit in the means of all working men. The “Hall of Association” and its managers have our best wishes.

ASSOCIATED LABOUR IN AMERICA.—The *Cincinnati Gazette* has the following notice of a new Union of Workers in that City, were like Associations have been for some time in successful operation. “The second movement of the character in our city that claims notice, is the Cabinet Makers' Union. This Society was formed in January last, and is composed of thirty-nine members—all Germans. This is a joint stock concern, the shares being put at fifty dollars each. No member, however, is allowed to own over four shares, 200 dollars worth of stock. “For the first few months of the society's existence the struggle was a hard one—no extended business acquaintance—limited capital, and an insufficiently cemented organization, where the difficulties which bore heavily on the infant enterprise, but they were met with genuine German perseverance and untiring industry, until at this time they are in a most flourishing condition and established on a permanent basis. “The membership is limited to the original number of thirty-nine, and therefore no accessions are made, except in occasional instances were old members are brought out by new ones. Each member receive for his work the highest price paid in the city for similar work, and beside, at the end of the year, shares *pro rata* in the surplus profit of the establishment. The amount of capital stock paid in is 7,200 dollars. In addition to this individual members have loaned the Union the sum of 5,500, for which they receive eight per cent. per annum’ this makes the entire cash capital of the Union 12,700 dollars.

BRIGANDAGE IN THE ROMAN STATES.—The *Risorgimento* quotes the following letter, dated Romagna the 5th inst.:—“Notwithstanding the vigilance and exertions of the police, the banditti who infest the country continue their depredations. They lately entered the summer residence of Aquariva whilst a joyous company were assembled at dinner. Levelling their guns at the guests, they ordered them not to quit the table, and, after partaking of the repast, they demanded 700 scudi. The master of the house, not having that sum in the villa, repaired immediately to Faenza to fetch it, the banditti remaining all the time with the ladies. Having been paid the 700 scudi, they thanked the company for their very gracious hospitality, and departed. This audacious act spread terror through the whole province, and every body hastened to leave the country for the towns.”

ANOTHER YANKEE STORY.—A young gentleman, a stranger in Baltimore, (U.S.) recently entered a fashionable church. passed up the middle aisle and down the side without receiving a request to take a seat. A few minutes after, he re-entered with a large block upon his shoulder, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immovable; again the good people stared, and half arose from their seats with their books in their hands. At length he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage and seated himself upon it. Then for the first time the reproach was felt! Every pew door in the church was thrown open! But no, the stranger was a gentleman, he came not there for disturbance; he moved not, smiled not, but preserved the utmost decorum until the services were concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his block, and to the same slow step bore it off and replaced it where he found it. The congregation is now the most attentive and polite to strangers of any in America.

THE INUNDATION IN NOTTS.—NOTTINGHAM, TUESDAY.—The waters have again risen to a considerable height in this neighbourhood, and this morning, at eight o'clock, they are within three feet and a half of the height attained on Saturday week. Some further destruction of property will be the consequence. As, however, we have had no rain since Sunday, it is to be hoped that the flood will soon again subside.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

"STAR OF FREEDOM" OFFICE,

Saturday Morning, 12 o'clock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY.

The Empire will be proclaimed on December 2. Votes of the Army known to the present date—"Yes," 230,508; null, doubtful, and "No," 10,915. Navy—"Yes," 47,376; "No," 1,991; null and doubtful, 1,016. The returns from 83 departments, some of which are not completed, give—"Yes," 6,898,826; "No," 240,161. Two mayors and one municipal councillor (Legitimists) have resigned.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, NOV. 26.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES QUESTION.

In answer to a question from Lord Wharnclyffe, Lord MALMESBURY said that the negotiations on the subject of the North American Fisheries were not yet concluded, and that he could not, therefore, lay the papers and correspondence on the table of the house.

The House adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY, NOV. 26.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER fixed that day week as the most convenient day for making his financial statement.

Some questions and formal business were then disposed of.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

On the motion for resuming the adjourned debate on commercial legislation,

Mr. MILNER GIBSON, in the course of an energetic speech, reviewed the main points of the question, and contended that Mr. Villiers was not only, of all members of the house, the one most competent and most entitled to originate a motion on which free trade was for the future to contend, but that he was of all others the man who would give most weight to such a motion with the country. The inconsistency of the government with regard to the question deprived them of all claim to carry a motion of the kind. It was all very well to talk about forbearance and consideration, but it was impossible to spare the feelings of the government without sanctioning their conduct. His advice to the government, if they valued the opinion of the country, was to yield the point, and not to lead the people to believe the representative system to be more rotten than it really is—a belief that might lead to agitation and disturbance in the country. He urged the liberals of all sections to rally round their proper leader for the furtherance of their general interests.

Mr. GASKELL objected to the motion of Mr. Villiers, as inflicting a stigma upon a body of honourable gentlemen. Why did they not make it a vote of want of confidence at once.

Mr. S. HERBERT stated that between the two motions brought at first before the house he could not have had the slightest hesitation. On the one hand was the old and tried friend of free trade, and on the other a government in whom he had no confidence. As far as the Chancellor of the Exchequer was concerned, he did not believe that the right hon. gentleman had particularly changed his views, because he did not think that he had ever any belief in protection—he only fancied he had at one time; but it was different with other members of the government. But he had calculated at any rate that the avowal of the change would have been couched in frank, plain and intelligible language. The Queen's Speech was vague, and the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer did not tend to make it clearer. He (Mr. Herbert) did not consider it necessary to keep the consciences of the government—to bind them to any guiding principle. It was for the friends of free trade to state what their opinions were; and if the government did not enter into those views they must take the consequences. But although he himself believed entirely in the motion of Mr. Villiers, he considered the terms of Lord Palmerston's resolution the stronger of the two. After paying an earnest tribute to the memory of his political chief and personal friend, Sir Robert Peel, the right hon. gentleman, alluding to calumnies cast upon him by certain political opponents, said it was not for them to avenge him. Retribution must come in deeds, not in words. It was painful to witness the humiliation of any human being; but if they did wish to see humiliation, without any act or word on their part, they had only to cast their eyes upon the treasury benches. He concluded by supporting the amendment of Lord Palmerston.

Mr. H. DRUMMOND expressed himself in favour of a similar course. Mr. MUNTZ, although he had always opposed the corn laws, was not much in favour of either resolution. For in the first place he was not of opinion that the repeal of the corn laws was the main cause of the prosperity of the country; and in the next, he was not sure that the prosperity would continue. He had known as prosperous periods before, even under the corn laws, and the present prosperity was mainly attributable to the large importation of gold. As a matter of preference he gave his support to the amendment of the noble viscount.

The Marquis of GRANBY denied that the prosperity of the country was to be attributed to free trade. He traced it to two principal causes—the gold that was coming into the country, and the emigrants who were going out.

Mr. H. FITZROY would prefer that both resolutions should be withdrawn, in order to remove a subject of contention that destroyed the harmonious agreement of the house upon a great subject. But under the circumstances of the case, it was necessary that he should support one side or the other; and he had accordingly no hesitation in giving his support to Mr. Villiers, as the mover of a straightforward resolution, that must be intelligible to everybody, and as the successful originator and advocate of free trade.

Mr. KENDALL opposed both resolutions, on protection grounds. Mr. BLACKETT of the two resolutions preferred that of the hon. member for Wolverhampton.

Colonel SITHORP—who declared his opinions unchanged on the subject of free-trade—made a violent onslaught upon that system, under which the great interests of the country were at present groaning. The supporters of that measure, when they could do nothing else for the foreigner, gave him a Great Exhibition, the principal effect of which had been to spread disease in the metropolis. He found it necessary to be very cautious as to the trust he placed in resolutions, which emanated from either side of the house, and feeling so deeply as he did on the present occasion, he should not vote for anything. He should certainly oppose the motion of the hon. member for Wolverhampton, and when the amendment was proposed he should walk out of the house.

Mr. WARNER thought some resolution such as that of the hon. member for Wolverhampton was very much needed. To that motion then, he should give his cordial support.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said that since he was in the house on the previous evening, he found that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had consented to withdraw his amendment in favour of that of Lord Palmerston, to which he was now understood to accede. He reminded the right hon. gentleman that in doing so he was denying that any important interest was injured by free trade. Now, he understood the right hon. gentleman to have said that he still retained his old opinions as to sugar; yet surely the West India interest was an important interest, and sugar formed a portion of the food of the people. He made a pointed attack upon the ministry, and particularly upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer for general inconsistency and equivocation. He had told them of the share which he had taken in the preparation of the resolutions before the house. He had now to choose between them, and much as it pained him to vote against his hon. friend Mr. Villiers, he felt bound to support the amendment of the noble lord. With regard to the question of compensation, he was persuaded that the plea was a false one, and he was determined that it should never have his support.

Mr. PHILLIPS addressed the house in favour of the amendment amidst great confusion allusions to time, and to the propriety of dividing.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL wished to say a few words before the house divided. Reviewing some of the incidents of the debate of the preceding night, he maintained that any party character which the question might have assumed had been given to it by the government; as for his hon. friend the member for Wolverhampton, he had been, of the two, a little too impartial. With regard to the resolutions before the house, they were both exceedingly well framed, and agreed together in all their objects; therefore, he was inclined to prefer that of Mr. Villiers, both as having a prior claim, and being prepared by so trustworthy a friend of free trade. But so nearly were the two resolutions balanced, that if the resolution of the noble lord stood in the same place as that of Mr. Villiers, he should be equally disposed to support it. Referring to charges which had been thrown out against him (the noble lord), of inconsistency, in having once proposed an eight shilling duty upon corn, he reminded the government that Lord Derby had on that occasion voted against him, and after the corn laws were abolished altogether, had himself come forward and proposed a duty of only 5s. With regard to the principle of compensation. If a benefit was to be conferred, let it be large and general, and not special and particular. The farmers had for years been deceived by those who had talked to them about Protection, when they must have known that the thing was impossible; and who had succeeded only in keeping up fruitless agitation, and leaving the question unsettled up to the present time. The noble lord especially alluded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and referring to the financial scheme now in preparation, advised the liberal party to keep a strict watch lest the right hon. gentleman should prove as fatal to Free Trade as he had proved to Protection.

Mr. WALPOLE made some observations in explanation and denial, in reference to some insinuations thrown out by Lord John Russell against his political consistency. He denounced the resolution of Mr. Villiers as offensive and unfair, and with regard to the general subject, was still of opinion that—whatever might be present appearances—the repeal of the corn laws was a sudden and hazardous measure.

Mr. COBDEN, who spoke to an impatient auditory, deprecated Lord Palmerston's amendment as tending to divide the liberal party in the house, and to convey a false impression in the country of the influence of the government in that assembly. Addressing himself to the general question, he taunted the government severely with inconsistency and equivocation towards their foes, and for practising deception towards the farmers, their friends. The hon. gentleman met with determined interruption from the ministerial side of the house, which rendered him frequently inaudible.

Mr. BUTT made an indignant protest against what he considered the offensive tone of the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Cobden.

Mr. GLADSTONE denied what had been stated by Mr. Cobden, that the question between the two resolutions was, whether the principle of compensations, should or should not be entertained. The difference between the two resolutions was, that one was inoffensive to nearly every political section in the house, while the other was calculated to hurt the feelings and to cast an insult upon a body of gentlemen, who were entitled, at any rate, to courtesy.

After an address from Mr. NEWDEGATE, which was listened to very unwillingly, and met with continual interruption,

Mr. VILLIERS, in the course of a brief reply, defended his resolution, with great humour, from the aspersions which had been cast upon it. He was afraid, however, that the opposition to the resolution was not without its meaning, and that some substitute for protection was contemplated by the government.

Lord PALMERSTON made an explanation with regard to some references in Mr. Villiers's speech to his (Lord Palmerston's) supposed concurrence in the terms of the resolution before it was brought forward. He (the noble lord) had certainly seen the resolution in question, and had objected to that portion of it which had given rise to the amendment.

Mr. GLADSTONE, to whom Mr. Villiers, had also referred, made a similar explanation.

After a few words of explanation from Mr. Villiers, the house divided, when the numbers were:

For the original motion	256
Against it	336
Majority	80
For Lord Palmerston's amendment	468
Against it	53
Majority	415

The House then adjourned.

DEATH OF THOMAS DICKENSON, THE "MANCHESTER PACKER."—We exceedingly regret that the following notice, delivered by the Post on Thursday evening, was, through the forgetfulness of a certain person not placed in our hands, until Friday afternoon, when our first edition was already printed:—Sir, I write to request that you will inform the readers of your paper of the death of Thomas Dickenson, better known as "the Manchester Pack," who died on the 3rd, November and was buried on the 6th, leaving a widow (who is in bad health) and one child to lament his loss. His widow wishes through the medium of your columns to make an appeal for pecuniary aid, to the friends of her late husband, in Sunderland and other places in the north of England, by inserting the above, you will oblige,

THOMAS LINDSAY,

83, Bridge Street, Manchester.

Any communication to the widow if addressed to 83, Bridge-street Manchester, will be forwarded to her, by

T. LINDSAY.

(Working Tailors Association.)

[We will forward copies of this edition to Sunderland, South Shields and Newcastle-on Tyne.—EDITOR.]

The water in the River Thames, during yesterday afternoon, again rose to a considerable altitude, and in many places, more especially near the London and South-Western Railway, ran over the low lands, and caused that which had previously accumulated in the open country to increase to a very alarming extent.

MARKETS.

CORN.—MARK LANE, NOVEMBER 22.

We have had small supplies of English Wheat and moderate of foreign. The condition of the former was bad, and sales were made at the same prices as this day week. There was a large country demand for foreign Wheat, at an advance of 1s. per qr. from this day week. The arrival of flour was moderate, and barrels met a free sale at an improvement of 6d. per barrel. Barley and Beans were unchanged in value. There was a most liberal supply of Peas, which were freely offered at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per qr. The arrival of Oats was liberal and the trade dull, and prices were rather in favour of the buyer. Floating cargoes of Wheat were held at rather more money.

FOREIGN CORN.

Wheat—	s.	s.	Barley—	s.	s.
Dantzic	42	53	Danish	25	27
Anhalt and Marks	—	—	Saai	27	29
Ditto White	—	—	East Friesland	21	22
Pomeranian red	41	47	Egyptian	19	20
Rostock	44	49	Danube	20	40
Danish and Friesland	36	38	Peas, White	30	36
Petersbhl., Archangel & Riga	38	40	Boilers	36	38
Polish Odessa	36	38	Beans, Horse	28	30
Marianopoli & Berdianski	40	42	Pigeon	32	34
Tanarog	39	41	Egyptian	29	30
Brahant and French	40	48	Oats—		
Ditto White	46	48	Groningen, Danish, Bremen		
Salonica	30	32	& Friesland, feed and blk	17	20
Egyptian	30	32	Ditto thick and brew	18	21
Rye	28	30	Riga, Petersburg, Archangel		
			and Swedish	18	19

PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Wheat, Essex & Kent,	Shillings per Quarter.	Oats, English feed	Shillings per Quarter.
white, new	34 to 42 up to 46	16	19 fine 21
Ditto old	43	19	21 extra 24
Ditto red, new	32	21	23 fine 26
Ditto old	40	22	24 fine 20
Norfolk, Lincoln, and		16	18 fine 23
Yorkshire, red	42	16	17 fine 19
Ditto ditto new	00	27	29 old 27
MALZ, Essex, Norfolk,		31	32
and Suffolk, new	54	32	34
Ditto ditto old	52	32	33 35
Kingston, Ware, and		32	36, 35 32
town made, new	59	37	40, 38 42
Ditto ditto old	57	37	40, 38 42
Barley, malting, new	31	33	36, 33 30
Chevalier	33	31	33, 33 35
Distilling	20		
Grinding	27		

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.)	sowing 54s. to 58s.; crushing 45s. to 50s.
Linseed Cakes (per ton)	£8 0s. to £8 10s.
Rapeseed (per last)	new £22 to £23, fine £24, old £21 to £23
Ditto Cake (per ton)	£4 12s. to £5.
Cloverseed (per cwt.)	[nominal]
Mustard (per bushel) white	7s. 0d. to 10s., brown, 7s. to 9s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	old 10s. to 12s.
Canary (per cwt.)	42s. to 46s.
Tares, Winter, per bush.	5s. 6d. to 6s.
Caraway (per cwt.)	new, 46s. to 47s.; fine, 48s.
Tow Grass (per qr.)	[nominal]
Turnip, white (per bush.)	Swede [nominal]
Trefoil (per cwt.)	21s. to 24s.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

CATTLE.—SMITHFIELD, NOV. 22.

We were tolerably well, but not to say extensively, supplied with foreign stock to-day. From our own grazing districts, the receipts of Beasts fresh up this morning were good as to number, but very deficient in quality. The Beef trade ruled steady at prices quite equal to those obtained on Monday last. For all breeds of sheep we had a steady, but by no means active inquiry, at full rates of currency. The prime old Downs sold at 4s. 6d. per 14lbs. Calves—the arrivals of which were small—sold steadily at full currencies. We were fairly supplied with Pigs yet the sale for them was tolerably firm, at late rates.

Price per stone of 14lbs. (sinking the offal.)

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Coarse and inferior Beasts	2	0	2	4	Prime coarse woolled Sheep	3	8
Second quality	2	6	3	0	Prime South Down Sheep	4	2
Prime large Oxen	3	0	3	6	Large coarse Calves	2	6
Prime Scots, &c.	3	8	4	0	Prime small do	3	8
Coarse and inferior Sheep	2	10	3	4	Large Hogs	2	10
Second quality	2	3	4	18	Neat small Porkers	3	8
Sucking Calves, 18s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 17s. to 22s. each.							

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—NOV. 15.

The supplies of meat on offer to-day were extensive. Prime Beef and Mutton moved off freely. Prices fully sustained.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.	Per 8lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef	2s. 0d. to 2s. 4d.
Middling do	2 6 - 2 8
Prime large	2 10 - 3 2
Prime small	3 2 - 3 6
Large Pork	2 6 - 3 6
Inf. Mutton	2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d.
Mid. ditto	3 2 - 3 6
Prime ditto	3 8 - 4 0
Veal	2 8 - 4 0
Small Pork	3 8 - 4 0

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Butter, per cwt.	s.	s.	Cheese, per cwt., Cheshire	s.	s.
Friesland	98	102	50	70	
Kiel	98	90	56	68	
Dorset	92	96	52	60	
Carlow	82	85	44	50	
Waterford	72	80	76	84	
Cork	80	—	74	80	
Limerick	70	74	60	70	
Sligo	78	82	56	60	
Fresh, per doz.	9	11	52	54	

HOPS.—BOROUGH, NOV. 22.

Sussex Pockets	74s. to 100s.
Weald of Kents	80s. to 145s.
Mid and East Kents	90s. to 150s.

HAY AND STRAW.—NOV. 25.

At per load of 36 trusses.	Whitechapel
Smithfield.	
Meadow Hay	55s. to 80s.
Clover	75s. 97s. 6d.
Straw	24s. to 31s. 0d.
Cumberland.	56s. to 80s.
	75s. to 95s.
	26s. to 33s.

COAL MARKET.—NOV. 23.

A very heavy market, but no quotable alteration in prices.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wallsend Braddyl's	17	6	Wallsend Kelloe	17
Do. Hetton's	18	0	Do. West Hetton	17
Do. Haswell's	17	3	Do. Tees	18
Do. Lambton's	18	9	Do. Gosforth	16
Do. Russ. Hetton's	17	9	Do. Hedley	16
Do. Stewart's	18	0	Do. Heaton	16
Do. Hough Hall	17	6	Tanfield Moor	14

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