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The Northern Star, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAND COMPANY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,

As you will have a full report of our May day in next week's "Star," and as I have been engaged every moment of this week, you will not expect a letter from me in the present number of the "Star." Next week I shall also give a full report of the proceedings of the Mechanics' Meeting to be held on Saturday, 1st of May, at the Hall of Science, Manchester—a meeting and a cause to which I attach paramount importance. I trust the conductors will send their report in time. I long for Saturday!

Ever your most faithful friend,

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

Chartist Intelligence.

TOWER HAMLETS.—Globe and Friends, Morgan-street, Commercial-road East.—Mr W. W. Broome delivered an excellent lecture on Sunday evening, which gave much satisfaction, and elicited great and frequent applause. At the conclusion, a discussion ensued between Messrs Docksey, Cannon, Knowles, Broome and Shaw; each of whom contended strongly for the necessity of immediately exerting themselves for the permanent support of the Veterans, Victims, and Orphans. Mr Broome volunteered to deliver a course of six lectures towards the funds for their maintenance, the first of which commences next Sunday evening, when we earnestly hope for the attendance of all "good men and true."

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the public ground near the Prospect-house, Peep-green, Robert Town, on Sunday, May 9, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Ernest Jones, Esq., of London, Mr Benjn. Rushton, of Ovendon, and other speakers, will attend.

BURY.—The members are requested to attend a meeting on Sunday next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the room over the Old Waterworks Company.

CITY OF LONDON.—The members and shareholders of the Land Company in this district are requested to meet at the Star Coffee-house, 71, Old-street, on Sunday evening, May 2nd, at seven o'clock precisely.

Dr M'DOUALL'S ROUTE for the Ensuing Week—Monday and Tuesday, May 3 and 4, Walker; Wednesday, May 5, Felling; Thursday, May 6, Bill Quay. The various sub-secretaries, and other persons requiring the services of Dr M'Douall for lecturing in the following places, are requested to correspond with M. Jude, Cock Inn, Head-of-the-Side, or James Nisbett, 6, Gibson-street, Newcastle: South Shields, Blyth, Winlayton, Sunderland, Thornley, Bishop-Auckland, Shineyrow, Iveston, Corbridge, Durham, Darlington, Shildon, Stockton, Stokesly, and Middlesborough.

Mr ERNEST JONES will address public meetings at the following places in the course of next week:—Halifax, at the Oddfellows' Hall, on the evening of Friday, the 7th inst., at half-past seven o'clock; at Dewsbury, on Saturday, the 8th; and at Heckmondwicke, on Sunday, the 9th,—after the camp meeting at Peep-green.

HEYWOOD.—The members are requested to meet in their room, Hartley-street, on Sunday next, at five o'clock in the evening.

HULL.—The Chartists will hold their weekly meeting at the Ship Inn, Church-lane, on Sunday evening next, at six o'clock.

LEEDS.—The discussion for to-morrow evening will be on the following question, to be introduced by Mr Brook: "What course will be the best for the working classes to pursue to advance their interests at the expected general election in July next?"

LIVERPOOL.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr Thomas Jones, on "Political Economy," at Mr Farrall's, 4, Cazneau-street, on Sunday evening, May 2nd. *Chair to be taken at seven o'clock.*

MANCHESTER.—J. G. Clarke will deliver a lecture in the People's Institute, Heyrod-street, Ancoats, on Sunday evening, May 2nd. *Chair to be taken at half-past 6 p.m. A members' meeting will take place at 2 p.m. May 2nd, in the People's Institute, Heyrod-street.*

THE METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE *will meet at the* Assembly Room, 83, Dean-street, on Wednesday *evening next. All parties holding tickets for the late benefit are requested to settle for them on that occasion.*

SHEFFIELD.—*A tea party will be held in the Democratic Temperance room, 33, Queen-street, on Monday, May 3. Tea at five o'clock. Messrs Councillor Briggs, Seward, Jackson, and others, will address the meeting.*

SPITALFIELDS.—The Eastern Philanthropic Emergency Society will hold its monthly meeting on Wednesday next, May 5th, at Mr Smith's, the Weavers' Arms, Pelham-street, Brick-lane. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

THE WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING will be held at the house of Mr Charles Brooke, Little Town, on Sunday, May 2nd, at twelve o'clock at noon.

TOWER HAMLETS.—Mr Broome will lecture at the Globe and Friends, Morgan-street, Commercial-road, on Sunday, May 2nd, at 8 o'clock in the evening. The Agitation Committee of the Tower Hamlets will meet at the same place at 6 o'clock. All persons having petition sheets and tracts are requested to bring them.

UTILITARIAN SOCIETY, Hall of Science, Near Finsbury-square, City.—Next Sunday, May 2nd, lecture by Eugene,—"Characters of Freethinkers." The evening reading by G. J. Holyoake, from the Curate of Hurley's "History of Greece."

National Land Company.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A Tea Party and Ball was held in the Chartist room, Bentinck-street, on Saturday evening, the 24th, in honour of the four emancipated slaves, namely, Wallwork, Ramsbottom, Crowther, and Barber. The proceeds were appropriated towards carrying them to O'Connorville. After tea, dancing, singing and recitations, were kept up till 12 o'clock.

BIRMINGHAM.—At our usual weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, Mr Dunn in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously passed. Moved by Mr Tussell, and seconded by Mr Potts,—

That we, the members of the Co-operative Land Company, meeting at the Ship Inn, recommend the following propositions to the members for their serious consideration:—

That we are of opinion that any member should have full power to sell his prize when drawn, but no person should be allowed to purchase any prize unless he is a member of the Land Company, and that all proceeds realised by such sales be deposited in the Company's Bank, to the credit of each person selling, and in no case should he be allowed to withdraw the same until he becomes entitled to take possession of his allotment by some future ballot, and then two-thirds of the amount to be applied towards purchasing his freehold, or that he be allowed to appropriate the monies realised by sale to the Land Purchase Department, if he should prefer doing so. We consider that by adopting this rule the monies thus realised will enable the directors to purchase more land, and thus facilitate the speedy location of other members, without inflicting injury on any member. It would be very unjust to prevent members selling their prizes, for the following reasons:—Firstly, a member may be under an engagement with his employer at the time of drawing his prize, and therefore not in a position to take possession. Secondly, a member may be very ill, and quite unable to take possession. Thirdly, a member may be under engagements with societies, and, therefore, could not take possession without embarrassing other parties. We hope that this will meet with the approval of the members, and that they will give instructions to their delegates accordingly.

CAMBERWELL AND WALWORTH.—This district continues its prosperous career. At the meeting on Monday evening last, held at Harrison's Assembly-rooms, East-lane, Walworth, three additional shareholders were added to the roll.

DERBY.—Resolved:—

That the members of this branch pledge themselves to pay one penny per month, per member, towards creating a fund, to be at the disposal of the Chartist Executive, for the better advocacy of the People's Charter, by employing lecturers.

That a committee of three persons be chosen to carry out the foregoing resolution, so far as regards transmitting the money to the Executive, for the purpose named. Wm. Blackett, Wm. Chandler, and L. Brooks, form the Committee.

That this branch recommend to all the branches of the *National Land Company throughout the country*, to follow the example of the Derby friends, in supporting the Chartist Executive, to advocate their political rights; likewise we solicit our Chartist friends in our own locality to come forth, and support us in carrying out our good intentions.

HYDE.—At a meeting of the shareholders the following resolution was carried unanimously:—

That each member of this branch pay one penny per month to the Executive, towards employing lecturers to advocate the Land and the Charter.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Dr M'Douall is delivering a course of lectures here, to very good audiences, on "Agricultural Chemistry." Those branches who wish to have lectures upon the same subject will please to correspond with Mr Nisbett, 6, Gibson-street, Newcastle.

NEXT MEETING OF CONFERENCE.—Resolutions in favour of the Land Conference meeting at Lowbands, in July next, have been passed at Salford, Wotton-under-Edge, Rochester, Alva, Norwich, Sunderland, Wakefield, Edinburgh, and Kirkaldy.

SHEFFIELD.—The members of the Land Company held their usual weekly meeting in the Democratic Temperance-room, 33, Queen-street, on Monday evening, Mr Seward in the chair. On the motion of Mr Caville, seconded by Mr Jackson, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the statements made by John Perry, are utterly without foundation; and this meeting expresses its unqualified thanks to Mr O'Connor.

Several paid-up members of our branch—to wit, Messrs Goddard, Birkinshaw, and Glossop—happened to be at Herringsgate, and while there made special inquiry, and the universal answer they got from the workmen was, that they never worked for a better man in their lives than Mr O'Connor, and that, if allowed, they would cheerfully go round the country with him. The Sheffield men are, therefore, not to be duped by Mr Perry.

Similar resolutions have been adopted at Wotton-under-Edge, Alva, Stalybridge, Kirkaldy, and Edinburgh.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—The shareholders are of opinion that the present system of selling allotments is injurious to the Company, and ought not to be allowed. That the Company should close as soon as the fourth section is full.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BERMONDSEY.—Members of the Land Company will meet next Tuesday evening to decide on the 13th rule, at 8 o'clock.

BARNSLEY.—The shareholders of Barnsley are requested to meet at the house of Mr T. Acklams, on the 3rd of May, at seven o'clock.

BIRMINGHAM.—A branch of the National Co-operative Benefit Society is in active operation in this town. Rules, cards, &c., can be obtained of Mr Pare, the agent, 65, Livery-street.

CARRINGTON.—A convivial meeting will be held on Saturday evening, at the New Inn, Carrington, to celebrate the occupation of the People's First Estate. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

GREENWICH AND DEPTFORD.—The shareholders are requested to attend on Tuesday evening, May 4, at the house of Mr Paris, Cold Bath, Blackheath hill, to pay up all arrears to the directory and local expense funds. The committee meet at the above place every Tuesday evening, from eight till ten o'clock.

GLASGOW.—The members of the Land Company are informed that the branch meetings will cease to *be held in Murdoch's school-room after the 10th of* May, as the committee has taken a room at the *new chapel, Neilson-street, where they will meet on* Tuesday, the 18th of May, and every succeeding Tuesday, for three months.

HULL.—The Land Company will meet on Tuesday evening, May the 4th, instead of Monday, in consequence of the tea party and ball being held on that (Monday) evening, to celebrate the allottees taking possession at Herringsgate.

KIDDERMINSTER.—The shareholders are requested to meet at the Nag's Head Inn, on Tuesday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock.

MARYLEBONE.—The shareholders will meet at the Coach Painters' Arms, Circus-street, New-road, on Sunday evening next, May the 2nd, at six o'clock precisely.

MOTTRAM.—The monthly meeting of the shareholders will be held in the lecture room, opposite the Bull's Head Mottram, on Sunday, May the 2nd, at two o'clock.

MOSSLEY.—The next meeting will be held at the Fleece Inn, Mossley, on Monday, May 3rd, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

NOTTINGHAM.—The shareholders will meet at the Seven Stars, Barkergate, on Saturday (this) evening, at seven o'clock, to celebrate the taking possession of O'Connorville by their fortunate brethren.

RADFORD.—Mr Douse will lecture on "Manures" *on Monday evening*, at half-past six o'clock, in the Denman-street chapel.

SALFORD.—The quarterly meeting will be held in the Bank-street Room, on Sunday next, at two o'clock.

SHEFFIELD.—Information respecting the National Association of United Trades may be had on application to James Goodland, No. 7, Croft's Wheel; or G. Hall, No. 9, Cornhill.

TODMORDEN.—A tea party will be held on the 1st of May, when the Trial of Robert Emmett will be performed.

THE LAND PLAN.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Dear Sir,—I have ever had a high opinion of you as a sterling democrat, as a pure and disinterested friend to suffering humanity, as the defender of the poor man's right, and a deadly enemy to corruption. This has been fully displayed in your long and truly useful public life, but in no instance has it shown itself with more lustre than in your noble and unequalled "Land Scheme," a scheme which requires only the hearty co-operation of those for whose benefit it is intended to ensure its complete success, and the entire emancipation of British Labour. But it was not, Sir, for the purpose of praising your exertions that led me to write this. Your indomitable courage is already known over the greater part of the globe; but I would willingly add my mite to convince my brethren, the sons of toil, of some of the advantages that will accrue to them from joining the National Co-operative Land Company. I observed, yesterday, placards stuck up in all the most public places in our streets, announcing a sale by public roup, of a field of land, houses, &c. in the vicinity of this place, and, to insure a sale, the upset price reduced to £550. I concluded, with myself, that this must really be a very dainty morsel, and made up my mind to see it without delay, so I started this morning in company with other two who knew the spot. It is rather less than a mile out of town. The houses, which are built after the cottier system of this neighbourhood, are close on the old country road, fronting it with only a foot-walk between it and the door. They consist of a single row; each dwelling house is one end next the barn, and the cow-house at the opposite end. The houses are narrow, and about sixty feet in length. The mansion house has one room, a closet, and kitchen; the barn about half the length of the first, but much lower, the cow-house lower still, descending like three steps of a stair. There was at the back of all this something that had the appearance of a pig-house. The land consists of a small stripe directly back from the houses. The extent about two acres three roods, English measure. I cannot say what might be considered a fair rent value for it in its present position, but, were the land a mile further from the town, I know one pound per acre would be thought an extortionate price for it. I likewise know that the Land Scheme would put a man in possession of more, and better land for the half of the money, besides his proportionate allowance of capital to commence with. Close by this is another small place, about four acres; the house, a miserable abortion, unworthy the name, for which the tenant pays £20 of annual rent. He is but an indifferent farmer, and is not a teetotaller, still he appears to be making a decent living. Such facts as these will, I trust, assist to open the eyes of the people to their own interest as well as to point out the value of land, as a permanent cure for poverty and wretchedness, and crush them in a strong light and wretchedness; and must show in a strong light the advantages to be obtained by joining the Land Company.

I am, sir, yours truly,

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Bookseller,

Brechin, April 11.

P.S.—*I shall shortly prove the truth of my professions in this letter, by becoming an active member.* A. C.

THE MURDER OF MR RILEY AT SHEFFIELD.—James and George Bradley have been committed to the York Assizes for the murder and robbery of Mr Riley, at Sheffield, on the 11th of January last.

NUMEROUS FIRES.—Thursday morning, about 3 o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr Geo. Cave, a harness maker, in Kingsland-road. The flames were not got out until the workshop and its contents were destroyed, and the back rooms of the dwelling severely damaged. The adjoining house, No. 44, was also injured.—A fire broke out between 8 and 9 on Thursday evening, on the premises of Mr Moritz, Berlin wool-worker, 130, New Bond-st. The firemen succeeded in getting the mastery over the flames before they had extended beyond the shop in which they originated.—*Whilst the engines were* at the above fire they were called to another in King-street, Portman-square, upon reaching which it was found that whilst a child was retiring to bed, a spark flew from a candle and set the bedding and *curtains in a general blaze, belonging to Mr Pettit,* coffee-housekeeper. With great difficulty the child made his escape, and the inmates succeeded in getting the fire extinguished.

A few days since a mason, who was sawing a block of freestone, at Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, found a live frog in a small cavity, which was nearly three feet distant from any fissure in the stone.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

	O'Connor.	Clark.	M'Grath.	Wheeler.	Doyle.	Ernest Jones.	West.	Donovan.	Lloyd.	W. Jones.	Sweet.	D. Ross.	M'Douall.
Westminster	26	16	21	22	15	14	3				1	1	
Whittington and Cat	22	18	21	20	12	10					1	2	14
Sheffield	77	66	64	56	59	12	21					6	13
Marylebone	28	22	21	33	16	20	16			14	6	14	
Leicester, Shaksperians	16	16	16	16	16								
Bridgewater	38	35	27	23	31	16							
Bilston	22	22	22	22	22								
Bradford, Smith	51	51	51	51	51								
Croydon	12	3	11	5	8	11				1			10
Easington Lane	6	6	6	6	6								
Salford	19	17	19	14	12	10							3
Liverpool...	12	4		4	1	21	25	7	6	17	11	8	12
Northampton	14	12	9	6	3	9	5			14			2
Norwich	20	19	20	20	18	3							6
Bermondsey	10	5	2	9	7	10							
Brighton	18	16	18	14	16	8	3	1			2	1	4
Dewsbury	20	20	20	20	20								
Bristol	25	25	25	25	25								
Hull	13	13	13	13	13								
Reading	6	6	6	6	6								
Total	455	392	402	388	357	140	73	8	6	46	21	32	64

The above comprise all the returns received with the precise number of Votes recorded. From Oldham, Somers Town, Lamberhead-green, and many other towns, unanimous votes have been recorded in favour of Messrs O'Connor, M'Grath, Wheeler, Clark, and Doyle.

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE, Sec.

NATIONAL TRADES' ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

"Union for the Million."

In a late number of this paper we candidly expressed to our numerous members and friends that whatever success had hitherto attended our endeavours, or however popular our Association had become, that we had nothing whatever to thank the Newspaper Press for, in promoting our utility, save and except the inestimable privilege we enjoy, of having a portion of the columns of this paper allotted to our use. In again adverting to this subject we preface our remarks by observing that we do so not in the language of whining complaint, nor yet in giving expression to feelings of mortified pride that the Public Press generally appears not to consider us deserving of their notice, but in consideration that it is our duty to avail ourselves of a passing occurrence, in which this omission of the Public Press is exceedingly manifest, with a view to stimulate the working classes throughout the country to redoubled exertions by candidly assuring them on the evidence of palpable circumstances, to which we allude, that their emancipation entirely depends upon their own energies, and to point out to them the obvious dereliction of duty with which the Public Press is chargeable, and that the silence which it generally observes towards us is not attributable to ignorance of the fact of our existence, together with a knowledge of the objects and purposes of our Association, and of much of its usefulness in the prevention of strikes, &c., but, to their own sheer neglect, while a perfect knowledge of those facts are staring them in the face. This will appear very obvious when we remind our readers that during the debate on the Education Bill in the House of Commons on Monday evening week, T. S. Duncombe, Esq. took occasion to notice this Association as an instance of the growing intelligence which he contended was manifest amongst working men. His remarks on the subject were reported in last week's *Northern Star*, which we here repeat, lest they may have escaped the notice of any of our readers:—

The working classes were not now so ignorant as to have recourse to the useless strikes they used to have. They knew perfectly well that in those strikes they were not able to contend against the long purses of the masters, and they had consequently formed themselves into a national and general combination of united trades, and were creating a fund by which they would be enabled to produce for themselves the raw materials of trade, and by employing themselves in reproductive labour in their own workshops, it would be a matter of no consequence to them whether the masters took them back again or not. In the case of local injustice being inflicted on any of the trades, this Association would bring the whole weight of its influence to bear upon it, and so interpose an efficient barrier against the commission of those acts of oppression which were endured by working men when powerless to resist. This was a new scheme, which did honour to the working men, and showed they had more enlightened views than they got credit for. He found that it had worked admirably so far as it had gone. When at Nottingham last week he had been informed by the framework knitters that they had successfully resisted no less than eighteen reductions of wages. They were now experiencing practically the advantages of the new system. He therefore repeated, when the government alleged ignorance against the working classes, they did not know what was going on in the country among that class.

We are perfectly aware that it is not practicable for reports of the whole of the lengthened speeches that occur in parliamentary debates to be inserted in the newspapers, and we are equally aware that in abridging such speeches editors and reporters will differ as to the points that may appear most important and best deserving of insertion, to the omission or exclusion of others which may appear to be less interesting. But with all these considerations taken into account, is it not singularly remarkable that, with the exception of the report above repeated from the *Northern Star*, that not a single paper that we have seen or heard of contained a word upon the subject, and we have seen a number of the papers in which the report of the debate on Education appeared. A question arises here which we put to the judgment of every rational working man: Whether is it the most reasonable consideration to suppose that the general silence observed by the Newspaper Press on a matter which is a fact of history, and of unprecedented character, and one in which so many thousands of the working classes have taken such an interest as to become members of the Association, is attributable to an unintentional coincidence, arising from the ordinary necessity of abridging reports; or from a disposition on the part of the conductors of each paper not to insert anything whatever that can contribute to the growing popularity of the National Association of United Trades? We leave this question for each of our numerous members and friends to answer for themselves; while we freely state for ourselves that we feel disposed to attribute the coincidence of omission to the cause last mentioned, which opinion we doubt not will be most generally entertained by all who give the subject any degree of consideration. And what ideas are associated with this consideration in the minds of reflective working men,—they by whose industry and ingenuity the land is cultivated, arts are operated, and commerce is navigated? Is it not obvious that they are merely viewed as beasts of burthen, and that their condition and their interests are totally disregarded, even by those whose legitimate professional duty it is to chronicle passing events which are considered to be of sufficient importance to be recorded.

It appears evident, therefore, that the conductors of the Newspaper Press do not consider our Association, with its objects and capabilities, deserving of a passing notice in their columns, even when those facts have been stated before the Legislature; they do not consider that an Association which is composed of many thousands of working men, having branch associations scattered in various parts of the three kingdoms, consisting of all trades and occupations, and which is every day gaining additional members, and has in view the emancipation of industry, by means of the protection of labour and the employment of surplus labour; the establishment of a good understanding, on fair and equitable grounds, between the employers and the employed; the discontinuance of useless strikes, and the substitution of mediation to effect an amicable reconciliation in cases of dispute; the securing of a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and the improvement of the working classes physically, morally, and intellectually; we say that the conductors of the Newspaper Press do not consider these matters to be of sufficient importance to merit their attention, so as to induce them to announce to their readers that the working classes are disposed to use their efforts to improve their condition, and that they have established an Association for that purpose. It is our wish to entertain feelings of respect toward the conductors of the Press. We know and acknowledge their influence upon the public mind, and we freely admit their capabilities to advance any cause in which they engage. Should they consider that our objects are commendable, it is their duty to aid us in our undertaking; if they consider that our objects are not commendable, it is their duty to point out the defects, and to caution others of what they consider the danger of joining with us, and to state why and wherefore we should be avoided.

But, while we wish to respect them, and acknowledge their influence, we cannot but notice the marked manifestations of their indifference, neglect, or contempt towards our Association as a body, which we can impute to no other motive than a disinclination to notice whatsoever may be interesting to the working classes. It is, therefore, for our numerous members and friends to consider, as before stated, that the emancipation of their order, for which we are striving, entirely depends upon their own energies, and that they have nothing to hope for from the aid of the Public Press further than the privilege in this paper, which they now enjoy.

We are not afraid that our members and friends will be discouraged on that account; they see what we have achieved without the aid of the Public Press, and have nothing to thank them for; there is the more credit due to the invaluable exception of the *Northern Star*, by which we have exclusively been supported, and we would add there is the more credit due to ourselves, individually and collectively. Let us, therefore, one and all, redouble our exertions in the good work in which we are engaged, and let the marked neglect of the Public Press toward us operate as a stimulant to independence and energy, not fearing that the glorious *objects we have in view will, in due time, be* accomplished, when working men will occupy their proper position in society, and their industry and ingenuity will be appreciated, and their moral influence will have its due weight on other classes of the community.

The Central Committee of the above flourishing institution met at their office, 11, Tottenham-court road, on Monday, and following day, T. S. Duncombe, Esq. M.P., in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, the financial account read and received, and an immense number of letters read from all parts of the country, some containing the adhesion and levies of the hatters of Manchester, 170 in number, and of Denton, 200; Leicester fancy hosiery branch; Sabden block printers; Leeds hand-loom weavers; Newcastle-upon-Tyne canvass weavers, and from several other trades; and also they received the following report from their agents in different parts of the country.

The Central Committee are extremely happy to report the successful termination of the dispute between Messrs Stocks and Tait, of Stockport, bleachers, and their men, to the number of seventy-five, by the mediation of Mr Williamson, thus affording another proof of the moral power of the Association. Those men have been working at the reduced price for some time, *under protest*. The men gave the customary fortnight's notice to their employers of their intention to leave their employment, unless the employers consented to give the wages they previously received. Thus the misery and expense of an important strike has been rendered unnecessary by the timely interference of the Central Committee.

SCOTLAND.—KILMARNOCK.—On Monday evening a public meeting of the weavers was held in the Croft-hall, to hear a lecture on the National Association's new mode of protection, from Mr Jacobs. The lecturer entered into the grievances of the weavers, comparing them with other trades, and fully proved that each trade was interested in obtaining high wages for themselves, and every other trade, and that "high wages" would bring them all "plenty to do;" this had been promised to result from "free trade;" but (said he) the employers will never give it to the employed unless they put themselves in a position to take "high wages." After showing that only by the power of national association could this end be achieved, he concluded a very instructive address amid the applause of the meeting.

A *resolution, to join immediately, was carried* unanimously; also the usual votes of thanks; and the meeting seperated, in high hopes of the future making the poor weavers hold up their heads again.

GLASGOW.—Tuesday evening a meeting of the factory handloom-weavers was held in Murdoch's School-room, St Andrew's-square, when Mr Jacobs delivered a lecture on the great advantages of national association, as exemplified in the Association of Trades. The lecturer entertained the meeting much to their mind with many useful lessons: at the close a resolution of confidence in the Association was carried, and an accession of strength to the branch effected. The meeting then separated, after the usual thanks, in the best spirits.

Wednesday, Mr Jacobs attended the plasterers and sawyers, to explain the plans of the Association, to answer questions, and arrange for public meetings of the bodies.

DENNY.—A public meeting was held in the Odd Fellows'-hall on Thursday evening, when Mr Jacobs delivered a lecture on the wants of the working classes and the means to supply them, by national association. A resolution approving of the National association of Trades was carried unanimously. The block printers, who called the meeting, are about to join. The chairman (a member of the Land Society) in dismissing the meeting, declared the Land Plan and the Trades' Plan would redeem the people.

EDINBURGH.—On Friday evening a public meeting of the hatters was held in the Friendly Society's-hall, High-street, to hear the plans, objects, and progress of the National Association of Trades, explained by Mr Jacobs, which was highly approved of. The secretary, (Mr Turner,) who filled the chair, put a few questions as to the mode of dealing with different subjects, and all expressed themselves satisfied with the answers: it was then agreed to refer the question of joining to the general meeting, shortly to be held.

MANCHESTER.—Mr Peel reports that on Monday *he attended a public meeting of trades in the* Lecture-room, Mottram. Mr Robert Wild having been appointed to preside, he introduced Mr Peel, who addressed the meeting at length, demonstrating the inefficiency of existing Unions for any benefit to the working classes, contrasting the principles and practices of the various local isolated combinations, past and present, with those of the National Trades' Association; and having treated the subject at great length, expressed his readiness to meet any objections, or to answer any questions for further information.

On Tuesday he attended the first delegate meeting of the Heywood district of the National Trades' Association. The necessary appointment of district officers was proceeded with, and delegates from the fustian cutters, (who had previously joined,) beamers and twisters, strippers and grinders, power-loom weavers and shoemakers, gave in their names, and announced the intention of the bodies they represented immediately joining the movement. A delegate from the painters said, he was instructed to go to Sheffield to attend a conference of their trade about to be held in Sheffield, and asked Mr Peel which body he thought it would be most to their interest of joining; he replied that not knowing any thing of the nature of the Sheffield movement he could not give a comparative opinion, but he considered it would be much to the interest of all trades to join the National Confederation, and also to form a general union of their own body.

On the evening of the same day he attended a general meeting of the hatters of Denton, when after a most kind and enthusiastic reception, he addressed a very numerous meeting upon the all-absorbing question of the day, and at his conclusion, had the great satisfaction of receiving £2 1s. 8d. as the first month's contribution and levies for 200 hatters of Denton. Hurrah for the Union!

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES.—On Thursday Mr Peel arrived in this district, by order of the central committee; and on Friday he put himself in communication with the hatters of Newcastle, when arrangements were made for a meeting of that trade at an early date. In the evening, he met some of the friends of the Association in this district, at the New Market Tavern, Hanley, and arrangements were considered for an active agitation of the potters.

On Saturday he attended the weekly meeting of a Potters' Lodge, which he addressed, and gave a cheering account of the rapid progress and extraordinary success of the movement.

HANLEY.—Important Meeting of Potters in the employ of Mr C. Meigh.—This meeting was held on Monday evening, at the Golden Lion, Hanley, to consider whether the hands of this factory, about 100 in number, should join the Potters' Emigration Society, or the National Association. Mr W. Evans, editor of the *Potters' Examiner* and *ex*-member of the Board of Directors of the National Association of United Trades for the Employment of Labour, delegate to every Conference which has met, and one of the committee appointed at the commencement, to frame the constitution and laws of the society, had been invited to attend to explain the objects of the Potters' Emigration Scheme, which proposes to draft off all the potters of Staffordshire, at the rate of one per month, to an estate *four miles long*, consisting of impenetrable wood, with a small portion of wild *prairie, in Dodge* County (singular name) Wisconsin, United States! At the suggestion of some of the hands, who had no great faith in this *new dodge*, Mr Peel was also invited to attend. After the settlement of the preliminaries, Mr Peel confined himself strictly within the limits prescribed; and compressed, within half-an-hour, an epitome of the principles and objects, past and present proceedings, and the probable future progress of the national movement; proving its efficiency to meet the peculiar position of the potters; its perfect ability to protect their privileges and rights; and to, *gradually*, materially improve their condition.

Mr Evans then rose, and proceeded to explain how he became connected with the National Trades' movement, and that at his suggestion the Potters' Union in '45 had taken out one hundred shares, upon which they had paid 25s., and had never been able to pay any further instalment, from their dissensions and poverty, which he said he very much regretted. He then went into a long history of the exertions he had personally made in behalf of the potters of Staffordshire, and drew attention to the immense benefits they had derived from his exertions as editor of the *Potters' Examiner*. After about twenty minutes of this perfectly irrelevant matter he was reminded that he had not yet said one word about the emigration scheme. He then went into an exceedingly voluble and glowing account of the advantages which awaited the potters on the four mile estate in Dodge County, United States, seventy individuals having just embarked for that *El Dorado*, in the highest spirits. And, in allusion to the United Trades, he assured the meeting that any attempt to raise the wages of the great staple manufactures of this country would be attended with the most alarming effects to the commercial prosperity of England, as it would drive these trades to the continent, and concluded his address of half-an-hour—good measure—with expressing himself *highly favourable to the National Trades*, that is, after the potters had carried out the emigration to Dodge County, United States.

Messrs Evans and Peel then withdrew, each, I believe, thoroughly *understanding* the other.

The result of this little drama is very satisfactory—a division of opinion existing as to the merits of the rival Association. Two secretaries were appointed to enrol the names of those present for that movement they had most confidence in, when there appeared twenty-eight for the National Trades, and thirteen for *Dodge County*, United States. The absent members will probably join in the same proportion, which gives the National Association a majority of more than two to one. *"Hurrah for the Union!"*

SHEFFIELD.—Mr J. W. Parker reported on Monday evening, April 19th, he attended a meeting of of the two societies of operative tailors, at the Green Dragon, Fargate, when after an animated address they passed a resolution in favour of the association.

On Tuesday morning a general meeting of the workmen in the four branches of the pen and pocket knife trades, blade forgers, scale and spring forgers, grinders and setters-in, was held at the Circus, for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr Parker explanatory of the objects and regulations of the United Trades Association, for which body he is agent. 2,000 persons were present, and Mr J. South was unanimously called to the chair. Mr Parker then addressed the meeting at great length, after which Mr Hawksworth, who has been a determined opponent of national organization, declared himself a convert. Mr Isaac Ironside addressed the meeting at considerable meeting, urging his hearers to join this great National Confederation. After Mr Parker had answered several questions to the perfect satisfaction of the meeting, the chairman then put the question, "That the four branches of the spring knife trade should forthwith join the National Association."

In the evening Mr P. attended a meeting of the fork grinders at the Forrester's Arms, Iron Bridge, which was attended with the like successful results.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—On Wednesday Mr Parker held a meeting of the tin-plate workers at the Red Cow, Dudley-street.

On Thursday he met the edge-tool makers at the union; after addressing them at considerable length they decided upon bringing the matter before their next district meeting with the view of their body joining altogether.

On Friday Mr P. attended a meeting of the cock-founders, gas-fitters, coopers, and coach-makers, at the Blue Ball, Bilston-street, which ended very satisfactorily. No less than eight deputation from as many trades wanted upon Mr P. previous to his leaving Sheffield, requesting a visit.

"THE FAST AND THE FAMINE."—The article thus entitled, from the pen of William Howitt, which appeared some time ago in this paper, copied from *Howitt's Journal*, has been reprinted by one of our readers, Mr James Hyslop of Wigan. Mr H. printed 2,000 copies, part of which were distributed in Wigan, and part sent by post to a variety of places in England and Scotland.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A CHILD BY FIRE.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital on the body of Louisa Everett, aged four years, of Providence-place, Mill-wall, Poplar. It appeared that on Sunday afternoon last the deceased was left in the care of a female named Wilkinson, by her parents, for a short time. Shortly afterwards the female left the child playing near the window, while she went to another room. A few minutes afterwards the female was alarmed by the screams of the deceased, and on entering the room she was discovered enveloped in flames. An alarm *was immediately raised*, and the flames were with great difficulty extinguished. The unfortunate child was burnt about the lower part of the body in a most shocking manner, and was conveyed to the hospital, where she expired on the following day from the injuries she had received. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

Public Meetings.

IRISH CONFEDERATION.—The confederates met as usual at Cartwright's Coffee-house, Redcross-street, on Sunday evening. Mr Henry Tucker filled the chair, and said,—He was glad to see their members increase,—he had attended their meetings with delight, and he had no hesitation in saying that if the spirit and liberality, propriety and good-will, which he had witnessed in that room, was not deviated from at their future proceedings, it would occupy no small share of public attention. (Cheers.) The secretary read the letter from the Bishop of Derry to Morgan John O'Connell, &c., from the *Nation* newspaper, which elicited the admiration and thanks of the meeting in the following resolution, proposed by Mr Dwain, and seconded by Mr Manley:—"That the marked thanks of this meeting and of the people of Ireland is pre-eminently due to the Most Rev. Dr Magin, Catholic Bishop of Derry, for his inimitable castigation of Morgan John O'Connell & Co., for his participation in the ever-to-be-loathed project of Canadian Colonization." Mr D. contrasted the place-hunting propensities of Mr J. O'Connell with some of the worthies of Ireland. Arthur O'Connor, when member of the Irish parliament for the town of Burgh in the King's County, resigned his seat, and flung the letter of Pitt, offering him an estate and peerage for life, into the fire; spurning dignity and wealth,—he preferred exile to profligacy. The noble-minded bishop was worthy of his episcopal brother, the Derry of '82. (Loud cheers.) Mr Sullivan spoke against the "Liberal Transporting Scheme." He was not against a proper system of emigration, but so long as there were millions of waste lands in Ireland, it was ridiculous to send the people to look for an existence elsewhere: it was a plan to increase the power of monopoly, and would not be tolerated for a moment, if the people had a proper system of education; but so long as the people were ignorant of their social and political rights, so long would they be made cats-paws of by knaves and sham-patriots. Mr Martin spoke in favour of national education and political instruction; after which the secretary and others addressed the meeting on their prospects and hopes. The meeting then separated much gratified with the proceedings.

WESTMINSTER DEBATING SOCIETY.—This fast-progressing and eminently successful society held their *weekly meeting on Saturday evening last, in the* large room of the Temperance Hall, Broadway, for the further consideration of the question—"How did Ireland lose her Parliament; and what have been the effects of the Union of the two Countries?" Mr Trumble opened the debate, and in an excellent speech proved that the people of Ireland had never been parties to the Union. Mr Bowler followed, and in a very sensible address showed the necessity for the Irish people being united to obtain Repeal, and said, that it was the want of Union that had caused her to lose her Parliament. Mr Ashe next rose, and attacked the priesthood of Ireland, as the betrayers of Ireland and her independence. Mr Broome next spoke, and most eloquently defended the Irish people from the charges of ignorance as to the nature of their rights, and said that, had they but had the power of exercising their knowledge according to their will, Ireland would not have allowed a few designing men—political traffickers—to have robbed her of her legislative power. (Hear, hear.) Mr Cathie and several other speakers addressed the meeting, and a motion of adjournment having been unanimously carried, the company separated. The discussion will be resumed this (Saturday) evening, at half-past eight.

UNITED PATRIARCHS' BENEFIT SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the directors on 21st ult., the deputation appointed to wait on T. Wakley, Esq., M.P., gave in their report to the effect that that gentleman had consented to become a patron of the society. The directors agreed to the annual festival of the society taking place on the third Monday in June next, at the Bayswater Tavern, Bayswater. A deputation was appointed to wait on T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., to solict his taking the chair, also to wait on T. Wakley, Esq., M.P., F. O'Connor, Esq., and other gentlemen, to favour the institution with their attendance. The address to the members on the fourth annual statement of the receipts and expenditure was agreed to, and ordered to be printed with the annual statement; the same to be issued as soon as possible, with the tickets for the annual festival.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR POLAND'S REGENERATION.

(From our Town Edition of April 24.)

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand from last Audit, June 8th, 1846	2	11	8
Returns from Sale of Pamphlets per Messrs Harney, Clark, Doyle, Wheeler and Moy	2	7	0
G. Cavill, Sheffield	0	1	6
B. V., Sunderland	0	0	8
Mr. Smith, Bradford	0	1	7
Feb. 15, 1847. Fraternal Democratic Society	1	0	0
—— 22nd, ——Collected at John-street Hall Meeting	0	10	10½
	£6	12	3½

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Printer's Account—750 Pamphlets, No. 1	2	15	0
—— 750 ditto No. 2	1	15	6
—— Placards for John-street Meeting	0	12	0
Advertisements, *Northern Star*	0	4	0
Hire of John-street Hall, Feb. 2nd, 1847	1	10	0
Board-men and Postage on account of the above Meeting	0	7	6
Letters to Paris, and Postage of the Circulars	0	4	2
Letters to Paris, to Public Journals, to Delegates, Circulars, &c.	0	5	4
	£7	13	6

	£	s.	d.
Total Expenditure	7	13	6
Total Receipts	6	12	3½
To March 25th, 1847	£1	1	2½

Audited and found correct, by

WILLIAM HEWITT AND JOHN GATHARD.

☞ Monies received since the 25th of March, will be acknowledged in the next Balance-Sheet.

J. MOY, Financial Secretary.

SHAKSPERE'S BIRTH-DAY.—The anniversary of the poet's birth day was celebrated, as usual, at the place of his nativity, on Friday, the 23rd of April. In the early part of the day, the Shaksperian Club held its twenty-third anniversary; William Lucy, Esq., in the chair. The proceedings derived some interest from the subject discussed; it was that of the purchase of the old house, within the walls of which the bard first saw the light. This tottering edifice, by the provisions of the will of the last male owner, was to be sold at the death of his wife. This lady expired at the close of the last year, and the society not possessing any funds wherewith to purchase the building, application was made to government, through Lord Morpeth, the Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and the following was received in reply:—

"Sir,—I am extremely obliged to you for the communication you have been good enough to make to me on the part of the Shaksperian Club, respecting the approaching disposal of the house in which the greatest of our poets was born; but, upon the whole, the members of the government are disposed to think that the acquisition of so interesting a property pertains still more to the people of England than to its government.

I have the honour to be, &c., MORPETH."

In these circumstances, coupled too, with the fact that the present holders of the property decline to name any price for the building, but have resolved on submitting it for public competition, the committee of the club have been reluctantly compelled to abstain taking any further steps in the matter, so that this property bids fair to become at the mercy of some chance purchaser. It is to be hoped, however, that something may yet be done to purchase the house for the public. The dinner in the evening at the Shakspere-hall, was attended by many of the country gentry. T. H. Bracebridge, Esq., presided; and Mr M. Philips, M.P. for Manchester, was a guest. Unfortunately, however, the committee has been unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain the attendance of any of the literati of the day. Amongst those to whom invitations had been sent, were the venerable poet Wordsworth, who, in return, expressed the deep interest he felt in the society, and the delight it would have afforded him to have been present, but he found the journey to Stratford impossible. Serjeant Talfourd, overwhelmed with briefs, could not spare the time from his professional duties, to visit (to adopt his own expressive language) "the most sacred spot in Britain;" and Mr W. S. Landor, a Warwickshire man, found himself compelled, from other causes, to decline. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the affair passed off well. Besides the toast of the evening, "The immortal memory of William Shakspere." The following among others, were also drunk: "Wordsworth and the British poets," "the Garrick Club," and "Sheridan Knowles and the Drama." The second dinner at the Falcon was also well attended by the tradesmen of the town and others.

It is said that Mr Maddox, the lessee of the Princess's Theatre, has offered Mr Macready an engagement for twenty weeks of the next season, at 100 guineas per week. His performance to be three times a week at stipulated intervals.

The Emperor of Austria has conferred upon the King of Hanover the command of the 2nd regiment of Hussars.

The Rev. Hugh M'Neile is announced to preach the annual sermon in London for the Church Pastoral Aid Society, on Monday, 10th May.

There is now to be seen at Castle Donnington an apricot-tree, with fruit upon it the size of walnuts, belonging to Mr Josh. Leawood.

The apple trees of Devonshire present a fine appearance of bud; some of the trees are already in full bloom.

A German botanist has discovered the art of making very good paper from wood, without the aid of nitric acid, or great mechanical force.

Every man has in his own life follies enough—in his own mind trouble enough—in the performance of his duties deficiencies enough—in his own fortunes evils enough—without minding other people's business.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

What a painful and noxious disease is the Piles! and comparative, how few of the afflicted have been permanently cured by ordinary appeals to medical skill! This, no doubt, arises from the use of powerful aperients too frequently administered by the profession; indeed) strong internal medicine should always be avoided in all cases of this complaint. The proprietor of the above Ointment, after years of acute suffering, placed himself under the treatment of that eminent surgeon, Mr. Abernethy, was by him restored to perfect health, and has enjoyed it ever since without the slightest return of the disorder, over a period of fifteen years during which time the same Abernethian prescription has been the means of healing a vast number of desperate cases, both in and out of the proprietor's circles of friends, most of which cases had bee under medical care, and some of them for a very considerable time. Abernethy's Pile Ointment was introduced to the public by the desire of many who had been perfectly healed by its application, and since its introduction the fame of this Ointment has spread far and wide; even the Medical Profession, always slow and unwilling to acknowledged the virtues of any medicine not prepared by themselves, do now freely and frankly admit that Abernethy's Pile Ointment is not only a valuable preparation, but a never failing remedy in every stage and variety of that appalling malady.

Sufferers will not repent giving the Ointment a trial. Multitudes of cases of its efficacy might be produced if the nature of the complaint did not render those who have been cured unwilling to publish their names.

Sold in covered Pots, at 4s. 6d. or the quantity of three 4s. 6d. Pots in one for 11s., with full directions for use, by C King, (Agent to the Proprietor,) Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London, where also can be procured every Patent Medicine of repute, direct from the original makers, with an allowance on taking six at a time.

** Be sure to ask for "ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT." "The Public are requested to be on their guard against noxious compositions sold at low prices," and to observe that none can possibly be genuine, unless the name of King, is printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each pot, 4s. 6d., which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it at, owing to the great expense of the ingredients.

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND.

Patronised by the Royal Family, Nobility, Clergy, &c.

It a sure and speedy Cure for those severe annoyances, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. Unlike al other remedies for Corns, its operation is such as to render the cutting of Corns altogether unnecessary: indeed, we may say, the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been frequently attended with lamentable consequences, besides its liability to increase their growth; it adheres with the most gentle pressure, produces an instant and delightful relief from torture, and with perseverance in its application, entirely eradicates the most inveterate Corns and Bunions.

Testimonials have been received fr m upwards of one hund ed Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s 1½d, or three small boxes in one for 2s 9d, and to be had, with full directions for use, of C. KING, Napier-street, Hoxton, New Town, London, and all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the stamp. 2s 9d Box cures the most obdurate Corns.

Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectable Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines:—

Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnson, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co, 61, Bishopsgate street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmond-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Hunter and James, Webber-row; and retail by all respectable chemists and medicine venders in London.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—Baines and Newsome; Mr. Buckton, Times Office; Heaton Smeeton, Hall, Reinhardt and Sons J. C. Browne, 48, Briggate, Thornton, 35, Boar Lane, Denton, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harrey Haigh, late Tarbottom Bolland and Kemplay, Land Moxon, C. Hay, 106, Briggate, Rhodes, Bell and Brooke Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall Leeds: Cooper, Key and Fisher, Bradford; Hartley, Berry, Suter, Leyland Halifax; Smith, Eland, Hurst, Cardwell Gell, Smith, Wakefield; Pybus Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne, Brooke and Spivey, Huddersfield, Hudson, Keighley Lofthouse, Reinhardt (late Carlton), Kirton, Alcock, Baynes Burrell, Bell, Burton, Healey, Melson, Freeman, Pickering, Garton, Williamson, Chapman. Hammond, Wallis, Walker, Broomhead, Noble, Forster, Hardman, Stephenson Weir, Ryder and Raker, Hull; Pipes, Keningham, Johnson, Earle, Cornwall, Robinson, Brigham, Beverley; Brookes Doncaster; Matthews, Creaser, Driffield; Cass, Goole; Milner, Pickering: Stevenson, Whitby; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Hargrove, Fisher, Otley, Linney, York; Marston, Brigg; Hurst, Robson, Armitage, Ingolby, Longbottom Louth; Wainwright, Howden; Rayner, Smith Burlington; Hornsby, Wrangham, Jefferson, Malton, Rhodes, Snaith Champley, Bromhead, Ireland, Buckall, Scarborough; Smith, Fu by, Bridlington; Adams, Colton, Pullen, Selby Ombler, Market, Weighton; Fleck, Marsh, Rotherham, Hattersley, Ball, Officer, Barton, Browne, Gainsborough Gledhill, Old Delph, Priestley, Fox, Pontefact; Dalby, Wetherby, Slater, Bedale. Dixon, Northallerton, Ward, Richmond; Ward, Stokesley, Foggit and Thompson, Thirsk, Monkhouse Barnard Castle; Pease, Darlington; Jennett Stockton; and by all respectable chemists and medicine venders in every market town in England.

Wholesale Agents—Messrs. Bolton, Blanshard, and Co., druggists, Micklegate, York.

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED EBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

Just Published,

A new and important Edition of the *Silent Friend* on *Human Frailty.*

rice 2s. 6d., and sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d.

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the obligations of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

R. and L. PERRY and Co., CONSULTING SURGEONS.

Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London; sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; Powell, 10, Westmorland-street, Dublin; Lindsay, 11, Elm-row, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, 136, Argyle-street, Glasgow; Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; Guest, Bull-street, Birmingham.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"We regard the work before us, the "Silent Friend," as a work embracing most clear and practical views of a paes of complaints hitherto little understood, and werei over by the majority of the medical profession, for asst reason we are at a loss to know. We must, how ha, confess that a perusal of this work has left such a faverable impression on our minds, that we not only recommend, but cordially wish every one who is the victim f just folly, or suffering from indiscretion, to profit by advice contained in its pages."—*Age and Argus*

Part I. of this work is particularly addressed to those who are prevented from forming a Matrimonial Alliance, and will be found an available introduction to the means of perfect and secret restoration to manhood.

Part II. treats perspicuously upon those forms of diseases, either in their primary or secondary state, arising from infection, showing how numbers, through neglect to obtain competent medical aid, entail upon hemselves years of misery and suffering.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of that deplorable state, are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach, as the various affections of the nervous system, obstinate gleets, excesses, irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation occurring, the innocent offspring should bear enstamped upon it he physical characters derivable from parental debility.

Price 11s., or the quantity of four at 11s. in one bottle or 33s., by which 11s. is saved; the £5 cases may be had s usual, which is a saving of £1 12s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE,

An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humours of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body, even penetrating the minutest vessels, removing all corruptions, contaminations, and impurities from the vital stream; eradicating the morbid virus, and radically expelling it through the skin.

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s. is saved, also in £5 cases, which saves £1 12s.

Venereal contamination, if not at first eradicated, will then remain secretly lurking in the system for years, and although for a while undiscovered, at length break out upon the unhappy individual in its most dreadful forms or else, unseen, internally endanger the very vital organs in existence. To those suffering from the consequences which this disease may have left behind in the form of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, blotches on the head and face, ulceration and enlargement of the throat sitons, and threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c., nodes on the shin bones, or any of those painful affections arising from the dangerous effects of the indiscriminate use of mercury, or the evils of an imperfect cure, the Concentrated Detersive Essence will be found to be attended with the most astonishing effects, in checking the ravages of the disorder, removing all scorbutic com plaints, and effectually re-establishing the health and constitution. To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who ever had the misfortune during their more youthful days to be affecteanyd with orm of these diseases, a previous course of this medicine is highly essential, and of the greatest importance, as moer serious affections are visited upon an innocent wife and offspring, from a want of these simple remedies than perhaps half the world is aware of; for, it must be remembered, where the fountain is polluted, the stream that flow from it cannot be pure.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

With explicit directions, rendered perfectly intelligible to every capacity, are well known throughout Europe to be the most certain and effectual remedy ever discovered for gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms, by immediately allaying inflammation and arresting further progress.

Gleets, strictures, irritation of the bladder, pains of the loins and kidneys, gravel, and other disorders of the urinary passages, in either sex, are permanently cured in a hort space of time, without confinement or the least exposure.

The above medicines are [illegible] red only by Messrs. R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

Messrs. PERRY expect, when consulted by letter, the usual fee of One Pound, without which no notice whatever can be taken of the communication.

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N.B.—Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, and every other shopkeeper, can be supplied with any quantity of the Cordial Balm of Syriacum, the Concentrated Detersive Essence, and Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by ost of the principal Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses London, of whom may be had he "Silent Friend."

IMPORTANT TO MANY.

REES' COMPOUND ESSENCE OF CUBEBS.—The most speedy and effectual remedy ever discovered for the cure of discharges, gleets, strictures, weakness, whites, pains in the loins and kidneys, heat, irritation, and gravel, frequently removing every symptom of disease in four days, sometimes sooner. It contains in a concentrated state all the efficacious parts of the Cubeb combined with the salt of sarsaparilla and other choice alteratives, which make it invaluable for eradicating all impurities from the blood, preventing secondary symptoms falling off of the hair, blotches, &c., and giving strength and energy to the whole system. It does not contain mercury in any form, and may be taken by the most delicate or weakly of either sex with perfect safety, as well as benefit to their general health. In all cases of debility it has been found of the greatest utility.

Sold by *JOHN WILLIAM STIRLING*, at 86, *High-street, Whitechapel, London*, in bottles at 4s. 6d., 10s. and 20s. each; and can be had of all the principal Medicine Deal rs in the Kingdom. *Ask for Rees' Essence*, and be sure the name of J. W. Stirling, Whitechapel, London, is engraved on the Government Stamp outside the bottle.—J. W. Stirling will send it with directions, securely packed, to any part of the kingdom, upon receiving a remittance.

Also,

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS,

An effectual remedy for Bilious, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

In boxes at 13½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each; and can be had of all respectable medicine venders in the kingdom. The genuine has the name on the stamp.

THE GREATEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A Very Wonderful Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Charles Wilson, 30, Princes Street, Glasgow, dated February 18th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Having taken your pills to remove a disease of the Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and having followed your printed instructions I have regained that health, which I had thought lost for ever. I had previously had recourse to several medical men, who are celebrated for their skill, but instead of curing my Complaint, it increased to a most alarming degree. Humanly speaking your pills have saved my life! Many tried to dissuade me from using them, and I doubt not but that hundreds are deterred from taking your most excellent medicine, in consequence of the impositions practised by many worthless wretches; but what a pity it is that the deceptions used by others, should be the means of preventing many unhappy persons, under disease, from regaining health, by the use of your pills. When I commenced the use of your pills I was in a most wretched condition, and to my great delight, in a few days afterwards, there was a considerable change for the better, and by continuing to use them for some weeks, I have been perfectly restored to health, to the surprise of all who have witnessed the state to which I had been reduced by the disordered state of the Liver and Stomach; would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same astonishing remedy.

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON.

** The above gentleman has been a schoolmaster, but is now in a highly respectable House, as Commercial Clerk.

A Patient in a dying state, Cured of a Disorder in the Chest.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Robert Calvert, Chemist, Stokesly, dated January 29th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Mr Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this Town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting a son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years and a half, and who has derived the greatest benefits from the use of your medicines, after trying all ordinary resources without effect. The boy is eight years of age, of strumous or scrofulous constitution. He seems to have had a pleurisy, which ended in a large collection of matter in the chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the chest, which ended in three fistulous sores, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus up to May, when he was induced to try your medicines; at this date he was in an apparent dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption. He had severe hectic fever, the urine depositing large quantities of sediment—constant distressing cough—no appetite—and the stomach rejecting nearly everything he took, both food and medicine, he began by taking five of your pills night and morning, which were gradually increased to ten, which in a short time had the effect of completely curing the cough, the stomach affections, and restoring the urine to its natural state. His strength and flesh are also restored, and his appetite keen and digestion good.

(Signed) ROBERT CALVERT.

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:—

To Professor Holloway.

SIR,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant,

(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Sore Throat
Asthma	Fits	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Bilious Complaints	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on Skin	Headache	Tic Doloreux
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion	Tumours
Colics	Inflammation	Ulcers
Constipation of Bowels	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Worms, all kinds
Debility	Lubago	Weakness, from whatever cause
Dropsy	Piles	&c., &c.
Dysentery	Rheumatism	
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	
Fevers of all kinds	Stone and Gravel	

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The *Gazette* of last night (Tuesday) contains an order from her Majesty in Council, that the petition of the inhabitants of Ashton-under-Lyne, for a charter of incorporation, should be taken into consideration by a committee of the Privy Council on the 31st of May.

SALMON FISHERY.—The salmon fishery in the rivers Tay and Tweed, are said to have been, so far, very unsuccessful.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—There are still strong hopes entertained that this maritime monster may yet be got off. On Saturday week she floated with the rise of the tide for nearly two hours, and, when high water, appeared from the shore to be nearly level.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—No sooner is a medicine well established in public favour than a host of imitators spring up, who, for the sake of profit, not only wrong the Proprietor of the Genuine Medicine, but inflict a serious injury on the unwary purchaser of their base counterfeit trash. These remarks apply to the remedy which is so well known as "Abernethy's Pile Ointment." This excellent remedy for piles has been established by undoubted proofs of its efficacy. Purchasers may be able to detect these frauds by asking particularly for "Abernethy's Pile Ointment," in covered pots, price 4s. 6d. (which is the lowest price the proprietor is enabled to sell it, owing to the great expense of the ingredients), and observe the name of C. King is on the government stamp, pasted round each pot. Sufferers from piles will not repent giving the Ointment a trial.

THE MOST IMMEDIATE REMEDY for Coughs and Colds is Holloway's Pills.—This celebrated and extraordinary Medicine is not only an effectual cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or even loss of voice, but is likewise a certain remedy in all cases of Wheezings, Shortness of Breath, and Asthmas. Any person who may be so bad as not to be able to lie down in their beds lest they should be choked with Phlegm, may be cured by these pills when other means have failed, this latter case of sufferers may depend upon getting great relief in the first ten days, and in three or four weeks they will sleep almost as well as ever they did in their lives.

MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION IN AUGUST AND DECEMBER, 1846.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,

August. 25, 1846.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL MINUTE.

Their Lordships had under their consideration the sufficiency of the present number of Inspectors of Schools for the duties they have to perform, and

RESOLVED,—That it would be highly expedient that all the schools which are under the inspection of the Privy Council should be visited at least once in each year: that the existing number of Inspectors appears to be insufficient, as, notwithstanding their constant assiduity in the discharge of the duties intrusted to them, it is found impossible to make arrangements for the inspection of schools oftener than once in two years.

Their Lordships, are, however, unwilling to make so considerable an addition at once to the number of Inspectors as would be necessary for an annual visit to each school, but will recommend the appointment of three new Inspectors this year, reserving for consideration hereafter any further appointment which may be required.

Their Lordships had further under their consideration the Report of the Inspectors of Schools, memorials from certain Boards of Education, and letters from the clergy and others, representing the very early age at which the children acting as assistants to schoolmasters are withdrawn from school to manual labour, and the advantages which would arise if such scholars as might be distinguished by proficiency and good conduct were apprenticed to skilful masters, to be instructed and trained, so as to be prepared to complete their education as schoolmasters in a Normal School.

RESOLVED,—That the Lord President cause Regulations to be framed defining the qualifications of the schoolmaster; the condition of Instruction in the school; and the local contributions to be required as conditions on which annual grants of money may be made towards the stipends of apprentices in elementary schools; and further, cause indentures of apprenticeship to be prepared, declaring the duties of the apprentice and the nature of the instruction he is to receive; the periods of examination by the Inspectors of Schools, and the circumstances under which the indenture may be dissolved, in order that stipends increasing in each year of the apprenticeship may be granted in aid of local contribution.

IT WAS FURTHER RESOLVED,—That as the masters having charge of the instruction and training of school apprentices will be selected for their character and skill; and as the education of the apprentices will increase the labour and responsibilities of such masters, it is expedient that the successful performance of these duties be rewarded by annual grants in aid of their stipends, according to the number of apprentices trained by each master.

IT WAS FURTHER RESOLVED,—That it is expedient to make provision in certain cases, by a retiring pension, for schoolmasters and mistresses who, after a certain length of service, may appear entitled to such provision.

That the Lord President cause Regulations to be framed respecting the grants of such retiring pensions.

That it is expedient for the further encouragement of deserving schoolmasters, that small gratuities be annually distributed, under the authority of the Lord President, to schoolmasters whose zeal and success in teaching may, on the Report of the Inspector, appear to entitle them to such encouragement; and that Regulations be framed with reference to the distribution of such gratuities.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, 21st December, 1846.

By the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

REGULATIONS respecting the EDUCATION of PUPIL TEACHERS and STIPENDIARY MONITORS.

The Lord President communicated to their Lordships the Regulations which he had caused to be framed to carry into execution the Minute of the Committee of Council on Education of the 25th day of August, 1846, respecting the Apprenticeship of Pupil Teachers.

GENERAL PRELIMINARY CONDITIONS.

Upon application being made to their Lordships from the trustees or managers of any school under inspection, requesting that one or more of the most proficient scholars be selected to be apprenticed to the master or mistress, the application will be referred to the Inspector, and will be entertained, if he report,—

That the master or mistress of the school is competent to conduct the apprentice through the course of instruction to be required:

That the school is well furnished and well supplied with books and apparatus;

That it is divided into classes; and that the instruction is skilful, and is graduated according to the age of the children and the time they have been at school, so as to show that equal care has been bestowed on each class:

That the discipline is mild and firm, and conducive to good order:

That there is a fair prospect that the salary of the master and mistress, and the ordinary expenses of the school, will be provided for during the period of apprenticeship.

GENERAL RULE.—The qualifications to be required of candidates and of pupil teachers in each year of their apprenticeship will be regulated by the following rules, in which the minimum of proficiency to be attained is precisely defined, in order to prevent partiality; but their Lordships reserve to themselves the power to reward superior merit, by shortening the term of the apprenticeship, or by awarding the higher stipends of the later years of the apprenticeship to pupil teachers whose attainments enable them to pass the examination of one of the later years at an earlier period.

PUPIL TEACHERS—QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

The following qualifications will be required from candidates for apprenticeship:—

They must be at least thirteen years of age, and must not be subject to any bodily infirmity likely to impair their usefulness as pupil teachers.

In schools connected with the Church of England, the clergymen and managers, and, in other schools, the managers, must certify that the moral character of the candidates and of their families justify an expectation that the instruction and training of the school will be seconded by their own efforts and by the example of their parents. If this cannot be certified of the family, the apprentice will be required to board in some approved household.

Candidates will also be required,—

1. To read with fluency, ease, and expression.
2. To write in a neat hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, a simple prose narrative slowly read to them.
3. To write from dictation sums in the first four rules of arithmetic, simple and compound; to work them correctly, and to know the tables of weights and measures.
4. To point out the parts of speech in a simple sentence.
5. To have an elementary knowledge of geography.
6. In schools connected with the *Church of England* they will be required to repeat the Catechism, and to show that they understand its meaning, and are acquainted with the outline of Scripture history. The parochial clergyman will assist in this part of the examination.

In other schools the state of the religious knowledge will be certified by the managers.

7. To teach a junior class to the satisfaction of the Inspector.
8. Girls should also be able to sew neatly and to knit.

QUALIFICATIONS OF PUPIL TEACHERS IN EACH YEAR OF THEIR APPRENTICESHIP.

At the end of the first year pupil teachers will be examined by the Inspector:—

1. In writing from memory the substance of a more difficult narrative.
2. In arithmetic, the rules of "Practice" and "Simple Proportion," and in the first rules of mental arithmetic.
3. In grammar, in the construction of sentences, and in syntax.
4. In the geography of Great Britain and Palestine.
5. In the Holy Scriptures and in the Catechism, with illustrations by passages from Holy Writ, in *Church of England* schools, the parochial clergyman assisting in the examination.

The managers will, *in other schools*, certify in this and in the succeeding years of the apprenticeship, that they are satisfied with the state of the religious knowledge of the pupil teachers.

6. In their ability to give a class a reading lesson and to examine it on the meaning of what has been read.
7. In the elements of vocal music, in this and in succeeding years, when taught from notes.
8. In their ability to drill a class in marching and exercises; and to conduct it through the class movements required for preserving order.
9. Girls should also be able to instruct the younger scholars in sewing and knitting.

At the end of the second year, pupil teachers will be examined by the Inspector:—

1. In composition, by writing the abstract of a lesson, or a school report.
2. In decimal arithmetic, and the higher rules of mental arithmetic. Girls will not be required to proceed beyond the rule of "Compound Proportion" in this year.
3. In syntax and etymology.
4. In the geography of Great Britain, of Europe, the British empire, and Palestine.
5. In the Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism in *Church of England* schools, more fully than in the preceding year, the parochial clergyman assisting in the examination.
6. In their ability to examine a class in reading, in the rudiments of grammar and arithmetic; and, *during the examination, to keep the class attentive*, in order, and in activity without undue noise.

At the end of the third year, pupil teachers will be examined by the Inspector:—

1. In the composition of the notes of a lesson on a subject selected by the Inspector.
2. In the elements of mechanics, or in book-keeping.
3. In syntax, etymology, and prosody.
4. In the geography of the four quarters of the *globe.* Girls in the geography of the British Empire.
5. In the outlines of English history.
6. *More fully in the Holy Scriptures*, Liturgy, and Catechism, in *Church of England* schools, the parochial clergyman assisting in the examination.
7. In their skill in managing and examining the second class in grammar, geography, and mental arithmetic.
8. The girls should have acquired greater skill as *teachers of sewing, knitting, &c.*

At the end of the fourth year, pupil teachers will be examined by the Inspector:—

1. In the composition of an account of the organisation of the school, and of the methods of instruction used.
2. In the first steps in mensuration with practical illustrations; and in the elements of land surveying and levelling.
3. In syntax, etymology, and prosody.
4. In the geography of Great Britain, as connected with the outlines of English history. Girls in the geography of the four quarters of the globe.

More fully in the Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, Catechism, in *Church of England* schools, the parochial clergyman assisting in the examination.

6. In their skill in managing and examining the first class in grammar, geography, and mental arithmetic, and in giving a lesson to two or three classes grouped together.

At the end of the fifth year, pupil teachers will be examined by the Inspector:—

1. In the composition of an essay on some subject connected with the art of teaching.
2. In the rudiments of algebra, or the practice of *land surveying and levelling.*
3. In syntax, etymology, and prosody.
4. In the use of the globes, or in the geography of of the British Empire and Europe, as connected with the outlines of English history. In this year girls may be examined in the historical geography of Great Britain.
5. More completely in the Holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism, in *Church of England* schools, the parochial clergyman assisting in the examination.
6. In their ability to give a gallery lesson, and to conduct the instruction of the first class in any subject selected by the Inspector.

General Rules.—In the subject marked with an asterisk girls need not be examined, but in every year they will be expected to show increased skill as sempstresses, and teachers of sewing, knitting, &c.

In the examinations, the inspectors will, in each year, observe the degree of attention paid by the pupil teachers to a perfect articulation in reading, and to a right modulation of the voice in teaching a class. A knowledge of vocal music and of drawing (especially from models), though not absolutely required, because *the means of teaching it may not exist* in every school, will be much encouraged. Every pupil teacher will be required to be clean in person and dress.

The number of pupil teachers apprenticed in any school will not exceed one to every twenty-five scholars ordinarily attending.

Certificate.—Every pupil teacher who has passed all the foregoing examinations, and has presented the required testimonials in each year, will be entitled to a certificate declaring that he has successfully completed his apprenticeship.

Stipendiary Monitors.—The inspectors may, for some time, find in the rural district schools, in which all the general conditions required for the apprenticeship of a pupil teacher may be satisfied, but the master or mistress of which may be unable to conduct an apprentice even through the foregoing course of instruction. Their Lordships being desirous so to adapt their regulations to the condition of such schools, as by their improvement to enable them hereafter to provide for the training of pupil teachers, are disposed for a few years to encourage the managers to retain their monitors, by small stipends, to the age of seventeen, without apprenticeship, but under a form of agreement with the parents, on condition that the master give each monitor *extra* daily instructions.

For such an agreement all the general rules and preliminary conditions previously enumerated will be required, and the following qualifications for candidates for such stipends:—

STIPENDIARY MONITORS.—QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

The candidates must be thirteen years of age, and they will be required—

1. To read with fluency.
2. *To write* a neat hand.
3. To write from dictation sums in the first four simple rules of arithmetic, and to work them correctly.
4. To point out the parts of speech in a simple sentence.
5. In *Church of England* Schools, to repeat the Catechism, and show a knowledge of its meaning, the parochial clergyman assisting in the religious examination.

In other Schools, the managers will certify that they are satisfied with the state of their religious knowledge.

6. Girls to sew neatly and to knit.

QUALIFICATIONS OF STIPENDIARY MONITORS IN EACH YEAR.

The stipendiary monitors will be examined at the end of each year of service, and will be required—

At the end of the first year,—

1. To read with fluency, ease, and expression.
2. To write in a neat hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, a *simple prose narrative*, slowly read to them.
3. To write from dictation sums in the first four compound rules of arithmetic, to work them correctly, and to know the tables of weights and measures.
4. To point out the parts of speech in a simple sentence, and to give the rules of its construction.
5. To have an elementary knowledge of geography.
6. In *Church of England* Schools, to show a general acquaintance with the Scriptures; the parochial clergyman, in this and the succeeding years, assisting in the religious examination.

In other Schools, the managers will certify, in this and succeeding years, that the religious knowledge of the stipendiary monitors is satisfactory to them.

7. In schools where vocal music is taught, he should have commenced instruction from notes, and should give proof of improvement in each succeeding year.
8. Girls to teach sewing and knitting in this and *succeeding years.*

At the end of the second year,—

1. To write from memory, with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of a simple prose narrative, *read carefully to them two or three times.*
2. In arithmetic, to write from dictation sums in Practice, and to work them correctly.
3. In grammar, to parse more difficult sentences, and give the rules of their construction.
4. To know the geography of Great Britain and Palestine.
5. In *Church of England* Schools, to give illustrations of the Catechism from the Bible, and to show a more complete acquaintance with the Scriptures.
6. To give a class a reading lesson, and examine it on the meaning of what has been read.
7. Girls to be able to cut out clothes.

At the end of the third year,—

1. To write from memory the substance of a longer and more difficult prose narrative, and to show greater skill in composition.
2. In arithmetic, to write from dictation sums in simple proportion and simple interest, and to work them correctly.
3. In grammar, to be able to parse sentences, with a thorough knowledge of the rules of syntax.
4. To know the geography of Great Britain, Europe, and Palestine, and that of the outlines of the four quarters of the globe.
5. *In Church of England Schools*, to possess a more extensive knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and of the Liturgy and Catechism.
6. To examine a class in the rudiments of grammar, geography, and arithmetic.

At the end of the fourth year,

1. To prepare the notes of an oral lesson on a subject selected by the Inspector.
2. To work correctly sums in decimal arithmetic, and to show an acquaintance with the simple rules of mental arithmetic.
3. In grammar, to be examined in etymology.
4. To know the geography of the four quarters of the world, and especially of the British Empire.
5. To have a general knowledge of the outlines of English History.
6. In *Church of England* Schools, to show a more perfect knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy.
7. To examine the first or second class in grammar, geography, and arithmetic, and to give it an oral lesson, keeping the class attentive, in order, and in activity, without undue noise.

CERTIFICATES OF CHARACTER AND CONDUCT TO BE ANNUALLY REQUIRED FROM PUPIL TEACHERS AND STIPENDIARY MONITORS.

At the close of each year pupil teachers or stipendiary monitors will be required to present certificates of good conduct from the managers of the school, and of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to their duties from the master or mistress.

In Church of England Schools, the parochial clergyman, and *in other* Schools, the managers, will also *certify* that the pupil teachers or stipendiary monitors have been attentive to their religious duties.

SALARIES OF PUPIL TEACHERS AND STIPENDIARY MONITORS.

If these certificates be presented, and if the inspector certify, at the close of each year, that he is satisfied with the oral examination and the examination papers of the pupil teachers or stipendiary monitors, and if those papers be satisfactory to their Lordships, the following stipends will be paid, irrespectively of any sum that may be received from the school or from any other source:—

	For a Pupil Teacher. £. s.	For a Stipendiary Monitor. £. s.
At the end of the 1st Year	10 0	5 0
" " 2nd "	12 10	7 10
" " 3rd "	15 0	10 0
" " 4th "	17 10	12 10
" " 5th "	20 0	0 0

REMUNERATION AND DUTIES OF SCHOOLMASTERS AND SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

At the close of each of these years, if the pupil teachers have received a certificate of good character and of satisfactory progress, the master or mistress by whom they have been instructed and trained shall be paid the sum of £5 for one, of £9 for two, of £12 for three pupil teachers, and £3 per annum more for every additional apprentice; and, on the like conditions, £2 10s. for one stipendiary monitor, £4 for two, £6 for three, and £1 10s. in addition in each year for every additional stipendiary monitor.

In addition to the foregoing subjects of instruction, if the pupil teachers be skilfully trained by the master in the culture of a garden, or in some mechanical arts suitable to a School of Industry, or the female pupil teachers be instructed by the mistress in cutting out clothes, and in cooking, baking, of washing, as well as in the more usual arts of sewing and knitting, and the Inspector certify that the pupil teachers are thereby in a satisfactory course of training for the management of a school of industry, the master or mistress will receive an additional gratuity, proportioned to the degree of skill and care displayed.

In consideration of the foregoing gratuity, and of the assistance obtained from the pupil teachers and stipendiary monitors in the instruction and management of the school, the master will give them instruction in the prescribed subjects, *during one hour* and a half, at least, during five days in the week, either before or after the usual hours of school-keeping.

The stipends will be liable to be withdrawn by their Lordships on the report of their Inspector, on proof, of the continued ill health of the pupil teachers or stipendiary monitors, or of misconduct, want of punctuality, diligence, or skill, or failure, in their examination, or in default of the required certificates.

SUPPORT OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

EDUCATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS AND MISTRESSES, AND GRANTS IN AID OF THEIR SALARIES.

Exhibitions on behalf of successful Pupil Teachers to Normal Schools—Employment of certain of them in the Public Service. Grants in aid of Expenses of Normal Schools, and of the Salaries of Masters and Mistresses educated therein.

The Committee of Council on Education had under their consideration their Lordships' Minutes as to the apprenticeship of pupil teachers in elementary schools.

It appeared further expedient to their Lordships, that the Lord President should authorize one or more of Her Majesty's Inspectors, together with the Principal of a normal school under inspection, to submit to his Lordship, from among the pupil teachers who had successfully terminated their apprenticeship, a certain number of those who, upon competition in a public examination, to be annually held by such Inspectors and Principal in each Inspector's district, might be found most proficient in their studies and skilful in the art of teaching, and concerning whose character and zeal for the office of teachers the Inspector of the district could give the most favourable report.

That the Committee of Council on Education, on comparison of the testimonials and examination papers of these apprentices, should award, for as many as they might think fit, an exhibition of £20 or £25, to one of the normal schools under the inspection of Her Majesty's Inspectors.

That the pupil teachers to whom such exhibitions should be awarded, should be thenceforth denominated "Queen's Scholars."

That the exhibition should be liable to be withdrawn if the Principal of the training school should be dissatisfied with the conduct, attainments, or skill of the "Queen's Scholar."

Their Lordships were also of opinion, that it might be useful to offer further incentives to exertion and good conduct among the pupil teachers, by opening to such of them as might not display the highest qualifications for the office of schoolmaster, but whose conduct and attainments were satisfactory, an opportunity of obtaining employment in the public service, under such regulations as may be hereafter adopted.

Their Lordships hope that the grant of an exhibition of £20 or £25 to the most proficient pupil teachers, to enable them to enter a normal school, may diminish the difficulty experienced by the trustees and managers of such institutions, of maintaining them in efficiency. In order still further to reduce the burden of such establishments, their Lordships will award to every normal school subject to inspection a grant for every student trained therein concerning whose character and conduct the Principal shall give a favourable report, and concerning whose attainments, skill in teaching, and general aptitude for the vocation of a schoolmaster, it shall appear to the Lord President, at the close of each of 3 years of training from the report of one or more of Her Majesty's Inspectors, and from the examination papers, that a certain standard of merit has been attained. Such grants shall be £20 at the close of the first year, £25 at the close of the second, and £30 at the close of the third year's course of instruction. This standard of acquirement shall not be so ordered as to interfere with the studies pursued in any normal school, but shall be adapted to those studies, so, however, as to apply impartially to all such normal schools an equal incentive to exertion, by requiring efficiency in a sufficient number of the studies pursued in them.

Their Lordships will further grant, in aid of the salary of every schoolmaster appointed to a school under their inspection, and who has had one year's training in a normal school under their inspection, £15 or £20 per annum; and in aid of the salary of every such schoolmaster who has had two years of such training, £20 or £25 per annum; and of every such schoolmaster who has had three years of such training £25 or £30 per annum; provided he has, upon examination, obtained the proper certificate of merit in each year, on the following conditions:—

1. That the trustees and managers of the school provide the master with a house rent free, and a further salary, equal at least to twice the amount of this grant.
2. That the trustees and managers annually certify that his character, conduct, and attention to his duties are satisfactory.
3. That the Inspector report that his school is efficient in its organisation, discipline, and instruction.

On the same conditions their Lordships will grant, in aid of the salaries of schoolmistresses appointed to schools under their inspection, who obtain similar certificates in a normal school, two-third of the sums to be awarded to schoolmasters for each year's certificate of merit.

RETIRING PENSIONS TO SCHOOLMASTERS AND MISTRESSES FOR LONG AND EFFICIENT SERVICES.

That a retiring pension may be granted by the Committee of Council to any schoolmaster or schoolmistress who shall be rendered incapable by age or infirmity of continuing to teach a school efficiently.

Provided that no such pension shall be granted to any schoolmaster or schoolmistress who shall not have conducted a normal or elementary school for fifteen years, during seven at least of which such school shall have been under inspection.

That in all cases of application for pensions a report shall be required from the Inspector, and from the trustees and managers of the schools, as to the character and conduct of the applicants, and the manner in which the education of the pupils under their charge has been carried on.

The amount of the pension shall be determined according to such report, but shall in no case exceed two-thirds of the average amount of the salary and emoluments annually received by the applicant during the period that the school has been under inspection.

A minute of the grant of every such pension, and of the grounds on which it has been awarded, shall be published in their Lordships' Minutes.

GRANTS IN AID OF DAY-SCHOOLS OF INDUSTRY.

Their Lordships had under their consideration Reports published in their Minutes on Schools of Industry.

RESOLVED,—That when the managers of schools apply for aid to enable them to hire a field-garden for the instruction of the scholars, or to erect workshops in which handicrafts may be taught, or to provide a school washhouse or kitchen for the instruction of girls in domestic economy, their Lordships will be disposed, on the following conditions, to grant assistance towards the promotion of these objects.

1. SCHOOL-FIELD GARDENS.

If their Lordships are satisfied with the position of the field in relation to the school;

With the rent;

With the regulations for the management of the garden;

And with the competency of the master to superintend the work and give the requisite instruction,—

Their Lordships will consider whether it may be expedient to make an annual grant, not exceeding one-half the rent, so long as the Inspector may report that the field is skilfully and industriously cultivated;

To make a grant towards the purchase of tools in the first year; and

To grant a gratuity to the master in each year in which the instruction in industry is successful.

2. WORKSHOPS FOR TRADES.

In schools situated in the denser parts of great cities, and intended to attract from the streets vagrant youths who are there trained in criminal pursuits, or accustomed to begging and vagrancy, if their Lordships are satisfied—

With the site, plan, and specifications;

And with the regulations for the management of the workshops, especially as respects the character of the persons selected as master workmen, the share the scholars have in the produce of their labour, and the disposal of their work,—

They will, in the case of each application, consider the propriety of making grants for the erection of workshops.

They will also be disposed to contribute towards the purchase of tools in the first year.

In cases in which it may be desirable, in the first instance, to avoid the outlay required for the erection of workshops, their Lordships will entertain applications for assistance towards the hiring of a suitable building on the foregoing conditions, so long as the Inspector shall report that the handicrafts are successfully taught therein.

They will also consider the propriety of granting a gratuity to the master for every boy who, in consequence of the skill acquired in the workshop, shall have become a workman or assistant in any trade of craft whereby he is earning a livelihood.

3. SCHOOL-KITCHENS AND WASH-HOUSES.

If their Lordships are satisfied—

With the site, plan, and specifications;

With the competency of the schoolmistress to give the requisite instruction;

And with the regulations for the management of the school of industry—

They will be disposed to make a grant towards the erection of these buildings.

They will also consider the propriety of granting a gratuity to the mistress, in every year in which the Inspectors may report that the girls are successfully instructed in domestic economy.

In all cases of application for grants to establish Schools of Industry, it will be required that the schools shall be subject to inspection, and that the general system of instruction shall be found to be in conformity with the Minutes by which the distribution of the Parliamentary Grant towards the erection of school buildings has hitherto been regulated.

NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR TRAINING MASTERS FOR WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS AND FOR PENAL SCHOOLS.

Their Lordships had further under their consideration the measures required to carry into execution the suggestions of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, for the establishment of Normal and Model Schools for the training of masters of schools for pauper and for criminal children.

RESOLVED,—That a building be erected for the Normal School, providing accommodation for a principal, vice-principal, two masters, and for 100 candidate teachers.

That it be referred to the Lord President and Secretary of State for the Home Department, to cause plans to be prepared for this purpose.

That, as two years must elapse before this building can be ready for occupation, premises be in the meantime procured, in which the Normal School may be temporarily conducted; and that these premises be situated, if possible, near some workhouse or other school, which may serve as a practising school during the interval.

That, in connexion with the Normal School, a Model School of Industry be erected, for the pauper children of some of the London Unions, who may be received into this school, either on contract by a steward with the Unions, or by letting the building to a district of Unions for the reception of children, under the direction of a Board of Management, according to the provisions of the 7 and 8 Vict. c. 101.

That, in connexion with this Normal School, but distinct and separate from the school for pauper children, a school be erected for criminal children, and that plans of buildings for the School of Industry for pauper children, for this separate Penal School, be prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

That it be referred to the Lord President and Secretary of State for the Home Department, to cause regulations to be prepared for the management of the Normal School, and of the Practising Schools as connected with it, as well as for the Pauper School of Industry and the Penal School.

That an area of at least ten acres is desirable for the Normal School, ten acres for the Pauper School, and ten for the Penal School, in order that training in gardening, and the management of a cottage farm, may be successfully pursued.

That the following general estimate of outlay on the buildings, and of annual expenditure, be approved:—

BUILDINGS.

The buildings of the Normal School	£10,000
The buildings of the Pauper School	5,000
The buildings of the Penal School	5,000
Annual charge of Normal School	3,500

That it be referred to the Lord President and Secretary of State for the Home Department to direct the selection of the buildings required for the temporary management of the Normal School, and to determine the number of officers which may be required during the gradual growth of the establishment.

That the qualifications of the candidates for the offices of teachers in these schools be subjected to a careful examination, under the direction of the Lord President; and that the several schools be, from time to time, inspected by Her Majesty's Inspectors, and a Report thereon submitted to the Committee of Council, and transmitted by their Lordships to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

MINUTE on the ADMINISTRATION of THE GRANTS for the SALARIES of MASTERS and MISTRESSES of SCHOOLS for PAUPER CHILDREN.

The Lord President brought under the consideration of their Lordships a letter received from the Secretary of State for the Home Department, dated 18th November, 1846, calling their attention to the fact, that £15,000 was granted in the late Session of Parliament, towards defraying the expense of salaries of masters and mistresses of pauper schools, and to the importance of rendering grants for this purpose in future years, conducive to the increased efficiency of such schools.

The Lord President also communicated to their Lordships a paper, prepared at the request of Sir George Grey, on the administration of these grants.

From these documents, it appeared that there were upwards of 700 Workhouse Schools, and that little progress had hitherto been made in the establishment of Schools of Industry for districts of Unions, owing to the limitation of the radius of such districts in the Act of Parliament authorizing their creation, and also to the limitation of the expense for which the ratepayers under this Act might be rated towards the erection of the requisite buildings. Their Lordships were of opinion that it was expedient to employ Inspectors for the examination of Workhouse Schools, in order that by their suggestions to the Guardians, and upon their reports, measures might be adopted in the administration of these grants to procure the improvement of these schools.

RESOLVED,—That it is desirable to train the pauper children now in workhouses to habits of industry.

That with this view, and for the purpose of improving Workhouse Schools, four Inspectors be appointed, with authority to examine the condition of schools for the education of pauper children; and to ascertain the character and qualifications of the persons employed as schoolmasters and mistresses, in order that unfit and incompetent persons may no longer be employed in that capacity, and that measures may be taken for awarding salaries according to the qualifications of the masters or mistresses, and the extent of the duties they have to perform.

That instructions be prepared for the guidance of such Inspectors.

THE ROYAL TOWER AT WESTMINSTER PALACE.—This enormous structure, into the lower part of which the Queen's state carriage and eight horses will be driven, is eighty feet square, and, to the top of the octagon turret, with which each of its four angles will be furnished, will be 346 feet high, or little less than the height of the top of the cross which surmounts St Paul's Cathedral! The boldness of the idea, and the effect that will be produced by this erection, may not be judged of by comparing it with the lofty spires of our cathedrals, because here the whole structure is taken up of the same dimensions, or nearly so, to the top, while in those the mass is rapidly diminished towards the summit. The faces of the tower will be elaborately pannelled and ornamented, and will include two ranges of triple windows. Within the porch, but concealed by a rough boarded ceiling, or temporary floor above, all is bustle and startling activity. Twenty carvers are at work by the light of gas, fashioning enormous bosses at the intersections of a star-shaped web of groins—the net work of the ponderous stone vault which is suspended over the whole area of the porch, and will carry the floor of the upper chamber. The piers of the tower will be adorned within the porch with gigantic statues on bracket pedestals.

TEETOTAL MEETING ON KENNINGTON COMMON.—On Monday, an aggregate meeting of the metropolitan teetotal societies, to make a collection for the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch, was held on Kennington-common. About 8,000 persons assembled. Dr Oxley was called to the chair; and in addressing the meeting, urged the claims of the starving Irish and Scotch. He was followed by several other speakers, the collection being made during the addresses.

At an inquest which was lately held at the Old Swan, near Liverpool, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against a cart wheel!

Feast of the Poets.

PART II.

THE WORKING-MAN'S SONG.

BY ERNEST JONES.

The Land is my birthright—the beautiful land!
By the promise that God gave to man,
When creation first came from the Lifegiver's hand,
And the arc of the rainbow the waterwaste spanned,
And the green earth to brighten began.

They have torn me away from its mother-like breast,
And forth on a wilderness cast;
A slave, or a trampler of slaves, at the best,
To conquer the earth at a master's behest,
And die as a pauper at last.

The cities of England are grand to behold,
Her harvests their plenty reveal;
On channels of iron roll treasures of gold,
And argosies proudly their banners unfold:
We see them—from gaol and Bastile!

When the foemen of England were thick on the sea,
And their legions were lining the shore,
Who came to the rescue?—*The conquerors are we!*
The tamers are tamed and the captives are free!
And we are but slaves as before!

In the mart and the mill where the foreigner tried
To outvie us with glittering store,
We poured in our labour—we humbled his pride,
And where is a nation can march by our side?
Yet we are as poor as before!

The noble may chase—and the farmer may reap
Our woods and our fields o'er and o'er—
The king and the courtier their revels may keep,
And the noble on pillows of eider may sleep,
But where is the bed of the poor?

Four planks and a place in a parish church-yard,
Where they bury a skeleton thing;
But they soon dig us up from the niggardly sward,
To make room for others, who struggled as hard
For the glory of—"Country and king."

God moulded and quickened, the Church bids us learn,
From the green earth man's wonderful frame;
Then, since 'tis our birthplace, our cradle and urn,
The source that we come from—to which we return,
'Tis but fit we should live by the same.

The land is my birthright—then on—in a band,
Battalions of progress! advance,
I take my invincible armour in hand,
For the spade, after all, is the lord of the land,
And the sickle shall baffle the lance.

For now we have learned the great lesson aright,
That Frank—Briton—Teuton, are one;
That their interest is not to *compete*—but *unite!*
Till nations combining leave tyrants to fight
By the light of young Liberty's sun!

In clearing off old scores, we must not forget two or three poets who have committed themselves to run the gauntlet of criticism by venturing on publishing their poems in "a collected form," and whose volumes we have had by us for some months past. *We have first to introduce*

Poems by a Colonist. London: Simmonds and Ward, 6, Barge Yard, Bucklersbury.

These poems bear date "July, 1845, the Banks of the St John, New Brunswick." Coming from over the sea we would fain bid them welcome; but, unhappily, our "Colonist" has mistaken confusion of language for poetry, and although we are in no humour to criticise severely, or condemn uncharitably, we can find but little worthy of commendation in this volume. The first two poems, "Francis Tamo" and "The Indian Girl," we can make neither head nor tail of; "Moncachtape" is more readable; and "The Traffiquer" is the best of the four. Some beautiful thoughts, and occasionally a few lines breathing genuine poetry, are to be met with, but the author seems to have had no settled purpose in view when he sat down to write, and losing sight of simplicity, the first requisite in poetry as well as prose, he seems to have fallen into the not uncommon but very egregious error, of "piling the agony;" labouring to supply the want of genuine power by the use of far-fetched words, tremendous epithets and mystified sentences. From the "Miscellaneous" poems towards the close of the volume we extract the following somewhat favourable specimen of the Colonist's poetry:—

STORM ON A FOREST LAKE.

Ye loud winds! ye proud winds! on — on in your might—
Bear on, ye dense clouds, weigh ye down in the night—
'Tis pitchy and dark—come, thou terrible roar!
I hear thee—I grasp thee from the far forest shore.

There's a voice in the hill-tops—a voice on the lake—
I will stand by thee, Flood! I will hear thy waves break:
Come thou on in thy strength, roll thou on in thy power,
With the wind of this night—with the voice of this hour!

See how they roll crested before the strong blast—
The waves of the lake,—how the dark waters cast!
And they roll and they burst up along on the sand,
And they sound where they dash—let them break where I stand!

The rhythm of the Winds! the Elements' strife!
The deep sullen dark—the driven rain rife;—
Terrifical moment!—sublimity fraught,
How it swells in my soul, how it bursts on my thought!

I look on ye, Heavens! and behold ye in night,
And dim forms and distant, faint, fall on my sight;
And high thoughts arise, and conceptions are given,
Great—glorious—full, as the mast'ry of Even.

The strong gust bears by me and howls in its play,
And the heavy rain strikes me, driven sidelong away:
But I'll breast thee, thou Storm! and stand by thee, thou Lake!
While thy proud waters foam, and thy far forests shake.

There's a falling of gay leaves along the thick wood;
The glory of autumn *is spoil'd* in thy mood,
Thou Tempest! — the stubborn trees bend to thy might,
And hark! how that sullen crash boom'd on its flight!

There's a warring of winds, and the old forest roars;
There's a bursting of waves up along the loud shores,
And a roaring of torrents away from yon hill:
But I love thee, thou Lake! and exultingly, still,

Sound on in thy greatness, thou terrible rain!
There is depth in thy tone, there is power in thy strain;
Ye solemn-voiced billows—ye winds tuned of GOD—
Yes, I love ye, great Minstrels! and tread where you've trod.

Next, from the

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood!"

comes

Poems and Snatches of Prose. By T. DENHAM. London: Smith, Elder and Co. Edinburgh: J. Menzies.

Whatever be the faults of these poems, criticism is disarmed by the touching story of their author:—

"On the night of the 29th of *October, 1844*, and after a day's vexation (with such I am well acquainted), we,—that is, my wife, myself, and children—were in bed. They slept, I could not, but lay revolving many painful things in my mind, wondering would I ever get a blink of hale-hearted happiness. I had often thought of Professor Wilson; had even written two letters to him, which were given in despair to the flames—for I am a man of no education, never being farther than the Testament when at school. I am, even now, at the writing; have bought "Chambers' Arithmetic," but my mind is too unsettled to make progress, and can but find delight in the attempt at verse-making, which I write with almost the facility of prose. Well, I wondered if I might show *him some of my pieces—wondered if he* would read them, or laugh at them; wondered again if it might be possible he would think them decent; and if I might print a volume, get as much profit as would clear my debts, and enable me to taste, for the first time in seven years, an easy mind.

Professor Wilson read Mr Denham's verses, and praised what he read. Encouraged by the Professor's kindness, the poet ventured to launch the present volume on "the sea of Literature;" the success, however, has, we fear, not been equal to his hopes and the good wishes of his friend, the great Northern critic. We lament this, for Mr Denham has given in this volume evidence of a manly spirit and considerable ability, worthy of a better fate than that which has hitherto blighted his existence. In some stanzas, entitled "Wha think ye is the greatest slave?" the author too truly describes not only his own condition, but that of thousands of other "Free-born Britons:"—

They speak o' slaves in ither states,
And muckle gear they gie them;
But O! there's some within our gates;
We're owre familiar wi' them.
Wha, think ye, is the greatest slave?
It's no the man o' jet, sirs;
It's him amang the free and brave—
The *honest man in debt*, sirs.

From a poem of considerable power, but bearing a badly-chosen title, we select the following stanzas, which we entitle

PRIESTCRAFT.

Religion, O! what deeds of shame
Fell tyrants buckle on thy name—
E'en yet we've creeds of varied frame
Wha'd burn an' kill,
An' hunt their fellows doun like game—
They hae the will.

God kindly gae us Reason's gift,
But not for priest to riddle, sift—
O! weel we see their schemes an' drift
An' feckless nonsense;
But seekna Truth, or unco swift
They'll daud your conscience.

Ay, still some fanatics will tell
That other creeds are doomed to hell,
They wantna truth, but try to quell
Inquirin' mind;
An' he wha baudly thinks for sel',
They ca' him blind.

But let a gomeral gruntan' pray,
He's coft the knack the bowls to play,
Wi 'kyte weel panged he'll struttin' gae,
An' jog fu' braw;
While honest worth gangs sad an' wae,
Wi' monie a fa'.

The law protects ye frae their burnin',
But no frae a' their cant an' scornin',
Still powerfu' wiles an' monie a turnin'
They can display,
To spoil your trade, and set ye mournin'
For bread away.

Unseen, within its stifled urn,
The honest heart may swellin' burn,
Hopeless, hapless grief to churn
Though nobly brave;
Its only chance, for to sojourn
Beyond the grave.

O! weel micht that high-minded man,
Proud Scotia's bard, wha kent the clan,
Say—marking how they seized the scran
At ilka turn—
"Man's inhumanity to man,
Gars thousands mourn."

Was the poet revising his writings we doubt not that he would see the propriety of omitting many things in this volume, including the whole of the prose from page 100 to the end. We sincerely wish that a happier future may enable Mr Denham to *correct the imperfections* of his first attempt as an author, adding thereto a few more such pieces as the following:—

BLUE BELL BRAES.

Wi' a heart fu' young,
And wi' care unsung,
I hae ranged by my mountain lake—
Where the torrent *sped frae its rocky bed,*
Bounding wild and glad, over bush and brake.
Those happy days are fled.

Those sunny gleams
Still seem in dreams—
Will I e'er see the auld cottage again?
Lives my mither noo?
Is Mary true?
Oh! those youthfu' thochts, *they aye bring pain.*

In my youthfu' pride,
Ah! and wae betide,
I sought me a summer shore;
Among Indian isles, woo'd fortune's smiles,
Giving health for wealth—still sighing for more—
Led a victim by golden wiles.

Oh! what heartless dross—
What years of loss:
Affection and friendship and love's pure rays,
Now shrivell'd and shrunk,
A sapless trunk,
Never mair to climb o'er the blue-bell braes.

Oh! my heathery hills,
And your blinkin' rills,
Once again on the briny deep,
Gladly, now, I come, o'er the mighty sea,
To my thistle glen—faint, I come to weep—
And to my fatherland—to *Dee.*

My sad heart clings,
As mem'ry brings,
The revolving views o' auld langsyne days;
Each dear scene thronging,
Wild thochts longing,
For the freshening breeze o' my heather braes.

Another Scottish poet; their name is Legion! Here we have

The Strathmore Melodist: a Collection of Original Poems and Songs. By JOHN NIVEN. London: Smith, Elder and Co., 65, Cornhill.

These poems are the productions of a journeyman baker, the fruits of leisure moments snatched from his toilsome occupation. He dedicates his book "to William Thom of Inverury, as a tribute of esteem for a man whom the buffets of the world could not subdue—whom poverty and neglect could not discourage, and whose genius has raised him from the humble ranks of life, to a respectable rank in Scottish literature." These melodies possess considerable merit: their principal fault being that not merely the thoughts expressed, but the mode of expression, too often very closely imitate Burns. Thus the most careless reader may at once see that the poem entitled "*A Vision*," is a rather close copy of "*Death and Dr Hornbook*," and "*Cupar Fair*" bears the same suspicious resemblance to Burns' "*Holy Fair*," both, however, wanting the genuine poetry of the originals. Despite this John Niven is not destitute of poetical power, and indeed exhibits most power when, not trying to imitate Burns, he trusts in his own resources. We select two favourable specimens of our poet's compositions,—the one a love, the other a liberty song:—

THE SWEETEST FLOWER ON ATHOL BRAES.

AIR—"*Oh, Nanny, wilt thou gang wi' me?*"

Ah! no, 'tis not those ringlets fair
That cluster round thy marble brow,
Like mists that shade, but to compare
The hue of Athol's mountain snow.
That voice, though soft as purling stream,
Is not the subject of my praise,
That makes young Mary shine supreme,
The sweetest flower on Athol braes.

I know full well the poet's strains
Hath spread they outward beauty far;
I knew full well 'mang Athol's glens
Thou shin'st a bright and peerless star.
But 'tis not meet that I should dwell
Upon those charms, tho' bright and rare,
For, ah! thy worth they canna tell
Wha only know that thou art fair.

Had I not known that heart sincere,
Where warmth and innocence combine;
For guileless love is centred there,
Within a pure and spotless shrine.
Had I not known that thou possess
Such worth of mind and happy glee,
As might enhance an angel's bliss,
I might have err'd in loving thee.

Oh, who would say that thou couldst rove
Like butterfly in garden bower?
Oh, who will say that gentle love
Is fading as the summer flower?
That heavenly flame, for ever bright,
Too pure to mix with mortal clay;
Will shine with unabated light,
When beauty's charms must fade away.

Italia! land of love and song,
Sweet are thy bright and sunny skies;
Thy lays are melting, sweet and strong,
And sweet thy daughters' sparkling eyes;
And sweet the midnight serenade
That murmurs o'er the moonlit sea;—
But sweeter is my native glade,
And Athol's lovely flower to me.

THE LAND OF LIBERTY.

AIR—"*Scotland yet.*"

I saw poor Scotland sair oppressed,
I heard her children mourn,
While tyrants lived in luxury,
And held her wants to scorn.
And oh! it grieved my heart fu' sair
Auld Scotland's wrangs to see,—
Whose sons have shed their dearest bluid
To keep their country free!
Where's now the land, the boasted land,—
The land of liberty!

There was a time when plenty smiled
Within the peasant's cot;
And then, though poor, the peasant lived
Contented with his lot.
But now Oppression's iron grasp
O'erspreads the land with woe;
And priests, with despots, have combined
That things should thus be so;
For those who *seem the people's friends,*
Have proved their deadliest foe.

But, hark! *what means that murmur deep,*
Now wafted on the wind?
It issues from the toilers' homes,—
The millions are combined!
And louder now I hear their voice,—
The shout is Liberty!
Till, echoed from a thousand hills,
It rings from sea to sea;
And thus, the cadence of their song,—
We shall—we shall be free!

What though the despots, in their rage,
Our bravest men should doom
To pine in cheerless solitude,
Within the dungeon's gloom?
The victims' chains shall yet be loos'd,
For this is Heaven's decree,—
That discord with its jarring strife,
Shall shortly cease to be;
And this again shall be the land,—
The land of Liberty.

The last of the publications we have had on hand for some time past, waiting our editorial praise or censure, is a play in five acts, entitled,

Griselda; or, Love and Patience. By JOHN WATKINS. London: Strange, Paternoster-row.

This "play" is dedicated to Douglas Jerrold as a token of respect for his genius, and of gratitude for the favourable opinion which gave the author confidence to lay the work before the public. Griselda may be read by the fire-side, but is not likely ever to find its way to the stage; it must, therefore, be viewed as a dramatic poem. Though feeble in many parts, there are passages of considerable beauty. The plot or story is slight and founded upon one of Boccacio's stories. Walter, King of Mercia, weds *Griselda, a shepherd girl,* whose heart he had previously wooed and won, in the disguise of a woodman. The nobles, dissatisfied with this choice, intrigue against the Queen, and, at length, succeed in inducing the King to divorce her. The King next pays his devotions to a fair dame of the "higher orders," who, however, repulses him, she being in love with her own page. She opens the eyes of the King to the intrigues of which Griselda has been the victim, and thereby awakens all his former love for his ill-used wife. The conclusion gives the usual awards of "poetical justice"—Griselda is reinstated in her former position as wife and Queen of Walter; the lady who loves her page is made happy with him, the page being ennobled at the expense of one of the rascally aristocrats; and, finally, the enemies of Griselda are set to the "right-about," to do penance in banishment for their misdeeds. The "play" is intended to show the exceeding love of woman, and patient submission to wrongs inflicted by the object of her love. Some of these wrongs are, however, such as no one but a brute would inflict, and no woman with any spirit would submit to. Mr Watkins would have made his heroine more attractive, had he endowed her with less patience, or her fickle husband with more feeling. As a not unfavourable specimen of the poetry of this play, we give the following extract; Griselda is speaking while yet unconscious that her lover is a king:—

Gris. Another morn, the last new birth of Time!
I rise with her to live the foremost life;
For see, she brings fresh graces to reward
Those that salute her earliest. Oh, sweet morn!
Heaven's handmaid thou that parts't night's dusky hair,
And with salubrious breath dost sweep away
Her vapours foul, to clear the earth for sunshine.
Now thy attendant star hath done its vigil,
And the veil'd vestal modestly retires:
For lo! the sun comes forth and day begins.
The birds sing those same matins Heav'n did teach,
When first Creation painted this green world.
The lark, whose topping spirit leads the choir,
Soars highest up to make himself first heard.
How earnest in his praise—a few glad notes
Reiterated o'er and o'er untir'd!
Ah, happiest they who likest him can live,
To wake with light, and drink the watery air,
Catching the sun ere he descends to earth.
E'en now his upland beam walks down the vale,
Chasing the gloom before him: gentlest glory!
That not alone the trees, but smallest blade
Gladdens with its own green, nor misses aught.
Thou that dost make our river flow in gold,
And now dost tend my sheep, whose woolly fleece,
Wash'd by the holy dews, thy white beams bleach,
The while they crop their bed of foodful flowers.
But hark! my father comes—his morning voice
Vies with the throstle whistling as he walks.
Oh, blest are we that have no wish save one,
But that I must not breathe save in my prayers.

Although Mr Watkins is not likely ever to become a poetical star of the first magnitude, he is better employed writing dramatic poems than dabbling in politics—clearly not his vocation. When last our readers heard of John Watkins, he was "as busy as the devil in a gale of wind," snarling at everybody, and making himself ridiculous; his present work is at least harmless—may please many, and can give offence to none.

Public Amusements.

SADLER'S WELLS.—The Tempest continues to draw crowded and admiring audiences to this legitimate theatre — now almost the sole refuge of the divine Shakspere. Those of our readers who witnessed this beautifully "got up" and highly poetical play at Covent-garden under Macready's management, will deem it high praise to award equal merit to Mr Phelps, who sustains the character of Prospero with great dignity. Miss Julia St George, as Ariel, does her spiriting gently, and, for so young an actress, with considerable talent, singing the difficult music with much judgment and care. We never saw Mr G. Bennett perform so much to our taste as he does in the extraordinary character of Caliban. In the hands of any other actor we are fearful that nice discrimination exercised by this clever actor, in catching up the poetry in this remarkable creation of the immortal bard's, and so imparting the feelings of the man, where the rough exterior of the brute is painfully visible, would degenerate into vulgarity and buffoonery. Indeed, the various characters are generally well sustained, and the scenery is altogether very splendid and highly picturesque. We sincerely hope the management will not, through lack of public favour, confine their energies to the present revival. We consider the really intellectual playgoer owes a vast debt of gratitude to Mr Phelps; and surely this gentleman will not go unrewarded.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATES' THEATRICAL BENEFIT.—The benefit in aid of the funds of this active body took place at the Pavilion Theatre, on Wednesday evening, *April the 28th. The entertainments* were the melodrama of the "Gypsey King," the singing of five of that very numerous race, yclept "Ethiopian Serenaders," the evolutions of "Dancing Master Wilson" and his pupils, a "New Divertissement," and the domestic drama of the "Lawless Witness." All the performers acquitted themselves admirably, but special praise is due to Miss Marion Lacey, Miss Watling, Mr T. Phillips, Mr C. Freer, Dancing Master Wilson and the Tenessee Serenaders. The house was well attended by an audience evidently delighted with the entertainments of the evening.

POLYTECHNIC.—Several interesting and instructive lectures have been recently delivered at this establishment to crowded auditories. Amongst those which struck us as peculiarly deserving notice, was that given by Mr Jones, on *Animal Mechanism*, and in which the talented lecturer proceeded to describe that wonderful insect, the gnat, which, although it only lives in the air for a single hour, exists in the water for a period of three years. Mr Jones observed that while in the water it was necessary for this insect to breathe occasionally the fresh air; but, having neither feet nor fins, it was impossible for it to gain the surface. Nature, however, had surmounted this difficulty, by placing a hollow pipe at the extremity of the tail; to this pipe was attached a small paddle, which raised or depressed the insect at its will, and thus it was permitted to breathe. On its near arrival to the winged insect, the pipe at the end of the tail dropped off, and was replaced by two pipes fixed in the centre of the back: these caused the insect to be constantly on the surface of the water, the skin became soft and thin, and, after a short time, the gnat came forth. The skin, although untenanted, was not allowed to perish, for, on the insect leaving, it formed a perfect miniature life-boat: this natural boat was used by the gnat as a repository for its eggs, and not even the roughest weather nor the strongest wind could overturn it. It might be asked why should the gnat be so short-lived, or a winged insect at all? In answer it might be stated, that the reason was in order to allow the insect to deposit its eggs in different parts, so that one place might not be overrun with them. The lecture was copiously illustrated by beautifully coloured drawings, and was received with much applause. These and similarly instructive lectures will, we hope, meet with the encouragement they so well deserve.

OLYMPIC.—On Saturday last the printers in connection with the daily newspaper press, gave an amateur dramatic performance at this theatre, in aid of the funds of the Printers' Pension Society. The pieces selected for representation were Colman's comedy of "The Poor Gentleman" and "Luke the Labourer." It would be as unusual as unjust to attempt a critical examination of an amateur performance entered upon with motives of such an admirable character as the present; but, were we inclined to be hypercritical, a close observance of the performance satisfies us that it would be difficult to take exception to a single item in the whole entertainment. "The Poor Gentleman" was especially well supported, and while awarding a full meed of praise to all, it is, perhaps, but justice to particularise the efforts of Messrs Ryan, Philp, Green, and Bishop, who maintained their respective characters with an ability which we have seldom seen passed. Emily Worthington found a chaste and pretty supporter in Miss E. Lloyd; Mrs Furzman enacted with much ability the somewhat difficult part of Miss Lucretia Mac Tab; and Miss Kelly threw an unusual piquancy and zest into the small part of Mary. The house was densely crowded in every part, and it gives us pleasure to add that one of the private boxes was especially reserved for Prince Albert at his own request. The following address, written for the occasion by Mr Angus B. Reach—a gentleman already favourably known in the lighter walks of literature—was delivered by Mr Forster, previous to the comedy:—

"Last year we tried our fortune on the stage,
We played for woe-worn Want and tottering Age;
Our cause, and not our merits, made us bold,
We won your plaudits, and we gained your gold!
So now, once more, your favouring smile we claim,
Our drama different, but our end the same.
We're bolder, though, than when we tried our hand
In that dramatic band-box 'yclept "The Strand." *
Yet, in a cause like this, it is not well,
To pay an inch by asking for an ell;
A growing web demands a widened loom,
Your spreading charity needs elbow room,
And changes so your natures, that e'en devils—
Printers', I mean—demand "Olympic" revels.
Now to commence, then. (*Looks at the play-bill.*) Here's our bill of fare—
May all enjoy some savoury morsel there.
First comes the comedy:—be its five acts,
To those who reap the produce, five great facts!
Bid our "Poor Gentleman" a loud "God speed,"
For, wanting your applause, he's poor indeed!
What's next? Our actors *here* will please, I wot—
These failing—we can try those who are not.
You doubt?—But in our play the mimic's art
Can even make the absent take a part.
Some moments more let joyous song and dance
Ring in the ear, and twinkle to the glance:
With "Luke the Labourer" to close the day,
A stirring, hearty, good old English play—
A play that cold indifference cannot brook,
One must be *heated—not luke-warmed* by "Luke!"
I've done! All ready? (*Looks off. Prompter nods.*)
——————Of our venturous host.
Is every warrior fairly at his post? (*Prompter again.*)
'Tis well. (*To wings.*) Be bold, and think tho' but beginners,
Who on a night like this would be the sinners—
The hissed, or hissers? Why, of course, the latter:
What! Hiss the food from off a poor man's platter?
Perish the thought! Ring up at once! Begin!
The course is clear! My life upon't we win!"

* A performance, in aid of the funds of the same society took place last year at the Strand Theatre.

THESE ARE THE CHAMBERS OF 1845.

[We have already shown to our readers the Chambers' of 1847; we now *refer* to the previous opinions of these changeable economists. Whence this wonderful change?]

IMPROVEMENT OF WASTE LANDS—SPADE HUSBANDRY.

(From the Information for the People, No. 72.)

[Continued from our last.]

If a rivulet can be made to run upon a meadow, as previously described under the head *Irrigation*, the cottager will add prodigiously to his stock of grain, fodder, and hay. From a single acre, well irrigated, as much as 200 stones of sweet nourishing hay may be gathered every year, besides a quantity of green stuff. The proper saving of this meadow hay requires *considerable tact*; if any way spoiled, the cattle will probably not touch it.

In the scheme of working a cottage farm, it should be an object to make the very most of every day out of doors, when the season and weather permit, and to occupy the dead of winter and days of bad weather at work in the barn or house. The Swiss small farmers do much by working at some handicraft employment, particularly weaving and making toys, during those seasons when prevented from labouring out of doors; and in many instances they keep one member of the family at the loom. In short, none must be idle; the grown-up children, when not at school, being made useful as far as their capacities will admit of.

It is calculated that an active spadesman would find little difficulty in bringing half an acre annually into an improved state; for as 80 rods make the half acre, and there being 313 working days in the year, to accomplish this it would require little more than a quarter of a rod to be trenched daily, whereas a moderate day's work, even where the soil is stony and difficult to trench, would considerably exceed a rod. But where there is a boy or two to assist, an acre might with perfect ease be brought into an improved state yearly.

Whether it would be preferable to devote a cottage farm to a mixture of green and grain crops, as in ordinary husbandry, or make it chiefly a dairy farm, in which the raising of green crops for fodder is the principal if not the only object, must depend on local circumstances. If near a city, where fresh dairy produce could be profitably disposed of, dairy farming might be most suitable, although the large rents usually exacted near populous towns would prove an obstacle. Several experiments have been made in order to ascertain the quantity of produce in roots, artificial grasses, &c., that an acre of ground, under this sort of culture, could be made to yield; and the result has been that even less than 80 rods, or half an acre, will produce food sufficient to maintain a cow. This calculation is founded upon the well-known fact, that 100 lbs. weight of green food, a considerable portion of it roots, is a sufficient daily allowance for an ordinary cow. But cows kept upon such produce must not be allowed to pasture on these portions of the ground that are devoted to grass crops, such as clover, lucern, *tares, &c.*; but for the better health of the animals, they should have an open space to move about in adjoining the shed or out-building, where they find shelter from the storm and cold; for in soiling cattle during the hottest part of the summer, an open shed, with a rack for their food, is to be preferred to shutting them up in close stables. Mr Allen, in his "Colonies at Home," very properly remarks—"Whenever it is possible to make a rod of ground produce 500lbs. of the artificial grasses, in the several cuttings during the season, I greatly prefer it to anything else, for cows thrive best upon grass and hay." He afterwards observes, in reference to this sort of food—"As it sometimes *suffers much in dry seasons*, we must entirely depend upon it; but I have proved that it is possible to keep a cow all the year round upon the produce of half an acre of land, if it be properly cultivated." He then proceeds to give a list of the produce he raised, which consists of lucern, cabbage, tares, mangel-wurzel, potatoes, turnips, parsnips, and carrots; and as a portion of hay is indispensable along with some of the root-crops during the winter season, he did not attempt to grow it, but sold a portion of his potatoes, and laid out the sum he received for them in hay. We need only add, that whatever number of cows be kept, they must be fed entirely within doors, and only suffered to go out in any small enclosure for the sake of air and exercise.

PLAN OF A THREE-ACRE FARM.

With the view of keeping up in the country a certain number of peasant families who should be able to assist farmers at particular seasons, the late Sir John Sinclair planned a system of cottage farms of three acres each; these were individually to be cultivated entirely by manual labour, and by the cottager and his family. From the account of the method of managing these cottage farms, which he has given in the second volume of the *Farmer's Magazine*, we select the following particulars:—

"*Course of Crops.*—The three acres proposed to be cultivated should be divided into four portions, each consisting of three roods, under the following system of management:—

	Roods.
Under potatoes, two roods; under turnips, one	3
Under winter tares, two roods; spring tares, one	3
Under barley, wheat, or oats	3
Under clover, with a mixture of rye-grass ...	3
Total	12

Other articles besides these might be mentioned; but it seems to me of peculiar importance to restrict the attention of the cottager to as few objects of cultivation as possible. It is proposed that the produce of the two roods of potatoes shall go to the maintenance of the cottager and his family, and that the rood of turnips should be given to the cow in winter and during the spring, in addition to its other fare.

The second portion, sown with tares (the two roods *of potatoes of the former year to be successively* sown with winter tares, and the turnip rood with spring tares), might partly be cut green, for feeding the cow in summer and autumn; but if the season will permit, the whole ought to be made into hay for the winter and spring food, and three roods of clover cut green for summer food.

The third portion may be sown either with barley, wheat, or oats, according to the soil or climate, and the general custom of the country. The straw of any of these crops would be of essential service for littering the cow, but would be still more useful, if cut into chaff, for feeding it.

The fourth portion, appropriated to clover and rye-grass, to be cut green, which, with the assistance of *the orchard, will produce on three roods of land*, as much food as will maintain a cow and her calf for five months, namely, from the end of May or beginning of June, when it may be first cut, to the 1st of November, besides some assistance to the pigs. It is supposed that an acre of clover and rye-grass, cut green, will produce 20,000 pounds weight of food for cattle. Three roods, therefore, ought to yield 15,000 pounds weight. A large cow requires 110 pounds weight of green food per day; a middling cow, such as a cottager is likely to purchase, not above 90 pounds; consequently, in five months, allowing 1,320 pounds weight for the calf and the pigs, there will remain 13,680 pounds for the cow. Were there, however, even a small deficiency, it would be more than compensated by the rood of land proposed to be kept in perpetual pasture as an orchard.

Mode in which the family may be maintained.—It is calculated that three roods and eight perches of potatoes will maintain a family of six persons for about nine months in the year, but according to the preceding plan, it is proposed to have but two roods under that article; for, however valuable potatoes are justly accounted, yet some change of food would be acceptable; and the cottager will be enabled, from the produce of the cow, and by the income derived from his own labour, and from that of his family, to purchase other wholesome articles of provisions.

Manner in which the Stock may be kept.—It appears from the preceding system of cropping, that ten roods of land, or two acres and a half, are appropriated to the raising of food for the cow in summer and winter, besides the pasture of the orchard; and, unless the season should be extremely unfavourable, the produce will be found not only adequate to that purpose, but also to maintain the calf for some time, till it can be sold to advantage. It is indeed extremely material, under the proposed system, to make as much profit of the calves as possible, as the money thus raised will be a resource, enabling the cottager to replace his cow when a new one must be purchased.

For the winter provision of the cow, which is the most material, because the summer food can be more easily procured, there is the produce,

1. Of about three roods of tares made into hay.
2. Of three roods of straw, deducting what may be necessary for litter; and if dry earth be put into the cow's hovel, and removed from time to time to the dunghill, little or no litter will be necessary.
3. Of one rood of turnips.

The whole will be sufficient for seven months in the year, namely, from the 1st November to the 1st June; and during the remaining five months, the pasture of the orchard, some of the winter tares, and the produce of three roods of clover and rye-grass, will not only suffice, but will furnish a surplus for the calf, if it is kept for any length of time, and some clover for the pigs. The inferior barley, potatoes, &c., will of course be given to the pigs and poultry.

(To be continued.)

PUGILISM.—On Tuesday a fight came off in the Kentish Marshes, on the London side of Greenhithe, between J. Hazeltine and R. Williams. The former was the victor, the beaten man being severely punished.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.—In reply to the letters from Wm. Perry, the Tipton Slasher, which have appeared, Caunt states that he will fight Perry, for £500 a-side, according to his challenge, and deposit £100 as a first instalment. The event to come off in five months from the signing of articles.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.

Mr Rowed, the manager of the British Mutual Emigration Association, is very fond of appealing to Mr Kennedy's statements respecting Texas, as the principal authority for his own descriptions and predictions. The value of Mr Kennedy's evidence is fully exhibited in the following extracts from Hooton's "Rides, Rambles, and Sketches in Texas," the commencement of which (copied from *Simmonds' Colonial Magazine*) appeared in the *Star* of April 17.

UNHEALTHINESS OF TEXAS.

We had not been located many hours, after our arrival, in the habitation of an English lady (Mrs S.) whose husband was then in England on business, than accounts began to pour upon us of the unhealthiness of the climate; and no *trifling fund* of anticipatory pity was exhausted upon us for the disappointments and miseries which we all were doomed to endure. The almost inevitable fatality of the main land, and of those parts of the interior—Brazoria and the Brazos, for instance—where at present the greatest quantity of cotton is produced, was strongly dwelt upon; unless the northern emigrant *who purposed settling* on the land had taken the precautionary measure of becoming "acclimated" by a year or so's residence on the island. Abundant illustrative cases not of doubtful significancy were quoted in support of these representations; nor, in *fact*, did that kind of ocular demonstration derived from an inspection of the crowd of people we daily saw, appear in the very least to deny them. Most of the men, particularly such as had spent much time up the country, walked with a loose, dangling gait, as though no tensity existed in the muscles of the body, and each joint of the bones had been separated, and subsequently reunited with bad wire, after the fashion of an anatomy. While with literal accuracy it may be said that real Texan complexion generally are of a *yellow kid-glove colour*—or, let us in other language say, of a sort of witch-like and superhuman buff.

Notwithstanding all this, we could not believe. The books said otherwise; and individuals might speak from misinformation, from partial observation, or from prejudice, because they were home sick. Incredulity had taken hold of us, and we were willing. Besides, we were in glorious spirits—in excellent health brought fresh from home, and breathed from off some thousands of miles of the great life-giving deep; and we felt that nothing could hurt us, that we could live anywhere, and go through anything. Alas, alas! what a different tale did nine months tell amongst even our thirty passengers! What hope did that brief period blight—what magnificent prospects demolish! What manly strength did it tear down to the earth as though it had been very weakness—what weakness reduce to an after-life of misery, and what misery hurl into the grave! I think I see now the glad, active, and hopeful band as it *landed* on that anticipated shore of earthly happiness, full of eagerness, and spirit, and life, and contrast it with the wretched remains of that same band, when, heart-sick of glorious Texan promises without realisation, drooping over their own losses and sorrows, clad in mourning for the prairie-buried dead, and bidding a final and everlasting adieu to the bones of those who had once been "*flesh of their flesh* and blood of their blood," they slowly retraced their steps to the same, but now melancholy shore, in the last faint hope, in too many instances, of possibly once more reaching the home of their birth alive.

I would now earnestly call the attention of all readers interested in Texan matters, and particularly of that *class who may be migratorily inclined, to the brief facts* which follow. They certainly contradict, not the inferences only, but the very words, of certain visionary bookmakers, who have gone before me, but on that very account, I think, if on no other, ought to be the more esteemed. Upon this question of salubrity of climate, 'truth is strange:" *with Hamlet*, let us "therefore, as a stranger, give it welcome."

That Galveston Island is the most salubrious portion of the whole Texan sea-board, or low flat country, appears to be universally conceded. That is, it is more *healthy* than any other portion of the confessedly unhealthy coast ranging from seventy to one hundred miles inland from the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. Yet within that range are comprehended all the towns, cities, and locations of any importance at present existing either in positive log and plank upon the soil itself, in the round marks made on the maps at the discretion of the surveyor, or in the prophetical imaginations of the Rev. Mr Newell, of New York, the Rev. Mr Lawrence, of New Orleans, or of—Kennedy, Esq. of our own country. Austin, the capital of the Republic, is certainly laid down beyond that line nearly another hundred miles from the ocean; that remote (and, with reference to the hostile Camanche Indians, unsafe) spot having been selected by the wisdom of the Texan Congress as only *sufficiently removed from the coast (it is 200 miles from Galveston) just to ensure the perfect safety of the health of its inhabitants.*

Of all this immense district then, comprehending, in a general sense, the whole of the most thickly-located and populated parts of Texas, Galveston Island is admitted to be by far the most healthful. Citizens come from these places on the mainland to the island to *recruit* their health; the sick from all quarters of the world are invited to it for the recovery of their wonted life and vigour; and the inhabitants of New Orleans particularly have been wooed to pay it a loving visit, while "Yellow Jack," the dreadful fever of the south, was playing his mortal game of bowls amongst the unlucky wights whose destiny confined them within the influence of the vapours *arising from* the cypress swamps of the Lower Mississippi. In fact, at one time "Galveston Island" was as universal a medicine as is now, or ever was, Dr Morison's pills. Under these circumstances, I ask, how comes it Galveston swarms with doctors? that doctors find plenty to do amongst a population of from two to three thousand? (I guess at it, since the authorities literally cannot afford to pay for the taking of a census;) that yellow fever and mitigated cholera are no strangers there? and that the visits of Southern Americans and Orleanians for the sake of health have totally ceased, after only one or two experiments? Perhaps Messrs. Newell, Lawrence, and Kennedy, who know so well the healthful properties and the virtues of Texan air, will endeavour to reconcile these facts to the satisfaction of that public whom hitherto they have so wofully misled. At the same time, the charges of doctors (eight in ten at least of whom never had their diplomas) are enormous. It is no uncommon thing to hear a labouring man state something to the *effect that*, "*It's of no use working here*; for if one contrives to save up seventy or eighty dollars beforehand, and then gets 'chill and fever' for two or three weeks, it all goes in physic, and then one's just as forward as when one started."

The reason why all that low flat portion of the mainland before alluded to should not only be less salubrious than the island—and, indeed, that its unhealthiness should increase in some given ratio to its distance from the sea—is plain enough. It is almost entirely attributable to the fact of its being less under the influence of those fine sea-breezes which almost constantly blow from the south, tempering the burning atmosphere as they pass, conferring most life where most strong, but dying away altogether long before they have reached a hundred miles inland, and thus leaving the dead, swampy level to reek and steam in a sweltering calm, and under an almost vertical sun, between which and the rank earth below, perhaps, not once a month is seen a single passing cloud. To any man who knows what kind of soil and temperature are required for a good rice-land, the simple fact that all these levels and bottoms are considered eminently fitted for the cultivation of that hot and wet-growing grain, will suffice as a more than necessary proof of its generally total unfitness as a location for emigrants from any temperate region, and most especially for the natives of such a climate as this of Great Britain. Even southern planters, men born to the climate, and upon similar soil,—in Louisiana, *Florida, the Carolinas*, or any of the States neighbouring Texas, who do not work in the fields with their own hands, and avoid exposure as much as possible,—whose circumstances are easy, and who suffer none of the privations which multiply so unexpectedly about the uncapitalled emigrant,—find quite enough to do to maintain their health, and that of their families, through a continuance of seasons in these latitudes, and with such a face of country. The immense annual migration which takes place amongst this, as well as all other portions of the great populations of the south,—thousands of miles, perhaps, up the Mississippi to the Lakes, or by sea to the great Atlantic cities of the north—sufficiently attests the sense which *they* entertain of the anti-consumptive and *invigorating nature* of the air from which they first drew the breath of life.

"Oh, but," exclaim Messrs Newell, Lawrence, Kennedy, and a whole host of land-speculators, *whose highest earthly interest it is to get a population into the country by hook or by crook*—"Oh, but Texas is quite different. There are no wooded swamps like those of Louisiana and Florida in this delightful country. Rolling prairies, fine uplands, swelling lawns——"

Yes, yes, gentlemen; it is a very beautiful country, beyond all question, to *look at*; but that is not the point at issue. Neither are there very fine uplands in the swamps, nor rolling prairies on the sea-board level. And as to all the rest, the difference between that part of the coast of the Gulf within the boundaries of the United States, and that comprehended under the general name of Mexican, is much more political than physical. Let the reader take a glance at a good map, and he will find the low sea-board of Texas just as full of inlets, straggling arms and bays, lagoons, and the like (all indicative of a flat, pestiferous country), as is the adjoining coast of Louisiana, Alabama, &c.

Is it reasonable to suppose that a British farmer, an agricultural labourer, or a "pale-faced" mechanic, can, with the least security of health or life, be transported from a cold, moist climate, in which all his previous existence has been passed, into a sultry and burning one like this, in which southern born and bred citizens are barely fitted to dwell? Above all, is it to be conceived that upon any extensive scale (individual exceptions amount to nothing,) a population of such immigrants can work in the sun, and perform all those out-door labours now performed only by native or slave soil, with perfect impunity to health? The idea is preposterous in the extreme.

It has been said that Galveston abounds in "doctors," who find plenty to do, although that town is more healthy than any other place of size or note in the whole country. Glad indeed would the inland settlers be to have one of these medical gentlemen amongst them; or even within the very reasonable reach of fifteen or twenty miles: but they are not excessively fond of running greater risks than necessary, and especially in localities where—although their practice, as far as prairie-crossing is concerned, must be very extensive indeed—they yet do not contrive to get enough, with all their monstrous extortioning, to warrant them in putting their own heads in rather doubtful pickle. The consequence is, that the lonely settlers of the country generally cannot, in cases of any extreme of necessity, obtain medical assistance of any kind or quality. "Every man his own doctor" is just as needful as that every man should be his own farrier, or his own footman. The solitary squatter in these magnificent solitudes must either patch and physic poor diseased nature according to his own knowledge and discretion, or leave her altogether unplastered, unanointed, unannealed," to conquer the enemy, with her *own weapons, or to sink under the conflict, just as circumstances*, under Providence, may decree.

TEXAN DISEASES.

Bilious fevers, of different degrees of intensity; ague and fever, producing irrecoverable prostration of the system, delirium, and eventually death; with cholera, in different mitigated *stages, constitute* the general diseases in Texas of a formidable character. At the town of Houston, which is admirably situated in a swamp, the latter malady most extensively prevails, and numbers die there every season. The filthiness and corruption of the water, which there is execrable, appear to be one main cause of this periodical summer mortality; aided, doubtless, by the *miasma of the pestilent surrounding* neighbourhood. A tolerably correct idea may be formed of the nature of the locality of Houston, from the fact that after the setting in of the rains the town becomes next to totally inaccessible save by water; neither carriage nor horse being able to drag or flounder through the deep miry ground by which it is at that season, as it were, entrenched.

Houston is seventy or eighty miles inland (a long distance within the "narrow strip,") and yet Mr Kennedy says that "persons who arrive in summer will be quite safe by retiring fifty or sixty miles inland." To "retire" to Houston *in summer* is exactly the same to a stranger retiring to a churchyard to see his own grave dug. Take newly-arrived emigrants on the average, and not two in ten would survive twelve months.

Perhaps, after all, the best proof that can be adduced in evidence of the essential and radical unhealthiness of the country that "requires no physicians," is to be found in the following curious fact:—The disease, if it be properly termed such, is common enough in Galveston, as many a limping hero and heroine there can well attest. Should an individual chance, especially during the burning summer months, to knock off, or graze by accident, any portion of the skin of the hands or legs—parts most liable to *such petty disasters—the chances are sure to* be very much in favour of the injury, however slight, becoming at first difficult to heal, and eventually a kind of running ulcerous sore, eating into the flesh deeper and deeper, until rest and sanative applications so far avail as to arrest the progress of the complaint. It might be supposed that this corrupt state of the system originated *in an evil mode of life*, or from excessive drinking. The fact is not so. Females as well as men, people who totally abstain from all vinous or *fermented* drinks, equally with those who make constant use of both wine and spirits, are liable to it. Nay, I have known worse cases amongst the former class even than the latter, and hence am partly induced to conclude that the atrocious compound of liquid matter, vegetable essence, and insect *life and excrement, there termed* "*water*," has more to do with it than is ordinarily suspected. The slightest mishap of this kind will frequently confine a patient to his house for weeks together, and generally continue, from first to last, during a period of several months.

FATE OF EMIGRANTS.

Out of the thirty individuals who went out in the same ship with me, not more than three entertained for a moment any other views than those of obtaining land, either by purchase, or through the medium of the government grants,—of squatting upon it, and becoming for the remainder of their natural lives good citizens of the new Republic. Look at the result. Of all this number, NOT ONE succeeded in effecting the object for which he had left home and country, crossed thousands of miles of ocean, and gone to Texas. Before Christmas of the same year, some of them had returned home, or gone into the United States; some were dying, some dead, and some almost perishing from sheer want, either because they could get nothing to do, or were too sick and reduced to work at all; and some others, alas! were imprisoned upon the island, merely because their resources being completely exhausted, they had not left the means wherewith to get away.

May I never again see such ruin of body and fortune, such wreck of heart, as it was my fate to witness in Texas!

Miscellanies.

FOOD AND MEDICINE WITHOUT MONEY.—At this season of the year, young nettles, when boiled, are a most excellent table vegetable, and as a purifier of the blood they are unequalled—they are more nutritious than most of the greens in common use.

VERY ILL OFF!—The *John O'Groat Journal* says, "While we now write, our county has neither sheriff, sheriff substitute, procurator-fiscal, sheriff-clerk depute, nor superintendent of police. The town is in an equally deplorable state. We are minus provost, senior bailie, town clerk, and town-officer! All these officials are off in a lump to the Justiciary Court at Inverness. Now is the time for a row!"

THE DUKE IN A NEW CHARACTER.—A few days since, at the early service at the royal chapel, the absence of the clerk embarrassed the clergyman; but the Duke of Wellington immediately took the prayer book and read the responses in his stead.

CLUBS AT ROME. — Clubs have become very fashionable at Rome since the accession of Pius IX; and besides German, French, and English clubs, several have been established by the Romans themselves.

FOURRIERIST CONSPIRACY.—The *Jersey Impartial* states that the French authorities in the department of the Calvados have discovered a conspiracy, in which several thousand persons are implicated. The conspirators are said to be all Fourrierists. [Fudge!]

CAT AND DOG LIFE.—The dissensions between the Queen of Spain and her husband have caused such scandalous scenes in the palace, that the political chief of Madrid is said to have entreated the editors of all the newspapers published in that capital to refrain from making any allusion to them.

DESTRUCTIVENESS.—A few days since, a little boy, living near Preston, broke a looking-glass with a stone, that he threw at the reflection of his own form, which he mistook for another boy that threatened him. He then triumphantly cried to his father, that he had broken the face of his supposed enemy.

AMERICAN NAVAL FORCE.—The largest naval force which the United States have ever had afloat, is now employed in the war with Mexico. This force comprises 46 ships, 24 barques, 56 brigs, and eleven steamers, which have been hired as transports, and the regular vessels of war, added to these, make a total of 164 ships.

STORMY.—The line of telegraphic wire between New York and Philadelphia was lately much injured by the falling of sleet, which froze till the ice on the wire was nearly an inch in diameter. The wind rose at the same time, and the ice-cased wires were blown about with such fury as to overturn, and even break the posts.

MAD DOGS.—Three mad dogs were shot last week at Inverness.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—A few days ago a soldier was about to cross the Pont d'Arcole, when the usual charge of one halfpenny was demanded. He appeared surprised, made the sign of the cross, and threw himself into the Seine.

WHISKY.—There is at present in bond, in Leith, upwards of 69,000 gallons of malt, and about 33,000 gallons of grain whisky.

MR O'CONNELL'S PROGRESS.—The hon. and learned gentleman was sufficiently recovered on Friday to leave Lyons, by steamer, for Valence.

THE NELSON COLUMN.—The works at this column have been resumed after a lapse of nearly two months. The masonry, with the exception of the pedestals at the south-east and west corners for the reception of the lions, is complete; as also the basso-relievo ornaments intended to the sides of the pedestal.

SHIPWRECK.—On the 13th a Russian steamer, called the Irrwisch, left Curisch-Haff Bay for Tilsit, notwithstanding the sea was full of ice. It first of all made its way through the numerous floating pieces, but on arriving before Windenburg, where there were some large masses, it sustained some serious shocks, which did it great injury, and at the same moment a fire broke out on board. The vessel went down in about a quarter of an hour. The passengers and crew, thirty-two persons in all, were saved by the exertions of the inhabitants of Windenburg.

CAPTAIN WARNER'S "LONG RANGE."—On Friday, a parliamentary document was issued respecting the public money placed at the disposal of government to obtain a trial of Captain Warner's "Long Range." It appears that £1,300 was set aside for the purpose mentioned, and Mr Warner and Lord Ingestrie entered into a bond to make the experiment, and gave a promissory note to secure payment of the money. The government, after the failure of the experiment, cancelled the note given for the repayment of the money. Captain Warner had declared that the money had been expended, and there was no reason to doubt that it was as stated.

NORTH POLAR EXPEDITION.—The plan of an overland expedition to the North Pole, under the direction of Dr Sir John Richardson, of Haslar-hospital, has been submitted by him to the government and approved of.

BURIAL OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.—The body of Sir Walter Scott was brought home in the Wellesley, and is now on its way for interment in the grave of the author of "Waverley," in Dryburgh Abbey. Abbotsford does not pass at once to the son of the editor of the *Quarterly Review*. Lady Scott, by her marriage settlement, has a life interest in the estate.

VERY DISAGREEABLE.—A maiden in the north of England, the other day, took a fancy to try on a pair of handcuffs, which had been left by her cousin, a police-officer, on the table. She contrived to fasten them on her wrists, and meanwhile her cousin departed on a long journey, with the key of the clasps. She was suspected as an escaped prisoner and locked up, but afterwards released; but more than twenty-four hours elapsed before the fetters could be removed.

Now Ready, a New Edition of

MR. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS.

To be had at the Northern Star Office, 16, Great Windmill Street; and of Abel Heywood, Manchester.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

AGRICULTURISTS and others may purchase 150 ACRES OF RICH TIMBERED LAND IN WESTERN VIRGINIA, *described by General Washington as the Garden of America*, for £23 8s. 8d. Sterling, ABOUT THREE SHILLINGS PER ACRE. £2 12s. only to be paid down, the remainder in FIVE ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

For further information apply to
CHARLES WILLMER,
American Land Office,
STANLEY BUILDINGS,
BATH STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Of whom may be had a Pamphlet on Emigration, in which these Lands are fully described, and the terms of sale explained, by sending three postage stamps to free the same.

NOTICE.

The Shareholders of the NATIONAL LAND COMPANY are hereby informed that

A GRAND DEMONSTRATION
Will take place at
O'CONNORVILLE, HERTS,
On Whit Monday, May 24th, 1847,

To commemorate the Anniversary of the Company.

The Directors not having succeeded in obtaining a special train from London for the occasion, the Metropolitan members are recommended to proceed to the estate by van or railway. Day tickets to and from Watford can be had at Euston-square station for 2s. 6d. each. The branches will make their own arrangements immediately. The time and place of starting for vans and other vehicles will be announced in a future notice.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHISTS.

AN application was made on the 22nd September, to the Vice-Chancellor of England, by Mr. Beard who, acting under a most extraordinary delusion, considers himself the *sole patentee* of the Photographic process !) to restrain MR. EGERTON, of 1, Temple-street, and 148, Fleet-street, from taking Photographic Portraits, which he does by a process entirely different from and very superior to Mr. Beard's, and at *one-half* the charge.

His Honour refused the application in *toto*.

No license required to practice this process, which is taught by Mr. Egerton in a few lessons at a moderate charge.

All the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c. to be had as usual at his *Depot*, 1, Temple-street, Whitefriars.

AUXILIARY TO THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

THE FOUNDER of the NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT SOCIETY respectfully acquaints his brethren of the Land Company and his Brother Democrats in general, that his object in founding the Society was to aid and assist the National Land Company in its glorious efforts to emancipate the human race, by pouring funds into its exchequer, through the means of the NATIONAL LAND and LABOUR BANK; but the adoption of the PEOPLE'S BANK has proved a death-blow to the *enrolment of the Society*. All enrolled societies since the passing of the New Friendly Societies' Act, being compelled to deposit their cash in the Bank of England, and thus furnish the "sinews" to uphold a Standing Army, Police, Pensioners, &c., instead of aiding to regain the Land for the People, and furnishing "Happy Homes for Honest Industry,"—the Founder believes his Brother Democrats will join with him in infinitely preferring the latter; he has, therefore, with the full consent and approbation of the Directors, resolved to issue the Rules unenrolled, and although they may lack that protection which the "Registrar's" signature is presumed to give, he flatters himself the following securities will be sufficient to inspire confidence in the bosom of every Democrat, and gain for the project that support which will cause this little tributary stream ultimately to swell into a mighty torrent, flowing freely into *The Great Land River*:—

First,—Its monies will be Banked with a duly Registered Company, through the National Land and Labour Bank.

Secondly,—Its Directors and other officers are men enjoying the full confidence of the people, and whose probity and honesty have been duly tested by the members of the "National Land Company," of which they are office-bearers.

Thirdly,—Its Secretaries and other officers will be elected annually by its members.

Fourthly,—The Founder and General Secretary (Mr STALLWOOD) has been for eighteen years past, and still continues, the popular servant of the people, in addition to which he has for several years past, and still is employed as Reporter to the *Northern Star*, and Collector of Monies, by Mr FEARGUS O'CONNOR, to whom he proudly refers for Testimonials of character for honesty and integrity.

The Society is now fairly launched and sent forth to the world.

Rules, Cards, &c. are now ready to be issued, and those Agents, &c. who have not already obtained them, are requested to inform the General Secretary what quantity of Rules, &c., they will require, and by what convenience they shall be forwarded. The Secretary or his Assistant will be in attendance at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, every Wednesday Evening, from eight until ten o'clock, to enrol members and transact other business.—All Persons desirous of immediate answers will much oblige by addressing their Letters (pre-paid, with Stamp for answer) to the Secretary, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road, London.

Thanking my Brother Landsmen and Democrats for the very warm, prompt, and efficient manner in which they have espoused my humble project,

I am, Brother Democrats,
Respectfully yours,
EDMUND STALLWOOD.

Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho,
April 7th, 1847.

TO TAILORS.

THE LONDON AND PARIS SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS for 1847, are now ready, by BENJAMIN READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London; and by G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand. May be had of all booksellers wheresoever residing. By approbation of her Majesty Queen Victoria and H.R.H. Prince Albert, a Splendid Print, beautifully coloured, and exquisitely executed, the whole very superior to anything of the kind ever before published. This beautiful print will be accompanied with the most fashionable, full size, Frock, Dress, and Riding Coat Patterns—a complete *Paletot, much worn in the Spring* as an over coat—and a youth's new, fashionable Hussar Jacket, with skirts—the manner of cutting them for all sizes—full explanation for variation of style and method of making-up—with five diagrams, clearly illustrated—and all necessary information respecting style and fashion. Price 10s; post free to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, 11s. Post-office orders, or post stamps received as cash.

Read and Co.'s System of Cutting, price 25s.—Patent Measures, 8s the Set—Patterns to measure, of every description, post free to any part of the kingdom, 1s each. The Method for Cutting Gaiter Trousers, with twelve plates, price, post free, 2s 6d.—Busts for fitting Coats on Boys' figures.—Foremen provided.—Instruction in Cutting complete, for all kinds of style and fashion, which can be accomplished in an incredibly short time, but the pupil may continue until he is fully satisfied

BALDNESS EFFECTUALLY REMOVED.

A SURGEON residing in Cork having, in the course of his Practice, had his attention particularly directed to, and acquired great experience in the TREATMENT OF CAPILLARY DISEASES, begs to inform those persons afflicted with BALDNESS (whether in youth or advanced life) may, by a most simple process, REPRODUCE that necessary ornament. Parties applying will require to enclose a small quantity of hair, and a fee of five shillings, by post-office order, in favour of Surgeon Edward Williams, 13, Henry-street, Cork; when the necessary instructions will be forwarded by return of post.

A GOOD FIT WARRANTED.

SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTHES made to order at the GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM, 1 and 2, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, which neither spot nor change colour. Only £3 10s the complete suit of any size. These clothes cannot be equalled at any other Tailoring Establishment. UBSDELL and Co.'s, Fine Llama Cloth, for light over coats, made to order at £1 12s. The very finest only £2, which for durability and elegance cannot be surpassed. With silk linings, 5s extra.

Omnibuses to and from the City, stop at the establishment every minute of the day.

THE "GENT."—The gent is of comparatively late creation. He has sprung from the original rude untutored man by combinations of chance and cultivation, in the same manner as the later varieties of fancy pippins have been produced, by the devices of artful market-gardeners, from the original stock wild crab of the hedges. The fashion which gents have of occasionally addressing as "my pippin" favours this analogy; and when they use the figure of speech, *they pronounce it as follows—placing great* stress on the first letter, and then waiting awhile for the rest —"Ullo my P—ippin!" After much diligent investigation, we find no mention made of the gent in the writings of authors who flourished antecedent to the last ten years. In the older works we meet with "bucks" and "gay blades" and "pretty fellows;" and later with "men upon town," "swells," and "downy ones," or "knowing cores;" but the pure gent comes not under any of these orders. He was not known in these times. He is scarcely understood now so universally as we could wish, but we trust that his real character will, before long, be properly appreciated.—*Albert Smith.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening Mr Payne the city coroner, held an inquest at Guy's Hospital, on view of the body of Henry Henderson, aged 45, whose death occurred under the following melancholy circumstances. The evidence proved, that on the afternoon of the 14th inst. deceased was proceeding along London Bridge, towards the Borough, with a stick in his hands, which suddenly slipped from under him, and he fell off the kerb-stone on to his knee, where he had only a few weeks previously received an injury. The deceased was picked up insensible, and removed to Guy's Hospital, and attended by Mr Bransby Cooper, one of the head surgeons; but inflammation set in and he grew worse, and expired on Saturday last from general exhaustion. The deceased held a situation as clerk at Exeter Hall. A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE OF RUSSIA.—A letter from Hanover announces that the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia was coming to that city to pay a visit to the Royal family, and that he would afterwards visit the Hague, and then proceed to London.

The first private carriage which was set up in Manchester was by a Madam Drake, in 1758.

JUST PUBLISHED,
No. 5, (price 6d.) of

THE LABOURER,

Monthly Magazine of Politics, Literature, Poetry, &c

Edited by
FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., AND ERNEST JONES, ESQ.,
(Barristers-at-Law.)

The Democratic Movement in this country being wholly deficient in a monthly organ, the above magazine is established to remedy this deficiency. Placed by lowness of price within the reach of all, yet equal to its more expensive competitors, it embraces the following features:—

1.—THE LAND AND THE LABOURER, or the progress and position of the National Land Company, and all interesting facts connected with the culture and produce of the soil,

2.—THE POOR MAN'S LEGAL MANUAL, (by an eminent Barrister,) giving all necessary legal information for the express use of allottees on the land, and the working classes in general.

3.—THE HISTORY OF THE WORKING CLASSES Compiled from sources hitherto carefully hidden from the public eye, narrating the encroachments on their rights, and the wild and daring insurrections, by which they endeavoured to regain them,—being a lesson for the future, derived from the past.

4.—POLITICS OF THE DAY, comprising the state of England and Ireland, the Chartist and Trades' Movement, an analysis of proceedings in Parliament, and a summary of news at home and abroad.

5.—POETRY AND ROMANCE, since these are important branches of educational progression; and some of the first democratic authors have undertaken to furnish narratives of intense and vivid interest.

Such publications will be reviewed as deserve the attention of the People.

CONTENTS.

1. May Day, a Poem, by Ernest Jones.
2. Letter of an Agricultural Labourer.
3. The Jolly Young Poacher.
4. The Phase of Political Parties.
5. The Confessions of a King.
6. The Insurrections of the Working Classes.
7. The Land.
8. The Romance of a People.
9. The Queen's Bounty—A Legend of Windsor.
10. The Monthly Review.

THE PORTRAIT of an eminent Chartist will accompany the ensuing number.

Letters (pre-paid) to be addressed to the Editors, 16 Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London.

Orders received by all agents for the "Northern Star," and all booksellers in town and country.

Early in May, price 6d. (printed from the Short-hand Writer's Notes,)

THE TRIAL OF THE MECHANICS AT LIVERPOOL on the 2nd and 3rd of April, 1847; with Narrative, Notes, Cases, &c., and an Abstract of the Indictment. Edited by W. P. ROBERTS, Esq.

Manchester: Abel Heywood, Oldham-street; and all Booksellers.

OBSERVE.

All correspondence, reports of public meetings, Chartist and Trades' Intelligence, and general questions, must be addressed to Mr G. J. HARNEY, "Northern Star Office," 16, Great Windmill Street, London.

All legal questions, and matters of local news, not noticed in provincial papers, and requiring comment, to be addressed to Mr ERNEST JONES as above.

All questions respecting Bills introduced into the Legislature, Acts of Parliament, their meaning and intent, &c., and questions respecting the Ministry, and the members of the two Houses of Parliament, to be addressed to Mr George Fleming, "Northern Star" Office.

All questions, connected with the management of land, and touching the operations of building, cultivation, &c., to be addressed to

Mr O'CONNOR,
Lowbands, Red Marley, Ledbury,
Worcestershire.

All communications of Agents, and all matters of account, to be addressed to Mr. W. Rider, "Northern Star Office," 16, Great Windmill Street, London.

All Applications for magazines to be made through Mr. M'Gowan, Printer, as above.

☞ All reports of meetings holden in any part of England on the Sunday, must be at this office by Tuesday; reports of meetings held on the Monday must be at the office by Wednesday. This rule is for "Trades," as well as "Chartist" and "Land Company" meetings. Notices of "Forthcoming Meetings," and correspondence requiring answers, must be at the office by Wednesday, at the latest. "Letters" commenting on public questions, intended for insertion in full, must be at the office by Tuesday. The communications of correspondents not attending to the above regulations will stand over.

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1847.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR RULERS.

With the better promises of the Past unrealized, but its darker anticipations of the Present verified by Famine and Pestilence, and the forebodings of the future overclouded by gloomy visions of calamity, it behoves us, like travellers journeying under the shadow of an approaching tempest, to see where we can find shelter before the hour of its outburst.

The sun of Whiggery is fast setting, amid those clouds which it had long been charging with the fires of a nation's anger over broken promises and disappointed hopes. It shot up a bright gleam at its last—Free Trade gilded the aspect of poverty with a fallacious glory, but its light has only tended to show the gulf it has failed to fathom, at the brink of which the people are struggling with a faction, and down whose abyss one or the other must inevitably fall. The plague-note has been sounded in Ireland, and the famine-cry is answering it from England and the Highlands. Some may smile at the thought of English famine, when they gaze on the plenty that surrounds them. That plenty might be seen in Ireland, while the corn ships were leaving the harbours of the south and east, though the dogs were devouring the dead in the churchyards. We say to the Government, you are behind-hand in your legislation, when you let the evil surprise you before you rise to grapple with it—the time to provide against a people's wants is not when the food is gone, but before it goes;—and we ask those who scorn the fears of a famine, to look at its precursors in the empty mills and smokeless chimneys of our factories, and to recollect, that for every hour in which the loom is silent and the mill is cold, there will be so much less of fire on the cottage hearth, and so much less of food upon the poor man's table. It is bad, indeed, that the sustenance of a nation should depend upon a turn of trade, the glut of a market, or the speculation of an individual. It is bad, indeed, when the people's prosperity has no firmer basis than this; it is worse still, when the competitive plan, for which the stability of a country's industry and agriculture has been sacrificed, turns out a failure at the moment when its first promises were to be triumphantly realised.

But our legislators willed it so, the people permitted it, and they must bear the penalty. Yet they must not bear it patiently—they must not look on their own folly as a visitation of God, or on their own supineness as a want of power. What else could be expected when home trade was sacrificed to foreign competition, and our own soils were neglected, that the foreign corn-factor and English manufacturer might divide the spoils of labour between them? In seeking for a market, our producers closed the best market they could have had—the most steady and the most certain—that which is afforded by the home consumption of our working classes; they impoverished those classes, thinking, by the ruin of the foreign manufacturer and the English producer, to absorb the wealth of both. But the former showed more forethought than the English working man—for he fathomed the scheme, and Belgium, France, Germany, Russia, and America, refuse to look on in idleness while we flood the world with our manufactures. They are up and stirring too—they are rivalling us in their markets, and the time may come when they will compete with us in our own. The factory lords begin to look with a doubtful eye towards the future, and cannot see their way through its embarrassments; meanwhile, the cause of the evil is working on unabated—pauperism begets pauperism, and reacts in its effects upon its cause;—and, still more to darken the prospect, overglutted as the labour market is already, the population of the country keeps increasing annually by nearly half a million. The charm of "buying cheap" was to render our factory lords invincible; they forgot that "buying cheap and selling dear," which meant "buying labour at a niggard rate, that its produce might be sold at an usurious one, would, in reality, still further paralyse their resources, should the foreign market fail. And what *is* the result? A pauper population, that, as soon as trade is bad, begins to pull the small capitalist downward with a heavy weight, while the greater money lord is vainly endeavouring to lull the storm, which law-made destitution must inevitably cause. What will be the consequence? We repeat, that it is beginning to ruin the middle classes, the small shopkeeper and the retail tradesman, by withdrawing from them their best and steadiest customers. Thus we learn from the *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday, that in Oldham, where the cotton trade is notoriously in a less depressed condition than in any other town, the shopkeepers have in this way lost no less than £6,000 since the mills have recently commenced working short time! What will be the consequence, we ask? That the proverb of—"grasp-all, lose-all," will again be realised; that the rich monopolist will be hurled off his money-throne, and whatever consequences may occur, will be on the heads of those who created the destitution causing such results. We are not drawing too dark a picture; the English working man is not an exception from human nature; were he so, we should think less well of him. Since the beginning of the world, monopoly, famine, pestilence, and insurrection have been successors to each other as by "right divine:" they caused the French Revolution; it is *they* who teach the Irishman to arm,—it is they who drive the spirit of endurance to rebellion, violence, and bloodshed. It is because we wish to obviate such calamities that we write thus: he is no friend to a people who remains looking on in silence, and, when the catastrophe arrives, tells you coolly, "I foresaw it." It is our duty to warn in time—and the more so, since we are convinced that the remedy will never come from the Government, but must be sought for at the hands of the people. We are justified in this assertion by the fact of Government, no matter of what party—(it was always the party of the *Rich* against the *Poor*)—by the fact of Government, we say, having proved itself inadequate to every crisis that has occurred. When we wanted the education worthy of freemen—they gave us slavery, the parent of ignorance; when we wanted liberty they gave us State Church *forms*, and political *reforms*, the parents of thraldom; and, now that strong arms, and men with available though small capital, are required to till and improve the uncultivated soil, they encourage emigration, which, of course, drains away the strongest, and those still possessed of means; and now, in the eleventh hour, now in the midst of national calamity, now that we are in want of food, they give us "education."

The remedy is obvious and easy. Create a home trade, by raising the working classes into better circumstances, and this may be done by drawing the surplus from the labour market on to the Land, and by lessening the self-destroying competition for work, in the establishment of working men's own shops. The Land Company and the Trade Unions are working on towards this end. The necessary tendency must be the raising of wages, as the unwholesome competition dies away—and by the same rule, by which "evil grows by that it feeds upon,"—thus good again engenders good. The fact of working-men being able, through co-operation, to set up for themselves as landowners and manufacturers, and of raising by these means the wages of those left in the labour market, creates in these latter that very class of home consumers without which national enterprise, of whatsoever kind it may be, can have no sound foundation, and no healthy life. Co-operation being thus the lever that first moves the machinery—once in motion, it not only sustains but increases its own power, while it is impossible that the capitalist can turn this new source of wealth to his own exclusive benefit, since, from the very nature of things, the co-operative principle must inevitably be the death of that which was only created to exist upon monopoly. And even in the field of capital:—what individual resources can compete with the accumulating capital of a co-operating people?—who can outbid those in the market, who have their labour at first-hand, and feel the interest which reaping themselves the produce of that labour, must give to its completion? We are justified, then, in looking to the people, and the people only, as the source whence political and social reform must emanate; and we are justified in doing so with a confident hope of success, when we regard the attitude assumed by the working classes of this country. Not alone have they conceived and appreciated sound plans for their guidance, but they have the enterprise to execute and the courage to defend them. Need we again point to the success of the Land Company and Trades Unions?—or shall we allude to the general rally for the People's Charter, and the stand against oppression which the Trades are making in the case of the Warrington Conspiracy? We are glad to learn that the men of Manchester are *in the field, conjointly* with their brethren throughout the country—and that they are going to rally in their noble Hall, in behalf of their suffering fellow-workmen, who have been convicted at the Liverpool Assizes. It is necessary that every Chartist and Trades unionist should raise his protest against that act of tyranny, and do more than protest—he must *resist* by every legal and constitutional means in his power. No men could be under better legal guidance than that of Mr Roberts, and we augur confidently of the effects his skill will have in extracting *Justice* out of *Law*. No man could exercise his power in a more constitutional way, than by bringing the force of public opinion to bear on those who magnify the evil of laws that are bad, by an administration of them that is worse. We further hail with satisfaction the manly and open course adopted by the men of Sheffield, in calling a public meeting for Monday next, to petition for the removal from the magisterial chair of Mr Wilson Overend, who sentenced three respectable men to three months' imprisonment, for attending as a deputation on an employer. True, the conviction was quashed. Would it have been quashed, we ask, were it not for these expressions of the public will and feeling? This is as it should be—the public eye should watch over a public servant, and call him before the tribunal of public opinion, where, if innocent, he will find his safeguard in those laws which, if guilty, should never for a moment screen him in the wilful exercise of authority. We shall devote all due attention to these important meetings, and open our columns to a full report of them, and the Trades' proceedings. We have only to add, if such should not appear in the "Star," the fault will not lie with *us*. We trust these meetings will not be the only ones. A public movement can not brook to pause until its object has been gained; it loses more in one month's inaction than it can regain in a twelve months' energy; and now that the eye of Power is on us, we must not betray any weakness or instability, or be *guilty* of the *crime* of apathy.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The misfortunes, misery, destitution, and disease of Ireland, appear as if they were no longer to occupy exclusively the attention of the legislature, the press, and the public. The evil is at our own doors. We are fast entering upon one of those gloomy periods of reaction, of panic, and distress, which are inseparable from the maintenance of our existing commercial, manufacturing, and monetary system. Whether we look at the state of the manufacturing districts, or of trade in the metropolis, the prospect is equally ominous, while the pressure, for the time being, in the money market, is greater than it has been known for the last twenty years.

When the Free Traders vaunted their great nostrum of Corn-Law Repeal, as the panacea for all national evils, the certain precursor of cheap bread, high wages, and plenty to do, we repeatedly exposed the fallacy of their statements, and the certainty that, unless that measure was accompanied by other more sweeping and radical changes, that we should again be visited by those periodical stagnations of trade which have so frequently chequered the commercial history of this country. The facts have justified the prediction, even sooner than we anticipated. The glowing pictures of the League orators may now be contrasted with the melancholy realities to be found in all the great hives of our manufacturing industry. According to the last returns, out of the 40,000 employed in the cotton trade in Manchester, 7,000 are entirely out of work, 14,000 are partially at work three days, and 19,000 four to five days a week. The spinners and manufacturers of the neighbouring towns are not a whit better off. In Rochdale, out of thirty-eight mills thirteen are working full time, nineteen short time, and six are entirely stopped. In Middleton, out of eleven mills five are working full time, four short time, and two stopped. Royton, with sixty-three mills, has eighteen on full time, forty-one short time, three stopped. Whitworth, with sixty-seven mills, twenty are at work full time, thirty-nine short, and eight stopped. At Todmorden, Stockport, Blackburn, Ashton, and other places, a similar state of things prevails. By specific returns, it appears that in six principal manufacturing towns, containing altogether 382 mills, 212 are working little more than half time, and 44 have stopped work altogether, leaving only 172 of the whole number in full work. Of the 71,215 hands usually employed when these mills are at work, 34,564 are now *fully* employed, *twenty-six thousand five hundred and ten* are half employed, *ten thousand one hundred and forty-one are absolutely and totally idle*, and all still in employment are threatened with a reduction of wages. The papers speak in a tone of alarm, as well as despondency. The *Manchester Courier* says that a very uneasy feeling is abroad; that former attempts *at reductions* have always been the *forerunners* of disturbances; and it is not surprising, under the circumstances, that it should be so now.

Mere figures, however, though they may convey something like an idea of the extent of the evil, can impart no definite conception of the nature of the misery endured by the poor victims of our unjust system. We have been horrified by the reports in the papers as to the wretchedness of the people of Skibbereen, and the natural indignation aroused by such appalling relations has been freely poured out upon the heads of the Irish landlords, whose duty it was asserted to be to have preserved those dependent upon them from such extreme misery. We can, however, now find parallels to such cases in the metropolis of the manufacturing world itself. The Manchester Town Mission has given to the world facts which strikingly exhibit the woful condition of those dependent on the wealthy capitalists of that town. Thirty-four individuals were found huddled together in a house consisting of four small apartments, and forty-one in another of five small rooms, nineteen people being in one instance crowded into one apartment. The inhabitants of these miserable pest-houses have not employment, and they have not food. In cellars hardly fit for the proper lodging of pigs, human beings waste away under the iron-handed grasp of Famine. In one, a man, his wife and children, were found without work, the children nearly naked, and nothing to sleep upon except a few shavings spread upon the damp flagged floor. These are specimens of the extreme destitution and suffering which is endured in sight of the palatial warehouses and vast ranges of mills erected by the cotton lords. The poor artizan and operative is powerless in the matter. He is the helpless slave of a vicious system. If markets fail at home or abroad, if moneymongers find it profitable to speculate in a way which throws them out of work; or if such a turn in the market takes place as attracts the gold, which is the basis of our currency, to other countries, the workmen have, under existing arrangements, no means whatever of escaping from evils they have not caused, or the pernicious and direful effects of a system over which they possess not the slightest control. If the downward progress of these districts is not speedily arrested, we may look for a repetition of the industrial insurrection of 1842, under more disastrous influences. The *scarcity and high price of provisions must materially* add to, and aggravate the misery suffered by the poor at all times from a cessation of employment. Nor can it be wondered at, that despair and desperation should be engendered amongst people, who, in the midst of abundance of real wealth, which they have assisted to produce, find themselves lodged in damp cellars, with shavings for their beds, rags for their clothing, and empty cupboards to meet the cravings of their own nature, and that of their own families.

The stoppage of business in these districts is ascribed mainly to the sudden putting on of the screw by the Bank of England. It has almost entirely refused to discount even the best paper, and the discount charged on the bills it does take is nearly treble the ordinary rate. It is also charged with having hastily and unduly contracted the amount of money in circulation, in consequence of the large sums drawn from its coffers to pay for foreign provisions. This is denied; and certainly the returns do not show the reduction of notes in circulation asserted, but they do show a very heavy drain upon the bullion in its coffers, to pay for the food we have had to purchase abroad. The Free Traders predicted that our foreign customers would take goods, not gold, from us in exchange for their commodities. Here we have another illustration of their reasoning, and a specimen of the manner in which trade may be expected to be carried on in future.

We do not profess to be deeply versed in the mysteries of the money market, or in the use of the slang phrases by which the operations of the speculators therein are described; but there can, we think, be little doubt of the fact, that the sudden curtailing of discounts, and a simultaneous raising of the rates, has had very much to do with the production of that stagnation in trade which now exists, and which threatens to deepen into a regular panic.

The conduct of the Government on the subject is most suspicious and alarming. It was mooted on Monday night by Lord G. Bentinck, in a speech of decidedly an alarmist character. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was forced into a long explanation, in which he contrived to blink the real fact at issue. Taking advantage of the statement, that the Bank had contracted the amount of its paper circulation, he went on to prove, elaborately, that it had not done so. Granting that it has not, is the difficulty got rid of? No; the complaint of the mercantile men is, that the usual discounting of bills has been suddenly and violently remitted. This contraction, or almost denial, of the usual facilities, came upon the mercantile community like a thunder-clap, and has almost paralysed trade ever since. Yet, notwithstanding the necessity for having this subject promptly and decidedly investigated and settled, the Government suffered nearly a week to elapse without the debate being resumed; frequent Cabinet meetings being held in the meantime. This shows there is "something rotten in the state of Denmark," and that the financial blundering, natural to the party, has already "put it in a fix." "If such things are done in the green tree, what will be done in the dry?" If at the end of the first year of the Whigs in office we find the country rapidly approaching a state of industrial and monetary disorganization, what may we not expect when they have been four or five years longer in power? The only consolation under such a prospect is the meagre one, that their mismanagement must, long before that time, lead to their ignominious expulsion.

Meantime let the working classes remember that, at the present moment, they are accessory to their own degradation, slavery, and sufferings. The money they have invested in the savings' banks is now being used by the Government for the purpose of keeping up the price of consols. The huge edifice of political oppression and social injustice is, at this moment of its peril, propped by the oppressed and the wronged. The slaves are forging their own chains, and putting into the hands of an incapable, untrustworthy ministry, and the trafficking, gambling speculators, who prey like vampires on the heart's blood of the industrious classes, the means by which the whole imposture can be sustained.

In the face of this fact and its disastrous bearing upon the permanent fate of the operative classes, we urge upon their attention the propriety, nay, the imperative necessity of their seeking some other investment for their savings which shall be more secure in itself, and more beneficial to them as individuals and to their order. We are delighted to observe that one portion of the working classes are awakening to a perception of the importance of this subject, and showing, by the large amounts now weekly sent into the Land Company and the Labour Bank, their determination that they at least will not be accessories to the suicidal policy which has hitherto crushed their class to the dust. Let Labour's Bank be the rallying point in future, and the security the broad acres, well-tilled fields and happy homesteads of our native land, and a great step will have been taken for ultimate, complete emancipation from the gripe of an infernal system, by which moneymongers, stock-jobbers, capitalists, landlords, mill-lords and traders, all thrive at the cost of honest industry. Let the labourer become his own banker, his own landlord, his own employer, and the reign of true freedom and independence will be established. Until then the natural result of unsound principles, vicious institutions, selfish gambling, and imbecile rulers, will continue to afflict society in the fearful shapes of famine and pestilence, political disorganization and moral degradation.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

All the propositions for amending the Government scheme of Education (which our readers will find in full on our second page) in the Minutes of the Committee of Council, shared the same fate as Mr Duncombe's motion for referring the whole subject to a committee of inquiry; and the measure with all its defects, both in principle and details, has received the sanction of overwhelming parliamentary majorities. Yet is difficult to conceive on what intelligible or honest grounds the Whig Ministry resisted some of the amendments—Sir W. Clay's, for instance, which provided that parents who had conscientious objections to having their children taught the creed and ritual of the Established Church, should have the advantages of the new schools, and that their offspring should not be compelled to attend the special religious lessons, was one upon which the slightest regard for political consistency should have forced unanimous support from the Treasury Bench. Sir W. Molesworth's motion for justice to our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, stood upon the same broad and equitable foundation, but it, too, was negatived by the votes of those whose previous speeches—whose speeches on that very occasion—bound them to pursue the contrary course. It is quite clear that the Ministry, on this important matter, are prepared to shamelessly abandon all principle whatsoever, for the sake of conciliating the support of the Church and the Wesleyan Methodists at the approaching General Election. Let them take care that they do not overshoot their mark. The acceptance of any measure of Education with "thankfulness" by men like Sir Robert Inglis, the bigoted but honest defender of things "as they are" in Church and State, the conscientious but intolerant worshipper of "the wisdom of our ancestors," is not calculated to produce confidence in the people at large. However well it may suit the purpose of Sir R. Inglis and his friends to preach up the necessity and virtue of "standing in the old ways," the masses have not the same interest; they feel that a radical change is necessary for them. A Ministry which openly allies itself with the doctrines of finality and the opponents of progress, cannot expect long to remain in power. In truth, the present Administration is neither inherently strong in or out of Parliament. Its only hold of power rests upon the peculiar state of parties and the country at the present moment: it is merely a stop-gap. As soon as the necessity for progressive action arises, the Whig negation will be swept away without ceremony, despite of all the paltry contrivances and tricks by which the Premier and his associates are attempting to retain office. The pressure of other subjects on our columns this week prevents further allusion to the important question of National Education; its permanent interest will, however, justify recurrence to it on future occasions.

The other business of Parliament, up to the moment at which we write, has been of a comparatively trivial description, if we except subjects already frequently noticed. The Army Service Bill occupied the Peers, on Monday night, till past twelve o'clock. Ministers had the qualified support of the Duke of Wellington; and the proposition for limiting the term of enlistment may be now said to be virtually law. In the Commons Sir C. Napier introduced a bill for improving the mode of service in the navy, which the Secretary to the Admiralty permitted to be read a first time, though giving no great hope that it would receive the Government support at future stages. Certainly the soldiers and sailors cannot complain that they have been overlooked this session. In one shape or another their condition has occupied nearly as much time as the Irish Question itself.

A short debate, on a motion of Dr Bowring's, for the establishment of a decimal coinage, incidentally brought out some peculiar features of the English character and of English legislation. It is admitted by all practical men that a decimal coinage would materially simplify accounts, and wonderfully facilitate the transaction of business, whether on a large or small scale. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while bearing his own testimony to that fact, says he dare not attempt it on account of the blind and prejudiced adherence of the English people to old customs! Trembling at the idea of a possible revolution if the time-honoured halfpence, pence, and sixpences of this realm were tampered with, Sir C. Wood could only assent to one great experiment upon the *vis inertia* of English prejudices and prepossessions, and promised a new coin,—a two shilling piece—by way of feeler!

The proposal of the Government on Monday night, to lend £620,000 to three Irish Railway Companies, in order to enable them to keep labourers at work, gave rise to a conversation of great importance, as to the monetary state of the country. Lord George Bentinck made a statement on the subject, which called forth from the Chancellor of the Exchequer a long apologetic and explanatory speech, which was, after all, by no means calculated to efface the ominous impressions produced by the remarks of the Protectionist leader. The most singular part of the matter is, that though the debate on the subject was adjourned till Tuesday, in order that it might be fully and promptly discussed, the Government permitted the House to be counted out at an early period of the evening, and that on Wednesday it adjourned an hour before the usual time, having been occupied by business of far less importance. In the meantime, Cabinet meetings have been frequent during the week. It is evident there is a screw loose somewhere. In another column, the reader will find this topic treated at such length as precludes the necessity for further remark here.

To Readers & Correspondents.

☞ We beg to remind our readers of the notice which appeared in the *Star* of April 10th, respecting a tea-tray embellished with a view of O'Connorville and other ornaments put up for public ballot at Bilston; the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the veteran patriots, and widows and orphans of the political victims of class-usurpation. The generosity of the donor of the tea-tray and the patriotic exertions of the Bilston Democrats should command an equally generous and universal response on the part of the Chartist public.

THE BALLOT FOR THE O'CONNORVILLE TEA TRAY, on behalf of the Widows', Orphans', Veterans', and Victims' Fund.—*To the Chartist Public.*—Friends: We earnestly implore you to consider the object to which the proceeds of the above ballot are to be applied, and we feel confident but little argument will be necessary to *induce you to give it your support*. What true Democrat but would feel consolation and pride in having done his share in placing those who have suffered, and are still suffering, for the active part they or their relatives have taken on the battle-field of liberty of comfortable circumstances, and beyond the reach of tyranny and oppression! How small an effort is necessary to accomplish this desirable object! The small sum of 6d. from each Land member and Chartist (who can afford it,) would yield a sufficient amount to place these victims on the Land, where they would enjoy the fruits of their own labour, and possess that freedom which they have laboured to win for us. We are sorry to say the abovenamed project, although responded to by several individuals, has not, thus far, been taken up by any locality. This unaccountable apathy in so meritorious a cause we deeply deplore, and earnestly beg of the leading men in each locality *to place it prominently before their meetings*, and send in their united subscriptions to Mr Linney, High-street, Bilston, as early as possible.

THOMAS ALMOND, Secretary to the Ballot.

P.S.—The time of balloting will be duly announced in the *Star*.

☞ We cannot afford room for long lists of the names *of subscribers to the above ballot.*

INFORMATION WANTED.—*Such of our readers who may* know anything of James Service, a shoemaker, who published "The Caledonian Herd Boy," a poem; "Crispin, or the Apprentice Boy;" "The Wild Harp," &c., would oblige by communicating, for the information of a correspondent, such particulars as they may know about this individual, or his works, and where they may be obtained. Address J. D. D., 30 Kirby-street, Hatton Garden.

J. SWEET begs to acknowledge the receipt of 252 signatures for the National Petition from Failsworth. Also, the sum of 1s. 3d. from Mr Hall, 1s. 5d. from Mrs Dennis, and 8d. from Mr Osborn. Mr Sweet requests those persons who have either money for the Convention, or petition sheets, to forward the same immediately.

POLAND'S REGENERATION.—Julian Harney has received 6d. from Mr G. Cavill, for the fund of the Polish Committee.

LIVERPOOL.—Instead of 15s. 6d., in last Saturday's *Star*, for the O'Connor Repayment Fund, the sum should have been 13s. 6d.

Mr W. BROOK, Leeds.—We know no better means than procuring the "Labourer" of Mr J. Cooke, Meadow-lane, Leeds. We don't supply it, nor does Mr M'Gowan, except to the London booksellers.

T. WHITLEY, Leylands, Leeds.—Your son ought to have made a proper transfer. The documents are of no use to you, unless he had done so. We believe he made application. We must hold back until you settle the dispute. He did not give us notice of his intention to transfer.

THE COMMITTEE OF ENGINEERS beg to acknowledge the receipt of 2s. 8d., for the Defence Fund for our Newton friends, subscribed at the Whittington and Cat, London.—JOEL WOORE, Branch Secretary. P.S. The readers of the *Star* are respectfully informed that the central branch of the Steam-engine Makers' Society are publishing a verbatim report of the trial at Liverpool, having engaged a reporter especially for the purpose. It is in the press, and will be ready for circulation on Saturday next.

Mr C. MITCHELL, Newpitslege.—Our agent at Aberdeen is Mr R. Findlay, 147, Gallowgate.

Mr W. FLETCHER, Daybrook.—We do not deal in handkerchiefs. We do not know the price.

Mr GASKELL, Hyde, and Mr RICKARD, Burnley.—We shall send them to the care of Mr Heywood, Manchester, in a day or two. In the course of a week we hope to be able to supply ALL our agents who have not received the mounted plates. If the subscribers were aware of the time occupied in colouring and mounting, they would doubtless exercise a little more patience. We urge the work forward as much as possible.

CHARTIST POEMS.—Parties holding copies of the above *yet unpaid for*, are particularly requested to forward the amount to the "Star" office, in postage stamps or money orders on the Old Cavendish-street Branch, London, payable to Mr Ernest Jones.

RATEPAYING CLAUSES.—Mr Thomas Slingsby Duncombe's motion. — That it is the opinion of this House, that certain Acts passed in the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled, "Acts to amend the Representation of the People in Great Britain and Ireland," having failed to fulfil the just expectations of the people; and as such Acts are not and cannot be final, it is expedient to amend the same by the repeal of the Ratepaying Clauses, and by other alterations calculated to prevent all undue influences in counties, cities, and boroughs, subversive of the full, free, and fair representation of the people in Parliament.]

☞ The enormous length of the Money List, the reprint of the Minutes of the Education Committee, and other lengthy articles of importance, have so crowded our columns as to compel us to postpone several notices, &c. till our next.

Mr CLARK's letter from Peterborough will be attended to.

JULIAN HARNEY has received 12 stamps from Charles Theobald. His wishes shall be attended to.

BILSTON AND PETERBOROUGH.—The Reports from these places are postponed till our next, in consequence of press of matter.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—Since the Law Department of the *Northern Star* was opened, I have received almost daily complaints from poor men that they have been plundered either by Pettifogging Attorneys or Advertising Law-offices. It was to save poor men from these harpies that the Law Department of the *Star* was opened. To give *gratuitous* Legal advice is one of the principal objects of that department. In no case, therefore, shall I take even the smallest fee or remuneration from a poor man, except where my professional services shall render him a richer man than he was before. Where a client, through my professional assistance, recovers property and becomes richer than he previously was, there I shall expect a *moderate* fee; but even that I shall not take till *after* the property has been recovered.

It is no unusual thing for those who have got fraudulently or wrongfully into possession of property to set the claims of justice at defiance on account of the poverty of the rightful owner. Where a poor man's claim to property is believed to be good, his poverty will act upon me as an additional stimulus to obtain justice for him.

There is another legal grievance which many people even in good circumstances, suffer from; namely, the heavy expenses they are put to about Leases, Agreements, Conveyances, Mortgages, Marriage Settlements, Making their Wills, &c. All these things are commonly made longer by three or four times than they need to be, and the consequence is, the expenses and stamps are twice or three times as much as they ought to be. To correct this evil a most skilful conveyancer renders me his services, and upon terms so moderate that the expenses of Conveyances, Wills, &c., will be less than one half of their usual amount.

When clients wish to have papers returned, or private answers to their inquiries, it is expected that they will send the requisite number of postage stamps.

In stating their cases, let clients simply state *facts* and avoid all remarks and comments of their own. Much, often, depends upon the time at which a thing happened; as the time of a person's Birth, Marriage, Death, Date of his Will, the Date of the Probate, &c., therefore in all these, and similar cases, let *dates* be given.

ERNEST JONES.

THOMAS SAUNDERS, jun., Blandford.—Unless there is a local custom making three months' notice to quit sufficient, your friend's landlord must give at least six months' notice to quit; and he can only turn your friend out of possession, at the very same period of the year, month and day, at which his tenancy commenced.

A MEMBER OF THE LAND COMPANY.—Your redress for the wrong done you by your partner is by a bill in equity for an account; but the process would be an expensive one.

J. L.—Yes.

A CONSTANT READER.—If the person to whom your late landlord has let the house would allow him (your late landlord) to send an officer in to distrain, I think he might take your goods; if not, your landlord will most likely proceed against you in the Small Debts' Court; but most probably your landlord will indulge you with reasonable time to pay.

J. P., Saddleworth.—I suppose it is money or personal estate which is claimed *from your mother*. Reply to this in time for next week's *Star*.

AN ESSEX CHARTIST.—*It is impossible for me to advise you* as to the proper course to be taken, unless

send me a copy o that part of the will which relates to the copyhold.

J. Barker, Nottingham.—I think the case was one in which Mr Cripps was justified in binding over your friend to keep the peace; and, I take it for granted, the expenses were not more than usual in such cases.

J. M., Pall Mall, Manchester.—Everything embraced in your question may be done according to the wishes of the Society, and at no greater expense than would be incurred in the case of an individual making the purchase.

T. Johnson, Manchester.—The Small Debts' Act can not take cognisance of the amount you name (£50), under the circumstances of your case; but you must proceed by action in one of the superior courts. You had better not indulge yourself in your police-plan.

Justice, London.—If the poor woman you allude to in your letter believes that her husband is really dead, she may take out administration to him, and, upon producing the administration to the parish officials, they would most likely give her the money. Even if she was quite certain that her husband was dead, she could make no legal claim to the money till letters of administration were taken out; but, if there is no other property than the £45, the expense will be but trifling.

Wm. Clarkson.—The patentee could maintain an action against you for infringement of his patent—but cannot take your goods until he obtains a judgment against you—or he may proceed against you in equity and obtain an injunction. I take it for granted that Beard's patent is a valid one.

J. P. H. J.—The young man, being under age, does not exempt him from the process of the court—and unless it could be considered as quite certain that the plaintiff would be non-suited, I think he had best pay the damages and costs, and take care that his hens commit no further trespass.

J. B. L.—Your employers only agreed to give you employment for two years, "in case you gave them satisfaction." I cannot exactly collect from your letters whether they have discharged you, but if they have and on the alleged ground of being dissatisfied with you, you could not, I conceive, maintain an action against them. If you are still employed by them, I suppose they continue to give you 8s. p r 100 roods. I should be giving you bad advice, were I to advise you to go to law about such matters as not sending the horse and cart, the meal, &c. The agreement "to give you money to assist you when required," meant, I suppose, that they would occasionally let you have a part of your wages in advance; for the breach, however, of this part of the agreement, no action, I conceive, would lie. I suppose there is nothing owing to you on account of your wages. You have a right to have them paid in the lawful coin of the realm.

Thomas Matthews, Cheltenham.—I have written to Mr Gardner, at Ramsgate. If he does not attend to my letter, I will advise you as to the course you must take. With respect to expenses, which you speak of, see the notice at the head of the legal correspondence in this week's *Star*.

A Brother Democrat, Linlithgow Bridge.—I am not a Scotch lawyer. If the Parochial Board has power to assess artizans and labourers in respect of their earnings, it must be, I should suppose, under some old Scotch Act of Parliament; and the Board will, no doubt, be courteous enough to refer you to the act, and satisfy you of the legality of what they have done.

W. Lawrence.—It was the duty of the member to wait till nine o'clock; and if he went away before that hour without paying his subscription, he has incurred a penalty; the *subscription being payable, I presume, on* the night in question

A Constant Reader.—The goods being A.'s, and being in a house in which A. resides, may be distrained; and if A.'s father obstructs the officer in the discharge of his duty, he will render himself liable to punishment. With regard to your other questions you must address Mr T. M. Wheeler, Land-office, 83, Dean-street, Soho, London.

R. C., Lynn.—If you can prove to the tax-collector that the tax on the dogs has been paid by their owners, you are not liable.

John Wilson, Sheffield.—Both your late and your present house belonging to the same landlord, he may distrain for all the rent you owe him.

F. B., Macclesfield.—Your father had a clear right to sell the property; that is, if his mother was dead and had not deprived him of it by will or otherwise.

H. H.—I suppose the Board of Guardians refused either to admit your mother into the house or give her any out-door relief; if so, she had best apply to a respectable magistrate, and, if he cannot obtain justice, I will apply on her behalf to the Poor Law Commissioners.

J. W., near Oldham.—Your landlord can distrain for the rent you owe him; but he will probably take the hardship of *your case into consideration. The* wages he owes you must go in part satisfaction of the rent.

T. B., Nottingham.—As there appears reason to believe that you have paid your landlady your rent in full, if she proceeds against you in the Small Debts' Court you must produce her books of receipts to the Court, and the Court will hear any other evidence you have to offer.

G. L., Netherthong.—You have not answered any of my questions in the *Star* of the 17th of April, except that your mother and aunt are still living: you must, however, inform me *when* the testator died; *when* your mother married; *whether her husband is still living,* if not, *when* he died; and you must give me similar information with respect to your aunt, in case she is, or has been married.

J. Chorlton, Manchester.—If the poor man left no more than was sufficient to bury him, it is clear his widow cannot be made to pay the landlord, and that he *cannot* put her in prison.

Thos. McManus, Doncaster.—You may proceed under the Small Debts' Court; but I should be better able to judge of your chance of success, if I knew the plea set up by Bentley for seizing and keeping your donkey.

J. W. R., Nottingham.—The man may be compelled to pay after the expiration of twelve months as well as before; but you must be able to bring forward some evidence that he has admitted that he is the father of the child:—has he made any admission by letter, or in the presence of respectable witnesses? If he has, let the mother apply to a magistrate.

B. W., Trowbridge.—You may make over the house to your brother; but there must be a deed, though a very *short one will do. See the notice at the head of* the "Legal" column. If you wish me to prepare the deed for you, you must send me a copy of that part of the last deed which begins with the words, "All that messuage or tenement situate," etc., and copy till you have copied down to the end of the words, "To have and to hold the said messuage or tenement and premises, unto the said (the purchaser's name) his heirs and assigns for ever." I suppose you mean *to give the house to your brother?*

Extensive Robbery by a Confidential Clerk.—The managing clerk of the North Mall Distillery, Cork, has absconded with upwards of £490, the property of his employers, Messrs Wise and Gifford. He had been clerk and manager of the spirit establishment at Tralee, and is well known to every soldier who has been stationed in Tralee Barracks for the last six years. He is accompanied by his wife, and they are believed to have gone to Liverpool for the purpose of emigrating to the United States.

Murders in Russia.—A letter from St Petersburgh, of the 10th, contains the following recital of a series of abominable murders:—"Mr Lesniewski, a landowner, in White Russia, had given a family *fête*, at which some friends were present. He invited them to pass the night at his house, and promised them a good breakfast the next morning. In the morning, however, nothing was ready; the cook, the coachman, and another domestic having passed the night in drinking. M. Lesniewski ordered the steward to chastise the coachman, as the most guilty of the three, and pardoned the other two. Having learned that he was to be punished, the coachman spoke to the two domestics, and induced them to arm themselves with axes and kitchen knives. They then went to the house occupied by the steward and his family, and killed him and his wife and daughter. Two brothers of the woman having hastened to render assistance were also killed. A young girl who had sought refuge behind a stove was dragged out, and in spite of her cries and supplications, was likewise murdered. The assassins then went to the residence of M. Lesniewski, who was smoking with a friend. They attacked the two gentlemen with great violence, but after resisting for some time they succeeded in barricading themselves in the dining-room. Having in vain tried to break open the door, the three wretches spread themselves over the house and killed the wife of *M. Lesniewski, her servant*, and a child who was sleeping in a cradle. They then took horses and rode off to the house of M. Porembski, a neighbour of M. Lesniewski, and stating that they had an important letter to remit, fell upon him and killed him. His wife, who was *enceinte*, was also slain. They then went to the house of another gentleman, but an alarm having been given, the peasantry took arms to defend their master, upon which the assassins fled. M. Lesniewski, having escaped from his hiding-place, drew together all the inhabitants of the neighbourhood and the police, and went in pursuit of the assassins. They eventually overtook them, but not before the miscreants had made several other victims. The total number of persons thus murdered was 17. The assassins were eventually arrested. One of them hanged himself, and the other two were executed.

On the 6th ult. at Sawaiki, in Poland, 3,000lbs. of contraband tea, which had been seized under the Russian laws against smuggling, lately introduced into Poland, were burnt in the market place.

The three primary requisites of genius, according to the second of the Welsh poetic triads, are an eye that can see nature, a heart that can feel nature, and boldness that dares follow nature.

Disturbances have taken place at Prague among the working classes, in consequence of great distress. The troops had to be called out to re-establish order.

Metropolitan Police.—The annual return of the number of persons taken into custody by this body during 1846, has just been issued. The total number of persons taken into custody was 62,834, being 42,269 males, and 20,565 females. Of this number, 31,389 were discharged by the magistrates, 26,333 summarily disposed of, or held to bail by the magistrates, and 5,112 committed for trial.

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

PER MR O'CONNOR.

SECTION No. 1.

SHARES.

Loughborough	£0 15 2	Hull	£2 6 8
Trowbridge	1 15 0	Hyde	1 6 0
Alva	0 2 4	Devizes	2 12 2
Devonport	1 1 6	Littletown	1 7 0
Girvan	1 2 6	Dewsbury	2 19 10
Busby	3 5 4	Merthyr, Morgan	1 2 0
Halifax	2 0 9	Clitheroe	1 6 0
Crown and Anchor	4 0 10	Totness	0 17 0
John Deacon	1 15 4	Alva	3 6 0
Shrewsbury, Powell	1 16 0	Worcester	1 17 9
Plymouth	2 0 0	*Leicester, Astill*	9 15 2
Lambley	2 1 0	Oldham	2 10 0
S. L. B.	0 6 0	Birkenhead	1 2 0
Ovenden	3 0 0	Bolton	10 18 0
Whittington and		Preston	6 9 10
Cat	2 13 0	Haworth	1 12 0
Longton	0 2 0	Hamilton	6 3 6
Sowerby Longroyd	0 3 0	Stalybridge	2 0 0
Burnley, Gray	2 0 0	Liverpool	0 11 0
Cockermouth	3 17 8	Newcastle-on-Tyne	0 16 0
Dorking	1 10 0	*Thomas Moore*	0 2 0
Stoke-sub-Hambden	2 10 6	Brighton, Ellis	0 14 6
J. H. W.	2 12 4	Wigan	7 5 8
Radcliffe	6 11 8	Birmingham,	
Holbeck	2 0 0	Goodwin	3 0 0
Shrewsbury, Batho	0 8 4	Tunbridge Wells	2 12 5
Chorley	0 6 0	Leeds	8 0 0
Derby	1 3 0	Worsbro Common	4 0 0
Bacup	2 10 0	Glasgow	6 0 0
Westminster, W.		Todmorden	0 5 0
Richie	0 4 0	Barnsley	8 0 0
Leigh	12 5 8½	Stockport	7 0 0
Addingham	0 15 0	Alexandria	0 14 4
Dudley	2 15 1	Heywood	17 8 6
Merthyr, Jones	1 1 0	Colne, Tomlinson	6 10 11
Bury	3 13 10	Lamberhead-green	1 5 0
City of London	0 10 0	Hebden Bridge	1 13 6
Carlisle	8 17 6	Ely	2 14 0
Manchester	19 14 3	Blackburn	7 13 8
James Chapman	0 0 6	Warrington	5 6 6
South Shields	3 19 6	Northampton	2 0 0
Camberwell	0 14 0	Carrington	1 18 8
Westminster	6 13 6	Scarborough	12 14 0
Wellenborough	4 7 6	Butterly	3 5 6
Sowerby Helm	3 5 6	Bath	2 13 10
Barnoldswick	1 18 6	Rotherham	3 4 6
Kettering	1 18 0	Hanley	4 0 3
Boulogne	4 15 0	Mottram	0 13 0
Old Basford	3 3 7	Newcastle-under	
Lower Warley	6 6 0	Lyne	0 3 6
Warwick	0 6 0	Trowbridge	4 5 10
Newport, Monmouth	0 11 0	Lepton	3 1 2
Bury, Unsworth	0 10 0	Huddersfield	5 4 6
Upton-cum-Severn	0 5 0	Cheltenham	13 1 6
Lambeth	4 9 4	Kidderminster	2 3 0
Birmingham, Ship	0 1 0	Newark	1 16 3
Rochdale	4 18 4	York	0 7 0
Radford	0 1 10	Bradford (York-	
Salford	3 3 6	shire)	8 0 0
Radcliffe	3 12 0	Devonport	0 2 0
Smethwick	1 8 9	Ashton	3 0 0
Burnley, Clegg	0 1 0	Llanelly	8 19 6
Yeovil	4 18 0	Leigh	2 16 0
Leicester, Freeman	3 11 8	Elderslie	0 7 0
Hindley, Cook	0 3 0	Lynn, Bunton	1 8 0
Tavistock	0 2 6	Newton Abbott	4 16 4
Bishopswearmouth	2 18 6	Edward Hirst	2 12 0
Sunderland	7 6 0	*Brighton, Flower*	0 9 0
Norwich	5 0 0	Dundee	0 14 6
Nottingham	4 6 3	Wakefield	0 1 6
Linlithgow	4 0 0	Crieff	0 3 0
Ovenden	2 10 0	Limehouse	7 4 6
Somers Town	2 5 0	John Proud	2 12 4
			£462 3 8

SECTION No. 2.

SHARES.

Trowbridge	2 2 10	Leamington	7 10 4
Kilmarnock	3 18 7	Worcester	1 5 0
Devonport	1 16 0	Leicester, Astill	4 2 2
Busby	0 4 3	Oldham	7 0 0
Gosport	4 17 9	Birkenhead	4 8 0
Maidstone	1 16 0	Joseph Pattison	0 16 6
Halifax	2 18 0	Rochdale, John	
Elland	0 6 0	Crabtree	4 2 [illegible]
Joseph M'Cartney	0 14 0	Marylebone	4 0 0
Crown and Anchor	0 5 6	Bolton	1 1 6
Samuel Vizard	1 16 4	Banbury	5 17 8
John Reardon	1 0 4	Cirencester	5 9 0
Plymouth	0 10 0	Bishop Auckland	0 5 0
W. Cuin	0 3 0	Preston	0 14 0
Central Rosendale	2 9 4	Stalybridge	2 10 0
Rochester, Willis	10 0 0	Liverpool	4 3 4
Lambeth	10 15 2	Newcastle-upon-	
Whittington and		Tyne	5 0 10
Cat	0 18 9	Darlington	2 18 4
Macclesfield	3 0 0	Finsbury	7 8 0
Merton, T. Smith	2 19 0	Somers Town, E.	
Thomas Vowell	0 2 0	Dowsett	0 5 0
Kensington	1 12 0	Brighton, Ellis	1 0 0
Thrapstone, D.		Wigan	2 14 6
Meadows	2 11 2	Birmingham	2 5 6
Do., J. Rowland	3 13 4	Glasgow	4 9 0
Longton	0 8 0	Barnsley	2 0 0
Burnley, Grey	2 8 0	Stockport	1 10 0
Birmingham, Pare	0 15 0	Atherstone	3 7 0
Long Buckley	0 6 0	Colne, Tomlinson	0 3 0
Radcliffe	4 0 4	Hebden Bridge	4 18 10
Holbeck	4 10 0	Ely	3 10 0
Bilston	5 0 0	Blackburn	3 6 7
Shrewsbury, Batho	5 8 6	Kirkaldy	3 13 0
Horncastle	7 11 4	Warrington	9 8 8
Derby	4 15 0	Northampton	2 0 0
Easington-lane	0 1 0	Carrington	5 6 6
Raistrick	1 0 6	Butterley	0 10 6
Oxford	8 3 10	Bath	2 15 10
Westminster, J.		Hanley	0 6 4
Scarratt	0 8 0	Mottram	6 15 0
Addingham	0 5 6	Newcastle-under-	
Dudley	3 13 4	Lyne	0 1 3
Bury	2 3 6	Trowbridge	0 16 6
Peterborough	4 9 0	Garn Diffith	2 17 3
City of London	0 19 0	Torquay	2 14 0
Carlisle	0 2 6	Lepton	0 2 6
Manchester	22 17 7	Huddersfield	1 5 0
Gosport	4 1 6	Cheltenham	2 18 0
Westminster	6 5 2	Mells, per Smith	0 3 6
Wellinborough	0 7 0	Wolverhampton	1 19 0
Edinburgh	2 0 0	Nuneaton	0 16 0
Chepstow	2 13 1	Ashburton	2 10 0
Norwich	9 16 4	Kidderminster	23 0 0
Boulogne	1 0 0	Maidstone	4 8 3
Lower Warley	1 6 0	Newark	0 3 0
Warwick	0 3 0	York	1 4 0
George Bishop	0 0 6	Bradford, Yorkshire	6 0 0
Galston	0 19 9	Walsall	5 14 10
Birmingham (Ship)	5 3 11	Devonport	4 5 6
Rochdale	5 11 0	Ashton	7 0 0
Radford	5 5 4	George Allison	0 3 0
Belfast	0 9 9	Retford	0 2 9
Burnley, Clegg	0 9 0	Clayton West	0 2 6
Leicester, Freeman	1 6 6	Ledbury	0 1 9
Tredegar	4 14 4	Southampton	2 0 9
Hindley, Cook	0 5 0	Teignmouth	4 19 0
Isham	5 0 0	Globe and Friends	7 15 3
Bishopswearmouth	1 19 6	Wakefield	0 10 0
Sunderland	4 18 3	Dundee	1 10 0
Nottingham	25 8 8	Brighton, Flower	2 9 0
Stroudwater	1 7 6	Crieff	0 11 0
Hull	0 11 0	Reading	5 0 0
Hyde	2 7 6	Tillicoultry	1 3 6
Devizes	3 2 2	Limehouse	15 8 6
Littletown	1 2 0	Somers Town	2 7 0
Exeter	1 6 6	Shoreditch	0 2 6
Dewsbury	0 12 0	Chelsea	4 14 6
Totnes	0 5 6	Westminster	5 1 0
			£490 14 10

SECTION No. 3.

SHARES.

Loughborough	5 4 4	Benjamin Briggs	3 7 10
Birmingham	0 15 0	Westminster	17 6 8
J. S.	5 4 4	Wellingborough	0 6 3
Oxford	0 3 0	Wotton-under-	
H. B., Belper	2 12 4	Edge	10 8 8
Devonport	5 16 6	Shoreditch	2 0 10
J. R. H. P.	5 4 0	Alfred Barratt	2 12 4
W. P., Uxbridge	0 9 6	John Chapman	5 4 4
Gosport	8 9 8	Martha Ann	
Maidstone	8 0 0	Goad	4 19 0
Halifax	12 15 0	David Soulsby	0 5 0
Elland	14 12 6	Rochester	6 19 0
Benjamin Rose	0 1 4	Geo. Leveridge	0 2 6
Edward Langan	0 2 4	Newport Mon-	
Henrietta Cubitt	5 4 0	mouth	1 19 10
James Porter	5 4 0	Upton-cum-Severn	2 15 0
Guilelmus, Spilsby	0 17 4	Tewkesbury	2 12 4
Kincaple, David		Birmingham	
Edie	5 4 4	(Ship)	8 12 10
David Davies,		Rochdale	16 4 11
Tenby	5 4 4	Radford	0 11 8
Mary Ann Davies,		Thomas Grundy	2 12 4
ditto	5 4 0	William Penny	4 14 4
Benjamin Peacock		Salford	1 16 6
Porter	5 4 0	George Senton	3 10 4
Alloa, per Kerr	5 4 0	Belfast	0 1 6
Samuel Evans	0 12 4	Oswaldtwistle	25 0 10
John Board	2 8 6	Smethwick	7 18 4
Wilton	5 4 4	Barnsley, Clegg	5 11 0
John Peters	2 0 0	Bacup	5 0 0
William Leach	5 4 4	Accrington	9 17 0
William Wilson	0 2 6	Wednesbury, E.	
Elizabeth Ann		Mason	2 12 4
Elliott	2 12 4	Elston, Paul	
Crown & Anchor	5 17 10	Creary	0 2 0
Joseph Moss	0 2 4	Bishop'swear-	
William Jones	0 2 0	mouth	10 15 0
Littleborough,		Sunderland	1 7 4
W. H.	5 4 0	Nottingham	39 10 0
John Meadows	3 18 4	Stow-in-the-Wold	39 0 0
St Helens	15 13 0	Hull	2 8 4
James Walsh	5 4 4	Hyde	8 9 6
Madeley	10 8 8	Devizes	6 16 3
Bermondsey	2 12 4	Littletown	10 17 2
Do. do	9 2 6	Exeter	3 1 8
Plymouth	12 10 0	Dewsbury	20 17 10
Bridgewater, J. P.	5 4 4	Cardiff	2 2 0
Central Rosendale	7 0 0	Merthyr, Morgan	0 3 0
Ovenden	0 10 0	Clitheroe	67 0 0
Doncaster, C.		Leamington	6 11 6
Cubitt	3 18 4	Worcester	37 10 4
William Rose	0 1 4	Leicester, Astill	23 2 8
Cheltenham	2 0 0	Crayford	2 12 0
William Wooder	5 4 4	Wm. Saunders,	
Cook, Robert	5 4 4	Kirkaldy	5 4 4
Wooder, Henry	5 4 4	Oldham	4 10 0
Cook, Henry	5 4 4	Westminster,	
Lambeth	0 5 0	E. E. Morgan	4 14 4
John Kent	1 6 0	City of London,	
George Waterman	0 2 0	J. Peacock	2 12 4
Robert Dixon	0 4 4	Thomas Love	5 4 0
Isaac Wilson	2 4 4	Bolton	13 9 10
William Brown	3 18 0	Banbury	11 5 0
William Welsh	5 4 4	Cirencester	0 14 0
John Brown	3 18 4	Bishop Auckland	1 13 0
Brightlingsea,		Preston	10 13 10
Wm. Clarey	2 12 4	Haworth	5 4 4
James Ormes	2 12 4	Mixenden Stones	9 16 0
Wm. Richies	5 4 4	Hamilton	0 3 6
Whittington and		Stalybridge	19 0 0
Cat	9 5 8	Robert Lawton	5 4 4
Mathew Brown,		Liverpool	18 10 0
Morpeth	3 18 4	Newcastle-upon-	
Macclesfield	7 0 0	Tyne	22 6 4
George Feltham	2 12 0	Darlington	0 11 10
Thomas Reynard	2 12 0	Edward Austin	5 4 4
Ann Maria Moss	0 2 0	Henry W. Moore	3 18 4
James Reynolds	2 12 4	Finsbury	0 4 0
William Beard	5 4 4	Robert Stead	5 4 4
S. B.	0 2 6	Rowford	6 18 0
John Pecker	4 17 6	Brighton, Ellis	28 8 6
James Stephens	4 9 0	Wigan	15 3 6
William Young	0 1 4	Birmingham,	
Sarah Keighley	1 9 10	Godwin	18 10 10
Middleton, John		Tunbridge Wells	5 4 4
Winterbottom	4 0 0	Robert London,	
Pudsey, John		Colchester	1 2 0
Neales	5 4 4	High Wycombe	0 15 6
Do. William		Glasgow	0 13 0
Kidman	3 15 10	Todmorden	5 11 6
Longton	3 11 6	Barnsley	10 0 0
Newton, J.		Stockport	47 7 6
Heath	13 0 4	Rochdale	11 3 0
Sowerby, Long-		Heywood	4 0 6
royd	0 7 6	Atherstone	0 18 6
Burnley, Grey	15 0 0	Colne, Tomlin-	
Dorking	0 6 0	son	0 2 6
Aberdeen	12 17 0	Hebden Bridge	10 8 8
Stoke-sub-Ham-		Blackburn	83 2 4
den	4 4 0	Kirkaldy	0 2 0
John Fisher	5 4 0	Warrington	12 13 10
William Davies	5 4 4	Daventry	6 18 0
William Tom-		Lynn, Scott	3 1 0
lins	2 12 4	S. H.	0 5 4
Radcliffe	15 13 0	Barnstaple	5 5 8
Thos. Borsall	5 0 0	Northampton	21 0 0
Holmfirth	5 4 4	Carrington	0 3 6
Bilston	6 0 0	Stalybridge	5 0 0
Shrewsbury,		Butterley	2 17 0
Bath	2 14 6	Bath	3 18 0
Horncastle	1 12 2	Gainsborough	3 18 0
Newport, J.		Hanley	11 13 6
Self	5 3 0	Mottram	9 2 0
Chorley	9 4 0	Newcastle-under-	
Derby	3 15 0	Lyne	0 17 6
Bacup	15 0 0	Trowbridge	2 14 0
Great Glen	3 18 0	Torquay	6 12 4
Easington Lane	0 1 6	Lepton	5 12 0
Raistrick	0 10 0	Huddersfield	8 0 9
West Sour Burn		Cheltenham	18 13 10
J. Robinson	5 4 4	Mells, Smith	8 9 0
H. J. F. and W.		Wolverhampton	24 17 4
T. B. Young	2 12 4	Ashburton	0 2 1
Prescott	2 18 0	Pershore	10 0 0
Leigh	26 13 0	Kidderminster	4 17 0
St Helens	10 8 8	Maidstone	24 7 4
Addingham	5 6 3	York	0 17 6
Dudley	0 3 0	Bacup	15 0 0
Merthyr, Jones	0 3 0	Bradford, York-	
Aberdeen	5 4 4	shire	6 0 0
Bury	28 8 8	Walsall	5 11 10
Peterborough	6 6 6	Devonport	0 6 4
Mansfield, J. Linney	2 4 8	Mosley	4 11 6
Marylebone	6 10 0	Ashton	20 0 0
Cheddington	5 4 4	Retford	3 9 6
Ovenden	5 0 0	Robert Richardson	3 18 4
Black Hill, J. Kirk	5 4 4	Swindon	5 0 0
J. W. Woodhouse	5 4 4	Clayton, West	5 8 6
J. H. Woodhouse	5 4 4	Woolwich, J.	
Carlisle	0 3 6	Crombie	4 4 4
Manchester	47 8 2	Ledbury	2 9 10
Sowerby Helm	0 1 0	Paisley	6 2 9
Chepstow	0 0 6	Southampton	2 8 0
Norwich	1 0 10	Teignmouth	2 12 0
A. Y., Belper	2 8 4	Leigh	2 15 0
B. Y., Do	2 12 4	Astley	3 9 3
Kettering	0 1 0	Leeds	30 0 0
Boulogne	1 11 0	Sheffield	37 11 6
Clifford	1 0 0	Lynn, Bunton	0 3 4
Bath, W. Gill	5 4 4	Newton Abbott	8 13 0
Edinburgh	1 13 11	Doncaster, J. Eros-	
Lower Warley	0 3 4	stand	5 4 4
Warwick	0 1 4	Robert Jarvis	4 14 4
Gosport	4 2 0	Globe and Friends	0 2 0
South Shields	0 12 6	Wakefield	24 10 6
William Lewis	3 0 0	Dundee	2 19 0
Charles Carey	4 10 0	Kilmarnock, Tood	5 4 4
Camberwell	5 0 0	Brighton, Flower	15 0 2
George West,		Crieff	1 4 4
Chatham	5 4 4	Tillycoultry	1 12 6
Caroline West, Do.	5 4 4	Limehouse	5 1 8
Alfred West, Do.	5 4 4	Somerstown	0 5 0
Louisa West, Do.	5 4 4	D. J. H.	5 4 4
			£2,029 19 6

EXPENSE FUND.

W.B.	0 2 0	Caroline West	0 2 0
James Bearman	0 2 0	Westminster	1 19 6
Loughborough	0 4 10	Wotton-under-	
J. S.	0 2 0	Edge	0 4 0
Oxford	0 1 8	Sowerby Helm	0 2 8
Trowbridge	0 4 0	Norwich	0 12 5
H. B.	0 1 0	Myles Bacot,	
Girvan	0 2 6	A. Y.	0 1 6
Gosport	0 2 0	B. Y.	0 1 0
Maidstone	0 4 0	Barnoldswick	0 5 6
Halifax	0 19 6	Kettering	0 5 2
Elland	0 6 0	Boulogne	0 9 6
Henrietta Cuit	0 2 0	Old Basford	0 4 6
James Porter	0 2 0	Clifford	0 2 0
Guilelmus,		William Gill	0 2 0
Spilsby	0 8 0	Edinburgh	0 4 0
D. Edie, Ken-		Lower Warley	0 5 6
caple	0 2 0	Bing, Usworth	0 2 0
J. H. Leigh	0 3 2	Upton-cum-	
Benj. Peacock		Severn	0 2 0
Porter	0 2 0	John Griffith	0 1 0
Pocklington	0 2 0	Tewkesbury	0 1 0
Samuel Evans	0 1 0	Birmingham	
John Board	0 1 0	(Ship)	0 5 0
W. Simmons	0 1 0	Lake Lock	0 6 9
Welton	0 2 0	Rochdale	0 16 9
T. Chester	0 1 0	Radford	6 6 9
W. H.	0 2 0	Lamberhead	
Thomas Shen-		Green	0 2 0
field	0 1 0	Thomas Grundy	0 1 0
Joseph M'Cart-		Nottingham (Wall)	0 1 0
ney	0 1 0	William Penny	0 2 0
Wm. Leach	0 2 0	James Foxin	0 2 0
John Deacon	0 1 0	George Linton	0 2 0
Eliz. Elliott	0 1 0	Belfast	0 3 0
Crown and Au-		Ratcliffe	0 3 0
chor	0 4 0	Smethwick	0 12 0
Joseph Moss	0 1 0	Burnley (Clegg)	0 8 0
Samuel Vizard	0 2 0	Yeovil	0 3 0
John Reardon	0 1 0	Leicester (Free-	
Robert M'William	0 1 0	man)	0 1 6
Littleboro, per L.B.	0 2 0	Newport, Isle of	
John Meadows	0 1 6	Wight	0 2 0
St Helens	0 6 0	Accrington	0 3 0
Madeley	0 4 0	Enoch Mason	0 1 0
Bermondsey	0 1 0	Bishopwearmouth	0 11 6
Shrewsbury Powell	0 2 0	Sunderland	0 19 6
Lambley	0 1 0	Norwich	2 0 0
Bridgewater, J. P.	0 2 0	Linlithgow	0 1 0
J. Serton, Brom-		Ovenden	0 1
ham	0 2 0	Hull	0 6 7
Central Rosendale	0 10 8	Devizes	0 17 9
John Cox, New		Hyde	0 9 0
Radnor	0 2 0	Littleboro'	0 3 0
Ovendon	0 7 6	Dewsbury	0 18 8
Doncaster	0 1 6	Exeter	0 4 6
J. G., Clewer	0 1 0	Merthyr Tydvil	0 0 6
Mr Willis, Roches-		Clitheroe	1 13 0
ter	0 2 0	Worcester	5 3 5
W. Wooden	0 2 0	Leicester (Astil)	3 0 0
Robert Cook	0 2 0	Crayford	0 3 0
Lambeth	0 16 0	Mr Sanders	0 2 0
Rixon, Robert	0 2 0	Oldham	1 0 0
Willson, J.	0 2 0	C. Morgan, West-	
William Brown	0 1 6	minster	0 2 0
Walsh, W.	0 2 0	City of London, J P.	0 1 0
Brightlingsea, W.		Joseph Pattersen	0 1 0
C.	0 1 0	G. H. Allen	0 1 0
John Ormes	0 1 0	Thomas Love	0 2 0
William Riches	0 2 0	Boulton	0 12 6
John Brown	0 1 6	Bambury	0 18 6
John Small	0 1 0	Cirencester	0 6 6
Whittington and		Bishop Auckland	0 1 6
Cat	0 11 9	Preston	0 15 9
Morpeth, M. Brown	0 1 6	Heyworth	0 3 0
George Feltham	0 1 0	Mixindenstone	0 4 0
Thomas Reynard	0 1 0	Hamilton	0 13 6
Merton, T. Smith	0 2 0	Staleybridge	1 10 0
James Reynolds	0 1 0	Robert Lawton	0 2 0
Kensington	0 1 0	Liverpool	1 0 0
William Board	0 2 0	Job Richardson	0 2 4
John Packer	0 2 0	Newcastle-upon-	
James Stephens	0 2 0	Tyne	1 1 4
Sarah Highley	0 1 0	Darlington	0 1 10
Thomas Neale		Edward Austin	0 2 0
Pusey	0 2 0	H. M. Moore	0 1 6
W. Kidman	0 1 6	H. Stead	0 2 0
Ormskirk, A. B. C.	0 0 6	Jane Grady	0 2 0
Longton	0 2 0	Romford	0 2 0
Newton Heath	0 5 0	Brighton, Elliss	0 7 10
Sowerby, Longroyd	0 2 0	T. Williamson,	
Burnley, Gray	2 12 0	Rouen	0 2 0
Dorking	0 11 0	Birmingham, God-	
South Molton	0 0 4	win	0 18 0
Stoke-sub-Hamden	0 3 9	Tunbridge Wells	0 4 6
William Tomlins	0 1 0	Leeds	2 0 0
John Fisher	0 2 0	Glasgow	0 5 0
William Davis	0 2 0	Todmorden	1 3 6
Ratcliffe	0 15 0	Rochdale	0 6 0
Thrapstone	0 4 0	Alexandria	0 1 6
Holbeck	0 2 0	Heywood	1 4 0
Clayton West	0 2 0	Colne	0 12 5
Holmfirth	0 2 0	Hebden Bridge	0 15 10
Bilston	1 0 0	Teignmouth	0 9 0
Horncastle	0 2 0	Ely	0 16 0
Chorley	0 10 0	Blackburn	4 16 2
Derby	0 18 3	J. Smith, Aber-	
Bacup	2 10 0	deen	0 1 0
Sandbach, T. M.	0 2 0	Warrington	1 0 0
Great Glenn	0 1 6	Daventry	0 3 2
Easington Lane	0 1 0	Mr Scott, Lynn	0 1 0
Raistrick	0 0 8	Tredegar	0 2 0
J. Robinson	0 2 0	Barnstaple	0 3 0
H. J. B. Young	0 1 0	Carrington	0 5 0
Booth Town	0 3 0	Scarborough	0 4 0
Prescot	0 1 6	Butterly	0 1 0
William Ritche	0 1 0	Bath	0 15 6
J. Wilson, Ac-		Rotherham	0 6 6
crington	0 2 0	Gainsborough	0 4 0
Leigh	0 16 0	Hanley	0 19 0
St Helens	0 4 0	Mottram	0 10 0
J. Scarratt	0 1 0	Trowbridge	0 6 6
Addington	0 2 0	Gam Diffeth	0 2 0
Dudley	0 0 4	D. Davis (Tenby)	0 2 0
Aberdeen	0 2 0	M. Davis	0 2 0
Bury	0 12 0	Lepton	0 2 6
Peterborough	0 5 6	Huddersfield	0 9 0
J. L., Mansfield	0 1 6	Cheltenham	0 6 0
Marylebone	0 4 0	Mells, Mr Smith	0 4 0
City of London	0 1 8	Wolverhampton	0 10 0
Chedington	0 2 0	Manchester	5 0 0
John M'All	0 1 0	Nuneaton	0 3 0
Ovenden	0 2 0	Ashburton	0 1 0
James Kirk	0 2 0	Maidstone	0 10 0
James Waugh	0 2 0	Newark	0 10 1
Carlisle	0 16 6	Bradford	4 0 0
Hall of Wood-		Devonport	0 3 6
house	0 2 0	Ashton	10 0 0
Gosport	0 6 0	W. Rider	0 1 0
South Shields	0 8 0	Robert Richardson	0 1 6
William Coleman	0 2 0	Wigan, per Green	0 1 6
J. Coleman	0 1 0	John Crombie	0 2 0
W. Lewis	0 2 0	Stockport	2 17 6
Charles Carey	0 2 0	Ledbury	0 1 0
Benjamin Briggs	0 2 0	Paisley	0 4 0
D. Y. H.	0 2 0	Leigh	0 2 0
George West	0 2 0	Elderslie	0 3 3
Alfred West	0 2 0	Lynn (Bunton)	0 1 0
Louisa West	0 2 0	Doncaster, J. C.	0 2 0
E. Hirst	0 1 0	Cullumpton	0 13 0
Bermondsey	0 4 0	Robert Jarvis	0 2 0
Globe and Friends	0 4 0	J. Proud, Glasgow	0 2 0
Wakefield	0 18 6	Alfred Barratt	0 1 0
Dundee	0 1 0	Michael Sykes	0 1 0
Kilmarnock, Todd	0 2 0	John Chapman	0 2 0
Brighton	0 10 0	Benjn. Allum	0 2 0
Crieff	0 1 8	Martha Ann Grover	0 2 0
Reading	0 6 0	William Conway	0 2 0
Bolton	0 2 0	Rochester	0 9 0
Shoreditch, H.M.	0 1 6	Chelsea	0 2 0
			£112 4 3

TOTAL LAND FUND.

Mr O'Connor, Section No. 1	462 3 8
Mr O'Connor, Section No. 2	490 14 10
Mr O'Connor, Section No. 3	2,029 19 6
Expense Fund	112 4 3
	£3,095 2 3

FOR THE BANK.

Sums previously acknowledged	1,735 10 11
For the Week ending the 29th * April	111 12 7
	£1,847 3 6

T. M. Wheeler, Philip M'Grath, } Secretaries.

RECEIPTS OF THE VICTIMS' COMMITTEE.

William Wooder, for Richards	2 6	Mrs Tanner, Totness	1 6
Robt. Jarvis, for do.	1 0	Mr W. Holmes, Sheffield	3 0
Edinburgh	3 0	Westminster	1 1
Warwick	1 0		

Thos. Clark, Secretary.

* Of the above sum £21 is from the Paddington Society of Carpenters.

The ballot for location on the allotments of the National Land Company will commence on Monday afternoon, May 3rd, at five o'clock, at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho. During the evening arbitrators for the Company will be elected by the shareholders present.

Thomas M. Wheeler, Philip M'Grath, } Secretaries.

Dreadful Fire.—A fire broke out on Tuesday last in the village of Stoke Canon, four miles from Exeter, which was not extinguished until upwards of 30 houses were destroyed; they were principally occupied by the families of the poor working men employed in that neighbourhood.

Arrival of Gen. Sir H. Smith.—This celebrated soldier arrived at Southampton on Thursday morning. On Sir H. Smith landing, the mayor read an address, congratulatory of the general's return to his native land, and of the glorious victories he had achieved during his brilliant military career. *Sir H. Smith, in reply,* stated that he highly appreciated the honour conferred *upon him. The merit,* after all, of his victories, and the great success which attended them, were mainly to be attributed to the British soldiers he had the *good fortune* to command.

Light Gold.—From a Parliamentary return which has just been printed, it appears that the total amount of light gold received in 1842 was 2,860,282 ounces, and that the expense incurred in re-coining was no less than £67,815 13s. 7d.

Co-operative Store.—It is in contemplation by a number of the industrious classes at Newburgh, to form a joint-stock society, for the purchase of the necessaries of life.

Frightful.—Two strangers, a male and female supposed by their dress to be of a respectable station of society, were found dead near Colmar three days ago. There was a single pistol near their bodies, and it was evident that the man, who was about 30 years old, had first shot the female, and then reloaded the pistol *to destroy himself.*

Narrow Escape of Van Amburgh.—Baltimore, United States, April 1.—Quite an exciting incident occurred yesterday afternoon at Van Amburgh's *menagerie*, in the presence of a crowded auditory, principally ladies. He had just left one of the cages, and had entered another, in which were a lion, a tiger, and two leopards. After playing with the lion a few moments he turned to caress one of the leopards, when the lion seized him by the right breast, his capacious jaws taking in a large moiety of his body. The animal exhibited no ferocity or anger, but immediately let go his hold, and seated himself quietly *in his cage.* So quickly was it done on the part of the lion, that the audience would have thought nothing of it, had it not caused a shriek of pain from Van Amburgh when he fell against the side of the *cage.* He was immediately taken out, and Dr Gibson being present, was called to his relief. On his back and breast the trace of the teeth of the animal was fully indented, but flesh was not broken. The lion-tamer has just recovered from a dangerous illness of several months' duration, and having during that time being separated from the animals, he had probably lost some of his former power over them.

Strike at Hunslet.—Within the last few days the workpeople employed by Messrs J. Wilkinson and Co., and by Messrs W. B. Holdsworth and Co., both of Hunslet, near Leeds, flaxspinners; and by Messrs Boyle, Gill and Co., of Leeds, flax spinners; have had notice of the intention of their employers to reduce wages from the commencement of the present week. As these are the only firms of the many in the town and neighbourhood engaged in that branch of business who have attempted a reduction, and as the workmen declare themselves unable to see the necessity for such a proceeding, especially having regard to the high price of provisions, they have declined to submit to the reduction, and have struck work. Several hundred hands are thus out of employ in the flax trade.

Steps are being taken to found a new training school at Cheltenham, in connection with the Church of England.

A Neapolitan surgeon, named Cervelleri, is said to have succeeded in dissolving stone in living persons by the use of electricity.

It has been calculated that there are no fewer than 11,000 master and journeymen bakers in *London.*

Several swallows have been seen at Appleby during the last ten days.

The Cork workhouse cash liabilities *amount* to £15,000.

A few days since, an angler killed in the Tweed a clean salmon, of the extraordinarily small weight of eleven ounces.

A joint-stock company of working bricklayers is said to have been established at Lincoln.

Large quantities of human bones have been dug up by the men employed on the public works in sinking shores in the neighbourhood of St John's Abbey, in Tuam.

A method of smelting copper by electricity is said to have been discovered.

A vessel which has arrived in the London docks from China, has brought forty boxes of quicksilver, and 20,000 partridge canes.

A free-trade association has been formed at Berlin, and has already held meetings, at which resolutions declaring the advantages of free-trade have been passed.

The crops in Belgium and France are said to be very promising, and hopes are entertained that the next harvest will be very abundant.

An American author is about to publish the first volume of a *history of the present war* between the United States and Mexico.

Pigs are so scarce in Somersetshire, that many pork butchers have been obliged to discontinue killing them, and in some places they have closed their shops.

The Queen of Spain when walking with her husband throws him completely into the shade, as he is insignificant-looking, and an inch and a half shorter than his wife.

The Tuscan government has given permission to publish an English and a French paper at Florence; but these journals are bound to abstain from the discussion of political affairs.

Mr Bradshaw, late M.P. for Canterbury, has by will appointed his wife (formerly Miss M. A. Tree) sole executrix, leaving to her all his property of every description. The personalty was estimated at £30,000.

THE OPERATIVE BAKERS AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

A meeting convened by the Green Man Society of Bakers, was held on Saturday evening, April the 24th, at the Green Man Tavern, Green-street, Grosvenor-square. A deputation consisting of Mr G. Read and Mr Dyerson attended from the Central Committee of the Operative Bakers' Society. Mr Stirling was called to the chair, and introduced

Mr George Read, the general secretary of the Operative Bakers' Society, who said it was generally admitted that the operative bakers laboured too much. Their friend Mr Oastler, at the Crown and Anchor the other night, had produced high medical testimony which demonstrated that to work a man more than ten hours a day murdered him, and the experience of the operative bakers proved this to be true, as very few of them survived the age of forty years. (Hear, hear.) The journeyman baker had not the time for refreshment or sleep accorded to other operatives. They often heard of American and black slavery, but he utterly denied such slavery was equal to the white slavery endured by the journeymen bakers. (Loud cheers.) Some twenty years ago it was deemed a disgrace for the baker to be seen in the street with his basket of bread after two o'clock in the day, and about the same period masters sold their bread a halfpenny a loaf cheaper to those who came to the shop for it, which showed that the slavery of bakers had not antiquity to plead in its favour; but now a man was dragged with his basket at his back, some twelve or fourteen miles per day, and was *frequently to be seen in the streets* as late as seven o'clock in the evening, after which he had to stand at the kneading trough until two o'clock the next morning. This excess of labour was caused by competition, labour being used instead of capital, two men and a boy doing as much work as the fair trader had done by nine men; thus increasing the surplus labour in the market, and consequently reducing wages. (Hear, hear.) Twelve hours, with an allowance of time for meals taken therefrom, was amply sufficient. Twelve hours had been adopted in Scotland, and parts of England, and why should it not do equally well in this metropolis? (loud cheers,) and of course, as they gave employment to additional hands in their own trade, so would they increase the trade of the shoemaker, the tailor and the hatter, as the bakers would have increased means of purchasing and more time for recreation, and consequently require more of the articles manufactured by the trades he had mentioned. (Much applause.) They had gained an able auxiliary in Lord Robert Grosvenor. True, his lordship *differed with some of them as to the propriety of immediately proceeding* to Parliament with a bill to effect their object; and perhaps, as the Parliament would so soon be dissolved, it might not be good policy at the present time, but Lord Robert Grosvenor was very active in their behalf. He had volunteered to go round with him (Mr Read) to the clergy and other influential parties, to invoke their aid, and amongst others, to the Lord Bishop of London, whom he had good reason to believe would shortly preside at a public meeting in the Hanover-square rooms in their behalf. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Blackmore rose and said, Lord Robert Grosvenor's was a great name, but he denied that the operative bakers, isolated from any other trades, could effect any permanent good for themselves without political power. Indeed, he would much like the whole body of operatives to possess the franchise, and then they could help themselves. (Hear, hear.) He had been looked on as an enemy to liberty, but he denied that any one was more favourable to liberty, or had struggled harder for it than he had done, (hear, hear,) but was the system recommended by the Operative Bakers' Society adopted, and an additional halfpenny per loaf placed on bread, as the consequence, away would run the public to the League, and the unfair competitor, and down would go the fair trader. (No, no.) In Edinburgh, where the system had been adopted, it was already giving way, and some of the men who stood out, had sacrificed two shillings per week. (No, no.) He contended that the wages of bakers, their employment being regular, and no lost time, were better than those of other mechanics. (Loud shouts of No, no.) Why, they had, in addition to the money, wages, bread, flour, and lodging. For his part, he would prefer fourteen hours to twelve. (Hisses and cries of "They would not give us less than sixteen, did we ask for fourteen.) Well, he thought by asking for twelve hours, they were only assisting the League and other unfair traders. He contended that the bakers could effect nothing by themselves; other trades had discovered the weakness of isolation, and had united themselves with the National Association of United Trades, and he should like their trade to follow the example. (Cheers.) Scotland had been alluded to, but he would remind them that Scotland was very different to London; in Scotland there were certain circumstances that bound the men together, but in London they had to contend against Germans, Irishmen and Scotchmen. Hence he thought it better that they should at once take up and consider the question of joining the National Association of United Trades, than to spend their time and money in pursuit of that which never could be realised. (Cheers.)

Mr Read said he fully agreed with Mr Blackmore, in his desire that the working classes should possess the franchise, but as they did not, unfortunately, possess that important right, some steps must be taken for improving their condition, and he thought one of the best was that of shortening the hours of labour. (Cheers.) Bakers had previously been subjected to Acts of Parliament, and hence he did think they would have a better chance of obtaining one now than any other body of mechanics. He contended that even labour was the great disease of society. (Cheers.) Their friends, Mr Wakley and Lord Robert Grosvenor, had both admitted that, ultimately, there must be an Act of Parliament for the regulation of all labour. (Cheers.) He therefore hoped the bakers would keep up a vigorous agitation, in order that they might be prepared for the "good time coming."

Mr Blackmore re-stated his objections, reminding them of their addition to their wages, in the shape of lodging, &c., and concluded by again urging the propriety of taking up the question, the "National Association of United Trades."

Mr Read said, as regarded the lodging spoken of by Mr Blackmore, the sooner it was got rid of the sooner would the comfort, health, and morality of the journeyman baker be promoted. (Cheers.)

The Chairman said he was rather inclined to the opinions of Mr Blackmore, so far as their uniting with the National Association was concerned, and he advised his brethren to read the *Northern Star*, as, by so doing, they would become better acquainted with trades' matters generally.

Mr Dyerson said he thought, at the present time, it would be useless to go to Parliament, because a dissolution was near at hand; but he thought the bakers should thoroughly organize themselves, and then, in a body, join the National Association. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Blackmore again rose, and said the National Association's mode of operation was first to procure a thorough organisation of any particular trade, and then connect that trade with itself, and should any portion of its members be oppressed, they opened a shop, and gave employment to the wronged members. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Read said doubtless the National Association of United Trades was a grand and comprehensive scheme, but he did not think the means employed by it applicable to bakers at the present time.

Mr Blackmore could not see why the National Association was not as competent to serve them as it was stockingers, knitters, and other poor trades. He would therefore move—

That the secretary convey to the central committee the desire of this meeting that they should consider the propriety of joining the National Association of United Trades.

Mr Read said the question had already been before the committee, and the committee had decided that they had better proceed with their present agitation.

After a few words from Mr Dyerson and the Chairman, Mr Blackmore said he would not press his motion on this occasion.

The room was then cleared of strangers, and the following resolution was submitted and carried unanimously:—

That the Green Man Society of Bakers be formed into a district of the Operative Bakers' Society.

The public having been again admitted, the following gentlemen were elected a committee—Messrs H. Stirling, Filling, Shepherd, Joiner, J. Clowes, Watts, and Bennett. Mr J. Clowes was appointed treasurer, and Mr Shepherd secretary.

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

LONDON CARVERS AND CHAIRMAKERS.

A public meeting, convened by this body, was held at the Bricklayers' Arms Tavern, John-street, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, on Tuesday evening, April the 27th, to consider the best means of organising the trade and improving the social condition of its members. Messrs Robson and Green attended as a deputation from the central committee of the National Association of United Trades.

Mr Newton was unanimously called to the chair, and said they must be aware from the placards convening the meeting of the important object in view. (Hear, hear.) It unfortunately happened that the working classes sometimes forgot their most important social duty, that of upholding and supporting the trade by which they lived. It was with a view to rally them, to arouse them from their apathy, and to awaken them to a sense of their duty as men and brother tradesmen, that this meeting was held, and unless they responded to the call, and united, organised and combined, they would not be enabled to uphold even their present position. (Hear, hear.) Whenever the working classes effected anything it was by union and co-operation. He trusted, therefore, that their good sense would induce them to combine, and *persevere until they had securely elevated the social position of their order.* (Cheers.)

Mr Moody moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting views with deep regret the apathy and indifference in which many members of our trade have long slept, and earnestly resolves to use its best energies to arouse them to a sense of their folly in thus neglecting to assist in the promotion of their dearest interests—the rights of labour.

He said the resolution justly spoke of their apathy and indifference, and really a stranger coming amongst them, and witnessing it, would suppose that they were surrounded by every luxury, that they could live and enjoy themselves, and go out on pleasure excursions at their will, and that masters were continually running after them, crying "Pray come and work for me." But let no one deceive himself; the carvers and chairmakers could not bask in the sunshine of such a Paradise. (Cheers.) He contended that trade societies could not stand single-handed, this was proved in the case of the bookbinders. (Hear, hear.) He had given their society up as hopeless, but now they had that mighty bulwark the National Association of United Trades to fall back on, his hopes were revived, and he looked with delight on that great lever which must ultimately raise the masses to their true social position in society. (Loud cheers.) They did not want to strike for an advance of wages; all they required at the present moment was to prevent reduction—(hear, hear)—and he maintained that an efficient organisation amongst themselves, backed by the National Association of United Trades, would be a sufficient guarantee for the maintenance of that object. (Cheers.) For his part he had resolved to do one man's duty in upholding the Association, and he looked forward in *full confidence to the aid of his brethren.* (Much applause.)

Mr Mack seconded the resolution.

Mr Green said indifference and apathy was at all times to be regretted, but it rejoiced him much to see so many present to consider the best means of promoting the interests not only of the unionists, but that of the non-unionists also. The interests of unionists and non-unionists were identical, they each lived, or rather existed by their labour. (Hear, hear.) Well, then, let all pull together, reason together, and in six months their whole trade would understand and duly appreciate the blessings of co-operation, and their present meeting-room be much too small for them. He was happy to inform them that the National Association had added one hundred trades, or sections of trades, to its list within the last quarter, and that at the present time it gave employment to eighty men, including shoemakers, tinplate workers, nail-makers, glovers, stockingers, &c., &c. He had much pleasure in supporting the resolution. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Howard said he was a carver, and did not like the idea of other trades interfering with his trade. What could they know about it? He thought from the bearing of Mr Green's speech that he took them to be very poor; now, he could assure him that they were not so.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr Nicholson said he had a resolution placed in his hands in which he perfectly concurred, but as he and they wished to hear Mr Robson, he would content himself by simply moving it:—"That this meeting relying with unbounded confidence on the purity, strength and wisdom of the National Trades' Association, pure in its aim and intentions, strong in its resources, and wise in its government, do most earnestly impress upon all connected with the trade of carvers and chairmakers, the necessity of organising themselves, and uniting with that body."

Mr Robson rose much applauded to second the resolution, and said he, a poor journeyman shoemaker, stood there to ask them to unite together for one common object, and he would just ask his friend Howard, if the managers of the benefit societies refused men, because they happened to work at different trades?—(Hear, hear,)—or, because they got different prices for their labour?—(Hear, hear,)—or, did he know any trade that, when its own funds were exhausted in strikes, did not appeal to other trades? (Hear, hear.) Well, but the National Association thought it better to have small continuous payments, and so have funds in advance, than to drive it off until the time of need came upon them. (Cheers.) Was it not a good thing to say, we have some forty or fifty thousand men at our backs to support us? (Hear, hear.) What matters whether they be all carvers and chairmakers or not? they are all men, and all lived by their labour, and consequently had one common interest, and surely they ought all to unite in support of that common bond of brotherhood. (Loud cheers.) Let not his friend Howard start; the National Association had women in union with them, ay, and women would sit at the coming conference at Birmingham with them. Was not that a novelty? But a woman laboured, and ought not her labour to be protected? (Loud cheers.) If women labour was not protected, our wages would soon be reduced to their level. (Great applause.) He did not think his friend Green had said anything offensive. He had only inferred that they did not get so much as they ought for their labour, in which he perfectly agreed with him. (Hear, hear.) Now, (said Mr Robson) let us see what is the cause of our present position? First, a redundancy of labour in the market, caused by men working too many hours per day; secondly, a superfluity of apprentices over and above the quantity of men employed. (Cheers.) He ventured to affirm that there were more carvers and chairmakers than could find work. (Hear, hear.) The whole gist of the Ten Hours' Bill was that, by reducing the number of hours of labour, it absorbed the supply and consequently raised the value of labour. (Loud cheers.) The engineers at the present time were most stupidly working overtime; but were they to act in accordance with the dictates of common sense, they would work but eight hours per day, and obtain as much wages as though they worked sixteen. (Loud cheers.) He had mentioned apprentices; and where there was a redundancy of them, they were found to be the very bane and curse of the trade. (Much applause.) He would much like to hear anything his friend Howard might have to say, therefore he would now sit down to give him the opportunity, reserving to himself the right of saying a word or two in reply. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Howard said he had simply come up with others, to hear the rules and rudiments of the association set forth, but he still thought that carvers could not understand shoemaking, nor *vice versa.* He agreed generally with what the eloquent deputy had advanced, and when he saw a union fairly established he was ready to join it.

Mr Robson said, the only point for him to reply to was that bootmakers could not understand carving and chairmaking. Now, in the event of a threatened strike, the course the National Association took was to act as mediators, and men not directly interested in the trade concerned were the best for such a purpose. Thousands and thousands had heretofore been thrown away on strikes, not because the trades were ignorant of the principles, he had been propounding, but because they had waited for the cash until the moment it was required, before they attempted to raise it. Mr Robson here illustrated the working of the National Association, by a strike just gained by the bootmakers of Oxford, and a similar one by the bleachers of Bradford. Backed by the moral power of 50,000 men, they had achieved a glorious triumph, at once proving the prowess of the National Association of United Trades. (Immense applause.)

Mr Hatter cordially agreed with what had been said by Mr Robson.

Mr Barnett hoped that a tract or prospectus of the principles of the National Association would be widely distributed for the information of the trades in that district.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Mr Nicholson rose and submitted the following:—

That a vote of thanks are eminently due and are hereby given, to T. S. Duncombe, M.P., and the central committee of the National Association of United Trades, also to the proprietor, editors, and reporter of the *Northern Star*, for their valuable services in the cause of Labour.

It was seconded by Mr Howard, and carried by acclamation.

Messrs. Robson, Green and Stallwood responded amidst loud cheers.

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

The Sheffield Trades *versus* a Sheffield Magistrate.—A meeting of delegates of various trades was held in the large room of the London Apprentice, on Friday evening, April 23rd, to take into consideration the propriety of memorialising her Majesty's government to dismiss from the magisterial bench a gentleman of the name of Wilson Overend, a magistrate for this borough, who has become very obnoxious of late to the trades of the town. A resolution was unanimously come to that a public meeting be held on the subject in Paradise square, on Monday next, at one o'clock. A respectful and numerous requisition was presented to the Mayor to call one, but that functionary, as is always the case when the working classes want public meetings on their own account, declined. However, they proceeded to do their own work. The printer has been informed that an action will be proceeded against him, should he print the placards; but, despite threats, the working classes are determined to hold the meeting. Councillor Ironside has been requested to take the chair on that occasion. The trades have further resolved nearly to a man to keep sacred that day. All friends to justice are respectfully invited to attend.

Spitalfields.—The silk weavers' branch of the United Trades meet at the White Horse, Hare-street, Brick-lane, every Saturday evening at 9 o'clock.

A correspondent of the *Carlisle Journal* has furnished that paper with a full description of an extraordinary duck egg, which measured eight inches in circumference, and contained another egg, in addition to its own yolk and white.

Doctor Geldart has resigned the Regius Professorship of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge.

We understand that it is the decision of the Postmaster-General to render the pre-payment of letters compulsory for the future.

Metropolitan Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—The number of deaths registered in the Metropolitan Districts last week was 981, being—males, 502 ; females, 479. A woman is reported to have died in the sub-district of Christchurch, St Saviour's, of "natural decay," at the advanced age of 100 years. The number of births, registered in the same period, was 1,417 ; or, males, 718 ; females, 699. The return of meteorological observations taken at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during the week ending Saturday, 24th April, states the mean height of the barometer to have been 29 816; thermometer, highest, 57.0; lowest, 31 8: mean, 45.5. The direction of the wind during the week was variable, but principally from the N. and E., with a maximum pressure of 2.0 lbs. on the square foot, the sum of horizontal movement of the air being 160 miles; mean amount of cloud, 4.8; no rain.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—The wife of William Squires, carpenter and joiner, Buckingham-road, Kingsland, was safely delivered, on Sunday, the 8th ult., of three boys, who, with the mother, are doing well.

INQUESTS.

AWFUL SUDDEN DEATH OF A STRANGER.—Before Mr Mills, on the body of a man, unknown, about 65 years of age. James Cottrell deposed that, about three o'clock last Thursday, he saw deceased, who was carrying a carpet bag and an umbrella, fall down dead close to the pump in the Hampstead-road, opposite Henry street. He was dressed in a new suit of black clothes, and the label on his bag was inscribed "James Smith, passenger." Police-constable 185 S gave similar evidence, and produced the following articles that were found on his person:—An order signed by the distributor of stamps, Tenbury, for £1 13s. 4d., to be returned to James Smith by the Commissioners of Stamps, being a surcharge on his property, which was under £150 a-year; a receipt for the purchase of £50 stock, sold here by Mr Green; a silver watch, "Man and Wall," makers, Coventry, No. 2,307; two gold seals, one having a dark stone with a head engraved, and the other having a white stone; a watch-paper, bearing the inscription, "James Smith, 37, Nottingham-place, 1818." His bag was full of new clothes, and at the bottom of it were a large ham, some bacon, the *Worcester Chronicle* March 31, and the *Birmingham Advertiser* of the 12th inst. The jury having expressed a hope that the press would give publicity to the particulars connected with deceased's death, returned a verdict of "Natural death."

PLAYING WITH MACHINERY.—Before Mr Bedford, at the Plough, Carey-street, on the body of T. Lawler, aged 13. The deceased worked with his father, at Burfield's Papier Maché Works, Wellington-street, North Strand, and on the afternoon of the 13th ult., while alone in the room in which he was employed, he imprudently began playing with some steam machinery, by thrusting his right hand between two iron rollers revolving at full speed, grinding paper to a pulp, and before he could withdraw it, the rollers had drawn his arm in as far as the shoulder. His screams brought assistance, and the engine was instantly stopped; but the machinery had to be taken to pieces before it could be extricated, when it was shockingly mutilated. He was removed to King's College Hospital, where, subsequently his arm was amputated, and he died on Friday last from the effects of the injury. Verdict, "Accidental death."

ACCIDENT AT THE BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—Before Mr Baker, at the Brown Bear, Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, on the body of Margaret M'Cattey, aged seventy-five, who for many years got her living at a fruit stall adjoining. It appeared, that the deceased was standing at her stall at the time that a dray, drawn by two horses, was passing the arch of the Blackwall Railway, when the animals were alarmed by the sound of the train. The driver did all he could to stop the horses, but without success, and the dray knocked the deceased down, and the near wheel went across her body. She was taken to the Brown Bear, life being extinct. Verdict, "Accidental death."

MYSTERIOUS DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Tuesday by Mr Baker, at the Royal Standard public-house, Flemming-street, Kingsland-road, on view of the body of Alexander Henry Ingram, aged nine years, the son of a respectable tradesman, residing in Griffin-street, Hoxton, who was drowned on Saturday afternoon last under the following very mysterious circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence of two boys, named Giles, that on Saturday afternoon last they were playing with the deceased near the Kingsland-road Bridge. The deceased went to the side of the Regent's Canal, and laid himself down on the towing path, where he was fishing with a stick for some time. He was cautioned not to go so near the water, when he rose and disappeared under the arch. He was never seen alive afterwards, and the same evening he was recovered by means of the drags under the arch of the bridge. A verdict of "Found Drowned" was agreed to.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.—A poor fellow, named John Strange, aged 54 years, an inmate of St Luke's workhouse, Old-street, while eating his dinner on Monday last in the dining hall, put the greater portion of a potato in his mouth, and was in the act of swallowing it, when it stuck fast in his throat. He was observed to become quite black in the face, and pointed to his throat. An effort was made to dislodge the potato, but without effect, and before medical assistance could be obtained he was lifeless.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE IN THE NEW RIVER.—Mr Higgs held an inquest on Monday, at the Canteen, Enfield Lock, on the body of James Jones, aged 42, gardener to Mr Alderman Challis. It appeared in evidence that the deceased had, for some time past, been suffering from disease of the brain, and was subject to paroxysms of madness. On Wednesday night he was exceedingly restless, and on the following day left home secretly, and strolled along the line of the Eastern Counties Railway, at Enfield. The gatekeeper sent him off the line, and believing, from his wild manner, that he was not in his right senses, sent some persons to look after him. He was not seen afterwards until Friday. when his body was found in a branch of the New River, at Ware. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased was found drowned, and that he had probably drowned himself while in a state of insanity."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ALLEGED MESMERIC INFLUENCE TENDING TO DEATH.—Before W. Carter, Esq., coroner for Surrey, at the Guildford Barge, Belvedere-road, Westminster-road, as to the death of John Peterbridge, aged fifty-eight years, who was alleged by his wife to have been seriously injured by mesmeric influence, under most extraordinary and novel circumstances. It turned out, however, from the evidence of Dr Aldis, of the Surrey Dispensary, that the deceased died from the combined effects of dropsy and consumption. Verdict—"Natural death."

SUDDEN DEATH.—In the Marylebone Workhouse, before Mr Mills, on Mary Bendley, aged 62, late an inmate. On Friday evening, deceased was washing at the pump some potatoes for her supper, and had just the last one in the saucepan, when she exclaimed, "I will have some potatoes for supper, thank God!" The next moment she fell down a lifeless corpse. Verdict—"Visitation of God."

SUICIDE.—Before Mr Mills, in the Marylebone Workhouse, on John Bateman, aged 36, a carpenter and undertaker, late of John-street, New-road, who has been missing for a fortnight. Benjamin Cole, deceased's brother-in-law, deposed that, in consequence of deceased having threatened to destroy himself, he searched the Regent's canal on Thursday, and found his body close to the Lisson-grove bridge. In his opinion he drowned himself. Another witness proved that he heard deceased say that he would make a hole in the water. Verdict—"Found drowned."

SUICIDE BY A CHILD.—Before Mr Mills, at the Elephant and Castle, King's-road, St Pancras, on John Taylor, aged ten, whose body was found in the Regent's canal, near the York and Albany. Mr J. Taylor, residing at No. 4, Munster-street, stated that he was the father of the deceased, and that he sent him out one morning to buy some tea, but instead of purchasing the required quantity, he purchased less, for which he mildly reprimanded deceased, who soon afterwards left his home, and was not again seen until the body was found. In his opinion he drowned himself. Deceased's grandmother had been deranged, his mother was in Hanwell, and his aunt betrayed symptoms of insanity. Mr Mills observed that two cases of children of the ages of ten and eleven, committing suicide through fear, had come before him. Verdict—"Found drowned."

ACCIDENTS, OFFENCES, ETC.

MYSTERIOUS STORY.—On Monday, information was received by the Marylebone division of police, that a day or two before, at noon, a Frenchman, fashionably dressed, drove up in a cab to the door of a mansion in Portman-square, during the absence from home of some of the family, and by representing to the servant who answered him that he came from a friend of the occupier of the house, residing in Eaton-square, succeeded in obtaining an interview with the lady, to whom he said he could communicate his message as well as to her husband. What his object in doing so was, or what took place at the interview, has not been made known, beyond the fact that he by some means induced the lady to deliver to him two gold watches, a gold guard-chain, a gold watch-key, and a shawl of the value of upwards £50, and £15 in money, the lady receiving from him in exchange an enamelled gold watch, warranted perfect, and a gold chain and key, very inferior articles and of trifling value, when he speedily very politely bowed himself out of the house. The Frenchman is described as being about five feet seven to eight inches high, from 35 to 40 years of age, of florid complexion, can speak several languages, and is very plausible in his manner. He gave the name of "Manley" to the servant when he entered the house, but to the lady he signed it "F. Delan." The police are aware that an individual answering the description recently obtained from a Spanish gentleman £20 by a similar trick. The name of the lady, his last dupe, has not been allowed to transpire.

Home News.

England.

CHESHIRE.

BIRKENHEAD.—DREADFUL MURDER.—During the past week considerable excitement has prevailed in Birkenhead, owing to the death of an infant female child, the daughter of an unmarried woman, named Grace Deays. The child had been placed out to nurse with an old woman, named Hannah Jordan, who on Wednesday brought it to its mother, and left it with her for the day. In the course of the afternoon it began to cry frequently, and towards evening it was quite clear that the child was very ill. Its hands got clenched and the eyes fixed. Mr Edgar, surgeon, was sent for, and at once saw that the infant was labouring under the effects of some narcotic. On the following morning, Mr Drinkwater, suspecting that the mother had poisoned the infant, sent for Inspector M'Neill, who charged her with having given the child some laudanum, when she admitted that she had given it some with a spoon, and had thrown the bottle into the fire. She was then taken into custody. Upon inquiry, it was found that she had purchased some laudanum at a druggist's shop in the neighbourhood. The prisoner, it appeared, was about to leave Mr Drinkwater's service, and being wishful to go into the workhouse, applied to the magistrates for an order for that purpose, but she was refused. She then made application to one of the relieving officers for relief, and a subscription was got up to send her to Scotland. The inquest was held on Friday, and after the evidence had been heard, the prisoner having been cautioned by the coroner, made the following statement:—"I gave it the laudanum, but I merely gave it to make it quiet and not to disturb the house. I did not intend any harm to the child, or I would not have given it. Master was going to bed, and I was going to be sent home to Scotland next day, and the master and mistress were going to let me stop that night if I was not going to cross to Liverpool. I had often heard that laudanum had been given to children to keep them quiet. I did not think it would poison the child." The coroner said one question for the jury was, whether laudanum had been administered at all; second, how or by whom it was administered; third, with what intent; and fourth, was it given with the felonious or wilful intent to destroy the life of the child. After an hour's deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Grace Deays.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AN AGED COUPLE.—George and Sarah Bridgewood, both between 60 and 70 years of age, reside by themselves in a house in High-street, Fenton, in the Potteries, where they keep a small provision shop. Having retired to rest one night last week, shortly after 1 o'clock on the following morning, the old man as he lay half asleep, fancied he saw a glimmering light in the room, and before he could rouse himself to ascertain from whence it proceeded, he received a blow on the side of his head, his wife, the next moment, receiving several cuts on her face and arms from a knife, which, it is believed, were aimed at her throat. The old man, recovering himself, sprang out of bed, and seized a man, whom he got on the floor, and placing his knees in his assailant's throat, succeeded in keeping him down, his wife in the meanwhile contriving to reach the door, and call out "Murder!" In a few minutes afterwards the police were attracted to the house, and, on entering the room, found the old man in the position described. Both were drenched in blood, and the bed-clothes and floor exhibited fearful proofs of the murderous design of the ruffian. On being taken to the station-house, he was recognised to be a bricklayer, named William Burleigh. He was in a very weak state, his throat being cut, but how it was done was difficult to say. There is no doubt that his intention, in the first instance, was to plunder the house, but being disturbed, he attempted to murder the aged pair, in order that he might complete his object and escape detection. On Friday he underwent an examination before the magistrates at the Stoke police-court. Mrs Bridgewood was brought into the court on a chair, and was propped up by pillows. After several witnesses had been examined, the prisoner was fully committed for trial at the next assizes on the capital charge.

SUFFOLK.

NEW RING-DROPPING TRICK.—As a simple countryman from Higham, of the name of Clark, was returning from Ipswich, with his master's waggon, he saw a small jewel-box lying on the road. Thinking no doubt he had discovered a prize, he eagerly seized it, but on examination it appeared to be empty. On going a short distance further he met a man, with the appearance of a Jew, who seemed to be looking for something, and telling the countryman he had lost a box containing a valuable ring, asked him if he had seen anything of it; the countryman replied he had found a box, but it was empty, on which the Jew offered to bet a sovereign that his ring was in it. The rustic's cupidity being thus excited, and thinking himself sure of winning, and being without that sum, he offered to stake his watch, worth £3, which the Jew accepted, and producing a ring from a false bottom of the box, he claimed and walked off with the watch, leaving the poor countryman aghast at his own folly, and with ample time to repent of his own stupidity on his way home.

DESTRUCTION OF BRANDESTON HALL.—A few days ago, this fine specimen of Elizabethan architecture, the seat of Mr Austin, Q. C., situate on a prominent eminence, near the road-side, between Cretingham and Framlingham, in this county, was found to be on fire. It was built about three centuries since, and was very capacious, having a noble frontage of 150 feet. Up to within a few years, the mansion was tenanted by the family of the founder, from whom Mr Austin purchased the estate, and it was, at the time of the accident, undergoing an elaborate restoration. It appears that the hall was placed under the care of the contractor, who, with his workmen, slept in the building. Soon after twelve o'clock on the morning named, a boy, an assistant of the contractor, discovered smoke issuing from one of the sitting-rooms over the library, on the east wing. It had been used by the contractor since he had had the care of the building, and was the only apartment in which there had been a fire for several days. He immediately awoke Mr Sillett, the principal, who became so alarmed that, instead of ascertaining the nature and extent of the fire, he leaped out of window, and sustained some severe injuries by his fall. Two or three workmen who slept in some attics in a distant part of the house, being aroused, hastened to the apartment, and endeavoured to extinguish the flames, which were issuing from the floor within a space of two or three feet in front of the hearth, but owing to the dryness of the wood, the fire spread with such rapidity, that their efforts were unsuccessful. The elaborate carved wood ceiling of the library below next caught, and it seems from that moment all hopes of saving the edifice were lost. Mounted expresses were immediately despatched to Framlingham and to Ipswich for engines and assistance. Crowds from villages adjacent flocked to the scene, and on the arrival of the engines the spectators exerted every nerve to master the fire, but all in vain —and in the space of two hours from the discovery of the fire, Brandeston-hall was a total ruin—only the south wall remaining. The loss cannot be known accurately. It is said to be upwards of £20,000. The mansion, it is stated, was not insured.

OXFORDSHIRE.

CIVIC HONOURS AT A DISCOUNT.—Mr Matthew, an eminent builder of Oxford, rather than take upon himself the office of alderman of that city, to which he was elected a fortnight ago by a large majority of the town council, has paid the fine—viz. £40.—into the hands of the city treasurer, and another gentleman has been elected in his place.

ESSEX.

THE BURNHAM FIRES.—A man, named Hawes, has been examined at the registrar's office at Maldon, when evidence, which appeared to identify him as the incendiary having been given, he was committed for trial. The value of the property destroyed upon the three farms is now stated to exceed £1,200.

ANOTHER CASE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE FROM DESTITUTION has been brought before the magistrates at Newport. A poverty-stricken sempstress, named Daller, being out of employment, procured a quantity of laudanum, part of which she gave to her illegitimate child, and then swallowed the larger portion herself. Both mother and child lay under a hedge insensible all night, but being found in the morning, medical aid was rendered, and neither died. The mother will, it is understood, be committed for trial for the attempt to murder.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND MURDER.—An old man, named Terry, was stopped a few nights since in a bye lane between Rochford and Canewdon, and so severely beaten about the head by a footpad, that he has since died. The robber took the old man's watch and four shillings and sixpence, but has been apprehended, and is now in Chelmsford gaol awaiting his trial.

TYPHUS FEVER.—The typhus fever is very prevalent in Rochdale, among the Irish, and deaths occur nearly every day. The inhabitants are becoming much alarmed, and not without cause.

BERKSHIRE.

ACCIDENT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—An unfortunate accident, from the effects of which it is feared the poor fellow will never recover, occurred on Wednesday morning, between seven and eight o'clock, to a man named Saunders, a labourer, in the employ of Mr Lovegrove, of Maidenhead, while he was engaged in removing the materials of the military knights' houses, on the lower foundation, which had been purchased by his master at the recent sale of the property by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. It appears that while the man was standing on the remaining portion of one of the walls a loose brick gave way, and he was precipitated from a height of between twenty and thirty feet, a portion of the wall to which he had clung falling with him, into the basement below, causing a fracture of both thighs and his right arm, besides other severe injuries. Mr Helderness and Mr Pearl, surgeons, were immediately in attendance, but in consequence of there being no infirmary ward attached to the Windsor Dispensary, it was necessary to convey the sufferer to the union workhouse, a distance of three miles, where he received every attention from the surgeon, Mr Ridout.

KENT.

MURDER OF A CHILD AND SUICIDE OF THE MOTHER.—A very painful act of murder and suicide occurred at Woolwich, on Tuesday afternoon. The Salsette, which lies moored off the dockyard, is used as a receiving ship for the seamen (and their wives in some cases) who are attached to steamers and other vessels undergoing repair in the dockyard. On the return of the Bloodhound steam-vessel, Lieut. Phillips, from the Mediterranean station, a few weeks since, the vessel was taken into the basin and the crew drafted on board the Salsette, amongst whom was the captain's cook, a man named Robinson, and his wife, who had an infant about fifteen months old. Some domestic differences of a very painful nature occurred between this man and his wife since his arrival at Woolwich, and on Tuesday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, when in a fit of excitement, she jumped overboard from the Salsette with her infant in her arms. An intrepid seaman on board the hulk immediately sprang in after her, and made a clutch at her dress, just, it is stated, as she was in the act of sinking. This heroic action, however, was unfortunately of no avail, and both mother and child sank beneath the water. Neither of the bodies has yet been recovered. Various reasons have been stated for the rash act; but as these reflect both on the character of the husband and on that of the deceased, it would be unjust to do more than allude to them till the coroner's inquest is held.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTHAMPTON.—FALL OF A TUNNEL.—The tunnel now forming under Bar-street and Houndwell, for the Dorchester and Southampton Railway, suddenly fell for a space of nearly two hundred yards; twenty men and ten horses had been at work on the very spot but a few minutes previously, and had it occurred while they were at work not one of them could have been saved. The principal thoroughfare of the town is completely stopped, and the workshops of Mr Aslatt, coach-builder, which are situate on the verge of the tunnel, rendered so unsafe that they are obliged to discontinue working in them.

REPRESENTATION OF NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.—The present appearance of the register of voters has induced the leaders of the conservatives of this borough to offer a compromise, and that they will withdraw all opposition to the return of a liberal candidate at the next election, on condition they are allowed to return one conservative member, expecting as a matter of course that the same line of proceeding will be adopted by the liberals, in order, as it is alleged, 'to preserve the good feeling and peace of the town!' We need not say that the proposal was most properly and indignantly spurned.

THUNDER STORM AND THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—Last week a thunder storm of short duration occurred at Southampton. The gentleman superintending the electric telegraph at the South-western Railway terminus, states that by the influence of the electric fluid, passing along the wires, the alarm bell of the telegraph was rung, a circumstance that in his experience has never occurred before, although the magnetic needles of the dial are generally deflected and oscillated during thunder storms.

Wales.

CARMARTHEN.

TREBERSED.—LOVE AND JEALOUSY.—A most barbarous outrage has been perpetrated at this place. Two rivals for the favours of a servant at that farm engaged in a contest, which terminated in one of them receiving seven or eight wounds in various parts of his body, by which his nose and under lip were nearly severed from his face; and a severe stab in the side perforated the right lung, so that in breathing the air passed through the orifice. The weapon used by his antagonist was a clasp knife. The uninjured party has been taken into custody.

SUPERSTITION IN 1847.—A few days since an unusual circumstance was observed at Pillgwenlly, Newport. A patient ass stood near a house, and a family of not much more rational animals were grouped around it; a father was seen passing his little son under the donkey, and lifting him over its back a certain number of times, with as much solemnity and precision as if engaged in the performance of a sacred duty. This done, the father took a piece of bread, cut from an untasted loaf, which he offered the animal to bite at. Nothing loth, the Jerusalem pony laid hold of the bread with his teeth, and instantly the father severed the outer portion of the slice from that in the donkey's mouth. He next clipped off some hairs from the neck of the animal, which he cut up into minute particles, and then mixed them with the bread, which he had crumbled. This very tasty food was then offered to the boy who had been passed round the donkey so mysteriously, and the little fellow having eaten thereof, the donkey was removed by his owners; and the father, his son, and other members of his family were moving off, when a bystander inquired what all these "goings on" had been adopted for? The father started at the ignorance of the inquirer, and then, in a half-contemptuous, half-condescending tone, informed him that "it was to cure his poor son's hooping-cough, to be sure!"

Scotland.

LANARKSHIRE.

GLASGOW.—EXTENSIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out in the mills of Messrs. Ferguson and Co., at Milend, Bridgeton. The fire originated, it is supposed, by friction in some portion of the machinery. The destruction was most rapid and complete, the whole being burned within two hours, in defiance of every exertion made to stay its course. The damage sustained amounted, it is said, to nearly £30,000, which is fully covered by insurances. We are sorry to think of the loss sustained by the four hundred unfortunate workers who will be thrown out of employment by the disaster.

INVEIGLING AND ROBBING A SURGEON.—At the Court of Justiciary held at Glasgow on Thursday, two persons, James Ford and Jane Livingston, were sentenced to 14 years' transportation, for having inveigled Mr Black, a surgeon, into their lodgings, under the pretence that his services were required for a sick person, and then assaulting and robbing him.

PERTHSHIRE.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN SCOTLAND.—The foreman of the section now forming near Abernethy of the Edinburgh and Northern Railway, was brought up before a justice of the peace at Perth, at the instance of the procurator fiscal, charged with a breach of the decorous observance of the sabbath. The party was an Englishman, and only lately come to Scotland; and had caused six men to be employed on the previous morning on some preliminary work connected with laying the rails, which had been attended with considerable noise, had attracted a crowd of the villagers, and disturbed the parish minister at his morning studies. The case was established; but in consequence of the alleged ignorance of the offender of the strictness with which the day is observed in Scotland, and that the work ordered was of a trifling nature, the fine was mitigated to 5s. and costs.

Ireland.

THE FEVER.

We continue to hear of the spread of this calamity, and famine and pestilence combined are fast engendering violence and outrage.

The change from winter to summer weather has operated unfavourably on the condition of the country.

The calamity, true to the Persian saying, that "curses like young chickens always come home to roost," is rapidly extending to the wealthy class. Dr Traill, of Skull, has died, as also Mr Gregory of Coole Porte, Gort (father of the present member).

In the midst of this dreadful misery, in the very place where famine and fever are at their height, the higher classes are doing nothing for the sufferers, but, with an infatuation akin to insanity, closing the doors of relief against the destitute.

In Castlebar and Westport in the west, Bandon and Bantry, the depots of southern destitution and death, there is the same fatal and intentional neglect. The Bandon workhouse has been closed. Relief works have been rejected. In consequence there is great misery and sickness; but there is no rate! The Temporary Act is evaded, and this while nearly every second house in the town is represented as a small fever hospital! Then in Bantry, of whose workhouse Dr Stephens has just reported scenes worthy the horrors of romance, the guardians, as well as the representatives of property in the surrounding country, have resolved neither to afford any admission to the shocking workhouse, such as it is, nor to impose any rate for its support, nor to employ the labouring population (of which there is a superabundance), nor to give effect to the Temporary Relief Act. This policy is not more inhuman than suicidal.

The *Cork Reporter* even asserts that a conspiracy has been entered into amongst the owners and representatives of landed and other property in the south west of Cork county against the very existence of the labouring classes, inasmuch as they neither will allow their admission to the workhouse, collect a rate for their support, employ them extensively, nor carry into effect the Temporary Relief Act.

BALLINA.—MORTALITY IN THE WORKHOUSE.—The number of deaths which have occurred in the workhouse from Wednesday the 14th to Wednesday the 21st instant included, amounts to 67; and from the 8th of last October up to the present date 750 human beings have died in that establishment. Dr Devlin has died of fever contracted at the workhouse, and we now regret to have to state that Dr Whittaker, who was, some short time ago, appointed to superintend the medical department of that establishment in conjunction with Dr Devlin, is now very seriously ill of fever caught in the discharge of his professional duties to the paupers.

GALWAY.—LOUGHREA.—There are 250 fever patients in the hospital of the workhouse, and during the last week no fewer than thirty-two deaths have occurred within that establishment.

The Right Rev. Dr Coen has died at his residence in Loughrea, from the effects of an attack of the prevailing disorder. The deceased was in his 78th year. This makes the second vacancy within the last few weeks in the number of Roman Catholic bishops.

SLIGO.—Typhus fever is growing worse every day; it has spread from the environs of the town, where the poor live, into the leading streets, and there is not a street in Sligo free from it. As the warm weather approaches we fear the pestilence will become more prevalent. Unfortunately there is no account kept by any of our parish officers of the number of deaths which occur, but we know that funerals are now more general than ever we remembered them, and they have ceased to create any surprise or astonishment.

CLONMEL.—In consequence of the alarming increase of sickness in the workhouse of this union, the guardians found it necessary, at their meeting on Thursday, to appoint an assistant physician.

WEXFORD.—ENNISCORTHY WORKHOUSE.—Fever is making dreadful ravages in the Enniscorthy workhouse; fifteen deaths occurred on last Wednesday, and seventeen on Thursday. Mr Kennedy, the clerk, and his wife, are both labouring severely under the disease—Mr Kennedy so severely that slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

CORK.—In consequence of the influx of paupers suffering from typhus fever, into this city, the following resolution has been adopted by the authorities:—"That the Mayor be requested to issue a proclamation under the provisions of the act 59th George III., for the exclusion of infected persons, &c., out of the city of Cork, to prevent contagion."

DUBLIN.—The illness under which the Lord-Lieutenant has been for some time labouring has, within the last few days, assumed a most alarming character; so much so that his nearest relatives have been summoned to attend at the Castle, from England.

THE EFFECTS OF FAMINE.

WATERFORD.—A formidable demonstration took place on Friday in this county. A body of about 2,000 men, farming and mining labourers, proceeded to the house of the Protestant rector of Annestown. They complained of destitution; he gave them a supply of bread, and they departed, meditating an attack on the city, when the military were put under arms, and the police threw out videttes to signal invasion when it approached.

TIPPERARY.—NENAGH.—On Friday night last a murder was committed in the barony of Lower Ormond, in this county. A man of the name of Liddell, who had been steward to Mr Synge, was shot dead at his house in the village of Terryglass. As yet the cause of the bloody deed has not transpired.

KILLEAGH.—A man named Patrick Lonergan was murdered on Saturday night, near his own door, by two men, who robbed him of a cwt. of meal.

ERRIS.—A shocking murder has been committed at a place called Tallagh, near Belmullet. A man named Michael Lavelle, who resided in a house close to the village, went, along with his wife, to the fair of Belmullet, leaving his nephew, Patrick Dixon, a boy about twelve years old, in charge of the house. Some time after the departure of Lavelle, another nephew of his, a boy named Michael Mullowney, aged seventeen years, was seen hovering about the place. About three o'clock in the afternoon Lavelle and his wife returned home, and to their great horror found the boy Dixon lying dead on the ground inside the door of the house, his head covered with blood and wounds. Beside him lay a turf spade and a tongs deeply stained with blood. The house was rifled of the little provision which they had left in it in the morning. Mullowney, who bore but a very indifferent character, was at once taken into custody. The evidence against him was entirely circumstantial, but so satisfactory did that of a female child, about nine years old, appear to the jury, that they at once found a verdict of wilful murder against Mullowney, who has been committed.

CARLOW.—ATTACK ON MEAL CARTS.—On the night of the 16th ult., seven men stopped some carmen proceeding from this town to the County Wicklow, at Benuekerry Ford, and commanded them to give up the meal which they imagined they possessed. On being informed that they had seed oats and not meal they proceeded to open the sacks, and finding they contained but the oats they allowed them to proceed. Shortly after, about ten o'clock at night, two carmen, who were conveying Indian meal to the Rath, were stopped by the same party, and called upon to surrender the meal, but the men refused, when a regular attack commenced on the carmen, which terminated, after a gallant struggle, in the route of the robbers—one of the men in the charge of the meal having speedily disposed of four of the party, although he wielded but a "loaded whip" in defence of the property. The robbers effected their escape.

CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL.

In Tipperary there are at least 20,000 acres of prime land at this moment unprepared for cultivation, in the south riding of this county alone, and no preparation is making to seed-sow any portion of them.

DISTRESS IN MANCHESTER.

Fearful as is the amount of distress in the town as indicated by the obtrusive mendicancy of our streets, we fear that it is surpassed by that which from a variety of causes is hidden from the public gaze, and finds no means of making itself felt or known to those who have the means to relieve it. The subject was brought very painfully under notice on Wednesday night, at the annual meeting of the Manchester Town Mission, in the report of that highly important institution. From that document we learn that the agents employed by the mission, whose duty lies chiefly in places where wretchedness, distress, and their companions, degradation and crime, hide their heads, and whose domiciliary visits render them acquainted with the actual condition of the very poorest classes, have been impeded in their work by the calls for aid.

One or two, out of numerous instances which they have recorded in the books of the society, were given in the report on Wednesday night, and of these we avail ourselves as coming from a trustworthy source. Supposing the people to possess means enough to purchase food for their sustenance, their condition in respect to habitations is shocking enough to excite a feeling of pain for that condition. Take an instance: In one district, a missionary reports, that in one house, containing four small apartments, there were thirty-three individuals residing; in a front room above stairs there were 19 persons. In another house of the same dimensions there were 27, in another of two apartments 25, and in another of five apartments 41. But the inhabitants of these miserable herding places have not employment, and they have not food. In some cellars great distress was found by the agents; in two, approached by one entrance, a front and a back cellar, 19 individuals were found residing, many of them were unemployed and in great distress. In another was found a man and his wife and children, without work, the children nearly naked, and nothing to sleep upon, except a few shavings spread on a damp flagged floor. In another was found a respectable looking woman, with six children, and only one in work, and the earnings of that one were only 4s. a week. Another missionary reports that he visited a family in a cellar, consisting of a woman and her child and mother, both without employment; the mother was out seeking work. The neighbours informed him that for a whole week before they had found out their condition they had only had three meals. On examination he found that there was no food of any kind in the cellar; he went out and purchased a loaf and some other articles, and placed them upon a small table; when the poor woman saw the bread she burst into tears, rose from the stool on which she sat, went to the table and threw herself on the loaf and wept over it, apparently unable to express her gratitude for the gift. Can anything be more shocking, more affecting than such a case? And these cases are but a few out of many such which are reported. They are not cases where the dissipation of the father or the mother condemns hapless helpless children to suffer the pangs of hunger and cold, but where the parents are desirous to do anything they can to secure a scanty pittance to feed their little ones to the exclusion of themselves. If we estimate the working population of our mills alone at 40,000 hands, we believe, from the number of mills stopped, that nearly one-seventh of the whole are wholly unemployed, that one-third are on short time, and the rest in full employment. In what state are the 7,000 out of work? From whence do they draw their support?—are questions more easily asked than answered. Sickness, the sickness of want, already prevails; and if the people continue to be herded together in the way above described for a much longer period, the consequences must be dreadful. With damp cellars for their habitations, and shavings for their beds, and rags for their only covering; many of them dirty in their habits at the best of times, and much more so now, when the inanition of despair is upon them, the wonder is that fever is not raging fiercely among them. Two or three weeks ago, a member of the board of guardians speaking of the deaths in the workhouse, said that, in the majority of cases, those who died there came in but a day or two previous, in the last stages of disease and destitution; they were in, in fact, but to die; and with the above facts before us, we can imagine somewhat, but nothing near the reality, of the sufferings they undergo before they are driven to what proves their last refuge. We leave the facts we have stated for the consideration of the public.

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT MIDDLEHAM.—On Friday morning last, while at exercise at Middleham, Sir John Gerard's mare Curiosity, and Mr A. Johnstone's Little Nell, and one of the lads, were struck dead by a flash of lightning. The poor lad, our correspondent adds, was shivered to pieces, limb from limb. The horses were trained by Dawson.—*Manchester Courier.*

LAW VERSUS REPEAL.—ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

TO THE IRISH RESIDING IN ENGLAND.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,

You have great influence over your friends in Ireland; I beseech you to use that influence for the redemption of your countrymen, for their emancipation from the present abject state of slavery both of body and mind. They have ever been the dupes of hollow-hearted, cold-blooded, designing knaves. Teach them, beseech them, implore them to think for themselves, to act for themselves, to rely upon themselves; to put their whole trust in God, but none in man. At the same time aid and assist by all means those who will help them, or teach them how to obtain their rights; not imaginary or contingent rights, but real, direct, and *bona fide* rights, which they themselves can enjoy and exercise.

I beg to direct your attention to the subjoined correspondence. It is worthy of your careful perusal. Faithfully yours,

Dublin, April 25, 1847. PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

Clontarf Crescent, April 3, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have just been handed the *Freeman* of this day, in which my name is mentioned by Mr O'Higgins, one of a class of men who are leading the people of Ireland to believe that the Sovereign, at the request of the Irish nation, has a right to revive the Irish Parliament in Dublin, and that, in leading the people to believe that I am leading them erroneously. This may be Mr O'Higgins' opinion, but it has not been the opinion of the first lawyers of other days, the first statesmen of other days, nor is it the opinion of the first lawyer of the present day. He says there is no analogy between the case I drew of Charles I. summoning his Irish parliament, and Queen Victoria summoning her Irish parliament—that there is an act called the Act of Union now in existence that did not exist then. I ask him what union, except as Lord Byron truly named it, the union between the shark and his prey? Other men have told him that the so-called act of Union is a nullity, a fraud, a deception. Men of eminence have told him so—men whose names will ever live in the hearts of Irishmen. Plunket told him so, Charles Kendal Bushe told him so, Saurin told him so, Foster told him so, Jebb told him so, and he told him so, whose opinion must ever have weight, both at the bar and in the senate house—O'Connell. Laws, not legislatures, the Irish parliament were delegated by their constituencies to make, to preserve the rights—yes, the rights, as finally settled in the glorious year of 1782—of the Irish people—not to destroy themselves, were they commanded by their constituencies. Our parliament still lives. The Irish people say it lives. It may sleep, but the overtaxed gentry of Ireland will soon awake it—will soon cry aloud for it. The leaseless farmers cry aloud for it—the famished, dying labourers cry aloud for it—the seedless ground cries aloud for it—the coffinless unburied of Skibbereen demand it—the dog-torn corpses of Schull demand it—the famine-stricken, delirious babes demand it—the unnatural joyful smile of the parent at his dying child demands it—the burning leper-houses of Bantry demand it—the over-worked, unpaid Catholic clergy demand it—the purseless (and untiring in their charity) Protestant clergy demand it—the rejection of Smith O'Brien's motion by the imperial parliament demand it, as also that of Mr J. O'Connell—the beggared artizan, the ruined shopkeeper, the failing merchant, the loomless liberties of Dublin, demand it. The citizens of Dublin to a man have already demanded it. The Irish nation want it—look for it—though it may be just now as weak as a child's cry—cry for it. And am I to be told that the Queen of Ireland has it not in her prerogative, without referring to her imperial parliament (magniloquently so called), to revive her Irish parliament? Am I to be told, because a base, a fraudulently concocted act stands on the state-book, that the Sovereign of Ireland has not the legal, the constitutional, the royal power to summon, according to the wishes of 8,000,000 of her faithful subjects, her Irish parliament? Perish the thought—perish such absurdity! A nation's will is a Sovereign's will. We are told the English nation will not consent to such a proceeding—that Queen Victoria is Queen of England too. Be it so; but the Irish nation demand it. The people who have bled—have fought—have died for her—ask for the assemblage of their parliament. We ask our Queen for the exercise of her prerogative. We ask the Queen of Ireland to call her Irish parliament. He of other times said—"For a nation to be free, 'tis sufficient that she wills it." Shall we be free or slaves? Will this imperial parliament be just towards this green land of ours?

I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

G. H. KERIN.

P.S.—As to the Sovereign repealing the Emancipation Act, and so forth, such things are too puerile to deal with for a moment. May I beg you will pardon my taking up so much of your space? but the importance of the question at such a period will plead my apology. G. H. K.

LAW VERSUS PREROGATIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

SIR,—The style of Mr Kerin's letter leads me to conclude that I have mistaken him for another gentleman of the name. However, as that does not in any way affect the question at issue, viz.—"Law versus Royal Prerogative," I shall, with your permission, submit a plain statement of the case, for Mr Kerin's consideration, as well as for that of the sensible and unprejudiced portion of my fellow-countrymen.

Mr Kerin's letter is an eloquent one. It is written in a high-sounding, dashing, patriotic strain; and if I might venture to give an opinion of the character of the writer, from the style of the letter, I should say that he feels very acutely the wrongs and sufferings of his country, and would redress them if he could. But to repeal the Union in the way he proposes, or that any thing he has said bears upon the question, or will in any manner affect it, except to retard it, is quite a different thing. In fact, Mr Kerin's letter carries its own refutation on the face of it. He says that "our parliament still lives." The Irish people say "it lives—that all Ireland, alive and dead, young and old, demand the restoration of the Irish parliament, which is not dead, but sleepeth—that for a nation to be free 'tis sufficient that she wills it." Now, if all Ireland demand it, which no doubt she has done, how comes it that she is not free? "A nation's will," he says, "is a sovereign's will;" and that the Sovereign of Ireland has the legal, the constitutional, the royal power to summon, according to the wishes of eight millions of her faithful subjects, her Irish parliament. "We ask the Queen of Ireland to call her Irish parliament—we ask our Queen for the exercise of her prerogative." How comes it, let me ask, with all this royal prerogative—with all this friendly feeling of the Queen for the eight millions of her faithful Irish subjects—with their almost unanimous demand for a Repeal of the Union—that the parliament is not, has not been long since sitting snug and comfortable in College-green? According to Mr Kerin, the fault is not in the Irish people, the fault is not in the sovereign, who, it appears, is ready and willing to comply with the wishes of eight millions of her faithful subjects. How comes it after all this unanimity and good wishes and friendly feeling between her Majesty and her faithful subjects that the Irish parliament has not been summoned long ago? How comes it that that parliament is not sitting in Dublin? The answer is obvious. It is because the Union statute stands in the way, and says that while it exists the Irish parliament shall not sit in Ireland or any place, and the law and the principles of the constitution, and common sense, say that the sovereign has not the power to set the law aside.

I have said before, and I now repeat it, and challenge refutation, that if royal prerogative can set aside one statute law, it can set aside another, any other. If the Union statute can be set aside by prerogative the emancipation act can be set aside by the same power. There can be no doubt whatever upon this point. Yet Mr Kerin treats this plain proposition as a thing so puerile as to be beneath his notice; but this apparent contempt is not an answer to the objection.

A formidable array of eminent names have been adduced in favour of prerogative, but against the law and one of the well-known principles of the British constitution: the Plunketts, the Bushes, the Saurens, the Jebbs, and even the great O'Connell himself, all of whom it is said declared the Union to be "a nullity, a fraud, a deception." It was very easy, and safe too, to say before the act of Union became law, "do not dare to lay your hands upon the constitution," "resistance to such a law becomes a duty," "the Irish people will not be bound to obey it." But did any of those eminent men make use of such language since the two countries were united by law? No, not a word of the sort. It was before the act passed that they made these rhetorical flourishes. It is an act of sheer dishonesty in any man to lead the Irish people to believe that those great men expressed these opinions subsequently to the act of Union. Those wise, prudent, and far-seeing patriots, to whom this language is attributed, the Plunketts, the Jebbs, the Saurens, the Bushes, &c. like other patriots—Repeal patriots of modern days—accepted of all honours and all the emoluments they could get from the enemies of their country; and took right good care not to use such language since the act passed.

The only person who said, since that period, that the act of Union should not be obeyed—that the act was not binding—was the late Counsellor Walsh, for which he was tried, convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the gaol of Newgate, and to find bail to keep the peace for seven years. And one of your great authorities, a great lawyer and statesman, said in my hearing, and in the hearing of many others, that the sentence on John Walsh was not only just but lenient.

Is there a sane man in Ireland who would run the risk of advising the people to resist the act of Union—to disobey it? Would Mr Kerin give such advice? I should think he would not.

Now, then, the royal prerogative is at this moment in as full vigour, as complete and powerful in every respect as it was in the reign of Charles I. or James II., and I believe it is high treason to resist the prerogative of the crown; but so thoroughly convinced am I by the opinions of great constitutional lawyers and statesmen that the crown never had, nor ever ought to have, the power which Irish patriots attribute to it, now and then, when it answers a purpose, that I would not only take up arms myself, but advise others to take up arms, and resist by force the exercise of any such unconstitutional prerogative as that which Mr Kerin and others pray her present Majesty, Queen Victoria, to exercise. Now there can be no mistake about what I have said; it must be either strictly legal and constitutional, or seditious and treasonable—there is no middle course. What I have said is either not lawful, or I have subjected myself to a criminal prosecution, for which I have no ambition.

Any man who would teach the people to unlearn as the political nonsense with which they have been drugged intoxicated, bewildered, for the last twenty years, would deserve well of his country, and become justly entitled to the character and honours due to true patriotism.

I had, for some short time past, indulged the hope that empty sound and flippant assertion were about to yield to common sense; but it is painful to feel that that hope is declining. Irish politics instead of advancing are retrograding. Every movement appears, now-a-days, to be made with a view to melodramatic effect; and as far as I can judge from my intercourse with my fellow citizens, the impression which these ill-considered rhodomontades make, is as instructive, as useful, and as lasting as the feelings excited by one of those plays so full of stirring incident, I have heard Braham sing and Shiel speak: both were equally cheered, and both conferred equal benefits upon the Irish people, the only difference being that the man of song lives honestly upon his own resources, while the man of words lives upon the taxes wrung from an oppressed people.

I have now but one of Mr Kerin's authorities in favour of prerogative to dispose of. It will not be denied by any one that where two things contradict each other, both cannot be true—that every proposition must be either true or false—that when a man gives opinions contrary to each other upon any question, he cannot be admitted as an authority upon that question. Now, upon these universally admitted principles of right reason, I shall prove that Mr O'Connell, upon whose opinion Mr Kerin relies with so much confidence, cannot be admitted as an authority upon either the question of Repeal or Prerogative; for these reasons:—

First—Because, upon many occasions, but more especially at the great monster meetings at Cashel and other places, Mr O'Connell pledged his reputation as a constitutional lawyer, that the Union could be repealed without the intervention of either houses of parliament; that it was unnecessary to petition parliament on the subject; and that he subsequently petitioned parliament to Repeal the Union.

Secondly—Because, at the great meeting at Mullaghmast, he declared "before high Heaven, in the face of America and Europe, that the Union was void;" that he has since petitioned parliament to repeal the Union, which he declared void.

Thirdly—Because he solemnly declared in the Rotunda, and other places, that none but the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland should make laws for Ireland; that the Irish parliament should be, to all intents and purposes, completely independent of the English parliament.

Fourthly—Because, in the authentic report of the discussion with Mr Butt on the Repeal of the Union, in the Dublin corporation, he has said distinctly and authoritatively that "the Irish parliament may revive without the necessity of going through the drudgery of getting the approval of the English legislature."—(See Report, page 62.)

That "the Queen might at any time issue writs for the convention of an Irish parliament."—(See Report, page 62.)

Fifthly—Because, in the reply which closed the debate, he said—"I am ready to do this—let them give us even a dependent parliament—a parliament inferior to the English parliament I would accept as an instalment, if I found the people ready to go with me, and if it were offered me by competent authority."—(See Report, page 199.)

Sixthly—Because, in his place in the House of Commons, when the Coercion Act was under discussion, he said that he never agitated the Repeal of the Union except as a means to an end, and that that end was "Justice to Ireland;" that he would "rather see that house doing justice to his country, than that any necessity for Repeal should exist. The only reason I have for being a Repealer is the injustice of the present government towards my country, and the total want of hope that justice will be done to my country."—(See *Freeman's Journal*, 22nd Feb., 1833—*Mirror of Parliament*, same date.)

Seventhly—Because in November, 1843, he solemnly declared before God and his country that the Repeal Association was based upon the principle of petitioning parliament for the Repeal of the Union—that petitions to parliament were adopted at the Repeal Association, and subsequently presented to parliament by the very man who had often previously declared that petitioning parliament was wholly unnecessary, because the Queen had power to Repeal the Union, by summoning the Irish parliament to meet in Dublin.

Eighthly—Because he said, at a meeting in St Andrew's Parish, on Sunday, 22nd of October, 1843, "Give me but six months of perfect tranquillity, and I will have a parliament in College-green or give my head upon the block." The people relying upon this promise remained tranquil—a great deal too tranquil—but they have not gotten the parliament in College-green, nor their betrayer's head upon the block. He has taken care that they shall have neither.

Ninthly—Because, at a "Great Monster meeting" held near Bantry, October, 1845, where the people of Skibbereen and surrounding districts assembled in thousands, and complained to the "Liberator" of the cruel tyranny of their landlords, who were turning them out of their holdings, though they owed no rent; of the loss of the potato though many of them had to pay £10 an acre for the ground; of the delapidation of their cabins, which let the rain down in torrents; and in order to excite the sympathy and support of their "Liberator" held up their cards of admission as associates of the "Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland." Well, what was Mr O'Connell's answer to these heartrending complaints? Let it never be forgotten. Let it sink and settle deep in the souls of honest men, as a warning against hollow-hearted trickery and knavery:—"I have not come here to talk about bad landlords, about rotten potatoes or crazy old houses; but I have come here to talk about that which will soon redress all your grievances, the Repeal of the Union." The Union is not repealed, but death by starvation has redressed the grievances, of the Repeal Association of Skibbereen. And the few who have survived have been basely deserted by the man in whom all their hopes were centred, and for whom and at whose bidding they increased the hatred of their landlords. And this is the man whose opinions, Mr Kerin tells us, "must always have weight at the bar and in the senate."

Tenthly—Because an inferior and dependent parliament is not an independent parliament, subject to no power but the monarch of Ireland.

Eleventhly—Because Mr O'Connell led the great majority of the people of Ireland to believe that the Queen had the power to summon the Irish parliament to meet in Dublin, while at the same time, and so late as Jan. last, he apologised to his country on two Mondays successively in Conciliation Hall, for not having the draft of a bill ready to enable her Majesty Queen Victoria to summon her Irish parliament to meet in Dublin. Now, if the Queen had the power to summon the Irish parliament to meet in Dublin, by virtue of the Royal prerogative, where was the use or necessity of bringing in a bill to enable her Majesty to exercise a power which she already possessed, and which was said to be one of the prerogatives of the crown? This is so palpably contradictory, absurd, and ridiculous, that no other people on the face of the earth but my deluded countrymen would permit it to pass unnoticed. To sum up further would be only a waste of time. Let every one, therefore, draw their own conclusions from the facts stated.

In conclusion, I have to express a hope that neither Mr Kerin nor any one else has a wish to see our beloved Queen in a predicament similar to that of Charles I. or James II. The first charge against the latter unfortunate monarch was, that he attempted to set the law aside by the mere exercise of what he considered the royal prerogative. The charge is in the following words (see Act 2 Sess. Wm. and M. cap. 2.):—

Charge I. "That he (James II.) assumed and exercised a power of dispensing with and suspending laws and the execution of laws without consent of parliament." PATRICK O'HIGGINS.

No. 15, North Anne-street,
9th of April, 1847.

P.S.—I beg leave to say, which I do with the utmost candour and sincerity, that I do not wish for a triumph over Mr Kerin or any one else; but I do wish to see my countrymen think and judge for themselves—to see them exercise that reason which God has given them, and which is the pride and glory of human nature. And that I consider one teacher of sound political principles is worth a hundred leaders.

P. O'H.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.—A Parliamentary paper, containing an account of the public income down to the 5th April, 1847, has just been issued. The document gives the income of the year under one head, and the expenditure under another. The income for the year ending 5th April is £54,473,761, and the expenditure is £51,708,570, giving the large excess of £2,764,181 of income over the expenditure. This is a very gratifying fact. On comparing, however, the balances in the exchequer on the 5th April, 1847, we find a considerable falling off at the latter date. In April, 1846, the balances amounted to £6,507,463, while at the commencement of the present month they were only £5,459,835, being less by upwards of a million than they were last year. The reduction is no doubt to be accounted for from the large sums which it has been found necessary to advance to Ireland.

THE CHINESE JUNK "KEYING."—This vessel, commanded by Shing-Shing, now on her passage from Hong Kong to this country, is daily expected to arrive at her Majesty's Deckyard Woolwich. She is the bearer of most valuable presents from the Emperor to her Majesty and Prince Albert. This will be the first Chinese vessel ever brought to England. She is solely manned by Chinese sailors. It is understood that a troop of celebrated jugglers are on board, and have been engaged to perform in this country.

On Friday afternoon last a beautiful white lark was seen, pouring forth its melodious notes, in a field near Heap.

Foreign Movements.

"And I will war, at least in words,
(And—should my chance so happen—deeds,)
With all who war with Thought!"

"I think I hear a little bird, who sings
The people by-and-by will be the stronger."—Byron.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

Although King Frederick William graciously informed the members of the Diet that it was not their province to represent opinions; and added his "royal word" that he would not have called them together if he had had the smallest suspicion that they would play the part of "what are called representatives of the people,"—his "dear" Lords and Burghers seem to be resolutely bent upon running counter to the royal will and intentions. The "Address" in reply to the King's speech, as presented to the Diet in its original form, must have been anything but "cakes and ale" to his Prussian Majesty; and, indeed, as subsequently adopted, the pill is but sugared over, to enable his kingship to swallow the bolus with less of a wry face than he would have shown if compelled to bolt the dose in its undisguised form.

The original "Address" expressed pretty plainly the dissatisfaction of the Diet with the ordinance of the 3rd of February, and demanded the convocation of periodical parliaments, by reminding the King that the financial laws of 1820 and 1823 rendered it imperative to submit to an annual assemblage of the States an account of the finances of the kingdom. Further, the "Address" refused to acknowledge that the United Diet could be replaced by other representative bodies in the functions which belong to it as an assembly *of the States of the kingdom*; and that the advice and concurrence of the Diet was henceforth requisite for all the general laws having for their object changes in the rights of persons or property, or in levying taxes, and could not be supplied by the opinions of provincial diets or united committees. Lastly, the "Address" contained hints of the grief the Diet felt at some portions of the royal speech, and the conscientious compulsion which induced the members to declare their determination to uphold the rights of the States.

This "Address" was proposed by Count Schwerin, and seconded by Beckerath, one of the Commons' deputies from the Rhine. If the "Address" spoke plainly, the speeches in support of the address were still more significant. Foreign as well as home questions were discussed in a manner that must show Frederick-William how little disposed some of the deputies are to respect his admonition against representing "opinions." Hanseman, the parliamentary leader in the provincial state of Rhenish Prussia, "not content with confining himself to legal or constitutional arguments, launched into the great ocean of European politics; declared that Prussia, without national unity, menaced by two colossal empires, by Russia and by France, could never successfully resist both or either, except by the creation of a free nationality, in which prince and people would join. Prussia, free and united, dragged Germany after her, or rather represented Germany; and he felt, when he spoke thus, that there were behind him, not fifteen millions of Prussians, but twenty-five millions of Germans. What they debated, therefore, was not merely the freedom and happiness of Prussia, but those of Germany and of Europe." The Marshal of the Diet strove in vain to repress this unlooked-for eloquence, which, strange to say, appears in full in the *Prussian Gazette*. Count Arnim, one of the Prussian Ministry, replied to the opposition, defended the King's speech, and proposed the omission of certain portions of the "Address," and the substitution of words of less significance. Baron Auerswald, of Königsberg, proposed to preface Count Arnim's amendment by the declaration that the States deemed themselves possessed of all the rights allotted to the Imperial States, by the edicts of the late King, in 1820 and 1823. On being put to the vote Count Arnim's amendment was rejected—290 for, 303 against. Baron Auerswald's amendment was carried by rising and sitting, by a large majority. Finally, for the "Address" thus modified, there appeared 484 votes, against 107.

Since the above was in type, intelligence from Berlin to the 23rd of April has come to hand. On that day, the Second Order of the States received the King's reply to the "Address," which had been presented by the eight Marshals on the 21st. The reply is conciliatory in its tone. The discrepancies said to exist between the intentions of the late King, and the fulfilment of them by the present King, are denied to exist, and the remonstrance of the assembly, the King declares, he does not receive as a symptom of mistrust. He promises to convoke the Diet again within four years, "even though none of the reasons enumerated by the law for calling them together should exist, in order that the fruits of a ripened experience may be turned to account."

We subjoin some interesting particulars respecting the present state of Prussia, abridged from a valuable *resume* in the *Daily News*, of a work entitled *Statistik des Preussischen Staats*:—

STATISTICS OF PRUSSIA.

TERRITORY.

The most remarkable geographical feature of the kingdom is its frontier and relative position to other states. Prussia consists of two parts, completely separated by the interposition of foreign territories. In the eastern division, where the capital is situated, four-fifths of the whole superficies of the territory are comprised; the western division contains the remaining fifth. The eastern division has a frontier of about 2,300 miles, of which about 1,890 are a land frontier, and the rest maritime. On the north, east, and south, this frontier is well-defined; on the north is the Baltic for some 408 miles; on the east, the Russian territories for about 704, and Cracow (now Austria) for about 12; on the south, Austria for 332, and Saxony for about 140 miles. The western frontier, on the contrary, of 706 miles, is irregular and complicated in the extreme. The frontier of the western division extends in all to some 1,044 miles, of which only 91 touch upon non-Germanic territories—36 on Belgium, and 55 on France. The western frontier abuts, for 279 miles of its length, on Luxemberg and Limberg; the northern (176 miles) on the kingdom of Hanover, the souther (160 miles) on Bavaria, Hesse, and an outlaying portion of Oldenburg; the eastern, which is entangled as the western of the other division, and has an extent of 336 miles, on no less than eight states of the Germanic confederation. The shortest distance (in a direct line) between these two disjointed portions of Prussian territory is about 30 miles; the foreign territories lying between them belong principally to Hanover, Brunswick, Electoral Hesse, and the Lippes. With an area of 78.790 square miles, Prussia has 3,244 miles of frontier. For no less than 13-20ths of this extent, however, Prussia touches upon states which, like itself, are incorporated in the Germanic confederation; for 4 20ths it has Russia for a neighbour, for 1-40th France and Belgium: the rest is sea-coast.

POPULATION.—RACES.

Of the inhabitants of the Prussian territory fully 86 per cent. are Germans; not, however, of pure High-German origin, for the breed has been extensively crossed by the French race in the western provinces; and the eastern have at various periods been colonised by masses of French and Dutch immigrants. The descendants, however, of these colonists and mixed marriages are completely Germanised. At the close of 1843 the total population was estimated at 15,750,683. The three and a half millions of non-Germanic inhabitants consist of Sclavonians and the nearly related Lettish tribes resident in Prussia, Pomerania, Posen, and Silesia; of about 75,000 towards France and Belgium who speak a kind of French *patois*, and a few Jews and gypsies. In Posen, about two-thirds of the population are Sclavonic. The Sclavonians of the province constitute 1-18th of the total population of the kingdom; the Sclavonic population of all the provinces is about 15 per cent. of the whole. The rate at which the population of Prussia has increased of late is about 12 per cent. in 10 years. The ratio, however, varies in the different provinces.

RELIGIOUS SECTS.

Among the 14 907,091 inhabitants of Prussia in 1840 there were 9,084,481 Protestants; 5,612,256 Roman Catholics; 1,257 members of the Greek Church; 14,474 Mennonites; and 194,323 Jews.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.—CLASSES.

With respect to the industrial and intellectual development of the Prussian population, two entirely distinct classes of facts have been collected by our author to throw light upon it:—the positive results (in the creation of wealth and the accumulation of knowledge), and the amount of persistent activity indicated by the favourite pursuits of the people. In 1830, the commercial movement of Prussia, with 13,000,000 of inhabitants, amounted to 13,000,000 cwts. of manufactured goods, and 14,000,000 bushels of agricultural produce. In 1840, with 15 000,000 the amounts had increased respectively to 23,000,000 of cwts. and 16,500,000 of bushels. The pursuits of the principal classes of the people, however, throw a more trustworthy light upon this branch of inquiry than dry tabular statements of produce and exchanges. With the exception of the Jews, all Prussian citizens are equal in the eye of the law. They are distinguished, however, into nobles, burghers, and cultivators. The nobility includes the high nobility, or nobles of the empire who have been mediatised, and the equestrian order; these two classes possess between them by far the greater proportion of the land. By burghers are meant those who reside in town, and pursue principally mercantile or manufacturing avocations; by cultivators, the non-proprietory rural classes, or the owners of what are called *bauern-güter*. The proportion of these classes to the total population are:—nobles, 5.6 per cent; burghers, 26¼ per cent.; cultivators, 72 2-3 per cent. Classed according to their avocations, the Prussians are considered as belonging to the class which maintains (*Nähr-stand*, agriculturists, manufacturers, and merchants); the educational class (*Lehr-stand*, clergy, professors, and schoolmasters); the official class (*Beamten-stand*); and the military (*Wehr-stand*). The nobles devote themselves for the most part to official and military careers, or to the agricultural pursuits of the unproductive class, seldom to the profession of teachers, and never to the mercantile. The sons of the cultivators (or peasantry) either follow their fathers' occupation or enter the army; some few become merchants or manufacturers. Persons of burgher origin are to be found in all the four classes, and constitute the most numerous, enterprising, intelligent and successful sections of them.

MILITARY FORCES.

In Prussia every man is trained to the use of arms; but there is also a class who embrace the military career as a profession for life. These are the members of the standing army—the military teachers of the people. This class, well-instructed and proud of its position, may amount to 80,000 men, of whom 9,500 are officers of all ranks. The number of civil officials is estimated at about four times that of the permanent army. This estimate, however, excludes all the provincial officials elected for limited terms by their fellow-citizens. The rural population of Prussia is estimated to amount to 74 per cent. of the whole; the town population to 26 per cent.

THE PROVINCIAL DIETS.

With respect to the organisation of the Prussian state, the most interesting institution at this moment is the Provincial *Land-ständ*. They owe their present constitution to the royal ordonnance of the 5th of June, 1823. These assemblies are composed of the high nobility of the province sitting in their own right, and of the representatives of the three orders—equestrian, burghers, and peasants. Of the eight provinces, only four have nobility of the high class among their members—Silesia, Saxony, Westphalia, and the Rhine Province. The composition of these provincial assemblies is as follows:—Prussia, 97 members: 47 representatives of the equestrian order, 28 of the burghers, and 22 of the peasants. Posen, 48 members: 24 representatives of the equestrian order, 16 of the burghers, and 8 of the peasants. Brandenburgh, 70 members: 35 representatives of the equestrian order, 23 of the burghers, and 12 of the peasants. Pomerania, 59 members: 25 representatives of the equestrian order, 16 of the burghers, and 18 of the peasants. Silesia, 84 members: 6 of the high nobility, 36 representatives of the equestrian order, 28 of the burghers, and 14 of the peasants. Saxony, 73 members: 6 of the high nobility, 30 representatives of the equestrian order, 24 of the burghers, and 13 of the peasants. Westphalia, 71 members: 11 of the high nobility, 20 representatives of the equestrian order, 20 of the burghers, and 20 of the peasants. Rhine Province, 79 members: 4 of the high nobility, 25 representatives of the equestrian order, 25 of the burghers, and 25 of the peasants.—By the ordonnance of June 21, 1842, the permanent committees of the then provincial assemblies who may be convened for deliberation on matters of general interest, were created. The committees are elected by the Stande, and an absolute majority of votes is required for each member. The number of the committee is twelve in all the provinces: in Prussia, Posen, Brandenburgh, Pomerania, Silesia, and Saxony, the committees consist of six of the high nobility and representatives of the equestrian order, or of six of the latter, four of the burgher, and two of the peasant representatives. In Saxony, Westphalia, and the Rhine Province, there are four of the first and second class, four of the third, and four of the fourth. It is upon these 96 members of the standing committees that the king has conferred the right to assemble and deliberate in Berlin on a limited range of public affairs, and to have their debates published.

THE GENERAL DIET.

Our author remarks that hitherto there have been no political parties in Prussia. They will be created by the Diet about to assemble in Berlin, if the king and it agree long enough to admit of its striking root quietly. But the exact distribution of power under this constitution it is not easy to conjecture beforehand. The Equestrian order will have a leaning to the class of nobles; but every proprietor of a *Ritter-gut*, whatever his birth, belongs to this order. In the more commercial and manufacturing provinces there will be a considerable democratic admixture even in this class: the *novi homines* of the Equestrian order will lean to the burghers. On the other hand, the high nobility, the greater part of the Equestrian order, and the peasants, will constitute an agricultural interest. But the composition of the high nobility class is not uniform. In Silesia two princes and a duke have each a vote; nine of the mediatised nobles only three votes among them. In Saxony three nobles sit and vote; two prebendal chapters are represented each by one of their number elected for each meeting, and one sovereign prince names a representative of the Equestrian order in virtue of property he possesses in the province. The eleven high nobles of Westphalia, and the four of the Rhine Province, each sit and vote in person. The amount and kind of influence exercised by these parties must vary considerably. Difference of race will tell in some of the provinces: the influence of great ecclesiastical corporations (as at Cologne); of enterprising merchants and manufacturers (as in Westphalia); of universities (as at Konigsberg), in others. Again, the committees will experience a modification in their character from the circumstance of the proportions of the four classes being different in them from what they are in the Stande. Time alone can show to what extent this new Diet is qualified to be an organ of popular sentiment and opinion.

Colonial and Foreign.

MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

The return of the Customs' revenue of France for the first quarter of the present year, published in the *Moniteur* of Friday, exhibits a serious falling off in the receipts, as compared with the two preceding years. Our readers will observe a statement from the *Siècle*, showing the corrupt and enormous expenditure of the present Government. With an increasing expenditure and a decreasing revenue, Louis Philippe will not find his Government growing stronger as he grows older. The famine, although not yet "sore in the land," is likely to become so. The probabilities are strong that the general scarcity will not be banished by the ensuing harvest, in which case France is likely to be a severe sufferer. Should these fears be realised, convulsions will undoubtedly be caused thereby, which may threaten, and possibly overthrow the existing order of things! In another column, our readers will observe a revelation of the horrors of slavery in the French colonies made to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday last, and which excited an unanimous burst of horror and indignation. The explosion of feeling was such, that, despite the opposition of the Colonial Minister, M. Guizot deemed it prudent to permit the petitions (against slavery), on which the debate had arisen, to be referred to the President of the Council, the Colonial Minister, and the Minister of Justice. M. Ledru Rollin deserves the thanks of the human race for his courageous exposure of the miscreants who dishonour France and outrage humanity, by the cruelties he has unveiled.

The new Spanish Ministry has brought forward a series of measures well calculated to speedily abridge their term of office. The new ministers were never very popular, but not content with damaging themselves, they seem determined to nip in the bud he new-born popularity of the unhappy Queen. Amongst the ministerial measures is a project of law on the press, which the *Clamor Publico* declares is a most infamous measure, "engendered by a spirit of fear, blindness, and fanaticism." A second measure is a scheme of gigantic robbery, unequalled since the alienation of the property of the Church. We are no friends to Churches, and least of all such Churches as the Spanish Establishment; nevertheless, a corrupt and lazy priest is, after all, less of a blood-sucker than is a scheming, bustling, grasping, money-juggling usurer. Now it was not for the benefit of the Spanish nation, but to gorge the ravenous maw of the stock-jobbing scoundrelocracy, that the property of the Spanish Church was some years ago alienated. The scheme of plunder now brought forward by Salamanca, the Minister of Finance, is for the purpose of selling property belonging to poor-houses, colleges, towns, *maestrasgos*, commanderies of the Order of St John, and the other military orders, vacant, or that shall become vacant; and of all other immoveable property belonging to the State not applied to the public service, of whatever origin, nature, and class it may be, and though its produce or revenue may have a special application. "The system adopted for the payment of such property by the Government will," says the project of law, "consist of the admission of three per cent. paper. The whole of the debt resulting from the operation will not be extinguished, a portion of the proceeds of the property belonging to the towns will be converted into transferable scrip, and delivered to them for the successive receipt of income of greater amount than what they actually receive." Thus says the *project*; but this sort of compensation will not satisfy the people, they having no confidence in the Government, believing its "paper" to be like itself—worthless. We have not space to comment on this measure as it deserves—an unblushing scheme of plunder, which will fill to overflowing the cup of misery prepared for the Spanish people, by the crucifying usurers. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the claims of the public creditor, with a view to the settlement of the debt in accordance with the "national honour." The best way for the Spaniards to settle the debt is to *repudiate* it. The creditors, both domestic and foreign, advanced their money for the villanous purpose of sucking the Spanish people "to the end of time;" and the Spanish people would be fully justified in defending themselves by an act of Repudiation. As for our own countrymen who advanced money "on the faith of Spanish credit," they deserve never to receive a farthing of principal or interest in return. The money they advanced was not their own—they must have plundered their own toiling countrymen to become possessed of it. Secondly, *instead of expending the money in their own country* for the elevation of their own unhappy fellow-countrymen, which they might have done with profit to themselves, they preferred to appropriate it towards enabling the wretches calling themselves *Liberals*, to erect a money-jobbing despotism in Spain more cruel than the rule of the Inquisition. Thirdly, their design was to become enrolled in the list of Spanish taxeaters, fattening on the labour of the Spanish people as our debt-robbers gorge themselves on the twenty-seven millions of "interest" they wring annually from the people of this country. We repeat that REPUDIATION both of debt and taxes, to which might be added the hanging up of the principal knaves within the reach of the Spanish people, would be the best "first step" in the way of "reform" the Spaniards could possible take.

A similar reform is sorely needed in Portugal, where our blessed *protegee*, Donna Maria, reigns over—a part of Lisbon, protected in her *Government* by the cannon of an English fleet, and the assurance that when the worst comes British soldiers and sailors will ensure her personal safety. The worst seems to be not far off, as, according to the latest accounts, Sa da Bandeira and Mello were menacing Lisbon with a force superior to that at the command of the Queen. The sound advice said to have been tendered by the British envoy has been rejected by her ridiculous "Majesty," who will yield nothing until she is compelled, and will be sure, as soon after that as possible, to revoke all she may have previously yielded.

"When the devil was sick, the devil a saint would be;
When the devil got well, the devil a saint was he!"

This has been, and will be, the case with "her most faithful Majesty;" and if the Portuguese ever trust her again they will richly deserve the natural consequences of their folly.

According to German papers, all the officers of the Austrian army who are members of societies against *cruelty to animals, either in the Austrian dominions* or in other countries, have received orders to withdraw immediately from those societies. Quite consistent. What a farce it would be, after Emperor Metternich organising the massacres in Gallicia, for him to allow his slaves to show sympathy for dogs, horses, &c.!

There is no change in the hostile attitude of the Turkish and Greek governments. Greece is in a wretched state of disorganisation. A town in Peloponysia has been totally destroyed in an election contest between two partisans of the present government. The military force supported the one, the naval force the other; between both the townspeople were massacred, and the town pillaged and reduced to ashes!

Gore and Glory is the order of the day in Mexico, where the Americans are doing their best to imitate the crimes of the monarchies they affect to despise. Verily they shall have their reward!

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Arrivals have come to hand from Graham's Town to the 23rd of February, and Cape Town to the 3rd of March. Sir H. Pottinger landed at Elizabeth Town on the evening of Friday, the 19th of February. He was to leave for Graham's Town on Tuesday morning, having been detained by floods. An encomiastic address was presented by the inhabitants of Port Elizabeth, and a somewhat school-mastering reply returned. The new commander-in-chief accompanied the governor. Cape Town and its vicinity had been subjected to a long continuance of great heat. The air, however, was perfectly pure, and nothing was complained of but the heat. The high temperature and south-east winds continued at the time of the last despatches, when "the country was dreadfully parched, and the roads being composed of materials which require a great quantity of water to make them bind, stood as much in need of rain as the gardens and fields." Heavy rains had fallen in the north-west and midland districts. On the eastern frontier the Kaffir outrages continued—numerous small parties had been seen all over Lower Albany, and many valuable cattle had been driven away.

FRANCE.

It is stated that on the occasion of the Russian Autocrat's visit to Stutgardt, the Dukes of Nemours and Aumale will proceed thither to invite the Czar to Paris.

The *Siecle* states that the extraordinary credits demanded of the Chamber of Deputies by the Ministers average during ordinary years 150,000f. This year they amount to the enormous sum of 880,000f. "The famous mission to China," adds the *Siecle*, "cost the Treasury 5,230,901f.; but the committee on the budget forgot to ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs what advantage has been derived from it. The mission of M. Sartigues to Persia had a triple object—political, religious, and commercial—which object has been obtained in an admirable manner. In Persia our friends of the same religion with ourselves are persecuted, and our merchants are expelled. The absurd and ridiculous mission to La Plata figures for 338,028f., but as nothing is terminated, it remains open for the expenses of the new negotiator. The journey of the Ambassador to Morocco cost but 86,701f. The committee was amazed at the moderation of the account, which produced us, *according to M. Guizot*, the eventual moral support of the powerful Abderrahman. The expenses relative to the conclave for the nomination of the new Pope amount to 40,000f.; the journey of Ibrahim Pasha to 45.731f. The journey of the Bey of Tunis cost 30,000f. May the spleen of England not oblige us to pay dearly for the visit of those two allies of France! Our extraordinary success in Spain cost us 200,000f. allowed to M. Bresson to defray the expenses of the matrimonial rejoicings."

On Tuesday the debate opened the project of law for granting an extraordinary credit of one million of francs for the secret service. The debate was of more than ordinary violence. The sum demanded was, however, voted by an immense majority,—220 for, 56 against.

SPAIN.

A decree in the *Gazette* of April 15th, nominates a commission charged with drawing up a project of law for the settlement of the debt. New projects of law on the press, the sale of state property, and other matters, have been prepared by the government. These measures are not calculated to increase the popularity of the government.

The *Fomento*, of Barcelona, announces the arrest of the celebrated *cabecilla*, Jose Boschy Blanch, called the Penitent of Finestras, and chief of one of the Carlist bands of 20 men. The unfortunate partisan was shot the next day. The *National* (Paris paper) has been prohibited in Spain.

PORTUGAL.

The Civil War.—Accounts from Lisbon of the 20th ult. have arrived. The whole of the Queen's troops on the south of the Tagus, with the exception of 600 men, who, with General Schwalback, have shut themselves up in the fortress of Elvas, have recrossed to the north, and fairly abandoned all Alemtejo and Algarve to the Patulea. The force of Count de Mello (the insurgent General) was joined on the 17th by Viscount Sa da Bandeira with 1.500 men, and the two together now muster upwards of 5,000 well-drilled and well-armed volunteers, with nine field-pieces, and about three hundred cavalry. The main body of the insurgents is at St Ubes, with an advanced post on the hill of Palmella, which commands all the surrounding country, and the old castle of which they have victualled, and put in a formidable state of defence. The Patulea have other forces at Evora, Portalegre, Narvao, Faro, and Lagos, and, in fact, are masters of the whole country beyond the Tagus.

Saldanha's army, instead of taking Oporto, has been *feting* the Queen's birth-day at Oliveira de Azemis, as one of the officers records in the *Diario* with this diverting bombast:—"In the whole world there does not exist a Sovereign so beloved and adored by his or her subjects as her Majesty the Queen of Portugal!" This while half her kingdom has been in open rebellion for six months! The warrior bard goes on to say, that "Nature rejoiced at the coming round of so joyful a day, and without doubt it was of itself the finest day of the present year." The weather in Portugal, then, is far more loyal than the people. The Queen's anniversary, he adds, was celebrated by a *passeio militar* (military promenade); and why did they not walk in the direction of Oporto and take it? Four hundred and forty officers subsequently sat down together in a huge tent, and greatly daring—dined! Sensible fellows.

GERMANY.

Famine Riots.—On the 21st an *emeute* occurred at Berlin, occasioned by the high price of provisions. During the evening the markets and provision shops in different parts of the town, and especially in Kœnig-Strasse, were given up to pillage. Detachments of gendarmes and cavalry were sent to the spots in which the disturbances were greatest, and several encounters took place between them and the people. It is stated that from twenty to thirty men, and forty horses were injured. The riots were renewed the next day and evening. The military force on that day used their arms at once, and the number of wounded was very considerable. Seventy-five to eighty of the rioters were arrested, and on the same day two persons were sentenced to twenty stripes and ten days' imprisonment on bread and water.

On the 19th a number of persons assembled together in the market-place of the town of Halle, crying out for a supply of potatoes, and pillaged what quantity of that commodity they could find. The military was called out to disperse the rioters. Excesses of the same kind took place at Eisleben, where several sacks of potatoes were carried off. Some disturbances also took place at the little town of Osterode, and it was found necessary to call out the military to disperse the rioters.

ITALY.

Florence.—Letters from Florence have been received in Paris, announcing that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has granted the liberty of the press to his states, in spite of the remonstrances and opposition of Austria.

POLAND.

Cracow.—All the measures for establishing Austrian law in Cracow have been taken, but have been suspended owing to a petition having been addressed to the Emperor by the greater portion of the inhabitants, demanding that the French code may be preserved which was introduced into Cracow at the time of the creation of the duchy of Warsaw, in 1809.

RUSSIA.

The *German Journal of Brussels* has the following from Berlin, dated the 18th:—"The Russian embassy has just received despatches from St Petersburg, to the following effect:—The Emperor Nicholas is to arrive at Warsaw on the 22nd inst., to make a stay of three days; Poland is to have a viceroy, in the person of the Grand Duke Michael; the Grand Duchess Helen, his wife, sister of the King of Wurtemburg, is removing her household to Warsaw, where she must at this moment have arrived from Vienna. The Grand Duke, the Emperor's eldest son, remains at St Petersburg; his brother Constantine, the Emperor's favourite, accompanies his father to Stutgardt, where the Czar will proceed on the 26th from Warsaw. The voyage of the Autocrat to Paris is a matter resolved on. It has an important political object: the Emperor counts on coming to some understanding with the King of the French on the questions of the East, of Greece, and above all, of Poland; he wants to be at liberty as to the East. It is the Duke de Montpensier who is to receive the Emperor at Strasburg; the Grand Duke Constantine will accompany his father to Paris: autograph letters have already given the court positive assurances on the subject. A grand review is to take place in the Champ de Mars on this occasion. A general amnesty is to be accorded to the Poles: it will be signed by the Emperor at Paris. The confiscated property will be restored. It is intended to re-establish the University of Warsaw, and two legions, altogether Polish, will be organised there. At this moment, on the contrary, the Poles are disseminated throughout the Russian army."

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

THE WAR.

We have two arrivals from the United States. No further movement of importance had taken place. General Scott had been unable to land his heavy artillery, owing to the tempestuous state of the weather. The city was completely invested. Col. Harney arrived at Vera Cruz on the 16th, with his dragoons, after having been cast away near Anton Lizardo. The troops were saved with difficulty, but 140 horses belonging to them were lost. Three men belonging to the store-ship Relief lost their lives in saving those of dragoons. Several other ships lost a good many horses in the same succession of gales, the vessels being overcrowded. The loss of horses at this time is felt with much severity.

A note to the *Louisville Courier* gives the following:—

"Another great battle in Mexico—brilliant victory—overwhelming defeat of two thousand Mexicans.

"St Louis, March 29, 1847.—We have this day received an express from Santa Fe. The Mexican insurrectionists, numbering two thousand men, marched down on Santa Fe. They were met by Captain Morris's command in the valley of the Moro, and totally defeated. A great number of the enemy were killed and wounded, and the rest fled precipitately to the mountains. The news of the assassination of Governor Bent is fully confirmed: twenty-five other Americans fell at the same time."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Dreadful Accident.—On the evening of the 21st, about twenty-five workmen employed on the railway between Tendu and Saint Marcel, in the Indre, on leaving work went to a boat waiting for them at the passage of La Bouzanne. The last comers leaped suddenly into the boat, and thereby caused it to rock so violently, that the greater part of the men who had entered it were thrown into the water, and nine of them perished.

The Dead Alive!—The *Courrier de Lyon* relates that a few days ago a female at La Croix Rouge, having been declared dead by the examining physician, was laid out preparatory to interment; but after remaining in this state for twenty-four hours suddenly recovered and spoke aloud, to the great astonishment and terror of those who were watching what they believed to be her lifeless corpse. In only a few hours more she would have been carried to the grave.

Russian Winter.—According to the latest accounts the weather was still frightfully cold at St Petersburg. The temperature was twelve degrees of Reaumur below zero (or down to five of the scale of Fahrenheit). It would be superfluous to say that the rivers remain frozen.

Victoria Stuck in the Mud.—Gibson's statue of the Queen, which left Rome in a *barachetto*, for Civita-Vecchia, to meet the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer for Southampton, missed arriving. The small barge, owing to the low water in the Tiber, and to the great weight of the marble, with its treble oak casing, stuck in the mud at Ostia, and lies there.

Taking the Veil in Bavaria.—By a late ordonnance of the King of Bavaria, females are prohibited from pronouncing any monastic vow until after having passed their thirty-third year. The ceremony must always be performed in presence of a lay commissioner, entrusted with the power of interrogating the person about to withdraw from the world.

Benevolence of Pope Pius IX.—The following new anecdote of the benevolence of the Pope is related in a letter from Rome of the 17th, published by the *Siecle*. A short time ago an inhabitant of Pisa died leaving by his will a sum of 6,000 Roman crowns to Pius IX. The Pope accepted the legacy, but gave orders that the money should not be sent to Rome, as he was desirous of laying it out in Pisa. He has just given half the legacy for the relief of the indigent inhabitants of Pisa; and invested the other half for wedding portions to the daughters of poor persons.

The Foundation of Rome.—A grand banquet is to be given on the 21st, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome. It is to be held in the "Grotte delle Terme di Tito." Covers will be laid for seven hundred, and the she-wolf of Rome will be carried in triumph.

The Hall of the Prussian Diet.—The following is a brief description of the "White Hall," in which the united diet, and after the members of the upper house have retired, the three other states hold their debates. The *Weisse Saal* is one of the noblest rooms *in the royal palace, being 105 feet long, 51 broad*, and 41 high; it is adorned with Corinthian columns of Carrara marble, bearing the marble statues of the twelve princes—electors of Brandenburg. The eight provinces of the monarchy are also represented by eight colossal statues. The roof is richly painted, and the four corners are adorned with allegorical bas-reliefs. The main colour of the saloon is white, blended with gold. The floor is composed of ornamented wood. A marble figure of Victory, by Rauch, is one of the chief attractions of the noble room. The king's throne is placed near the middle of one of the oblong walls; seats for the ministers are ranged on each side, and, further down, for the members of the upper house, when the diet is *in pleno*. Opposite the throne are the seats of the members of the eight provincial diets, each state being separate from the other. The seats are numbered, covered with dark red cloth, and provided with moveable desks. The respective members of the three states sit in rows one above the other, so that it frequently happens that a mere tradesmen, the deputy from a town, sits alongside a member of the *Ritterscraft*, who is a prince or a count, although not entitled to be a member of the upper house. Each speaker addresses the diet from a species of pulpit, erected for that purpose near the throne. No member is allowed to read his "speech." The members of the upper house hold their debates in another part of the royal palace. The united diet is composed of about 600 members. The ministers may speak, but they have no votes.

American Deserters.—The Adjutant-General of the United States army offers, in the *National Police Gazette*, a reward of thirty thousand three hundred and thirty dollars, for the arrest of one thousand and eleven deserters from the United States army! The names and particular descriptions of each soldier are contained in the advertisement.

New South Wales.—The *Gazette* of last night (Tuesday) contains some chapters of rules issued by order of her Majesty in Council, for regulating henceforward the occupation of the waste lands of the crown in the colony of New South Wales.

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, April 26.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Army Service Bill.—Earl Grey moved the second reading of the Army Service Bill, in a speech of great length, explanatory of the past and present condition of the soldier, of what had been done and what was doing for the amelioration of his condition abroad and at home, referring particularly and in detail to the gradual decrease of corporal punishments, and the advantages resulting from the establishment of military prisons where they were most required, and the adoption of cells in barracks for the infliction of solitary confinement. He was afraid it would be premature to part with the power of inflicting corporal punishment altogether; but, under all circumstances, it was important that an efficient substitute should be provided. He considered the best mode of getting rid of a bad soldier was to make dismissal a punishment, and to let it be understood by the public that it was a punishment, by which means the infliction of the lash might be got rid of. Corporal punishment did not exist in the police force, because misconduct was visited by dismissal, and it was felt to be a severe punishment. At present, the best soldier had the privilege of an early discharge; this was a circumstance which ought to be reversed, and the bad soldier told that he should not have the benefit of remaining in the army. The noble earl then referred to the advantage which would result from having in the country, after the limited period of enlistment had been completed, a numerous force of trained soldiers, that could be called on for its defence in any emergency; a policy more necessary in continental nations, perhaps, but still he thought England had hitherto trusted too much for her safety to her insular position.

Viscount Combermere moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months, on the ground that it would in no way improve the condition of the army, and induce the old soldiers to leave it.

The Duke of Wellington said that if the measure were calculated to deprive the army of its old soldiers, he should be the first to oppose it; but having fully considered the subject, his opinion was that it would not have that effect. The army had carried on operations in all quarters of the globe to a successful result, but that could not have been effected without the highest state of discipline and the best troops in the world, and, above all, by the bravery of old soldiers. He trusted nothing would deprive them of the services of old and experienced men, and thus expose the country to disgrace and loss; but his opinion was, considering all the circumstances which accompany the present measure, the advantage which the soldier enjoys already, and that which it provides, it would not have that effect. All he could say was, that if parliament passed the bill, he should do his best to carry it into execution; and being convinced that it might be adopted without risk of losing the services of old soldiers, and being certain that it was the wish of the government, as well as his own, to retain those services, he earnestly recommended their lordships to pass it. With regard to corporal punishment, he sincerely hoped that circumstances, combined with the substitution of imprisonment, might enable them so to diminish it.

The bill was opposed by the Duke of Richmond, Lord de Ros, the Duke of Cleveland, Lord Stanley, the Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Brougham; the last-named noble lord advising their lordships to let the British army alone, and insisting upon it that the Commander-in-chief would never have proposed such a measure, as was manifest from the evidently reluctant support which he gave it.

The Marquess of Lansdowne supported the bill, and after Earl Grey had replied,

The house divided, when the numbers were—

For the second reading	108
Against it	94
Majority for second reading ...	—14

Their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past 12 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The second reading of the Westminster and Lambeth-bridge Bill was lost, on division, by a majority of 15.

Mr Wakley presented a petition from Mary Young, of Fincham, in Norfolk, complaining of the conduct of the committing magistrate towards her boy. The hon. member said, that on the 9th of December, 1846, the petitioner's husband sent his son, a boy of fifteen years of age, on a message to the superintendent of police. When the boy appeared there, the superintendent said, "That's the boy that stole the spoons nine months ago." The boy was consequently charged before the magistrate notwithstanding that the charge was distinctly repudiated, and before the magistrate, when the petitioner stated that a witness, Small by name, in court, could prove that the boy was absent five miles from the place of the robbery at the time in question, but the magistrate would not hear Small upon his oath. The boy was therefore remanded to Swaffham gaol for nine days, and during that period both the silversmiths to whom the spoons had been offered for sale were confronted with him, when both positively said the boy was not the same person. The boy was discharged; but in consequence of the ill condition of the cell in which he had been confined for nine days, he had been seized with inflammation in the hip joint, which would make him a cripple for life. The petitioner's husband, in consequence of his anxiety and the exposure to which he was subjected, had become ill and died. The hon. Member hoped that the statement of the case would receive the attention of the Secretary for the Home Department.

Mr Hodgson Hinde presented a petition from the magistrate complained of, praying the House to receive with caution the statement contained in the petition of Mary Young, and denying the correctness of the assertions made therein.

Sir G. Grey said that, with regard to the petition presented by the hon. gentleman, the facts had not as yet been brought under his notice. When he received an official intimation of the facts he should be better able to judge what course should be pursued.

The Lord Advocate, in answer to Sir A. L. Hay, stated that it was his intention to retain the clause in the Scotch Registration Bill which went to deprive schoolmasters of the power of holding the office of registrar or deputy-registrar under it. With regard to the Marriage Bill, he admitted that it imposed great restrictions, by allowing marriages only in one or other of two ways, either by solemnisation in the presence of a clergyman or by registration; and with respect to the latter mode, then that both or at least one of the contracting parties should have been resident in the district in which the marriage was to be registered for a certain number of days, due notice having been given to the registrar of their intention to contract. One of the great objects of the bill was to put an end to Gretna-green marriages, which it would do, and if the operation of the measure should render it less likely that parties should marry by registration than before a clergyman, he did not think that such a result could be considered as objectionable.

Emigration to the United States.—Lord G. Bentinck was desirous of drawing the attention of Lord J. Russell to a law which had been recently passed in the states of New York and Massachusetts, by which the captain of an emigrant ship was obliged to enter into a bond of 300 dollars, and the shipper into one of 1,000 dollars, that no emigrants should become chargeable as paupers for ten years. As these laws would have the effect of driving emigrant paupers to Canada and Newfoundland, he wished to know whether the government were cognisant of their passing, and, if so, whether any provision had been made to prevent such emigrants from being subjected to privations.

Lord J. Russell was not aware that the bills had passed, though he knew they had been under consideration, and were strongly opposed by the shipping interest in America. The American minister, to whom he had applied, was of opinion that in New York and Boston, emigrants would only be subjected to the laws which had hitherto applied to them. As regarded the increase of pauper emigration to Canada, which would undoubtedly be the result of such measures, the government had proposed an increase on the vote of last year for taking care of emigrants in hospitals, and supplying the means of forwarding them on to their locations, but it might be found necessary to propose some further measures on the subject.

Education.—Lord J. Russell, in moving the order of the day for the reception of the report of the resolution on education, availed himself of the opportunity to give a most satisfactory account of the circumstances under which he had refused the application made to him on the 17th of April last by some Roman Catholic bishops, for a personal interview with him on the 19th on the subject of the minutes of education. He hoped that in his former speeches he had made it distinctly understood that there was no intention on the part of the government to exclude the Roman Catholics from this grant, but that there was a necessity to frame a fresh minute respecting them, which must be considered very carefully before it was promulgated. As an instance of the care which would be requisite in framing such a minute, no person in holy orders of the Church of England was allowed to be a schoolmaster in the schools of the Church of England assisted by this grant, in order to prevent a notion from getting abroad that what had been asked for education was expended on the Church. Now, in framing a minute for the Roman Catholics, it would be necessary to provide that no person in holy orders of that Church, either as a secular or a regular priest should be paid as a schoolmaster in the Roman Catholic schools; for it would not be right to grant an indulgence to the Roman Catholic Church which we refused to the Church of England. Now, there was in the Roman Catholic Church an order called the Christian Brotherhood, which was said not to be in holy orders, but which took a very active part in the work of education. Their position would require very grave consideration in drawing up any minute affecting the Roman Catholic schools. Ministers would be ready to pay attention to this subject in a short time; and he assured the house that, so far as they were concerned, they had never entertained any intention to exclude the Roman Catholics from the benefit of these minutes. He thought that the grants should be made as useful as possible to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

Sir G. Clerk put three questions relative to the employment of pupil teachers in Scotland, the increase of the small salaries paid to the parochial schoolmasters of that country, and to their right to claim the retiring pensions given to the schoolmasters in the schools under the Privy Council.

Lord J. Russell replied, that as the subject to which Sir G. Clerk had referred had not been under the consideration of the Committee of Privy Council, any answer which he might now give to his queries must be considered merely as his own. Aid was given by these minutes only to voluntary schools and voluntary associations contributing funds of their own. The increase of the stipends of the schoolmasters to whom Sir G. Clerk alluded, and the grant of retiring pensions to them, must be accomplished by some other measure than the present.

Sir W. Molesworth then rose and moved the following amendment:—"That any minutes of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, or other regulations, which exclude Roman Catholics from participating in any grant of public money for purposes of education, by requiring in all schools which receive such grants of public money the use of the authorized version of the Scriptures, are inexpedient and ought to be rescinded." He contended that the government should come at once to the determination to admit the Roman Catholics to a participation in the benefits which it was proposed by this grant to confer upon their Protestant fellow-subjects, and the object of his amendment was to enable them, should they adopt it, to do so. There was no class of her Majesty's subjects which stood more in need of education, and of assistance to promote it, than did the Catholics. The honourable baronet took a survey of the numbers and educational wants of the Catholic population of this country. Their number he believed to be about 800,000. In Liverpool alone there were about 6,000 Catholic children requiring education, and who could not receive it if the State withheld its aid. He could not see, considering the important nature of the rights which had recently been extended to the Catholics, how the government could now deny them what might be regarded as minor rights and privileges. He disputed the alleged impartiality of the present measure, which had been so emphatically asserted by Mr Macaulay, denying that any educational scheme could be impartial which excluded 80,000 Catholics from the benefits of its operation. He would not press his amendment if Lord John Russell would pledge himself to bring the case of the Catholics before parliament during the present session, and he relied upon the generous sentiments expressed a few evenings ago by Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham to secure the votes of those two right honourable gentlemen for his proposition, should he be obliged to press the house to a division.

Mr B. Escott seconded the amendment.

Sir G. Grey had expected, after the declaration just made by the noble lord, and after the views which had on previous occasions been expressed by other members of the Cabinet, that it would not have been thought necessary by the hon. baronet to press such a motion as he had just laid before the house. The government was not only desirous of, but pledged itself to an early consideration of the question, and to propose such minutes as might enable them to carry their intentions with regard to the Roman Catholics into effect. He could give no distinct pledge at present to bring the matter under the consideration of Parliament during the present session. In an electioneering point of view, he thought the government had every thing to gain, instead of to lose, from bringing the matter to as early a decision as possible, so that the charge made by some of postponing its consideration for such purpose was altogether unfounded. The government would take the question into its consideration as early as possible, but could give no positive pledge that anything definite would be effected before the close of the present session.

Lord H. Vane trusted that the declaration made by Lord J. Russell and several of his colleagues would be deemed satisfactory by the friends of the Catholics in the house. He would, therefore, recommend Sir W. Molesworth to withdraw his motion for the present, and to rest satisfied with the pledges which had been given.

Sir R. H. Inglis felt called upon to give his decided opposition to any measure, come from what quarter it might, which involved further concessions to the Roman Catholics, and charged Sir R. Peel with attempting to outbid Lord J. Russell for Catholic and liberal support, by the expression which he had recently used in reference to the Catholic body. To permit the Catholics to participate in a State grant for education would be the first step towards the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood.

Sir R. Peel had no object in outbidding the noble lord, in the sentiments which he had expressed toward the Catholics, for Catholic and Liberal support, as he was charged with having done. The honourable baronet set down the number of the Roman Catholics in England at 800,000, and what political object could he (Sir R. Peel) have in view in conciliating about the forty-eighth part of the population? He had no political object in view, but thought himself warranted in acting as he had acted, and in saying what he had said. Considering the feelings which seemed to actuate many parties in the country towards the Catholic body, he much doubted whether, in advocating at present the claims of the Catholics, he would have promoted any political object, had he been actuated by any. The right honourable gentleman then adverted, with some warmth, to the insinuation of infidelity which had been made some evenings ago by Mr Plumptre, against those who wished to extend the benefits of education to the Roman Catholics. So gross a charge would not induce him to retort upon the honourable gentleman; but he could not believe "that God, who was the author of peace and lover of concord, and who had given us the commandment to believe in the name of Christ, and to love one another, could regard us as fulfilling that commandment by hating one another, and by leaving thousands and tens of thousands of children, who are commanded to believe in the name of Christ, to pass through life, and be ushered into eternity, without ever hearing of that name." He then adverted to the difference which existed between a Minister having the responsibility of a measure resting upon him, and a private member of the house. The former might often have to content himself with measures which fell far short of what his conscience might dictate. He was surprised that Sir W. Molesworth had claimed his vote for his proposition. When he had stated his opinion in reference to the claims of the Catholics, he stated, at the same time, that he would not concur in any vote which would embarrass the present measures of government. He would give no vote which would act by way of compulsion upon the government, unless it manifested an unwillingness to do what he was disposed to think right towards the Catholics. No such unwillingness having been manifested, the government had done nothing to disentitle it to the confidence of the house, or to call upon them to compel it to do that which it had already promised to do.

Mr V. Smith urged the government to grant the Catholics their rights at once.

Mr M. J. O'Connell, after thanking Sir W. Molesworth, in the name of the Catholics both of England and Ireland, and after declaring that the opinion delivered by Sir R. Peel and by various members of the cabinet were exceedingly valuable, regretted that the government, in framing its scheme for education, had made the Roman Catholic body the only exception to it. He said this less in the spirit of complaint than of compassion. Whatever injury the government had done to the Catholics in the matter, it had done far more to itself. If there were difficulties in the way of Ministers, they had only aggravated those difficulties.

Mr Low, Mr Liddell, Mr More O'Ferrall, Mr M. Milnes, Mr Aglionby, Mr Newdegate, Mr Bellew, and Sir Walter James, on various and differing grounds supported the Minister, and recommended the withdrawal of the amendment.

Mr S. Herbert thought that the noble lord would find the difficulties of his position greatly aggravated by delay.

Mr Roebuck observed, that if the interpretation put upon the declarations of the noble lord by those who attributed to him a desire to bring the case of the Catholics this session under their consideration, and to include them in the vote of £100,000, all difficulty would disappear; but if such were not the noble lord's intention, he trusted Sir W. Molesworth would press his amendment. How came it that Mr Sheil and Mr Wyse—both formerly so eloquent in behalf of the Catholics—were so silent on this important occasion? After having voted eight millions, partly to conciliate the Irish people, the government was now insulting them by making the paltry sum of one hundred thousand pounds the battle-field of prejudice and bigotry. The Irish in our manufacturing towns were, of all others, those who were most in want of the fostering care of education. He objected to the principle of the whole scheme. The government said by it, "We'll give you money, if you give us money for the purpose of educating the people." By such a principle the poorer districts would be the least aided, whereas the poorer districts should be the most assisted. The noble lord looked at him with a smile of triumph, aware as he was of the majority which he had in the house; but he warned the noble lord that that majority might change. The noble lord and his colleagues had, without any merits of their own, been placed on the Treasury bench by a most "eccentric fortune," without anything to support them but the "extravagant dissensions of their most unwise opponents."

Lord John Russell was satisfied with the confidence which had been reposed by Sir R. Peel, Mr Sydney Herbert, Mr More O'Ferrall, Mr Bellew, and others in the declarations and pledges of the government, and the desire which they had expressed that the amendment before the house should be withdrawn, and being also satisfied with the distrust expressed by Mr Roebuck, he would not enter into further explanations in reference to the subject. The honourable and learned member, with his "known incapacity for finding any good motive for a good action," had most erroneously charged the government with doing that which it never entered into their minds to do, voting eight millions to conciliate the Irish Catholics. He had also alluded to the government as being composed of those who, without any merit of their own, had, by an eccentric freak of fortune, been elevated to places in which they were sustained by the dissensions of their opponents. That might be so; but there were other freaks of fortune equally strange. A certain city in the West of England might have a representative, who, without even producing a useful measure of his own, might think it enough to carp and cavil at the measures of others, and might attract to himself a considerable degree of attention, because it was known that every party in that house was sure, in its turn, to come in for its abuse, expressed in epigrammatic language. Such a member, it might be expected, would imagine no better motive for Sir R. Peel's support of these minutes than his desire to outbid the offers of the present administration, and no better motives for the money granted for the relief of Irish distress than a desire to conciliate the Roman Catholic party. There would be one characteristic by which he would be well known—and that was, that he would never be able to

conceive wisdom in the plans, or generosity in the motives, of either party. He should say that such a man would take a false view both of the two great parties of the state, and also of the individuals who composed it.

Mr T. Duncombe declared that, if he stood alone, he would go out in support of the resolution of Sir W. Molesworth. He could not vote for any grant in which the Roman Catholics did not participate. He said, the other evening, that negotiations had been going on with respect to the exclusion of Roman Catholics from any portion of the grant, and upon that the right hon. gentleman the member for Edinburgh contradicted him, and said it was a "mere romance." He had taken the trouble of examining the subject since that occurrence, and again had no hesitation in saying that a negotiation was carried on—a disgraceful negotiation—between the government and the Wesleyans, at the sacrifice and expense of their Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen. He did not like to see a priesthood endowed by the State; but it was the duty of the government to educate the people by means of the state. The money given ought to be given with a gracious hand, and received with a grateful spirit, but such would not be the case in consequence of the divisions and sects into which the country was split; and it would, therefore, in his opinion, be a great failure. All the funds would, he believed, go into the hands of the Church, inasmuch as the Dissenters would refuse it, and the Roman Catholics were excluded altogether. It had been said that no patronage would devolve upon the government in consequence of this measure, but what was the fact? He was informed by a friend that a person applied, not long since, to Mr Kay Shuttleworth, for an inspectorship of schools, and the answer was, that he had none then at his disposal; but, if the present measure passed, he should have at least fifty, and each of these, the house would recollect, was worth a salary of £850 a year. They had a powerful majority the other night he admitted, but it was one got by means of truckling with bigotry; and if the Roman Catholics got a portion of the public money, they would be mainly indebted to the sentiments expressed in that house by Sir R. Peel and Sir J. Graham. They gained that majority at the sacrifice of those whose wrongs they so deeply sympathised with when out of office; but who, in the plenitude of their power, they so cruelly abandoned.

Sir W. Molesworth requested leave to withdraw his amendment.

Several other members objected to the withdrawal, and forced on a division. There were—

For the original motion	203
For the amendment	22
Majority against the amendment	181

Mr Ewart then moved a resolution, that in districts where there is only one school receiving state support, children, whose parents object to the kind of religious instruction administered there, may be admitted to the school without being subject to such religious instruction.

Sir G. Grey opposed it on the ground that the principle of it was precisely the same with that of the resolution moved by Sir W. Clay on a former evening, and then negatived by a large majority.

A discussion of some length ensued. It was ultimately terminated by Mr Ewart allowing his resolution to be negatived without a division, and the report was received.

Advances to Irish Railways. —— The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a committee of the whole House for the purpose of considering a resolution for the granting of a loan for Irish railways. He had not, he said, expressed any opinion against loans to Irish railways when Lord G. Bentinck brought forward his plan, he had only objected to the extensive system then proposed. The resolution he had to submit to the committee would be, that a loan of 620,000l. should be given to three Irish railways that had complied with the terms under which the Loan Commissioners were in the habit of advancing money. The railways he proposed to assist were, the Great South-Western of Ireland, with 500,000l.; the Waterford and Kilkenny, 83,000l.; and the Dublin and Drogheda, 36,000l.

Mr Hume objected, in the present deplorable and alarming state of the English money market, to enter into the consideration of so large a grant, he therefore moved that the chairman report progress.

Lord G. Bentinck said he had no objection to the resolution—he had great joy over a sinner repentant, and he was glad to find the Chancellor of the Exchequer had at length discovered that it was cheaper to expend money in reproductive than in unproductive works. The noble lord, referring to the panic which exists in the money market, asked if it were not that the Bank Charter Act, so much lauded of late, was the cause of all the pressure so severely felt. He implored the government to give the Bank of England some discretion, so as to remedy the evils inflicted on the country by this "fair-weather Act."

Lord George's statements called from the Chancellor of the Exchequer a long reply in explanation of the facts on which his lordship had grounded his apprehensions. Sir J. Graham, Mr Hudson, Mr T. Baring, Mr A. Smith, and the Marquis of Granby followed; but it was ultimately decided that the debate on the subject should be resumed on Tuesday, and the House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

TUESDAY, April 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Accidents in Coal Mines.—Earl Fitzwilliam presented a petition from the coroner's jury which inquired into the deaths of the seventy-three persons who recently perished from the explosion of the foul air in a coal-mine near Barnsley, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire. The petitioners prayed that means might be taken to ensure the adoption of proper means of ventilation, and also that an efficient system of inspection might be introduced as likely to be of utility in the prevention of accidents. So far as he was personally concerned, he had no objection to a system of inspection—a system already in operation as to some other purposes, and he had no doubt it might be advantageously extended to collieries.

The Bishop of Durham urged the great importance of some means being adopted to prevent colliery accidents. The subject was well worthy the attention of her Majesty's government, for the loss of life was far greater than any one not connected with the working of collieries could imagine.

Lord Wharncliffe hoped the government would turn their attention to this most important subject. At the same time he feared the petitioners expected more advantages to arise from a system of inspection than it would be found capable of affording. In factories it might be good, but in coal mines the benefit would be extremely doubtful. Besides, the parties themselves generally maintained inspection, and these accidents occurred for the most part through neglect on the part of the sufferers of the rules laid down.

Lord Campbell assured the noble earl that her Majesty's government felt the great importance of the subject mentioned in the petition. The loss of life in coal mines was most lamentable, and it was sufficient to bring discredit on the national character if means were not taken to abate it. He feared, however, that inspection could do but little in that respect. The best inspection and supervision was from the owners and the managers of mines; and he reminded the house that by his bill of last year, if life was lost by negligence, the surviving friends of the party had a remedy. There could be no doubt but if that bill had passed, the sums awarded in damages would have made the parties more careful (Hear.)

Incumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill.—The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Irish Incumbered Estates Bill, its object being to facilitate the means of offering for sale this description of property by the removal of existing impediments, and by adopting a less formal and less expensive mode of procedure in Chancery than is the case at present.

The Marquis of Westmeath, the Earl of Wicklow, and Lord Monteagle, concurred in the expression of their thanks to the government for the introduction of so beneficial a measure.

Lord Ashburton arovedd of the principle of the bill, but objected to some oits etails.

The bill was read a second time, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Lord Advocate, in answer to Mr Watson, replied that he was not aware that the Scotch judges were in the habit of taking private arbitrations, and deciding on them on the payment of fees. He had known some instances not involving the latter result, but he thought those judges who had refused to do so under any circumstances had pursued the wiser course.

Seamen's Enlistment Act.—Sir C. Napier moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Seamen's Enlistment Act; the principal proposition being, that the crown should be enabled by proclamation to call out any number of seamen that might be required in peace or war, after the government had gone to the fullest extent to obtain seamen by voluntary enlistment, and that such proclamation should call on all young seamen who had completed their apprenticeships to enter the navy, but if that were found insufficent for the required purpose, then that those who had been out of their time for one, two, three, or four years, should be called upon in rotation. He also proposed that the masters of merchant-vessels should be compelled to discharge the men who came within the proclamation, by which means they would be compelled to enter the navy. He thought such a plan would put an end to the old system of impressment, which would only bear comparison with that of kidnapping slaves on the coast of Africa. The bill proposed to enact, also, that double bounty should be given, provided the men came in within a certain limited period, but if after that time then only single.

Capt. Plumridge seconded the motion.

Mr Ward should not give any opposition to the introduction of this bill, but without seeing it he could not undertake to give off-hand any opinion on so difficult a subject. He was not prepared to take the credit of Sir C. Napier's scheme, if it succeeded, nor the responsibility if it failed.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

Decimal System of Coinage.—Dr Bowring, after showing that the adoption of a decimal system of coinage currency and account, which was now in force in most of the nations of the continent, would be a great public convenience, moved that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, requesting that she would be graciously pleased to authorise the issue of coins representing the value of two shillings, being the tenth of a pound sterling, and twopence and two-fifths, being the hundredth part of a pound sterling; such coins to be called Queens and Victorias, or any other name which to Her Majesty might seem best.

Mr Hume seconded the motion; but he thought that his hon. friend ought to have gone farther, for he was of opinion the time was come for adopting the decimal system generally. He hoped to see the decimal system carried out as he saw free trade carried out. He believed that the consequence would be, that every one who now kept five clerks would save one. It would be a great boon to men of property—(laughter)—for he scarcely ever met a man of property who knew anything of accounts. (Laughter.) The decimal system would be important to them, as it would enable them to count their money. (Laughter.) It had been in use in China from time immemorial without change, and that was a great test of its superiority. (Hear, hear.) The accuracy and facility with which they made calculations upon ten balls attached to so many brass wires was surprising. He had no doubt the same thing would result if the same system was in use in this country. He thought that there should be an inquiry on the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not unaware of the advantage of a decimal currency; but was afraid that the people of this country had a strong predilection for their ancient system of keeping accounts. He had no objection to strike a two-shilling piece, as the first step in the experiment which Dr Bowring wished to make; for, if the people did not like it, no harm would be done. He did not, however, think that an address of this kind should be carried up to the Crown; and, if Dr Bowring pressed it, he should be compelled to move the previous question.

Mr Stafford O'Brien congratulated Dr Bowring on the partial success of his motion. When he found the hon. member for Montrose so far foregoing his principles as to speak of immemorial usage as constituting a strong ground for adopting the decimal system, he could not but hail his language as a symptom of a better state of things. (Laughter.) He deeply regretted that the right hon. gentleman, the Master of the Mint (Mr Sheil), had not addressed the house on that occasion. (Great laughter.) The country of which the right hon. gentleman was a native was the only one on record which, after having a modified decimal system, had departed from it. Of course he referred them to the ancient tenpenny of Ireland, which was now abolished. (Laughter.)

Mr Sheil said he had felt that it would be officious on his part to intrude himself on the house before the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He had directed his attention to this subject in Ireland, and in reply to a letter which he wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he received an answer conveying the same opinions in substance which his right hon. friend had just expressed. Having afterwards written to Mr Trevelyan on the subject, that gentleman communicated with Mr Pennington. The latter gentleman, speaking of Professor De Morgan's plan, published in 1841, said, "In this way, no doubt, a decimal currency might be established, but mark the consequences. A labourer whose wages were 10d. a day, and who, at the end of a week, might expect to be in possession of sixty pence, or 240 farthings, would find that he could obtain for that, not 5s in silver, but 4s 2d." It was added that a shopkeeper, who had been in the habit of selling an article for 3d, and who expected for four of those articles to receive the value of 1s, would find that he had to receive four per cent. less. (Hear, hear.) He had consulted some gentlemen eminent in knowledge of the science of numbers, and they thought there would be no difficulty in dealing with any sum above 6d. If there were a new coinage, all new coinage would, of course, be made with reference to it. (Hear, hear.) He thought the 2s piece might be called a royal, the 1s half a royal, and 6d a quarter of a royal.

Mr W. Brown observed, that he had been in the habit of keeping accounts both in decimals and in the English coinage. When the Americans changed pounds shillings and pence into decimals, for a short period some little difficulty was experienced by tradesmen, but as the law of the United States required that accounts should be kept in dollars and cents, the matter soon became familiar, and it was found that decimals afforded a much smaller chance of mistake. He hoped that the government would at the earliest possible period adopt the decimal mode of reckoning.

Sir G. Clerk feared that as the two-shilling piece would in size be so near that of the half-crown piece, many persons would be led into mistakes.

Dr Bowring said he would not press his motion. He believed that the government would soon be able to introduce the decimal system with the concurrence of the nation.

The motion was then withdrawn.

State of Greece. — Lord J. Manners then rose to call the attention of the house to the state of Greece, when, after having proceeded to take an historical review of the political condition of that country, of the extraordinary state of its financial affairs, and of the falsification of the public accounts, in order to prevent the appearance of a surplus revenue, under the apprehension that foreign governments would require some portion of such surplus to be applied in the payment of the debts due by Greece to them—an hon. member moved that the house be counted, and forty members not being present, the house stood necessarily adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 28.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Juvenile Offenders Bill—On Sir J. Pakington moving that this bill be read a second time,

Mr Roebuck moved that it be read a second time that day six months. He objected to it on three grounds—first, because it tended to do away with the system of a jury; secondly, because the justices would have the power of adjudicating in the cases that came before them in private and not in public; and thirdly, because it gave to two justices, and at last to one on the confession of the party accused, the power of deciding in a summary manner. Those were powers which no body of men who wished to stand well with the community could desire to take upon themselves.

Sir G. Grey admitted the importance of the subject to which the bill had reference, expressing his hope that in committee it may be so amended as to entitle it to the support of the government. With regard to the exercise of the proposed summary jurisdiction in private, he had no doubt the hon. baronet would concede that point, as unquestionably such proceedings ought to be public. The whole subject was surrounded by great difficulties; one of the principal of which was, how children of tender years were to be disposed of, who were sentenced to transportation, such sentence being generally accompanied by a recommendation from the court, that it should not be carried out, which no one would dream of doing. Such offenders undoubtedly ought to be taken charge of by the government, with a view to their reformation, in order that they should not be thrown back upon their parents or friends, who neglected their education, and allowed them to be trained up in vice and crime. Though he despaired of being able to grapple with all the difficulties which presented themselves, he did hope to be able, during the present session, to bring in a bill to enable towns and boroughs to provide asylums for such criminals, if they ought to be so designated, thinking that it arose more from misfortune than crime, that they were brought within the operation of the law. He did not concur in the opinion that the magistrates were unfit to exercise the proposed extension of summary jurisdiction, but he thought it would be desirable to extend the principle of stipendiary magistrates, not to the exclusion of the local magistrates, but to act with them. He was anxious to affirm the principle of the measure, and would lend his best assistance, in order to put it in a more acceptable form.

Mr Law and Mr B. Denison concurred in the application of Sir G. Grey to Sir J. Pakington to withdraw this bill.

Sir J. Pakington had considered this subject with great attention, and could not discern any mischief that would arise from the small addition which this bill would make to the existing powers of magistrates. Sir E. Ryan, who was at the head of the Criminal Law Commission, Sir F. Pollock, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir E. Wilmot, the late Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and Lord Campbell, the late Attorney-General, were decidedly in favour of the principle on which it was founded. The law on this subject was full of anomalies, and it was to correct those anomalies, and at the same time to prevent the contamination of youth by long imprisonment before trial, that he had introduced this bill. Feeling, as he did, the necessity for immediate legislation on this subject, he could not consent to withdraw this measure.

After some further discussion, in which the Attorney-General, Mr Packe, Mr Adderley, Mr R. Palmer, and Mr Protheroe supported the principle of the bill, and Mr Henley and Mr B. Escott declared their intention of voting against its second reading, the house divided, when the numbers were :—

For the second reading	75
Against it	23
Majority in its favour	52

Rating of Tenements Bill.—On the motion for resuming the adjourned debate on this bill,

Sir G. Grey said that the time which had elapsed since this bill was before the house on the former occasion, did not induce him to consider it in a more favourable light. A great disturbance of the rating of property would be created by it, and the subject required more consideration before he could consent to the second reading. (Hear.)

Mr P. Scrope hoped the house would not assent to the second reading. By the act of the 54th of Geo. III, cottages below a certain value were exempt from the payment of rates. In the town of Liverpool there were £30,000 out of £100,000 excused to the occupiers of such cottages. (Hear, hear.) Then the question came whether it was the occupier or the owner that was to pay. The owners of such cottages were generally small speculators, and it would be unjust to impose by an invidious *ex post facto* law, a direct rate on that class of property. Those persons conferred a great benefit by providing cottage habitations for the poor, and would they oppose an obstacle to that supply, by imposing a rate on such property? He thought they would act unwisely if they did so. He knew that at present great trouble and expense were incurred in ascertaining who were proper objects of exemption from paying the rates; and as the overseers had their favourites, it also gave rise to favouritism; but the bill which stood in his name, and which was to come on immediately, would do away with that, for he drew a broad line, by fixing the amount at which the cottage should begin to be rated. In that bill he confined the exemption to houses under £6. In large towns he proposed that houses under £8 or £10 a year should be exempt.

Mr Cripps said that of all friends of the poor he prayed to be delivered from a political economist. (Laughter.) The hon. member was one of that sect, and he had taken an opportunity of enunciating his favorite dogma without urging a single valid objection to the measure before them.

Mr Vernon denied that speculators in cottages were the best friends of the poor. There were no greater tyrants to the poor than small capitalists, who run up houses to let to the class below them, and for his own part he should be glad to see such speculative building put an end to, and each landlord obliged to build a sufficient number of houses of a good class, for the habitatino of the labourers on his estate.

After some further discussion, the second reading was negatived by a majority of 18, the numbers being 89 to 71.

Tenants (Ireland) Bill.—Mr S. Crawford moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr B. Osborne objected to the second reading. It was, he said, very fashionable in that house to talk about giving compensation to Irish tenants, and he was free to confess that he himself was formerly in the same state of ignorance on the subject as many other honourable members. (Laughter.) A two years' residence in Ireland had, however, shewn him that great sympathy was due to the landlord as well as to the tenant. (Great laughter.) The tenant right might be consecrated in Ulster, but he protested against its introduction in the south of Ireland. He could assure the house that he had had tenants owing him three or four years' rent, to whom he had been obliged to pay £20 each, in order to induce them to give up possession. (Laughter.) The first thing which the house ought to do was to confirm the right of property. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr Monaghan requested Mr S. Crawford, as the Secretary for Ireland and other influential members of the government were unavoidably absent, to allow the debate to be adjourned for the present.

After some discussion, Mr S. Crawford reluctantly assented to the adjournment of it until Wednesday next.

The house then adjourned at five o'clock.

THURSDAY, April 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Money Crisis.—Lord Brougham stated that the existing tightness of the money-market was very severely felt in Lancashire, where the manufacturers had large orders to make up from America, but were unable to do so from the high price of money. He inquired whether Government was prepared to diminish the evil and prevent a commercial crisis, by introducing a temporary measure for the purpose of relaxing the operations of Peel's Act of 1844.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, in answer, that Government had had the subject under its consideration, but he was not prepared to say whether it would adopt the course suggested.

Lord Ashburton said it would be better to have no currency law at all than be exposed to such constant fluctuations.

Irish Poor Law Bill.—The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the second reading of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill. Having described the condition of Ireland as suffering under the infliction of the potato failure, superinduced upon her habitually destitute state, the noble marquis explained the provisions of the bill, which he said he proposed, not as a remedy, but as a great palliative, and the only palliative that had been devised, of the evils under which Ireland was depressed. The principle of the bill was not an absolute right of out-door relief, as had been thought by some, but a very modified system of out-door relief in food when the workhouses shall be full. The noble marquis expressed a hope that, whatever alteration their lordships might think fit to make in the bill, they would not throw the whole burden of the poor-rate in Ireland on the tenant, because he considered it would be most desirable to remove the impression that prevailed that absentee Irish landlords did not contribute to the relief of the poor in Ireland.

The Earl of Clancarty moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He objected to the rating divisions, to the increase of *ex-officio* guardians and to other portions of this bill. The effect of the measure would be to destroy the feelings of charity and humanity so remarkable in the Irish, and to substitute for it the cold, unfeeling relief administered by relieving officers. It would also amount to a confiscation of property in that country.

After some discussion the amendment was withdrawn and the bill read a second time.

The Landed Property (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Incumbered Estates Bill (Ireland) then went through committee, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr T. Duncombe presented petitions from Norwich praying for the repeal of the ratepaying clauses of the Reform Bill.

Dr Bowring moved a series of resolutions on the subject of the mode of keeping the public accounts, and suggesting a new system.

After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Mr Hume moved for an inquiry into the state of the Navy since 1832 as regards the building, alterations, and repairs of her Majesty's ships. Lord Ingestrie seconded the motion. Mr Ward opposed the inquiry, as quite uncalled for. Sir J. Graham, Sir C. Napier, and Mr Corry followed, and the house divided—

For the motion ...	13
Against it ...	66
Majority against the motion ...	—53

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned.

(From our Third Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, April 23.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—A number of bills received the royal assent.

Customs' Duties Bill.—Lord Clarendon moved the second reading of the Customs' Duties Bill.

The Duke of Montrose moved, as an amendment, that a Committee of Inquiry on the subject be appointed.

After much discussion, the second reading was agreed to by a majority of 9, the numbers being—Contents, 57; Non-contents, 48. The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Business of the House.—Lord J. Russell said he should propose that, on the assumption that the house resolved itself into Committee that night, and came to the conclusion of the debate upon the education vote, the report of the Committee on the miscellaneous estimates, No. 4, should be received the first thing on Monday next. Then the Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to take a vote in order to enable the Exchequer Loan Commissioners to advance large sums of money for certain railways in Ireland, which those railways could borrow on usury. The Secretary of State for the Home Department proposed next to take into consideration the Prisons Bill. On Friday he proposed to bring forward two bills with respect to Ireland, the one a bill for the supervision of the poor law, and the other a bill for the suppression of vagrancy. Monday, the 3rd of May next, he should be at liberty to move the third reading of the Ten Hours' Factory Bill. (Hear, hear.) On Monday, the 10th of May next, he proposed to go on with the Railway Bill brought in by Mr Strutt.

INFERNAL CRUELTIES COMMITTED BY FRENCH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The desire of the French nation to accomplish the abolition of slavery led to the adoption of a law in July, 1845, intended as the forerunner of that object. This project provided for the establishment of free workshops, the granting one day a week to the slaves to enable them by their industry to purchase their freedom, the limitation of the hours of labour, the encouragement of marriage and the promotion of education. The instruments by which these several provisions were to receive effect were the colonial magistracy and the slave-owners themselves, who also constituted the majority of the former body. The practical effect has been that the law has become a dead letter, all its provisions being utterly abortive, and the condition of the slaves, physical and moral, being worse than ever. There is, in fact, no administration of justice where a remedy is sought by a slave against his proprietor. The tribunals are composed of a majority of slave-owners, and if there be a few individuals in the minority disposed to administer justice, they are overruled by public opinion in the colony. To such a scandalous pitch has the flagrant defiance of every principle of justice in the conduct of these tribunals been carried, that in some instances where they have pronounced an acquittal or a nominal punishment against delinquent proprietors, the atrocity of the criminal has been so great that the colonial governor has felt compelled to exercise a discretion with which he is invested by exiling the offender from the colony.

Amongst other horrors unvieled in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday last, by M. Ledru Rollin, were the following:—

An old woman, bound hand and foot, received 29 stripes, of such severity that her blood flew out and fell—on whom? On her own son, forced to hold his mother whilst she received her punishment.

A commissary of police struck most violently a woman who had been only a fortnight confined, and the shock forced her to keep her bed for a length of time.

A little negro boy entered a garden, he was seized on by the owner, and taken before the mayor, the latter drew out his penknife, and cutting off the end of the boy's ear forced him to swallow it.

A female, five months gone with child, was bound upon a ladder by the four limbs, a billet of wood being stuffed between her bosom and the ladder, to render her back convex. The lash was then applied, until premature delivery was produced under the operation of the torture. The blows inflicted upon her head broke out her teeth, destroyed one of her eyes, and deprived her of hearing; and "the man," exclaimed M. Ledru Rollin, "who thus proved himself more cruel than the executioner, and more inexorable than the guillotine, being brought before the correctional police, was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment!"

Another female, also pregnant, was submitted to the whip until her back was covered with bleeding wounds, and then, by a devilish refinement of torture, a solution of pimentum and lemon-juice was poured into the wounds.

A child was suspected of having poisoned an ox, which had died. The head of the ox being cut off, was suspended round the neck of the child, who was compelled to carry it until the effluvia proceeding from the decomposition of the flesh relieved the little victims from its torments by death.

Police Report.

LAMBETH.—A New [illegible] Ellen Williams, a middle-aged female, who refused to give her address, was seen by Cockrill, 108 L, follow a gentleman into a waterin place near the Crown public-house, at the corner of the Lambeth-road. He asked the prisoner her business there, and her reply was that she was waiting for a friend. The gentleman by this time had come out of the place and not only denied all knowledge of her, but said she had followed him for some distance; and at the time his watch and eye-glass were very much exposed. He (witness) then told the prisoner that unless she went about her business he must remove her to the station-house. She appeared reluctant to go. At the time two respectable-looking men came up, and advised her to do as she was told, upon which she turned round and struck one of them. Witness then laid hold of her and requested the men to accompany him to the station to give her in charge, and the latter expressed their willingness to do so. They had not proceeded far, however, when one of them slipped four half-crowns into his hand, and requested that the prisoner might be allowed to go about her business. Having no doubt from this circumstance that the men were her accomplices, he sprung his rattle, but the men disappeared before assistance came up. The officer added, that within the last ten days no less than three robberies had been effected by females following gentlemen into watering places, and while there two men made their appearance, one of whom generally charged their victim with taking his wife there for an improper purpose, made use of violent threats, and allowed the thief to escape with a watch, or whatever she could lay her hands on. The prisoner, who denied the charge of intentional robbery, said she was a respectable married female, and in the stay trade, but refused to give her real name or address. Mr Norton observed he was thoroughly convinced that plunder was her object in following the gentleman to the place above described, and ordered her to find good bail for one month.

WORSHIP-STREET.—A Pauper's Home.—A fine, tall, hale-looking old man, eighty-nine years of age, of very venerable appearance, and with long flowing white hair, was placed before the magistrate under the following circumstances:—He had been five years receiving an allowance from Shoreditch parish (3s. a week), but living during that period in Bethnal-green, and the Shoreditch parish now refused to allow him anything further, on the ground that the recent Act of Parliament, with respect to the removal and settlement of the poor, had the effect of transferring his claims to relief to the parish of Bethnal-green, in consequence of his five years' residence there. The Bethnal-green parish officers, however, would only consent to take him into their workhouse, instead of allowing him any out-door relief. Mr Broughton asked the old applicant why he refused to enter the workhouse?—The old man said he had been married fifty-six years to his wife (who is eighty), and they would feel it as a cruelty to separate them until it should please God to take them. Mr Broughton asked if it was a matter of necessity to separate such an old couple in the workhouse? Mr Christie said it was; the law was imperative in that respect. Mr Broughton gave him some assistance from the poor-box, until his case had been further considered by the parish officers.

BOW-STREET.—A Pauper's Body.—A few weeks back a female casual pauper, whose husband had previously died in St Giles's workhouse, was sent with others to the King's College Hospital, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, where she has since died, upon which Mr Lyons, the secretary, communicated the circumstances to the parish authorities, at the same time requesting that the body should be moved by them for interment. The application was met by a refusal on the part of the parish authorities, on the grounds that as the hospital was in a different parish, they could not be called upon to bear any portion of the expenses consequent on the removal or interment of the deceased. The question led to a lengthened investigation before the magistrates, when it was arranged that the whole matter should be brought before the St Giles's Board, and in the meantime the body was removed by the parish authorities from the hospital for interment. Saturday a letter was received from the chairman of St Giles's parish, informing the magistrate that the matter would be entertained on the board day, with a view to submit the question to the consideration of the Poor Law Commissioners.

Furious Driving.—W. Price, driver of omnibus, 1,744, plying between Charing-cross and Brixton-hill, appeared before Mr Jardine, upon a summons charging him with having, on the 19th instant, by carelessness, inflicted certain injuries on a horse, the property of the Earl of Clare, to which he pleaded guilty. William King, his lordship's coachman, stated that on the evening of the day in question he was driving a pair of horses attached to a carriage containing his lordship and two children down Whitehall towards the House of Lords, when the defendant drove his vehicle in the same direction, and suddenly crossed the road at a furious rate. Witness was at the right hand side of the cab rank at the time, driving at the rate of five miles an hour, and the wheel of the omnibus injured one of the horses so much that it had been lame ever since. In answer to the charge the defendant said that he was a driver ten years without any complaint being made against him during that time, and after the accident occurred, which was caused by a cart which drove near him at the kerb, he apologised for what had happened. Lord Clare said that had the defendant stopped and apologized for his conduct no further notice would have been taken of the circumstance, but observing every day the manner in which ponderous vehicles were driven through the streets, to the danger of the public, he considered it his duty to bring the matter before the court with a view, if possible, to put a check to such practices; at the same time he was bound to admit defendant apologised for what had happened when he was overtaken, but not till then. Mr Jardine said that there was gross carelessness on the part of the defendant, not only in driving against the horse, but not stopping immediately when the occurrence took place, and it was necessary, for the benefit of the public, for him to know that the court had power to send the defendant, in such a case, to prison for three months, and also to impose a penalty of £3, with the liability of all the damage done; but as there was no disposition to press for such punishment he would mitigate the penalty to 40s., or one month's imprisonment.—The fine was paid.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Aristocratic Virtues.—A lady, evidently suffering under mental distress, accompanied by her legal adviser, made an application to Mr Bingham. The gentleman said: Sir, I have to solicit your advice in a case of a very painful nature. It is a case in which I do not know whether it is in the province of this court to give assistance, and this increases, if possible, the painfulness of this public application. This lady is the Countess of Mornington. She has been separated from her husband (the present Earl of Mornington) for about fourteen years. At the time of the separation the Earl of Mornington settled on this lady £1,000, to be paid out of his estates. The arrears, which have accumulated for thirteen or fourteen years, amount to £14,000, or, if Lady Mornington is entitled to charge interest, to £17,500. About six or seven months ago Lady Mornington came to England to see about her Chancery suit. She resided at Hatchett's Hotel, and she has no cause of complaint against Mr Thomas, the proprietor, except that looking to his own interest, and seeing no prospect of speedy payment of his bill, he gave her ladyship notice to leave the hotel on Saturday. Lady Mornington, therefore, at this moment is in a state of complete destitution. Lord Mornington's family have been appealed to, but they all refuse to interfere in any matter in which Lord Mornington is concerned, and state that in every thing connected wth Lord Mornington the law must take its course. My application is to know if you, by some summary process, can bring Lord Mornington, who is now at Mivart's Hotel, before you to show cause why he does not properly maintain his wife. Mr Bingham: I see no difficulty in the case whatever; the course to take appears to me perfectly plain. This lady complains that her husband does not allow her support. I understand she lives at Hatchett's Hotel, which is in the parish of St George's, Hanover-square. She is at present without the means of support, and she therefore comes within the description of casual poor. The lawful course is for her to apply to the parish authorities to be relieved. The husband is bound to supply means of subsistence to his wife, and a parish has power to compel him to do what a husband is bound to do, namely, to contribute to the support of his wife. The applicant, on behalf of Lady Mornington, thanked the magistrate for his advice, and then withdrew.

The Countess of Mornington, pursuant to the magistrate's recommendation, appeared on Thursday at the Marlborough Police Court, in order to enable the parish authorities of St George's, Hanover-square, on whom her ladyship had become chargeable, to proceed in the usual way against the Earl of Mornington, for neglecting and refusing to maintain his wife. Her ladyship had, it appeared, applied for relief, as a casual pauper, to the parish, and, having been relieved, her deposition was taken according to the customary form. The deposition was to the effect "that she, Helena, Countess of Mornington, had been lawfully married in 1828, in Hertfordshire, to William Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, the present Earl of Mornington; that she had applied for assistance to her husband; that she had been refused any kind of support; and that she was, at present, entirely destitute of any means of ordinary subsistence." Mr Thomas, the proprietor of Hatchett's-hotel, deposed that it was his opinion that the statement of complete destitution put forth by her ladyship was true. Her ladyship, who appeared to feel acutely her peculiar situation, was then sworn to the truth of her statement. The warrant, which ordered that the "body of the Earl of Mornington be forthwith taken, and brought before the signing magistrate," was then signed by Mr Bingham, and the parties left the court.

More Furious Driving. — Francis Skipp, described on the police-sheet as a "gentleman," was charged with having furiously driven two horses in a carriage, and also with having injured and otherwise endangered the lives of two young women named Fry. Sophia Fry, of 30, Great Ormond-street, said about half-past nine o'clock on Sunday evening she was about to cross Leicester-square, when she was suddenly knocked down by the horses in a carriage driven by the defendant. The horses were coming along at a very great speed, and on their wrong side. Her arm was broken, her head was injured by one of the horses's hoofs, and her leg was badly bruised. Elizabeth Fry said she was with her sister at the time of the injury. The horses and carriage came on at such a rapid rate that it was impossible to get out of their way. She was also knocked down, and her side very much bruised. James Dimes, a cabman, said he saw a carriage coming along on the wrong side of the road. The defendant drove the carriage against his cab, and did damage to the amount of 30s. The defendant then ran against a lamp-post, and concluded his drunken career by knocking down two females. The horses were galloping furiously at the time. Mr Bingham inflicted the fines of £10 for the injury on Sophia Fry, and £10 for the injury on Elizabeth Fry, to be awarded to these parties by way of compensation; 40s. for furious driving, 30s. for damage to the cab, and 5s. for loss of time to the cabman; in all £23 15s. The defendant was at this court a short time ago, and was then fined 40s. for furiously driving.

SOUTHWARK.—Violent Assault.—T. Cook was placed before Mr Cottingham, charged with committing a violent assault on Eliza Mairs. The complainant, a young woman, of 18 years of age, stated that she lived with her mother, in Suffolk-court, Snow's-fields, Southwark, and that she obtained her living by selling fruit. That on the preceding evening, about seven o'clock, while she was waiting for her mother, in St James's-square, the prisoner and another man came up driving a cab, and asked her if she would get into the vehicle and they would drive her home. As she was tired and had a long way to go, she accepted of their invitation, and accordingly got into the cab, both the prisoner and another man, named Mills, being on the box together. When they got some distance they pulled up, and Mills got into the cab with her, although she objected to it, and tried to get out herself, but was prevented. The prisoner drove forward and stopped at a public-house in the Strand and had some liquor with his companion, after which he continued the journey until they came near Finsbury-square, at which place the prisoner changed places with Mills, who got out of the vehicle, and the prisoner no sooner sat down by her side than he began to take improper liberties, which she resisted, at the same time calling aloud for assistance, but the cab was driven along with such fury that her cries were drowned in the noise of the wheels, and it continued until they reached Snow's-fields, the prisoner, all the time, making the utmost exertions to overpower her. By great exertion on her part she at length forced upon the door, and although the cab was still going at a rapid pace, she jumped out, at the risk of her life, and was much hurt, and had her gown, bonnet, and other clothes, torn to pieces. She here exhibited her clothes, which were in the condition described. Policeman 117 M stated, that while he was on duty in Snow's-fields the previous night he saw a cab coming along at a rapid rate, followed by several persons attracted by the complainant's cries. When it had proceeded some distance the complainant was seen to jump out, and he went in pursuit of the vehicle, and succeeded in stopping the horse and securing the prisoner, who was inside, while Mills was on the box driving. The policeman added, that when he went up to the complainant she was insensible from the fall, lying on the ground, and as she appeared to be much hurt, he conveyed her home, where she soon recovered sufficiently to be enable to describe the outrage, as she had done in court. The prisoner said the complainant got into his cab without pressing, and rode with Mills inside, who gave her a shilling, and that she permitted him to do what he pleased; that he (prisoner) afterwards entered the vehicle, and that she jumped out. Mr Cottingham questioned the complainant, and in reply she declared that Mills, the first man who entered the cab, did not attempt to take liberties with her, nor did he give her a shilling; that she was leading a virtuous life, and lived with her parents, in Snow's-fields; she was aware now she had acted most indiscreetly in getting into the cab, but she did it under the impression that as the prisoner was going over London-bridge it would be no trouble to him to set her down near her home; that had she not resisted with all her strength, the prisoner would have effected his purpose. The magistrate said that such a charge should certainly undergo further investigation, and he directed immediate inquiry to be made relative to the complainant. The prisoner was therefore remanded.

THAMES.—Alleged Cruelty on the High Seas.—Mr Richard Essinon, master of the Enchantress, was brought up in custody of Inspector Evans, of the Thames police, charged with an assault on the high seas upon a lad named Henry Hausford, his cabin boy, who was about fourteen or fifteen years of age. The case, however, as it proceeded, seemed to involve a charge of a much more serious nature. John Porter, the chief mate, stated that on the passage to Sydney, for which the Enchantress left on the 1st of May, 1846, the deceased became ill, about the following January, and remained ill for a month, but witness could not tell what was his complaint. He was confined for a week to his hammock, and subsequently died of fever, being delirious part of the time. Previously to this, he said the captain struck him. Witness remembered the occasion, for, he heard the boy shrieking in the cabin, and when he saw him the boy appeared to be in great pain. The captain, explaining the matter to witness, said he thought some one had come to steal the stores. The deceased afterwards went on board H.M.S. Driver, where he wanted to engage, but Captain Essinon would not assent to it. Prisoner: I only gave him a back-handed blow on the shoulder. We put in at Batavia after that, where the boy could have had a doctor, but he never complained. We were also at Samarang, where some of the men were placed under the care of a physician, but the boy did not avail himself of the opportunity. In answer to the magistrate, Porter said the boy complained of the blow about a month before he died. The second mate, William Proctor, on returning from Surra Bay, on board the Enchantress, found the deceased lad moaning on the deck. He was ill from that time till the time of his death. One of the men who had been left behind told witness that the boy said the captain was the cause of his death. Witness did not know that the boy complained of illness before he received the blow. He complained of pain near the ribs, and on the right side. No medical man saw him. Mr Yardley could not say whether it was not a case for further inquiry. There was no evidence to send it as one of manslaughter to the Central Criminal Court. A bill of indictment might be prepared if deemed advisable; meantime the defendant should procure two sureties to answer any charge that might be preferred against him. These not being forthcoming, he was bound in his own recognizances of £100, to appear at this court on Wednesday. The parties then left, both the relatives of the lad and the captain expressing a desire for the fullest inquiry.

ROBBERY AND CAPTURE BY MEANS OF THE RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

In the latter period of last week, a young man named John Bourne, respectably attired, took up his residence at Mr John Cox's, the Ord Arms Inn, Scotswood-road, Newcastle, for the ostensible purpose of being trained by Henry Clasper to row a skiff match at Manchester, and Mr Cox, in order to make him comfortable, gave up his own sleeping apartment, in which was a chest of drawers containing a sum of money amounting to above £200. Bourne's deportment altogether was such that not the slightest suspicion was attached to his proceedings until Tuesday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, when the drawer containing the money, together with a cash box in which it was deposited, was found to have been broken open, and the entire contents of the box taken away. The alarm was immediately given, when it was ascertained that Bourne had left the house about two o'clock, and from various circumstances no doubt was felt that Bourne was the guilty party, and it was concluded that he would make down to Gateshead and take the train southward. Mr Taylor, of Salwell, accordingly mounted his horse, and rode direct to the West-gate station, where he gave information of the robbery, and a description of the dress Bourne had on, to Mr Inspector Little, who, with Sub-inspector Drummond, proceeded at once to the telegraph office, at the Gateshead station. Almost simultaneously Mr Cox himself called at Mr Stephens', the superintendent of police, and gave information there, with a full description of Bourne's person and dress, with the amount and description of the notes stolen. This was sent over immediately to Mr Johnson, the station master at Gateshead, who felt the importance of this additional information, and instantly set the telegraph to work; and these particulars were so full and accurate that the station master at Normanton felt no hesitation in acting upon them. This would be about six o'clock, and as the mail train left at a quarter past three o'clock, it was conjectured that if he had left with it he might be intercepted. When the account of the robbery and a description of the person reached York the train had passed, and the information was forwarded to Normanton, in advance of the train. The station master at Normanton sent instantly for a police officer, and in the meantime the train had arrived. On the officer hearing the description read over, he at once remarked that a man answering the description was standing on the platform, where he had just passed him. The station master gave orders to apprehend him, and when the officer went up and seized him by the arm, and asked him to walk into the station, he refused, and considerable force was necessary to get him there. He then refused to be searched, but that was at length effected in spite of the resistance he offered, and the sum of £203 8s. found upon him, which consisted of two £5 notes, £192 in gold, and 28s. in silver. He was then brought back to York by the next train, and information was transmitted by telegraph to Gateshead that he had been apprehended. The telegraph was put to work about seven o'clock, and at nine, two hours afterwards, intelligence was received that the man had been apprehended a hundred and ten miles distant. On the intelligence of Bourne having been apprehended reaching Gateshead, Mr Inspector Little proceeded by the next train to York, and returned with his prisoner at half-past one o'clock the following day. He was taken before Mr Alderman Dunn, and transferred to the county, when the particulars were laid before Dixon Dixon, Esq., and the prisoner was remanded. Bourne, it seems, is twenty-two years of age, and belongs to Manchester, where his wife and family are residing.

A bed of oysters has been discovered at a short distance from Catania, in Sicily. They are small, but succulent, and among them are some which a committee of naturalists pronounce to be of a species known to the Romans, and which in the time of Cicero were called the ears of Venus.

Markets.

CORN, &c.

Mark Lane, Friday, April 23.

The quantity of home wheat was unusually small owing to which, and the increased attendance of buyers, the demand was active at an advance of from 1s to, in some instances, 2s per qr. A large quantity of foreign corn was taken on French account, at advance of 1s to 2s per qr. Oats advanced 1s per qr.

Mark-Lane, Monday, April 26.—During last week the arrivals of English wheat for our market coastwise were on the increase, but by no means extensive. From Ireland and Scotland next to nothing came to hand, but the imports of foreign wheat, barley, and oats, there being nearly 30,000 quarters of the latter, were large, those of other grain small. Fresh up this morning a fair supply of wheat came to hand from Kent, but that from Essex and our various other districts was small. At the commencement of business the factors demanded extravagantly high prices for all kinds of wheat of home produce, as much as 94s having been asked for Essex white, but which, however, the millers were not inclined to give. There was an increase in the show of foreign wheat.

Wednesday, April 28.—The arrivals of English wheat have been tolerably good this week, yet the show of samples here to-day was by no means large. All kinds moved off steadily, at about Monday's quotations. The best qualities of foreign wheat are held at full prices, but all other description met a slow inquiry.

Leeds, Tuesday, April, 27.—The arrival of wheat is pretty good; the trade having purchased freely last week, are not disposed to increase stocks, consequently little business done, and sales are barely equal to Friday's terms. Average prices:—Wheat, 78s; barley, 52s 3d; oats, 35s 2d.

Liverpool, Saturday, April 26.—At yesterday's market a decline of 3d per bushel on wheat, and 1s 6d per barrel on flour was submitted to on a limited business.

Liverpool, Tuesday, April 27.—At our Corn Exchange this morning there was a middling attendance of the trade and a large show of flour, and Indian corn fresh arrived, and fair of other grain. The market was extremely depressed for every article, at a decline on prices of this day week of 3d. to 4d. per 70lbs. on wheat; 2s. to 2s. 6d. per barrel on flour. Oats, beans, peas, and barley, all flat, and scarcely anything done in them.

Manchester, Saturday, April 24.—The excited reports received during the week from various leading markets, as likewise from the agricultural districts, caused holders of flour to demand greatly enhanced prices for the article, and which necessitous consumers were compelled to comply. The sales made, however, were chiefly confined to choice fresh qualities, and for prime Norfolk whites even 63s per sack was realised; but the high prices demanded reduced the transactions to a very limited compass.

Richmond (Yorkshire), Saturday, April 24.—We only had a thin supply of grain in our market this morning.—Wheat sold from 10s to 12s; oats, 3s 6d to 4s 8d; barley, 6s 6d to 6s 9d; beans, 6s 9d to 7s per bushel.

Wakefield, Friday, April 23.—An advance of 4s to 5s per qr. established on wheat, and a fair amount of was business transacted. Barley advanced 2s per qr, and oats 2s per load.

CATTLE, &c.

Smithfield, Monday, April 26.—Since Monday last, up to Saturday morning, the imports of live stock into London were composed of 102 oxen, 900 cows, 1,020 sheep, and 96 calves, chiefly from Rotterdam and Harlingen. At the outports about 100 beasts, 220 sheep, and 35 calves, have come to hand, in, for the most part, fair average condition. To-day there were on sale here about 250 beasts, 200 sheep, and 40 calves from Holland. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received about 1,200 Scots, homebreds, and shorthorns; from the Western and midland districts 800 Herefords, runts, Devons, &c.; from other parts of England 750 of various breeds; and from Scotland 220 horned and polled Scots. For the time of year the numbers of sheep were small, though of full average quality.

Liverpool. — Cattle Imported, — From Thursday, April 22nd, to Monday 28th, there arrived at this port:—Cows, 1,113; calves, 4; sheep, 929; lambs, 194; pigs, 678; horses, 23.

POTATOES.

Borough and Spitalfields, Monday, April 26.—The supplies of potatoes on sale here this morning were very small, while the trade ruled firm at the following quotations:—York Regents 240s to 280s, ditto Reds 240s to 260s, ditto Shaws 220s to 240s, Dutch whites 160s to 180s, Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire Regents, 210s to 230s, ditto kidneys, 220s to 230s per ton.

STATE OF TRADE.

Blackburn.—The trade at Blackburn and the neighbourhood is in a very precarious state, the working of short time, and the closing of cotton factories, owing to the advance which has taken place on the raw material, is still progressing, and to a considerable extent. Distress is alarming both amongst cotton-mill operatives, and the handloom cotton weavers. Several large firms have this week given notice, that if an alteration for the better does not speedily take place, they will give up the cotton business altogether.

Bradford.—Wool: The spinners buy with great caution and the purchases made during the week are less than usual. The market is not abundantly supplied, which keeps prices stationary.

Halifax.—The dulness in the worsted trade remains, and there is no perceptible change either in demand or in prices.

Huddersfield.—The market has been very dull. There are a few buyers, but there is no inclination to speculate beyond their immediate wants.

Leeds.—Though the rise in the price of grain and the state of the money market have checked the demand for woollen goods, a fair amount of business has been done during the week at the warehouses.

Liverpool.—Cotton Market.—Our market continues very flat and heavy, nor can we hope for any amendment while the present pressure on the money-market continues so severe.

Rochdale.—We have had but little doing in the piece market, but prices are much the same as last week. Total mills closed, 17—number of hands out of employment, upwards of 3,000. Several firms that are working short time intimate their intention of closing their factories.

Stockport.—Masters have had meetings every day, but they are afraid to close their mills at present.

Leicester.—Trade continues dull. More hands are unemployed, but wools and yarns remain without alteration.

Manchester.—Our market has been very languid, the depression having become more decided as the week has advanced. The business doing is extremely limited, nor is there any immediate prospect of an alteration for the better. The distress in all the towns fifteen miles round Manchester amongst cotton-mill operatives is alarming in the extreme, and unless something be done very speedily, it is feared there will be disturbances. The towns are crowded with Irish beggars and with operatives out of work.

Nottingham.—Lace: The state of the yarn market, with the somewhat increased pressure for money, and the continuous cold weather, combine to exert a most baneful influence on this branch of local manufacture. There have been some buyers in the town during the week, but their purchases have been insufficient to produce any activity in the market. Hosiery: The home markets continue in a very inactive state for the season of the year, although we have heard of a partial improvement in some branches.

Oldham.—The cotton trade at Oldham, Royton, and Crompton, is getting worse every day, and this week many occupiers of cotton mills, who have been working short time, have given notice to their hands of their intention to close their factories. The shopkeepers are becoming alarmed, and will only purchase small quantities of provisions, owing to the reports that many are afraid of an outbreak.

Bankrupts.

(From the *Gazette* of Tuesday, April 27.)

Joseph Woolcombe and Henry Woolcombe, of 76, Cornhill, shipping agents—Richard Butcher, jun., of Epsom, painter—John Davy Langmead, of 26, Judd-street, draper—John Powell and David Powell, of Woolwich, linen drapers—Francis Mackie, of Southampton-row, Russell-square, tailor—John Pettepher, of 2, Rochester-road, Camden town, builder—Jacques Louis Bourdon and Peter Joseph Meugens, of Finch-street, Whitechapel, sugar refiners—George Barnard, of High Wycombe, grocer—Peter Francis Adrian Vander Vyver, formerly of London-street, Fenchurch-street, and now of Crutched-friars, merchant—John Burton, of Taunton, coach proprietor—Samuel Withnall and William Cartwright, of Kershaw-bridge and Salford, dyers—Alice Johnston, of Liverpool, tailor—Edward Bridcut, of Cheltenham, ironmonger—Robert Law of Bristol, ironmonger—William Knowell, of Bristol, carpenter.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, in Chorley Wood Church, by the Rev. Mr Thompson, John Robinson, a sterling Chartist, and the person who slated the houses on the O'Connorville estate, to Mary Winnet, of Chorley Wood-bottom, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Winnett. The event created considerable interest in the neighbourhood, and many friends accompanied the bride and bridegroom to the church; after which an excellent dinner was served up to a delighted party, and the remaining portion of the day was spen tin a very agreeable manner.

DEATHS.

Mr Thomas Martin, M.P., one of the representatives for the County Galway, died on Friday last a few days ago at Ballinahinch Castle, Connemara, from the effects of malignant fever, caught in the discharge of his duty as Poor-law Guardian of the Clifden Union.

Lady Alicia Gordon died on Saturday, at her residence, in Hertford-street, May-fair. Her Ladyship was daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Aberdeen.

Sir Charles Price, Bart.—This venerable baronet, whose name has been for several years back so familiar in City circles, from being the head of the eminent banking firm of Price, Marryett, and Co., expired on Monday last, at his seat, Spring-grove, near Richmond, aged seventy-two.

Sir Davidge Gould.—We have to announce the death of the senior Admiral of the Red, Sir Davidge Gould, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, without a struggle and without pain, at his seat in Herts, on Friday, the 23rd inst. He was in his 90th year, upwards of seventy years of which had been spent in the public service. This distinguished officer served under and was the friend and messmate of Nelson, Rodney, Hood, Hotham, Hyde, Parker, &c.

The Mayor of Cork. — Thomas Hackett, Esq., late Mayor of Cork, died at his residence, in that city, on Thursday evening. Deceased was in his 66th year.

Death of the Duke of Argyll. — John Douglas Edward Henry Campbell, Duke of Argyll, died at Inverary Castle, on Monday last. He was in his seventyth year, having been born in 1777. In early life he entered the army, and served under the Duke of York and Sir Ralph Abercromby in Holland. He is succeeded in his estates and honours by his only son George, Marquis of Lorn, who married, in 1843, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Sunderland.

The Right Hon. Lord Cowley, late Ambassador from England at the Court of the Tuileries, who had been for some time ill, died on Tuesday night, at his residence, in the Place Vendome, Paris. The deceased was in his 75th year, having been born in 1777. He was a brother of the Duke of Wellington, whose junior he was by four years.

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Saturday, May 1st, 1847.