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(Copy of Advertisement from the Oxfordshire Papers.)

TO SMALL CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

Minster Lovel, near Witney, Oxfordshire.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

BY MR. LONG,

On Saturday, the 31st day of August, 1850,

AT THE STAR HOTEL, OXFORD,

At Three o'clock, in the Afternoon,

IN EIGHTY-FOUR LOTS,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,

A VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE,

Pleasantly and advantageously situated in the village of Minster Lovel, in the county of Oxford, in the vicinity of the following excellent market towns, namely:—Witney, three miles; Burford, four miles; Woodstock, eight miles; Oxford, thirteen miles; and Farringdon, twelve miles; and distant from Cheltenham, twenty-five miles.

Comprising about 297 acres of superior land, principally arable, and a great portion of it in a high state of cultivation; together with eighty-two excellent cottages, of three, four, and more rooms each, and out-offices, the whole of them built in a very superior manner, in stone, with slated roofs, &c., and conveniently fitted up for immediate occupation, each cottage being situate and standing upon an allotment of two, three, or four acres. Also, an excellent homestead and labourer's cottage, and suitable agricultural buildings.

The estate was formerly the property of John Walker, Esq., deceased, and was farmed by him for some time, and two or three years since was purchased for the purpose of allotment, and creating small freeholders. The cottages on the estate are very pleasantly and advantageously placed, as to frontage, &c., and the whole property presents a very agreeable and picturesque appearance; and most of the allotments having been occupied and under culture, chiefly by the spade, for some time, the soil is greatly improved, as is evidenced by the superior crops produced at the present time. The greater number of the persons now occupying portions of the property are under compulsory terms to quit and surrender up their respective allotments immediately, unless the purchasers of one or more lots are willing to accept them as tenants; and some others hold until about November next; possession of the lots in their occupation cannot, therefore, be given immediately. It is proposed to offer the original homestead, labourers' cottages, and farm buildings, with about twenty-five acres of excellent meadow land, partly watered by the river Windrush, (an excellent trout stream), in one lot. The high road from Oxford to Cheltenham runs through part of the property, affording capital frontages to many of the cottages; and most of the others front the public road, running through and dividing the larger portion of the property leading from the Oxford road to Brizenorton.

Within a short distance of the estate is the forest of Wychwood, over which there is an unlimited right of common. There is also plenty of good building, paving, and lime-stone on the estate.

The whole will be Sold by Auction, without reserve, in numerous lots, affording to small capitalists, and other persons, an opportunity of possessing a Freehold Estate, and votes for the County, which seldom presents itself; and to the monied man an advantageous mode of investment, as there cannot be a doubt of the allotments finding ready tenants to pay a good interest for the money invested.

Full particulars and plans of the Estate may be obtained from the Mortgagees, Mr. Weaving, corn merchant, Oxford; and Mr. W. Pinnock, of Chimney, near Bampton, Oxon.; Elijah Litchfield, Esq., solicitor, 89, Chancery-lane, London; Messrs. Lee and Rees, solicitors, Witney; at the Bull Inn, Burford; the Bear Inn, Woodstock; Crown, Abingdon; King's Arms, Bicester; Buck and Bell, and at the Guardian Office, Banbury; Three Cups Inn, and place of sale, Oxford; at the Midland Counties Herald Office, Birmingham; and of the Auctioneer, Witney.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My Friends,

The "Show Box" is now closed: the exhibition has cost you nearly one-half million of money: and will any, the most sagacious politician, point out one single particle of benefit that your order has derived from the exhibition of 1850? And, do I blame either Whigs, Tories, Protectionists, or Free Traders, for the swindle and delusion? No. As I always speak openly to your order, and as I do not seek to derive other profit from the advocacy of your cause than the amelioration of the condition of your families, I tell you that it is yourselves that I blame.

I have just returned from Paris; and there, although the force of the musket and the bayonet preserves the tyranny of the PRESIDENT and his clique—yet, the working classes of Paris, unlike the working classes of England, are thoroughly united, and their minds are steadfastly fixed to the cause of liberty, while you are like a rope of sand—disorganised, disunited, and divided into sections. *Why is this? It is because in France they struggle for the principle—LIBERTY—while* in England you sectionally struggle not for principle, but for the fancy of foolish and interested leaders. *If any man in France* undertook to elevate himself to the rank of leader, by any means which were injurious to the cause of liberty, and if such disunion injured the popular cause, his head would be cut off; while in England, such a man can muster a little clique of thoughtless *fools, who have no interest* in your welfare; while, upon the other hand, if you were as united as the French people are, possessing, as you do, a much greater power of mind, tyranny should succumb to liberty without a blow being struck.

Paris is now just what Paris was when I last visited it. The palace of the SPECIAL-CONSTABLE PRESIDENT is surrounded from morning till night, and from night till morning, *with hordes of troops*; and the *National Assembly is guarded in the like manner.* And does not this prove *to you that the laws* are made by force, and that *the* power of the PRESIDENT is upheld by force? The mind is suppressed by the cannon and the musket, which, however, *cannot last long*; while the mind of England is suppressed by your own antagonism.

I stated before what the tyranny of the government was, and it still continues. Within the last few days several Mayors have been dismissed for signing petitions against the infernal Electoral Law, which has disfranchised nearly one half of the French electors; and on the 10th of this month (August), the members of the Municipal Council refused *to wait upon* and pay homage to the PRESIDENT on his tour—they preferred tendering their resignations, which was done, to the great satisfaction of the population.

Now where is the member of an English council—aye, or where is the mechanic, the artificer, or *the artisan in England*, who would not go to some expense to pay homage to the QUEEN, on her tour through the country? Where is the city, the town, the village, or the railway station, that would not be crammed to suffocation to get a peep at a woman who has only one head, two eyes, one nose, one mouth, one body, and two legs; all, of course, expecting to see much more.

However, this state of France, and this state of England cannot much longer last, as the English MONARCH and the French PRESIDENT will discover, to their cost, the folly of basing their power upon the degradation of the working classes.

Well, now, fellow working men—I call you fellow working men, because my mental labour is as arduous, and perhaps more so than your manual labour, while I pay for mine, and you are paid for yours—I tell you, that if you were as *united for one month* as the French people are, you would have the CHARTER AT THE END OF THAT MONTH; and I tell you still further, that you never will have the Charter, but, on the contrary, the tyrant's power will sessionally increase so long as you are disunited. Every man, as I have often told you, who attempts to elevate your order, is looked upon with contempt, and characterised as a ruffian; while you yourselves are ungrateful to that man. If *a scheme is* propounded upon a national system which is capable of elevating your order, that scheme and the SCHEMER are reviled and persecuted by the Press; while, upon the other hand, if the same scheme is individually adopted, the propounder is represented as a generous philanthropist; and can I furnish you with a stronger instance of this assertion than the eulogium justly conferred upon HARRIET MARTINEAU, for her successful cultivation of two acres of bad land; the result of which was published in the *Morning Chronicle* and in the *Star* of Saturday last.

Now, will any man of your order imagine that the *Morning Chronicle*, or any other newspaper, would so eulogise, or even publish the result of an experiment of mine, if it was likely to become general?

Last week I wrote you *a short letter from* Paris, describing the *conduct* of GOOD-ENOUGH HAYTER, as Chairman of the Land Committee. As a matter of course, I had no opportunity, in consequence of Parliamentary rule, to make a comment upon his answer; but yet, as I am not to be driven from my course, on Wednesday last I put the following question to the SPEAKER:—

"Mr. SPEAKER, as you have more experience in Parliamentary matters than any other member of this House, and as I presume that your object is to preserve the honour and the dignity of this House, I wish to ask you, whether it was just, honourable, or honest, for a member of the Government, appointed as chairman of a committee, and acting as judge to investigate the conduct of a member of this House with respect to his administration of the funds of thousands of *working men; I ask you*, whether it was consistent with his position, whether it was honourable, or even honest, for a member of the Government, acting as chairman, to pay secret service money out of his own pocket, to procure secret evidence from an individual whom he was afraid to examine before that committee?" (Hear, hear, and oh, oh).

The SPEAKER had had no notice of the question—(hear, hear)—but he would generally say, that he saw no reason why a member of a committee might not, if he pleased, pay out of his own pocket for information that he fairly thought likely to be of service to the committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HAYTER felt bound to say a word. (No, no.) The hon. gentleman—"so called"—(order, order). Will the hon. gentleman—

The SPEAKER called upon MR. HAYTER to withdraw the expression he had just made use of, which was at once done.

Mr. O'CONNOR.—Sir, let him proceed, the censure of slaves is adulation. (Loud cries of order, order, and great uproar). Mr. O'CONNOR, clenching his fist at Mr. HAYTER, exclaimed;—"Ah, you have been a juggler, a swindler, and a plunderer." (Order, order, order, and great uproar). Mr. O'CONNOR, "I repeat it, in railways, in Holland, Belgium, and England." (Renewed cries of order, order, and uproar.)

Now I have given the reader a *verbatim* account of the whole transaction; and I again ask him what confidence he can repose in a Ministry, not only justifying, but defending such a man? But I have not done with him yet. He is member for Wells, and WELL the people are represented; and I will give him such a breeze upon the brink of the WELL, at the next election, as he never witnessed; and cost me what trouble and risk it may, and let who may be his opponent, I will have him kicked out, whatever SECRET SERVICE MONEY he may pay to his "WHISTLERS" or his "DRUMMERS."

Working men, now that the "Show Box" is closed, let me implore of you to sink all antagonism and bickering, and present a steady and manly front against all your opponents. Remember that

United, you stand,
Divided, you fall.

Listen to no rubbish. Give ear to no dissension, offer no antagonism to those who advocate *the six points of the* PEOPLE'S CHARTER; put no drag-chain upon the popular waggon. Contend for the Charter, and when you get it you will have achieved the means of elevating your position. Contending for more than the Charter is putting the cart before the horse—it creates enemies for you, and justifies antagonism; whereas, will any man, the most sagacious, point out one single benefit to which your order is entitled, that the Charter would not confer upon you, while the hostility and antagonism of your own order enables your oppressors to withhold it.

Some men who cater for popularity tell you that they are Chartists and SOMETHING MORE. Now, will you, or can they tell me, what the SOMETHING MORE means? My meaning of the Charter is this: that it would allow every man full and ample wages *for free labour by the proper cultivation of the national resources of the country. That it* would make you independent of all other states who now supply you with food at a mere WEATHERCOCK price. The thinning of the artificial labour market would raise the wages of all who did not even wish to look upon the land. The surplus population would then be removed to the land, and the artificial labourer *would not have such competition to contend against.* But do not expect that a man can do a *nation's work*; and therefore hug you chains so long as your slavery depends upon your own disunion.

Working men, in order to prove to you that the censure of slaves is adulation, and that I rather rejoice in the reviling of rascals, allow me to furnish you with the following note, which I did not receive till my return from Paris, or it should have had a more speedy reply.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. M.P.
10, New Norfolk-street, Philpot-street, Commercial-road.

SIR,—My wife and family are at Charterville, and I this morning received a note from her, of which the following is a copy:—"John and Stephen Clark came here last Saturday, and staid till Sunday, but if I had known their errand they should not have staid here, for I learned on Monday that they had *villified* Mr. O'Conner by calling him every thing bad that they could lay their tongues to, which gratified the disaffected here; for if only a word be spoken against Mr. O'Connor it gives them great delight." Now, sir, I *think* if the Clarks have anything to say against you, it would be more honourable to call a public meeting, and lay their complaints before it, and invite you there to answer the charges they can bring against you, so that the public may be able to judge of the merits or demerits of the case, *rather* than going about backbiting a man who has done so much *for them.*

I am, Sir, your humble and obedient Servant,
August 1st, 1850. CHRISTOPHER HARRISON.

I am much obliged to my friend for this communication, but the only notice that I will condescend to take of it is this: let the two FIFERS join the WHISTLER, and get up a band to abuse me as much as possible. My friend cannot suppose that I would condescend to take any notice of those two HIRED RUFFIANS, those Siamese youths, who seem to be linked together by some BRIGHT CHAIN; but if they will come on the platform at John-street, on Monday next, I will unlink their chain, and separate the Siamese.

Your Faithful and Uncompromising Friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE "WHISTLER" AGAIN.

TO JOSEPH HUME, ESQ.

SIR,—I take the liberty of addressing you, seeing that recently in the House of Commons you *supported* Mr. Hayter in defending the character of Alexander Somerville. I do not pretend to interfere between him and Mr. O'Connor. I know nothing of the Land Plan; it may be profitable, or not, for anything I know about it.

I am one of the unfortunate men who joined the British Legion, commanded by General Evans, in May, 1836. When the Legion was bombarding Irun, a fortified town in the north of Spain, the *regiment to* which I belonged was engaged in undermining one of the gates. At this siege I was thrown from the walls, and my right leg was broken in two places, besides which, I received other injuries, and was discharged the same year. Major Hornbrook, the commanding officer, recommended me to the Spanish *Government*, to receive six months pay as a reward for my services. Four years passed away, but I could get no tidings of my claim; at length an advertisement appeared in the newspapers, which stated that the claims of the Legion would be paid by instalments, at 163, Albany-street, Regent's Park, London, and that the claimant must appear personally, or empower some some person to receive the money. Somerville appointed an agent in Glasgow, named Morrison, to *forward* the documents to him, and promised to remit the cash in a few days. Mr. Morrison is a bookbinder, residing in Gallowgate, Glasgow, and being a respectable man, a great number of us gave him our certificates, and about a month afterwards he paid me one pound eight shillings, deducting two shillings for agency, as my first instalment. The second instalment became due, but no cash being forthcoming, Mr. Morrison doubted that all was not right, and advised me to write to M. Castanada, the Spanish commissioner, and I did so.

Now, sir, you say the conduct of Somerville, since leaving the army, is highly to his credit: mark *what follows, for* here is the reply of the Spanish commissioner:—

"ANTHONY PEEBLES,—In reply to you, respecting your certificates, your first instalment was drawn by Mr. Alexander Somerville, No. 14, Bridge-street, Strand, and your second by Mrs. Rebecca Holton, 148, Rosemary-lane."

I then applied to a gentleman in the East India House, and I am much indebted to him for his kindness to me; this gentleman had an interview with M. Castanada, who said, "Those poor fellows have been shamefully used by Somerville, but I am sorry it is out of my power to do anything for them."

Now, sir, is this what you call creditable conduct, —*obtaining my certificate, and selling it* to a Jewess? I do not see how you could be *ignorant* of these transactions, as the cases at the Mansion-house, before Sir Peter Laurie, must have been known to you; but, if you inquire at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Kilmarnock, and Ayr, a host of witnesses, my fellow sufferers, will furnish you with similar evidence of his *creditable conduct.*

I have considered it to be my duty to lay this statement before the public, and it is your duty either to refute it, or confess your error.

ANTHONY PEEBLES.
No. 2, Exe-street, Exeter, late a private in the Sappers and Miners British Legion.

THE LAND AND LABOUR BANK *v.* THE "WHISTLER AT THE PLOUGH."

At a general meeting of the members of the Manchester No. 4 branch of the Journeymen Steam Engine Machine Makers' and Millwrights' Friendly Society, held on Saturday, August 10th, a letter was read from the *Northern Star*, in which the "Whistler at the Plough" makes the following statement:—"It was not until the middle of 1847 that other newspapers ventured to combat the huge delusion of the Land Scheme, and that more transparent swindle the Land and Labour Bank associated with it, and then it was chiefly from me they had their information. All that year I was incessantly engaged in examining the Scheme and Swindle, in warning the shareholders of their danger, in preventing Trade Societies, Benefit Societies, Burial Clubs, and other associations from sending their funds to the Land Bank. Though my exposure of the unsoundness of the Bank did not prevent all these societies from parting with their money, and parting with it for ever, I saved many of them from ruin. But for my timely interference, the Engineers and Machine Makers would have lost £20,000 more than they did lose." We, as a branch, having banked our money in the Land and Labour Bank, beg most respectfully to contradict the above statement as *being utterly false, as the following* dates and figures will show, viz.:—

1847		£	s.	d.	1847.	Withdrawal.	£	s.	d.
Aug. 27—	Deposit	620	0	0	Oct. 11—	"	30	3	0
					Nov. 9—	"	20	3	3
	Interest	18	14	3	" 26—	"	25	5	0
					Dec. 23—	"	30	7	9
					1848.				
					Jan. 5—	"	10	0	1
					" 19—	"	10	0	5
					Apr. 14—	"	30	6	11
					May 8—	"	90	8	6
					" 23—	"	20	6	4
					June 5—	"	30	10	4
					" 22—	"	10	3	9
					" 28—	"	50	19	9
					Aug. 2—	"	339	19	2
		£638	14	3			£638	14	3

[This statement has been compared with the Bank books, and is quite correct.—T. PRICE Manager.]

The above figures do not show any loss.

Signed on behalf of the Branch,
ROBERT GILLBODY.
DAVID SCHOFIELD.
JOHN WHITEBY.

N.B.—The Manager showed the greatest promptitude in remitting the withdrawals.

THE FRAUD UPON THE SHEFFIELD FILE TRADE.—The robbery of the safe of the Filesmiths' Society of Sheffield, to the amount of £121, by Samuel Paley, a member of the committee, who immediately absconded, in company with a woman named Brooks, was recently reported, since which Mr. Warren, one of the secretaries of the trade, having ascertained that the delinquent had gone to Hamburgh, followed him thither, and had the good fortune to discover him in an hotel, where he was residing under the name of Smith. He protested that he had only about £40 of the money *left*, and, as Mr. Warren came to the conclusion that this account was true, he agreed to accept that sum, promising Paley that no further proceedings should be taken *against him. Having* secured this remnant of the spoil, Mr. Warren *returned to Sheffield*, leaving Paley in Hamburg; and the filesmiths have declared themselves satisfied with the zeal of their secretary.

ANIMAL MANURE.—A vessel named the Othello, arrived from Buenos Ayres, has brought a cargo of animal manure. This is a distinct description of manure from guano, and is officially designated by the term mentioned.

ERNEST JONES TO THE CHARTISTS.

In reply to communications received I beg to state, that I purpose commencing my tour through England and Scotland on the first of September next.

I intend reaching Scotland by the middle of that month, and have to express my regret, that neither health nor time permit me to attend the Bannockburn Demonstration, on the 26th instant.

My route being nearly completed, all places that may further desire my services, are requested to address their letters to me, at 62, Queen's Road, Bayswater, London.

14th August. ERNEST JONES.

THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

A very numerously attended public meeting was held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square, on Tuesday evening, August 13th.

Mr. EDWARD MILES was unanimously called to the chair, and said, these meetings were called to review proceedings in parliament, but he thought its proceedings scarce worth notice. Within the last few days some cheeseparings had been recommended by way of saving; but *as a set off*, they had the grant to the new Duke of Cambridge, his sister, and mamma. Next came a motion relative to Tiger Ward, late of Sheffield, and his worse than savage doings in Cephalonia. This Ward caused sixty-seven persons to be executed before the faces of their sorrowing relatives in cold blood; and yet, when a motion was made for an inquiry into this horrible atrocity, only ninety-six members attended in their places, and only forty-six would vote for the inquiry. (Hear.) Some of the Liberal members of the honourable house, had been convening a meeting of working men and others, at the Whittington Club, for the purpose of *raising a monument* to Sir Robert Peel; and at that meeting Mr. Bright had told them, that in this happy land pauperism was extinguished, and universal prosperity prevailed—(laughter)—and because some of the working men expressed dissent from this monstrous fabrication, those living monuments to Sir Robert Peel's genius, the police, were called in; so it appeared that the opinions of the working men were not wanted, but their subscriptions. (Hear.) Why should working men subscribe to a monument to Peel? Did the Manchester Massacre, so well known as Peterloo, demand it at their hands? did the notorious six acts? the several Irish coercion acts, or his anti-reforming principles? Never did Peel do anything from principle, but everything from expediency. (Hear.)

Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS moved:—"That, as the session of parliament is now drawing to a close, and, as no single measure has been passed with regard to the interest of the enslaved, oppressed, and cruelly persecuted, masses; while, on the other hand, ample attention has been bestowed upon matters in which the industrial classes have no political sympathy, this meeting regards that fact as another proof of the often repeated assertion, that the House of Commons only represents the privileged orders; and this meeting is confirmed in its opinion that nothing but the enactment of the People Charter as the law of the land will remedy existing abuses." Mr. Reynolds said, that when parliament had voted the supplies, honourable members generally begun to leave for their country seats; but, on Saturday last, large sums of money were voted, when only fifteen members were present—yet, when Mr. O'Connor brought forward his motion for the Charter, how speedily was the house counted out. (Hear, hear.) On the death of the late Duke of Cambridge, the government proposed to give £12,000 a year to the present duke, yet, if an admiral had served his country (after a fashion, of course), he would not get as many hundreds for a retiring pension. Was it right or just that he (the Duke) should have £12,000 per annum, when he had done nothing to deserve it? (Hear, hear.) It was the mere accident of birth; had he been born on Saffron-hill, or in St. Giles's, he would have been scouted, or treated as a vagabond. (Cheers.) Again, he did not think it right that the nation should be called on to support the progeny of an address, although their father might be of royal stock. (Loud cheers.) There had been several measures before the house relative to the admission of Jews to Parliament; now, looking at Rothschild personally, he regarded him as the impersonation of Mammon; but the question, when viewed in its proper light, should and would be, regarded as the last barrier of religious liberty, and as such should be immediately removed. (Loud cheers.) Yet how had Lord John shuffled, and ultimately thrown the question over until next session, on pretence of their not being time to get it carried through this session; but their was time to get a bill through to give Marlborough House to the Prince of Wales, who was only nine years of age. (Hear, hear.) Another subject that came before the house was the Cuffee-street Savings Bank. It appeared that there was a great defalcation, and Sir James Graham had wisely remarked, that if Parliament was responsible at all, it was responsible for the whole amount, and not for a portion only;—(hear, hear)—but only a modicum was admitted, and this bill, even, was withdrawn, to make way for the several royal bills. The government had taken the savings banks under their care, and the depositors now received an interest of three pounds six shillings and eightpence per annum, and it being government securities, it was looked on as preferable to any other; with this idea a million of persons had invested their *little earnings* in the Cuffe-street savings bank; and he wanted to *know if they were not of infinitely more importance* than the paltry royal bills for Prince of Wales's royal stables, or Dukes of Cambridge? (Loud cheers.) Lord John had gravely said, on Sir B. Hall's motion, that parliament had done more during the session than any other legislative body. (Laughter.) All he (Mr. Reynolds) could say was, that the working classes had derived a very small amount of benefit from it. The Exhibition of 1851 had also been attended to in the house, brought on by the facetious Colonel Sibthorp, and it would appear that the first expense that would be entailed on the country, by this Exhibition, was a sum for the maintenance of two thousand five hundred extra policemen, to keep order during the Exhibition; a bill was about to be introduced at the commencement of next session to increase the force to that amount. (Hear, hear.) In alluding to the Peel monument, he said he looked on the working man who put his hand in his pocket to support it as a traitor to his own order. (Loud cheers.) The *Times* teemed with advertisments relative to a monument for "The good Duke of Cambridge." What had he done, except having drawn his twenty seven thousand a year, and spent it? he (Mr. Reynolds) defied any one to point out one act he ever did. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Reynolds then briefly alluded to foreign affairs, and in conclusion said that it was his firm conviction that nothing short of the People's Charter would produce a sufficient remedy, and it was the duty of the people to show the government that they never would desist from agitation until the People's Charter became the law of the land. (Great cheering.)

Mr. CHARLES UTTING seconded the resolution.

Mr. ISAAC WILSON supported the resolution, which was put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. STALLWOOD, in a brief speech, which was greeted with much applause, recommended the following resolution to the attention of the metropolis and provinces, and most cordially moved its adoption:—"That this meeting hails with delight the prospect of a federal union between the National Charter Association, the Reform League, Fraternal Democrats, and Social Reformers in general, and earnestly hopes that the above parties will energetically and unitedly struggle until every vestige of ignorance, tyranny, and oppression shall be removed, and the political and social rights of all be finally established."

Mr. MACNEIL seconded the motion, declaring that none would be more ready to carry into effect the precepts contained in the resolution that the members of the National Reform League. (Cheers.)

The motion was adopted by acclamation.

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

Chartist Intelligence.

BRIGHTON.—The members met on Monday evening, and, among other business, took into consideration the notice issued by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of forming a union of the various Democratic societies whose *head-quarters are in London*; also, to make arrangements to receive Ernest Jones, Esq., on Wednesday evening, August 21st. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL.—This body met at the City Chartist Hall, 26, Golden-lane, on Sunday afternoon, August 11th. Mr. Stallwood was unanimously called to the chair.—*A fortnightly Chartist Tract.*—This subject was again *brought forward*, specifications put in, and, in order to obtain more information, it was further adjourned until the next sitting.—Mr. Fuzzon postponed his motion for an open-air meeting on Clerkenwell-green until next week.—*The "Irishman" Newspaper.*—The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the best thanks of this council are eminently due and hereby given to the *Irishman* newspaper, for the very fraternal manner in which it inserted our address, whole and entire."—*Progress of Chartism.*—In addition to the previous weekly meetings, it was arranged, and announced that a great public meeting, for the district of Westminster and Pimlico, should be held at the Temperance-hall, Broadway, on the 26th instant, and the Pimlico friends' assistance was respectfully solicited. Some other business was transacted, a vote of thanks given to the chairman, and the council adjourned.

DERBY.—A meeting of delegates was held on Sunday last, August 11th, at Swanwick, when the following places were represented:—Derby, Belper, Swanwick, Codnor Park, Butterly, and Sutton-in-Ashfield. It was resolved:—"That the above-named places form themselves into a district; that Mr. Bezer be engaged to lecture at Derby, Belper, Swanwick, and Sutton-in-Ashfield; that a camp meeting be held on Holbrook Moor, and that the Derby council have the management of it; that the next district delegate meeting be held on Sunday, 22nd September, at the Anchor Inn, Swanwick, and that Mr. John Moss, boot and shoe maker, 81, Parker-street, Derby, be district secretary, to whom all communications for the district must be addressed."

SOHO LOCALITY.—The members met in their hall, 2, Little Dean-street, on Wednesday last, to discuss the propositions of the National Reform League. Mr. Robinson was called to the chair. An animated discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Swift, Rogers, M'Neil, Stallwood, and several others took part, when it was agreed that the debate be again adjourned till Wednesday next. A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the meeting, which was well attended, dispersed.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION met at the office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, on Wednesday evening, August 14th. Present—Messrs. Davies, Stallwood, Grassby, Arnott, Miles, and Milne. Mr. Davies in the chair. Correspondence was read from Falkirk, requesting a supply of the tract "Chartism;" from Staleybridge for a like supply; and also for one hundred of the addresses issued by the Metropolitan Delegate Council; from Todmorden and Exeter remitting cash, and requesting a fresh supply of cards and tracts; from Yarmouth requesting the sanction of the Executive to form a Chartist district in and around Norwich and Yarmouth, the first meeting to be held at the Light Horseman, Stump Cross, Norwich, which was granted. The address to the electors and non-electors, on the necessity of returning some sixty Chartists at the next general election, was unavoidably postponed until next week.—*Secretaries attendance at the Office.*—For the greater facility of business for the future, the secretary has arranged to be at the office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, every day (Sundays excepted), from ten to six o'clock; and on Monday evenings from seven to nine o'clock.—*The Federal Union.*—The Secretary reported, that he had sent the invitations, and that the several friends had accepted of the same.—*Great Westminster and Pimlico meeting.*—Mr. Stallwood reported, that the Temperance Hall, Broadway, was taken for the 26th instant; that Messrs. Reynolds, Harney, and others, had agreed to attend, and that correspondence was opened with other *Democrats.—Bloomsbury.*—Messrs. Isaac Wilson, and E. Finden, attended as a deputation from the above locality, and expressed a desire to have a large public meeting convened to aid the spread of Chartism in that district, and to request the aid of the Executive. The deputation was most courteously received, and a meeting at an early day in the Assembly Rooms is anticipated as the result. At its rising, the Committee adjourned until Wednesday evening, August the 21st.

STRIKE OF THE DRIVERS AND FIREMEN OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.

The unfortunate dispute between the Eastern Counties Railway, and the employers of the locomotive department has terminated in the resignation of the engine drivers and firemen in the service of the company. On Monday afternoon after a conference with Mr. Ellis, one of the directors, no fewer than 178 notices were sent in, intimating their intention of quitting the company's employment on Monday next.

In the evening a large meeting of the body was held at the George, Stratford, for the purpose of considering the course they should pursue during the dispute.

The CHAIRMAN said, that in accordance with the wish of the meeting on the previous day he had accompanied the deputation appointed to present the memorial to the directors. After some time, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman being out of town, they succeeded in seeing Mr. Ellis, a director, and he then proceeded to detail to him the grievances under which the men had laboured since the introduction of Mr. Gooch. Mr. Ellis listened very attentively to their statements, and while he regretted that there should be any dispute between them and the company, remarked that he was not prepared to give them any answer to their application. In conformity, therefore, with the previous determination of the firemen and drivers, the whole of the notices of their resignations were sent into the office of the company's superintendent.

An important resolution was then adopted—viz., "That the drivers should not work with strange mates, firemen, and that if a stranger was placed upon the engine with them that they should immediately quit it, and allow the stranger either to proceed with the engine or leave it." They argued that this was no refusal of duty, they only declined to travel with a stranger; but, even if it was a refusal, the company would have their task in fining or imprisoning the whole of them. This was the way the London and North Western men succeeded, and they urged that they must do the same if they wished to be victorious.

The meeting having been addressed by several speakers, and the fitters pledging themselves not to perform the duties of driver or firemen if called upon, the assemblage broke up.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS.—On Tuesday the directors of the company had a board meeting on the subject, which lasted some time. We understand that the complaints of the men were taken *into consideration, and that* the board came to the conclusion that they were of a far different character than had been represented by them, and, therefore, confirmed Mr. Gooch's conduct. It was also said that the company had adopted every precaution in running the trains and carrying on the traffic in the event of the drivers and firemen quitting as they propose on Monday morning next.

Another meeting of the men took place on Wednesday at the George Inn, Stratford, for the purpose of adopting a resolution on the subject of the differences between themselves and the directors.

J. T. HOPE, one of the engine-drivers, was voted to the chair, and said that he had drawn up an address which he would read, and when he had so done, he hoped that every one would bear him out as to the truth of what he had stated in the address. It was as follows:—

"Fellow-workmen,—It is with the deepest pain and regret, not only to myself, but I am sure to all of you, that we have found ourselves compelled to give notice to our employers that we shall quit their service on Monday next: I say that this step has been taken as a matter of necessity, because none of us would willingly leave the line upon which the greater number of the men have been working their engines for the last seven or eight years; and some of them from the very opening of the railway—many of us, too, have large families, and are, of course, not likely, unless in very extreme cases indeed, to risk the chance of being thrown out of employment. I believe every driver and fireman upon the line has given notice to leave the service. No sooner was it known at Norwich than some of the Stratford men were determined not to submit to the gross acts of injustice that have been inflicted upon numbers of us, than they, as well as the men at the other stations, who appear to have but one feeling, and that is of irritation and indignation, resolved also at once to throw up their situations, as they consider that with our new superintendent we are to have introduced a new system of pains and penalties, the extravagance, absurdity, and exasperating injustice of which would be, if generally carried out, frequently to take half a man's wages away, for no fault whatever of his own, and in fact make it impossible for him to do his work with anything like comfort to himself, or justice to his master. Now this, fellow-workmen, is making a very serious charge against our employers, but it is the seriousness of truth; and as reporters from the public press are present I will state before them the facts that are so well known to ourselves. What we complain of is the introduction of a new system of fines inflicted without *rhyme or reason, and for accidents* over which the drivers and firemen have no more control than "the man in the moon." Our new superintendent came here about a fortnight ago. We knew very well we should have a sharp eye upon us, but for that we did not care. We know our duty, we have always done it, and were prepared to do it. We were, however, not prepared for money punishment to be visited upon us under a system which in reality lays it down as a principle that machinery is never to get out of order, and that steel and iron are never to break or wear out; but if an eccentric strap breaks, or the cotter of a draw spring should come off, the driver and firemen are to be fined a day's pay. And this is not the only measure of which we complain. It is very evident from what has taken place during the last fortnight that a cutting down system of economy is to be carried out against the drivers and firemen upon this line, and that length, and faithfulness of service, skill, sobriety, and good conduct, are to weigh as nothing against 6d. a day to be saved out of this man's wages, or 4d. a day out of that man's pay. I will now mention the sort of system under which we have been working for the last fortnight. The first case of injustice I shall lay before you is that of Joseph Tutton, driver, and George Jenkins, fireman. When about thirty-four miles on his journey, and while running at the ordinary speed, the cotter of his cross-head broke in three pieces. Now you all know that he could no more prevent the accident than any man who may be passing this house at this present moment; but, nevertheless, both driver and fireman were fined two days' pay and suspended for two days and three quarters. The next case is that of James Steele, driver, and William Bird, fireman. While running, the cage of his clack broke, the ball of the clack worked into the pump, and the consequence was the eccentric strap broke. No skill, however great, no care, however watchful, could prevent such an accident, and yet both men were fined one-quarter day each. Another case is that of Henry Harris, driver, and John Knight, fireman. The eccentric sheave of the engine slipped and caused a detention of the train ten minutes. Such a thing as this will occur to the best driver in the world, without his being able to prevent it; but under the new system the men were fined a quarter day's pay each. James Monks, engineman, and William Cowen, firemen, were fined 1s. each for a *porter neglecting his duty in turning off the* water. When Monks went to Mr. Gooch about it, he (Mr. Gooch) told him he was sorry he had fined them, but as he had given his word he would not alter it. Monks told him he would not submit to be fined unjustly; therefore Mr. Gooch immediately discharged him. The next is a case unparalleled in railway management. Mr. Gooch requested William Hewitt, engineman, to shift his family to Norwich, as he fully intended for him to run from Norwich to London and back—a distance of 260 miles—for one day's work. Hewitt told him no man could do it. Mr. Gooch's reply was, that he would not be the only person that would have to do it, as he intended to have the time tables altered so that every man could do it. The next case is that of James Nelson, engine-driver, and William Jolly, fireman. Their train consisted of thirty waggons. While shunting this train, the draw-bar of one of the waggons gave way. *For this they were in no degree to blame;* but they were of course fined *one day's pay each.* There are several other cases of this character. Edward Reay, driver, and William Head, fireman, were fined 1s. each, because a draw-bar broke in taking a train of thirty loaded waggons. George Cann, engine man, and John Hall, fireman, were discharged for no other reason than that were old, and had been to this company faithful servants, and were receiving, by servitude and good conduct, the first-class wages. Mr. Gooch distinctly told Cann, he would pay no man whatever the wages he he was receiving; so that old, experienced, and good men, are of no more value to Mr. Gooch, than the youngest engine driver on the line. Let the public decide whether these experienced men, or the firemen and men, of any or no character from other places, that Mr. Gooch may be engaging and promising the same rate of wages as the first-class enginemen and firemen have, are the fittest to en*trust their lives to.* George Burling, engineman, was summarily discharged because he refused to do two men's work in one day—namely, his own and a fitter's. Thomas Thompson was suspended because the set screw of his top clack blew out, a circumstance over which he could not possibly have any control. It is, fellow workmen, against such wanton injustice as that which I have just detailed to you that we protest. With such a system in operation, no driver, however skilful, however experienced, however careful, can ever be safe from the infliction of injustice upon him. The government of the country would have just as much reason to punish a man for breaking a blood vessel, or falling *down in a fit, as our locomotive superintendent* has had for punishing the men for the cases I have mentioned. Whatever the motive by which our superintendant has been actuated, I know *not*; but what I feel is that the new system is intolerable; that I could not work either comfortably or safely under it; and that, as far as I am concerned, I prefer to seek employment elsewhere. I here feel it necessary to state to those who have not seen the morning newspapers, that the arbitrary conduct *that has been pursued towards* us is sanctioned by *the board of directors*; it is, therefore, preposterous to think of ever returning to the service of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, unless the whole system of pains and penalties be abolished, and the men can have ample security that good conduct shall meet with its proper reward."

At the conclusion of the address, George Burling, shedman, bore his testimony to the truth of all that the chairman had stated. W. Hewitt, engineer, W. Woodhouse, engineman, J. Marks, driver, J. Rastrick, fireman, Phillip Tatle (for his brother), a fireman, — Hinde, a driver, and Robert Cree, a fireman, also corroborated the statement of the chairman.

J. RASTRICK then moved a resolution to the effect that the conduct pursued towards the drivers and firemen of the Eastern Counties Railway had for the last fortnight been most irritating and unjust; that the men had been fined for accidents which no human prudence or foresight could prevent; that old, faithful, and skilful drivers, receiving the highest class of wages, had been summarily discharged without causes assigned; and it was the opinion of *this meeting, speaking for themselves, that* they *could not possibly continue to work under the system recently* introduced, and by the operation of which all their care, experience, and skill were rendered entirely useless in preventing the infliction of frequent and heavy fines.

This resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting separated.

THE "CHEAP AND NASTY" SYSTEM.—An eminent tea dealer of Bath, who for many years has been celebrated for the excellence of his goods, was some time since astonished to find his customers express their disapprobation of the quality of his teas; months rolled on with a declining custom before he discovered that the fine flavour of his beverage, which "cheers but not inebriates," had been destroyed by the offensive odour which proceeded from some tea papers which had been *printed for* him at Birmingham, at an extraordinary *low price*; the ink with which they were executed being made of the commonest oil, the effect on the tea was of a most nauseous nature.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—Mr. Shea Lalor has proceeded to London, on a mission from the council of the Tenant League, to urge upon the Cabinet and the Irish members the necessity of instant legislation for the protection of the tenantry.

Foreign Intelligence.

THE WAR AT SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

A telegraphic despatch in the 'Cologne Gazette,' dated Hamburgh, 7th inst., says that General Willisen had declared that he would make 500 Danish prisoners responsible for any injury done to the inhabitants of Schleswig.

The Danish Minister of War has issued the following:—

'Copenhagen, Aug. 1.

'The Danish Minister of War calls public attention to the following:—'As the so-called Schleswig Holstein army is in a state of open relation against its legitimate Sovereign, all those not born in the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, who have taken service in the insurgent arms, whether non-commissioned officers or privates, are summoned to quit a service not placed under the safeguard of international laws. In case of recalcitrancy they will not be treated as prisoners of war, if taken.

(Signed) 'Hansen.

The Austrian Government has sent a note to Count Thun, demanding that a commissioner of the Confederation should be sent to Holstein to impose a truce upon the beligerent parties; and that this commissioner should be supported by an army of the Confederation, composed of Austrians. Bavarians Wurtembergers, and Hanoverians. The Prussians are excluded from this list. Austria wants to prevent another battle; for if the duchies are beaten the revolution will receive a tremendous impulse throughout Germany; and if the Danes are beaten Russia will intervene.

Rendsburg, August 7th.—The laboratory of the artillery here blew up at a quarter to twelve this morning, and seventy persons were killed by the explosion. No one at present knows the cause of the misfortune. The shock was terrific, and felt by absolutely the whole town. Every window was of course broken, and every roof more or less damaged. The town resembles a ruin, and the streets are full of fragments. The first effect of the explosion was a universal panic, for in every street persons were wounded. Just where I was standing at the moment a horse was struck dead, a soldier wounded in the face, and the arm of a poor child carried off. The bombs and shrapnels flew in all directions. But if the momentary panic was natural it is impossible not to admire the ease with which the people recovered their compesure, displaying a coolness and courage which has been strengthened by so many trials. The laboratory was still on fire, the cellars below were in great danger, and had their contents taken fire the whole town would certainly have been blown up. For all this no one fled from the danger which might have overwhelmed all in a moment, on the contrary, every one hastened to the scene of peril to render what aid they might. By two o'clock the fire was completely extinguished and tranquillity every where restored.

August 8.—The Danes have this day reconnoitred of the greater part of our line. A cannonade which was heard at a distance seemed to announce some important engagement at Sorgbruch, but no damage was done. A small affair also came off at Hensen Muhle, with more fatal results. The Danes attacked the outposts there with masses of infantry, and at first forced them back to Danvenstedt. Subsequently the Schleswig-Holstein troops, reinforced, attacked in their turn, and drove the Danes in the end behind the position from which they had at first advanced. A proof that the Danes must have suffered severely is that they have left their killed in the hands of the enemy. I saw five Danish prisoners brought in just now.

While the roar of cannon was announcing the approach of the enemy on the side of Schleswig, the people were burying the victims of yesterday's catastrophe in the military cemetery of Rendsburg. It was a curious and impressive sight to see the procession of carts, containing eighty-five coffins, and laden beside with peasants who were attending the remains to their last abode. As the procession approached the cemetery the roar of cannon on the field accompanied the funeral march; and when the pastor apostrophised the victims in a patriotic adieu, the Danish guns seemed to pour a salute over the graves of the victims. All this was so fine—so touching—that I doubt if ever a more imposing sight has been witnessed.

General Willisen addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants of Rendsburgh as soon as order was restored after the explosion, of which you had notice. The following is a copy:—

'The general in command informs the inhabitants of Rendsburgh that the explosion which has just taken place was caused only by the powder in the laboratory taking fire. The powder magazines of the fortress are not in the slightest danger, nor need any further explosion be apprehended, other than from a few bombs which may be yet within the laboratory. The damage which has been done is of no importance as regards the purposes of war. But few lives have to be deplored. The inhabitants of Rendsburgh are requested to repair their houses at once, and not to let this trifling event deprive them of that confidence with which they have hitherto met all occurrences. I cannot refrain from thanking the inhabitants for the speedy assistance afforded by them on this occasion.' (Signed) 'Von Willisen.'

August 10.—The official reports of the destruction of the Laboratory may not have underrated the mere loss of the *materiel* of war; it is possible the ammunition destroyed can be replaced in a short time. But the extent of the calamity, with regard to the destruction of human life, has not been fully described. It is far greater than the reports stated. Within two hours after the accident it was not, perhaps, possible to make any estimate of it; the fatal nature of the catastrophe was only discovered on the examination of the ruins. Up to yesterday ninety-one persons had been buried, thirty-five are wounded (some severely), and there are eleven put down as missing; among the ruins are still found bodies in such a mangled state as to render identification impossible. Among the killed are twenty-two cadets of the Artillery School; the building is in the same inclosure as the Laboratory and is completely shattered. The youths belong to the first families of the Duchies, among whom the accident has carried more mourning than the battle of Idstedt itself. The school had only just been removed to this place from Kiel, at the request of the pupils themselves, that they might be enabled more closely to study the military operations in the field.

Up to six o'clock this morning there is no report of any further movement or operations among the troops in position, and as the usual parties are being sent out to labour on the distant field-works it would appear that none are expected to-day. The attack of the Danes yesterday was a *reconnaissance*, which, it is stated, was repulsed; but it is the general impression that another bloody engagement cannot be long deferred. Willisen must either risk it or retreat south of the Eyder.

The following is General Von Willisen's report of the attack by the Danes, and their repulse, alluded to above:—

'After forcing a detachment of our troops on the 7th inst., in the afternoon, which had been sent on the advance, near Friederichstadt, the enemy attacked yesterday the whole line of our posts on the Sorgbruck. Near Sorgbruck, and the passage over the river, between Stendter-Muhle and the Bissenlake, he showed himself in force, in columns of all arms. Whilst he confined himself principally to skirmishing with his light troops and cannon, with our weak patrols of cavalry and Jaggers near Sorgbruck. He undertook a more serious attack on the easterly part of our position. The 2nd Jagers permitted the enemy to advance close upon them, and as soon as he commenced a more earnest affair the 2nd Jagers, having been reinforced by the 3rd Jagger corps, made a combined charge upon this advancing force with the bayonet, when it hastily retired by way of the heights of Tangernberg, in a northerly direction upon Ahlefel, and our troops halted.

'The enemy appeared to have a force of from nine to twelve battalions with him, some artillery and cavalry also in this *reconnaissance*. Of this force between five and six battalions appeared in action.

'Near Sorgbruck the enemy lost only a few wounded men; near Stendter-Muhle he had ten killed and eight wounded, of whom some fell into our hands prisoners. One officer of high rank was said to have been seen falling by our men. The total loss of the enemy, on the whole, in the affair has been considerable. According to some eye witnesses, they were seen carrying about ninety wounded men away, so that the loss must have been about 100 men. On our part we have to regret two men killed, and about eighteen wounded, and among the latter one officer, Lieut. Grund, of the 10t battalion, but slightly.'

FRANCE.

The director of the 'Feuille du Peuple' has been acquitted by the jury of the Assize Court of the Seine for the publication of an article against the electoral law.

A communal schoolmaster of Perigueux has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 50f., for having uttered seditious cries.

A soldier of the 37th Regiment has been sentenced by a court-martial to six months' imprisonment for seditious cries.

The Prefect of the Aube has suspended for three months a captain of the National Guard of Villemorin for having collected money to pay a fine imposed for a political offence.

M. Raspail in a letter to the 'Evenement,' announces that immediately after the great thunder-storm of the 29th of July, the potatoe disease showed itself in the neighbourhood of Doullens; and infers that wherever that storm passed it will be found to have been attended with the same calamitous results. M. Raspail was led four years ago to the conclusion that the potatoe disease was the effect of a meterological influence, from having observed its eruption after the storm of Monville and Malaunay.

After the review of the Garde Republicaine and Gendarmerie Mobile, the President of the Republic gave a grand banquet to the officers and subalterns of both regiments at the palace of the Elysee. There were upwards of 150 guests present. During the dinner several toasts were given, which were warmly received, and the shouts of 'Vive Napoleon!' 'Vive le General Changarnier!' were deafening. After dinner the whole party adjourned to the garden of the palace, and on the appearance of Louis Napoleon among them several of the officers set up the cry of 'Vive l'Empereur!' Some went so far as to cry 'Allons aux Tuileries!' It is not recorded that these cries, though decidedly seditious, were received with any marked disapprobation, or that they were even discouraged.

Now that the Electoral Law is brought into operation, its absurdities become daily more conspicuous. Some of the wealthiest and most respectable men in the country—men who have been electors for the last quarter of a century—are now excluded. Among others, M. Cunin-Gridaine, one of the greatest manufacturers in France; the Count de Larochejaquelin, M. Duchatel, the late Minister of Louis Philippe; and thousands of a less conspicuous character. If anything were wanting to show the absurdity of the law, it is the fact that M. Thiers, one of the concoctors of the measure, is himself excluded. His house in Paris, which entitled him to a vote, is in the name of Madame Dosne, his mother-in-law, who has been only in possession since the death of her husband, eighteen months ago. Madame Dosne gave a certificate to M. Thiers of his having occupied the house for three years, but the court of appeal has determined that this is not sufficient, as the lady herself has not been in possession for more than eighteen months. The consequencee is that M. Thiers is no longer an elector, and it is doubtful if he is even eligible as a representative.

Another number of the 'Le Peuple de 1850,' is being circulated to day, containing an article entitled 'Liberal Traditions of the Bourgeoisie,' which has excited much sensation, not less by the boldness of its revolutionary views than by the art with which they are recommended to the class of tradespeople.

On Friday the session of the Legislative Assembly closed. Four reporters had successively occupied the tribune, when M. Crestin begged leave to address interpellations to the Minister of the Interior relative to the dissolution of the National Guard of Dole. M. Baroche rose and said that he was at the service of the Assembly, but the president having observed that only 230 members were present, and that the statutes required the attendance of no more than the moiety—that is 376 to make a house, he declared the sitting at an end. The Assembly quietly separated, and the session was closed.

After the sitting broke up, several representatives of the Mountain remained a long while talking together in the coulairs. Some of this party are going to Germany, and others to England. But the greater part of the Mountain will remain at Paris during the whole recess. Last year a Montagnard committee was formed, and no doubt some similar provision will be made during the present vacation. An active correspondence will be kept up with their colleagues in the departments by secretaries appointed for this purpose. But the government will be very strict in prohibiting all overt agitation in the provinces. The prefects have the strictest orders on this head, and will immediately suppress all clubs, banquets, or demonstrations of a nature to excite the people on political questions.

ADDRESS OF THE MOUNTAIN.

The Mountain, on the breaking up of the National Assembly, have published an address, under the head of 'Compte-Rendu par le Montagne au Peuple.' It is signed by eighty-nine of the party. The following is the most important portion of the document:—

'Citizens,—Elected by you representatives of the people to the National Assembly, we at present give you an account of the manner in which we have performed our duty. That duty was perfectly clear, being defined in these words—defence of the Republic, and constant elaboration of the social reforms which are so necessary, and so justly and impatiently expected. You are aware that the election of May 13th, 1849, placed us in a minority in the midst of the sovereign power. We there found ourselves in the face of adversaries not wishing to have, and not comprehending, any institutions but those of the past, systematically opposed to every reform, and bearing down every discussion, every resolution, with the weight of their prejudices, their interests, and their number, kept out of the committees in which bills have been prepared and examined, where the receipts and expenses of the State are controlled, thwarted in the expression of our opinions by the obstacles thrown in the way of the liberty of the tribune, we, however, struggled on with perseverance, sure of being heard and understood by the people, protesting by our words and votes against the attempts of monarchical and clerical reaction, and pointing out, in opposition to a policy of caste, egotism, and distrust, the benefits of liberty, equality, and fraternity. Thus cooped up within the limits of an action altogether moral, we have never lost sight of the supreme object of the Revolution, which has been agitating the world with various chances for so long a course of ages. After religious equality and liberty, France proclaimed political equality and liberty. For that great cause she effected the Revolution of 1789 and that of 1830. On the 24th of February, 1848, she wanted still more—she desired that to every member of the social corps should be insured the advantages of conjoint responsibility, of independence in his profession, of existence by individual or collective labour. So set forth in its necessary consequences, the Revolution of 1848 was accepted with enthusiasm by the people. On the vast field of social renovation, the Republican and Democratical Republic saw rallying around its flag all those bold thinkers who for so long a time had been seeking in the depths of politico-economical and moral sciences the solution of the formidable problem of the extinction of misery and of the abolition of proletarianism. From that co-operation of force, from that fusion of Republican and socialist ideas, there soon resulted a complete agreement as to the means to be employed in order to transform into fact the will of the people, to lay the foundation of the new society. The chair of Public Institution was raised to the dignity of the most honoured judicial position; education placed within the reach of all, made gratuitous at the entrance to all the careers which human activity embraces, and so preparing the free development of the faculties of each; the taxes established on the absolute basis of eternal justice, simplified, rendered uniform, demanding much from him who possesses much, little from him having but little, and nothing from him who has nothing to give; the access to credit thrown open to all citizens, and by credit the right to labour; association, that supreme expression of the power of intellectual and physical labour, excited, encouraged, and aided in its efforts; public assistance moralised, and ennobled, substituted for alms, which degrade the man and enslave the citizen; each people disposing freely of itself; each race mistress and sovereign in its own territory; such was in its ensemble, and indicated in its cardinal points the programme, of the revolution of February.'

The writers here pass in review the principal votes of the Assembly, declaring them to be violations of the constitution; and then go on:—

'In the laws, in the official world, socialist democracy has lost much ground; that is not doubtful. But, in ideas, amongst the popular masses, how great has been its progress within a short time! The day of justice has at length shown forth for that great cause; calumniated by the privileged classes, and misunderstood by ignorant ones, it triumphs over both; and now it recruits its innumerable phalanxes even from amongst that very class which had been excited against it by misrepresentations of its thoughts, its object, and the means which it desires to employ for the constitution of a new society. The old world is at its last shifts. All feel it, see it, even they who endeavour to prolong its final days by galvanizing it. Senseless indeed would he be who did not recognise the truth of this assertion, from the shocks which in every direction convulse the soil of Europe. For who could be strong enough, powerful enough, to prevent the destruction of that society which is falling to pieces, to retard any longer the ascension of Socialism? United up to the present time for the purpose of common resistance, the three parties who dispose of all the forces of the government against us have reached the highest point of their power. The divisions which are taking place amongst them prove this in the clearest manner—they can now only decline. Will they, however, submit to the law of justice and reason? or will they, by a violent and desperate effort, attempt an open attack against the Republic, carrying into execution the incredible menace thrown out from the tribune—the war of Rome in the interior? In other terms, will the revolution of February accomplish its work by constitutional progress—by the regular and sincere working of universal suffrage; or will it be obliged to punish wild attempts, to break down criminal resistance? Such is the alternative in which France is placed at present; and, unfortunately, the most probable eventuality is not that which we earnestly desire. Too many signs appear in the horizon announcing stormy conflicts. But, whatever may be the future which God will dispose for the people between this time and May, 1852, the duty of the Socialist democracy is clearly traced out, and it will not fail in it. By study, by the tribune, by the press, by propagandism at the private hearth, it will continue to prepare for the pacific struggle of the ballot, which will insure to it the power of realising its ideas, which will abase its enemies, by raising up its principle; and each man, in the calm of his strength, his eye fixed on the holy ark of the constitution, confirming his mind by the sentiment of right, and by the great reminiscences of our revolutionary history, will hold himself ready to be upstanding at the first movement of usurpation, from whatever quarter it may come. Citizens, the destinies of society are advancing, and not looking behind; the Republic will not recoil before miserable ambitions, before a wretched coalition of selfish interests. Union perseverance, devotedness—such is the device of holy causes. It is inscribed on our flag. Let us remain faithful to it, and victory—a prompt and speedy victory, will be the reward of our efforts.'

A duel with swords took place in the Bois deBoulogne on Saturday between two representatives of the people, MM. Brissette and Perrinon. The former being wounded, the combat was stopped by the seconds.

The following paragraph is supplied by the *pious* correspondent of the 'Times':—

A blasphemous lithographic print bearing the title of 'La Trinité,' representing, under the dates of the years 33, 1793, and 1848, the portraits of the Redeemer, of Robespierre, and of Barbes, was seized in Paris yesterday, by the order of the Attorney-General. The printer is, moreover, to be prosecuted for the horrible outrage on public decency in coupling together such names.'

Paris, Monday.—The President set out this morning at seven o'clock on his journey, accompanied by the Ministers of War, Public Works, and Commerce, by his aide-de-camp, Colonel Vaudrey, his *officiers d'ordonnance*, MM. de Beville and Edgar Ney, and his private secretary, M. Mocquart.

A third military banquet took place at the Elysee yesterday, when a fresh batch of officers and subs. of the garrison were invited to partake of the President's hospitality.

M. Teste, the ex-minister of Louis Philippe, having completed the three years of imprisonment to which he was condemned by the Court of Peers, has been just set at liberty.

M. Herici, chief of the secret political society, 'the Nemesis,' was arrested in Paris on Sunday morning.

I have just received at a late hour the following particulars of the President's reception at Tonnerre:—The mayor, at the head of the municipal council, and the prefect of the Yonne, received the prince at the terminus. Louis Napoleon, in replying to the address of the mayor, said that he recollected that the inhabitants of Tonnerre were among the first to insist upon his recall from banishment. The President then, accompanied by the three ministers, the general commanding in the department, and M. Carlier, went to the Hotel-de-Ville, where he received the different authorities. He departed for Dijon, where he was expected at ten o'clock to-night.

The President's journey continues to form the object of political speculation; and the general surmise that some *pronunciamiento* lies at the bottom of it keeps all parties eagerly on the stretch.

Wednesday.—The 'Moniteur' publishes the following telegraphic despatch dated Dijon, Aug. 13th, half-past one:—

'The President arrived at Dijon at ten o'clock last evening. The warmest enthusiasm was everywhere displayed on his passage. In certain places some isolated attempts were made to oppose those manifestations, but they failed everywhere.'

GERMANY.

The plenary diet at Frankfort, so called by Austria, and so constituted by itself, has closed its career by a self-destroying decree, in virtue of which its own political decease is declared. Provision for a successor was made by the expiring plenum by devolving upon the cabinet of Vienna the task of inviting all the governments of Germany to form a restricted diet.

The plenum which has now been dissolved was a mere congress of plenipotentiaries summoned by Austria. As in the first instance called together, Prussia might have taken part in the deliberations of this body. But by calling itself a deliberative plenum, it scared Prussia; yet it went to work with determination, and in the belief that in time it might become the supreme authority of Germany. Daily meetings were held. M. Reinhardt, the envoy from Wurtemberg, made out reports, and an appearance of activity was kept up which however did not last long. The plenum at last plainly showed its conviction of its own illegality.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—The probability I pointed out in my last, namely, the resignation of Manteuffel, is now a reality. Stockhausen, the minister of war, is said by some of the journals to have also left the ministry, which, however, is an error. Both, however, are alike opposed to the policy of Radowitz, believing it must be followed by most unhappy consequences. And yet it is the execution of this policy which is to be expected as soon as the King shall have accepted the resignations of the two ministers just named.

A war with Austria, should such actually take place, would probably be commenced by Prussia taking possession of the federal fortresses of Radstadt and Mayence, which stand within her own borders or those of her allies. Afterwards Frankfort-on-the-Maine would probably be a scene of war.

August 10.—A courier left for Vienna on the 6th inst., bearing the decided declaration to the Austrian cabinet, that should the latter persist in convoking the diet and invite Prussia to take part, the latter would refuse, and further, in case of an attempt to impose the resolutions of such a body on the states of Germany, would resist it by force. The response of Prince Schwazenburgh is expected, and will decide the government at Berlin.

HESSE DARMSTADT.—Letters from Mayence of August 9th say: 'The elections for our Second Chamber are now proceeding with great activity, and a day or two will disclose their final result. It may, however, be most certainly stated that the democratic candidates have, with the exception of the neighbourhood of Starkenburn, everywhere a majority of supporters, and the chamber may thus by anticipation be designated as purely democratic.'

AUSTRIA.

Since the liberation of the Hungarian prisoners by Haynau, nothing has so much surprised the ministry as the great preparations made by the population of Vienna to give the 'men of October' a warm and worthy reception on their release from confinement. For three successive evenings a crowd of at least 20,000 people has assembled at Nussdorf, to give the pardoned men a hearty and joyful welcome as they should arrive. The crowd has waited with patience each night till a late hour, but hitherto in vain. It is believed that jealousy of these marks of popular favour is inducing the ministry thus to prolong the confinement of those whom they have amnestied on paper.

Since the news of the battle of Idstedt arrived in Vienna, a deep feeling of sympathy for the unhappy Schleswig-Holsteiners has been manifested by the liberals of this city, and especially among the young men. Although the leading papers here do not venture to open and publish subscription lists for the aid of our bretheren in the north, the work has not been permitted to fall to the ground, and considerable sums have been collected. A union has likewise been formed to provide young Austrians who are prepared to join General Willisen's army with the necessary travelling money for that purpose. Up to the present, the government has not interfered to hinder the collections made in a private way in aid of the Schleswigers, but the Minister of war has informed the army that no Austrian officer can be permitted to avail himself of a leave of absence to take part in the Schleswig war.

ITALY.

Private letters from Turin of the 7th inst. state that much agitation existed the previous night in consequence of the refusal of the clergy to administer the last sacrament to M. Santa Rosa, Minister of Commerce, on his death-bed. The National Guard was under arms, and prevented any act of violence from taking place. The funeral *cortege* was most numerous on the next day. The National Guard, the troops, the Deputies now in Turin, the Corps Diplomatique, including the French Minister, M. Ferdinand Barrot, attended. The Cure of San Carlos and a few of the clergy attended, but they were hissed by the crowd as they passed along.

Turin, Aug. 8.—The government has adopted energetic measures against a part of the clergy for their conduct after the death of the minister Santa Rosa. Monsignor Franzoni, the Archbishop of Turin, is to be committed to the strong castle of Penestrella.

The Archbishop Franzoni was arrested on the 7th, at five in the afternoon, at the Villa di Pianezza. The post-carriage and four was escorted by carabineers. A quartermaster accompanied the prisoner. Along the road the population manifested by frequent maledictions their indignant sense of the prelate's unfeeling bigotry towards Santa Rosa.

Naples, Aug. 4.—Notwithstanding the apparent tranquillity, seventy persons had been arrested during the last few days, chiefly small tradespeople. The King, still at Gaeta, refused audiences. The tyranny of the police was insupportable. The Bishop of Naples, Sforza, having refused to absolve the King from his constitutional oaths, his majesty had applied to the Pope.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, July 25. — Yesterday, the 15th of Ramazan, witnessed a famous ceremony, which consists in adorning the shirt of the prophet, preserved in an apartment of the old Seraglio at Top-kapon (Cannon-gate.) The Sultan, ministers, and high dignitaries were admitted to kiss this sacred relic, which will remain exposed during some days for the veneration of the faithful.

ALBANIA, BULGARIA, BOSNIA.

Omer Pasha has completely reduced these provinces to order, and has forwarded positive advices to Constantinople that the movement may be considered at an end, 'notwithstanding that it had been supported by combined foreign elements.' The Turkish Commissioner has arranged with the Servian government that the frontiers of that principality shall be closed against the revolutionary fugitives, and has issued positive orders to the Turkish authorities, and among the rest the Zia Pasha, the Governor of Widdin, that all possible clemency is to be shown to the offenders. Revolutionary movements having taken place in the district of Kurschumuli, in Albania, the ringleaders were at once seized by Omer Pasha and sent off to Constantinople. It is believed that Bulgaria will be placed on the same footing as Servia, and be governed by a Hospodar, elected by the people. It is even said that the election has taken place, but this requires confirmation.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

(From the 'New York Tribune' of July 31.)

On the debate on the Compromise Bill in the United States Senate, Mr. Clay made a long and comprehensive speech on Monday the 22nd inst., going over the principal points of the question, and presenting his final appeal in favour of the measures which he has maintained with so much earnestness in regard to the territories. An amendment, introduced by Mr. Bradbury, providing for a Commission for the settlement of the boundary between Texas and New Mexico, has called forth a spirited debate. Mr. Seward contended that this amendment was a virtual surrender of the essential feature of the bill, and proposed a further amendment, authorising the President to admit New Mexico to the Union, by proclamation, as soon as the proceedings of the Convention should be ratified by the people. Mr. Bradbury's motion failed of being carried on the final division. Nothing important has been transacted in the house.

The distinguished Republic leader and Ex-President of Venezuela, Gen. Paez, has arrived in Philadelphia. He comes to seek on the American soil the liberty for which he has vainly laboured in his own country. He was received in Philadelphia with every expression of welcome and cordiality, and on his arrival in this city, which is hourly expected, he will be honoured with a public reception by the city authorities.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer has arrived in this city from Washington, and went immediately to Staten Island where he has taken a cottage for the summer. It is said that the health of Mr. Bulwer has been impared by the climate of Washington.

General Garibaldi arrived yesterday in the packet ship, Waterloo. He was suffering under a severe attack of rheumatism. As soon as he is recovered a public reception will welcome the Roman hero to the free soil of America.

Honourable Robert C. Winthrop has been appointed by the Executive of Massachusetts to the place in the United States Senate vacated by the appointment of Daniel Webster to a seat in the Cabinet.

Governor Ujhazy and his party left Burlington, Iowa, on the first of July, for the new home which they have selected on the beautiful and fertile priaries of Decatur County. It is their purpose to establish an agricultural colony on this spot, which shall be a refuge for their compatriots who are obliged to flee from the tyranny of despots in the old world. The Governor and his associates have been treated with liberal kindness by the warm-hearted citizens of the West. They were welcomed with open arms; their wants were supplied and the deepest interest is felt in the success of their enterprise.

The Grand Funeral Pageant in honour of the late President of the United States took place on Tuesday, July 23, and never did the citizens of New York join more generally in a tribute of respect.

From midnight to morning the inhabitants of the principal streets were busy in putting up the panoply of woe, and from morning until noon, fifty thousand persons concerned in and about the procession were busy in their arrangements of that grand affair. The procession was precisely three hours and twenty minutes in passing a given point: and must have comprised at least thirty thousand persons. Certainly not less than two hundred thousand citizens and strangers were spectators of the scene who took no part in the ceremonies.

The immense numbers of men women and children—chiefly the two latter classes—who lined the streets along the entire route, was quite unprecedented, evincing the universal interest which the melancholy event has excited.

Our dates from Texas are to July 13. The citizens of Matagorda have held a large and enthusiastic meeting, protesting against the action of the general government in relation to Santa Fe. Large meetings have been held at San Jacinto and San Antonio, in reference to the same subject. Resolutions were passed declaring the right of Texas to the portion of the territory claimed in Santa Fe, and expressing a determination to sustain the State authorities in the suppport of its rights and the vindication of its laws. The crops were in a more favourable condition than had been anticipated. The corn crop is said to be generally abundant, while the sugar cane never looked more promising at this season of the year. The prospects of the cotton crop were less favourable. The yield would be below the average, although probably superior to that of last year.

We have intelligence from Venezuela to June 12th. The approaching election of President was the subject of general excitement. The candidate of the military party is General Monagas, a brother of the president now in office. The civil candidates are Rendon, a Senator from Cumana, and Guzman, the present Vice-President. All the candidates claim to be Liberals. They were opposed to the party of Gen Paez. The officers of the government steamer which conveyed Gen. Paez from Cumana to St. Thomas, were immediately discharged from the service on their arrival at Porto Cabello. The 1st of August is the day appointed for the Presidential election. The newspaper published at Porto Cabello in opposition to Gen Monagas has been suppressed by the authorities. The present incumbent of the Executive Chair is very unpopular with his fellow-citizens, and is obliged to maintain a guard of fifty men at his private mansion in Caraccas.

The cholera at the last advices was prevailing in Mexico to a fearful extent. Several fatal cases had occurred in Vera Crux. At San Louis Potosi, 300 persons had died out of a population of 25,000, and some of the smaller mining districts were almost depopulated. In the city of Mexico, the pestilence was raging with fatal severity.

In the State of Oajaca there has been an attempt at rebellion of a hair-brained character. A certain military aspirant, puting himself at the head of a few men, organised a force which he called the Regeneratory Army, and encamped in the village of Penjamo. A few soldiers were sent against him, and after a light skirmish, took possession of the encampment. During these transactions, two of his confederates were arrested and imprisoned at the capital, on the charge of conspiring against the Republic.

We have dates from Buenos Ayres to June 1st. The House of Representatives have passed a decree forbidding the public offices to receive taxes of any description from Gen Rosas. He has continued to pay all contributions pertaining to him as a private citizen, although exempt by a special law of the State, while in active public service.

The "Revolt" in Cephalonia.—The total number of persons tried by courts martial during the existence of military law in Cephalonia in 1849 was sixty-seven. Of these forty-four were sentenced to death, two to transportation, seven to imprisonment, eleven to corporal punishment, one to corporal punishment and transportation, and two were acquitted. Of the forty-four sentenced to death, twenty-one were executed, sixteen had their sentences commuted, and seven had their punishment remitted altogether. The total number of persons flogged in Cephalonia in 1849 was eighty, and the number of lashes inflicted 2,987, being an average of thirty-seven to each prisoner.

The Potato Disease.—The potato disease has manifested itself most unmistakeably, and we have ourselves seen various crops more or less severely affected by it. And yet, so far as we have seen, the disease is not confined to the stem or shaw of the plant, and has not reached the tubers, and it is to be hoped that as a large portion of the crops are fast arriving at maturity no very serious injury will be sustained. Very much depends on the weather; should it hold as at present, dry and warm, we do not apprehend serious consequences; but should we have a fortnight's cold rainy weather, which in our variable climate is not unfrequent about this period, there can be little doubt that a large portion of the potato crops would be affected by the disease. At present, however, there seems a fair prospect of fine weather to ripen off and secure this critical but valuable crop.—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

CURES FOR THE UNCURED!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

An Extraordinary Cure of Scrofula, or King's Evil.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. H. Alliday, 209 High-street, Cheltenham, dated January 22nd, 1850.

SIR,—My eldest son, when about three years of age, was afflicted with a glandular swelling in the neck, which after a short time broke out into an ulcer. An eminent medical man pronounced it as a very bad case of scrofula, and prescribed for a considerable time without effect. The disease then for years went on gradually increasing in virulence, when besides the ulcer in the neck, another formed below the left knee, and a third under the eye, besides seven others on the left arm, with a tumour between the eyes which was expected to break. During the whole of the time my suffering boy had received the constant advice of the most celebrated medical gentlemen at Cheltenham, besides being for several months at the General Hospital where one of the surgeons said that he would amputate the left arm, but that the blood was so impure, that if that limb were taken off it would be then even impossible to subdue the disease. In this desperate state I determined to give your pills and ointment a trial, and after two months perseverance in their use, the tumour began perceptibly to disappear, and the discharge from all the ulcers gradually decreased, and at the expiration of eight months they were perfectly healed, and the boy thoroughly restored to the blessings of health, to the astonishment of a large circle of acquaintances who could testify to the truth of this miraculous case. Three years have now elapsed without any recurrence of the malady, and the boy is now as healthy as heart can wish. Under these circumstances I consider that I should be truly ungrateful were I not to make you acquainted with this wonderful cure, effected by your medicines after every other means had failed.—(Signed)—J. H. Alliday.—To Professor Holloway.

Cure of Acute Rheumatism of Four Years Standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley, January 19th, 1850.

SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I write to thank you for the benefit I have received from your pills and ointment which have completely cured me of the rheumatism, under which I suffered for the last four years, at times I was so bad as hardly to be able to walk; I had tried every kind of medicine that was recommended without receiving any being. I at last thought I would give your medicine a trial, and purchased from Mr. Hollin, chemist, of this town, two boxes of pills, and two of ointment, and in three weeks, through them and the blessings of God, I was restored to health and strength, and am now as well able to walk as ever I was in my life. I am well known in this parish, having been sixty-five years in it, with the exception of ten years I served in the 24th regiment of foot.—(Signed)—John Pitt.—To Professor Holloway.

Cure of a Bad Leg of more than Sixty Years Standing.

Mr. Barker, of No. 5, Graham's-place, Drypool, near Hull, had ulcers on his leg from the age of eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although for many years he had sought the first advice in the country, nothing was found to cure them. He very often suffered most excruciating pain for long periods together, which incapacitated him from attending to his business. He had given up all hopes of getting a cure, when at last he was persuaded to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he did, and however wonderful it may appear, the leg was thoroghly healed by their means, and by continuing to use the Pills alone after his leg was well, he has become in health so hale and hearty as now to be more active than most men of fifty.—N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary statement can be vouched for by Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, 22, Market-place, Hull. February 20th, 1850.

Cure of a Desperate Case of Ringworm of Six Years Standing.

One of the most eminent surgeons in Lima (the capital of Peru) had a child covered with ringworm for more than six years; in vain he exhausted all his art in his endeavours to effect a cure. Not succeeding, he consulted among his brethren, the most celebrated medical practitioners of the city, but nothing was found to do the child service. When he was persuaded by Mr. Joseph P. Hague, the English chemist and druggist, residing at No. 74, Calle de Palacio, to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which was done, and after using six large pots of the Ointment, with a proportion of the Pills, the child was radically cured, to the surprise of the whole medical profession. The name of the parent, from motives of delicacy, is withheld.—Lima, 13th of November, 1849.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and Stiff-joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions		Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
	Fistulas	Scurvy
Coco-Bay	Gout	Sore-heads
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Tumours
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N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

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The £5 cases of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit £5, for a packet.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS

Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of Gonorrhœa Gleets, Stricture, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

Patients are requested to be as minute and concise as possible in the detail of their cases, noting especially the duration of the complaint, the mode of its commencing, its symptoms and progress, age, habits of living, and position in society. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

N.B.—Medicine Vendors can be supplied by most of the Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.

Brother Chartists Beware! "of Wolves in Sheeps' Clothing."

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

THE CRUEL IMPOSITIONS upon the unwary by a gang of youthful self-styled doctors, some of whom for obvious reasons assume foreign names, and others the names of eminent English practitioners, forge testimonials, from Journals which never existed, and have recourse to other practices equally base. Such for instance, as professing to produce Whiskers, Hair, &c., in a few weeks, and advertising under the name of females to give the character of persons from their writing, should induce those afflicted with Rupture to use great judgment as to whom they apply for aid.

Testimonials from numbers of the Faculty and patients who have been cured of Rupture, establish the efficacy of DR. DE ROOS' REMEDY in every case hitherto tried.

It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confinement, or inconvenience, applicable to both sexes, and all ages.

Sent free with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 7s. cash, or by Post Office order, payable at the Holborn Office.

A great number of Trusses may be seen, which were left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy.

N. B. Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps.

Address, Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London. At home for consultation, from 10 till 1 and 4 till 8. (Sundays excepted.)

Brother Chartists! Beware of "Wolves in Sheep's Clothing!!"

Sufferers are earnestly cautioned against dangerous imitations of these Pills by youthful, self-styled doctors, who have recourse to various schemes to get money; such for instance as professing to cure complaints for 10s. only advertising in the name of a female, and pretending to give the character of persons from their writing, and what is equally absurd, promising to produce hair, whiskers, &c., in a few weeks; but, worst of all, (as it is playing with the afflictions of their fellows), daring to infringe the proprietors' right by making truthless assertions, and advertising a spurious compound under another, the use of which will assuredly bring annoyance and disappointment.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW REMEDY!!

Which has never been known to fail.—A cure effected or the money returned.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DEBILITY, STRICTURE, GLEET, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS (of which there are spurious imitations) are a certain cure for the above dangerous complaints, if recently acquired, as also all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected invariably result in symptoms of a far more serious character, and frequently an agonising death! By their salutary action on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone in the bladder, and establishing for life the healthy functions of all these organs. They have never been known to fail, and may be obtained through most Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box., or sent free on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. DE ROOS.

TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. Howe, Acton: 'Your pills quite cured my gravel and pains in the back; I had tried every pill advertised to no purpose.'

Dr. Thompson: 'I consider your pills more adapted to these diseases generally than any formula I have met with.'

Rev. J. Stone, Wigan: 'Send me four boxes for some of my poor parishioners; they are a great blessing.'

Mr. T. Parry, Ruthrin, writes: 'Send me a 4s. 6d. box for a friend; the one I had has quite cured me.'

Dr. Hope, in his treatise on these complaints: 'Although there are many medicines professing to cure these complaints, Dr. De Roos' Pills are the only thing of the kind I can recommend, having tried them in every instance, with the most gratifying results.'

Mr. Smith, Henley:—'I purchased lately from a fellow styling himself Dr., who is evidently an ignorant quack, what I suppose is intended as an imitation of your excellent Renal Pills, and having found it of no effect was sceptical of relief till I tried yours, which I feel convinced only require to be known to become extinsely patronised.

Lasting benefit can only be reasonably expected at the hands of the duly qualified practitioner, who, departing from the routine of *general* practice, devotes the whole of his studies to this class of diseases, the lamentable neglect of which by ordinary medical men, and their futile attempts at cure by mercury and other equally dangerous medicines, have produced the most alarming results.

Sufferers are invited to apply at once to Dr. De Roos, who guarantees a speedy and perfect cure of every symptom, without hinderance from business, change of diet, &c., in comparatively few days, or return the money.

Country patients wishing to place themselves under treatment will be minute in the detail of their cases, and to prevent trouble, no letters from strangers will be replied to unless they contain £1 in cash, or by Post-office Order, payable at the Holborn Office, for which advice and medicines will be sent. Patients corresponded with till cured.

At home for consultation, daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8, (Sundays excepted.)

Post-office Orders payable at the Holborn Office, to Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ has, in all instances, proved a speedy and *permanent* cure, for every variety of disease arising from solitary habits, youthful delusive excesses, and infection, such as gonorrhœa, syphilis, &c., which from neglect or improper treatment by mercury, copaiba, cubebs, and other deadly poisons, invariably end in some of the following forms of secondary symptoms, viz., pains and swellings in the bones, joints and glands, skin eruptions, blotches and pimples, weakness of the eyes, loss of hair, disease and decay of the nose, sore throat, pains in the side, back, and loins, fistula, piles, &c., diseases of the kidneys, and bladder, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, nervous and sexual debility, loss of memory, and finally such a state of drowsiness, lassitude and general prostration of strength, as unless skilfully arrested, soon ends in a miserable death!

In the prevention and removal of the foregoing symptoms, and as a restorative of manly vigour, whether deficient from early imprudence, or residence in hot climates, &c., this medicine has obtained an unparalleled popularity.

From its properties in removing leucorrhœa, or whites, headache, giddiness, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, dry cough, lowness of spirits, barrenness, and all disorders of Females; it is admirably adapted to that class of sufferers, as it not only purifies and strengthens the whole system, but it creates new pure and rich blood, and soon restores the invalid to sound health even after all other remedies (*which have usually a depressing tendency*) have failed; in this lies the grand secret of its universal success.

Sent securely packed, to any part from the establishment only, price 11s per bottle, or four quantities in one large bottle for 33s., with all instructions for use, on receipt of the amount by Post Office Order payable at the Holborn Office.

READ DR. DE ROOS' CELEBRATED WORK,

THE MEDICAL ADVISER, the 64th thousand of which is just published, containing 144 pages, illustrated with numerous beautifully coloured engravings, descriptive of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs of both sexes, in health and disease; also Chapters on the Obligations and Philosophy of Marriage; Diseases of the Male and Female parts of Generation; the only safe mode of treatment and cure of all those secret diseases arising from infection and youthful delusive excesses; with plain directions for the removal of every disqualification, and the attainment of health, vigour, &c., with ease, certainty, and safety.

May be obtained in a sealed envelope through most booksellers, or of the Author, price 2s., or free by post for thirty-two postage stamps.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Extract from the *Medical Gazette* and *Times*:—'Fortunately for our country, a remedy for these deplorable complaints is at last found, and we hail the time as not far distant, when such diseases shall be comparatively unheard of; we hope all persons so afflicted will lose no time in availing themselves of Dr. De Roos's skill.'—This work is indeed a boon to the public, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainness, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently well understands his subject.—*Times*.—'This is a work of superlative excellence, and one which we should recommend to the perusal of all; in fact it is quite essential to those who contemplate marriage.—*Record*.

Address Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London

N.B.—All those deemed incurable are particularly invited,

Poetry.

WELCOME AS FLOWERS IN MAY.

At day's declining, a maid sat twining
  A garland shining with wild flowers gay;
But her heart it was sore, and the tears swelled o'er
  Her eye, at the door, on that eve in May.

"And take," she cried, to her young heart's pride,
  "From your plighted bride, on this holy day,
A true love token of fond vows spoken
  That may not be broken—these flowers of May.

"In life and in death, if you hold to your faith,
  Keep ever this wreath, 'twill be sweet in decay;
Come poor or with wealth, come in sickness or health,
  To my heart you'll be welcome as flowers in May.

"Yet, oh! if ever, when wide seas sever
  Our hearts you waver in faith to me,
A true Irish maid will never upbraid
  Affections betrayed—from that hour you're free!

"I set small store upon golden ore,
  I'll not love you more for your wealth from the sea;
The hand that will toil at our own loved soil,
  Free from crime or from spoil, is the hand for me!"

The blessing half spoke, her fast tears choke,
  And strong sobs broke the young man's prayer;
One blending of hearts, and the youth departs—
  The maid weeps alone in the silent air.

Full many score, that lone maid's counted o'er
  Of day-dawns and night-falls—a year to the day;
When sadly, once more at the seat by the door,
  Stood the youth as before, on that eve in May.

For the love of that maid, wherever strayed,
  Kept his soul from stain, and his hands from guilt;
Like an angel from God, till his feet retrod
  The cherished sod where his first love dwelt.

"I bring you no store of the bright gold ore,
  But, poor as before, I return to decay;
For my bride I've no wealth but broken health,
  Hopes withered and dead as these flowers of May."

The maiden has prest her true love to her breast,
  Her joyful haste no doubts delay;
In his arms she sighs, "'Tis *yourself* I prize,
  To my heart you are *welcome as flowers in May!*"

THE TRUE MAN.

I know of no crusader bold
  Nor palmer, nor Paynim,
However stout his battle arm
  Or loud his battle hymn;
Nay, though they sum their chivalry
  With Richard gather'd in,
And add one worthy of their fame,
  The brave old Saladin;
I know not one of all their host
  From rearmost to the van,
Whom I can hold by right and truth
  So brave and true a Man
As he, who of his own resolve,
  By conscience pricked and stirred,
Dares brand a Wrong before the world,
  By deed, or thought, or word!

He is my hero, first of all,
  Though spear nor sword he wield,
Who holds the Wrong his only foe,
  The right his only shield;
Who dares to battle for the Truth,
  Though Error on her side
Has gathered hosts, and shakes in wrath
  Her pennons far and wide:
"The more the merrier," in his cry,
  This hero, braver far
Than ever he, 'gainst Saracen
  Who waged the bloodiest war;
For though he win for but one truth
  Whem martyrdom is passed,
His victory is for his race,
  As long as time shall last!

C. D. STUART.

Review.

A Letter to the Tenantry of Ireland, containing an exposition of the Rackrent System; and pointing out a Remedy, &c., &c. By WILLIAM CONNER, Esq. Dublin: J. B. Gilpin, 59, Dame-street.

Mr. Conner is the oldest and the most indefatigable of the defenders of the rights of the tenantry of Ireland, and this pamphlet is well-timed, now that the Tenant Right question is giving rise to a new Irish Agitation. In the work before us Mr. Conner commences with an eloquent denunciation of the "Rackrent System," the main evils of which are exorbitancy of rent and insecurity of tenure. He proposes a two-fold remedy—"a valuation and perpetuity;" observing that—

A perpetuity will avail nothing without a valuation; as what tenant, even though having a perpetuity of his farm, could continue to hold it at a loss by exorbitancy of rent? And again, a valuation will afford no protection to the tenant without a perpetuity, for when the term or lease expires, the tenant loses the farm altogether, although he should have it at a fair rent by valuation. Therefore, it is a valuation and perpetuity, not separately, but conjointly and together, which can effectually remedy the rackrent system, and afford full and complete protection to the tenant.

Bearing in mind this property of our twofold remedy, let us, by this test, try the chief remedies which have been advocated from time to time, and we shall find their total insufficiency to arise from the omission of a valuation, or of a perpetuity, or of both. Thus the tenant right of Ulster is clearly insufficient as a remedy for the rackrent system, from its possessing no valuation for the fair regulation of rent. In proof of this, Mr. Berwick's case, as recorded by him in his published pamphlet, is quite conclusive. Mr. Berwick gave the large sum of £1,000 for the tenant right of Lisnabreen, county Down, on the estate of the Marquis of Downshire; he expended the further sum of £800 in permanent improvements; and when the lease expired, his landlord, Lord D., set a rent on the house, and a large acreable rent on the land, so that, notwithstanding his tenant right, Mr. Berwick was glad to get his hands out of Lisnabreen with the loss of nearly all his £1,800. It is so obvious, as hardly to need the remark, that had Mr. Berwick a valuation, his landlord could not have invaded him at all, much less have committed the wholesale plunder detailed by him, and which has never been denied by his landlord, nor by any one on his behalf. It is equally plain that had Mr. B. a valuation, without a perpetuity, he would still have been put out on the expiration of the lease—proving that without both a valuation and a perpetuity conjointly and together, he could have no security or protection whatever.

And further, those plans which consist in securing the tenant in the amount of his improvements, on his being turned out of his farm, at the expiration of his term or lease, have neither a valuation nor a perpetuity, and consequently leave the entire rackrent system in full force and malignancy, with the slight exception of returning to the tenant any of his own money, which he may have expended in improvements. So long as he holds the farm, he is still oppressed by the evil of exorbitancy of rent, and if during the term he happens not to be ejected for the non-payment of that exorbitant rent, and in numerous cases the tenants are so ejected, he will still be met, at the end of his term, by the evil of insecurity of tenure, and turned out to the road. It is clear that this man fares no better than the tenant who makes no improvements. The one makes no improvements, and is turned out—the other makes improvements, and is also turned out—where, then, is the difference between them? They both bear the whole weight of the entire rackrent system. But by a valuation and perpetuity the tenant not only gets rid of the greater and more certain evils of exorbitancy of rent and insecurity of tenure, but he also gains the fullest protection for all his improvements. By a valuation, the tenant is left the means of making improvements—which is full as important as compensation after they are made (for if not made they cannot be protected, and they cannot be made, generally, under the grinding exaction of an exorbitant rent)—and with a perpetuity he may with perfect safety go on improving *ad infinitum*; for while he, and his family after him, please to retain the farm, they continue to enjoy the use and benefit of the improvements, and when they part with it, they will get much more for their improvements from the new tenant, to dispose of them together with the farm, than they will from the landlord separate from the farm. By this obvious and just mode, the tenant, or his family, will not be involved in litigation with the landlord, or his heirs, as to the amount to be allowed for improvements at all, a record of which would be most difficult, if not, in practice, impossible to be kept. The following observation of Mr. Mills, with respect to the improvements made by small or peasant cultivators, is applicable to very much of the improvements made even by large or capitalist farmers:—"The improvements to be looked for from peasant cultivators are the result not of money, but of their labour, applied at such various times, and in such minute portions, as to be incapable of judicial appreciation." My object, in these observations, will be attained, when the tenantry class, whom I address, and whose rights and interests I honestly defend, shall have their attention steadily fixed upon the two leviathan evils of exorbitancy of rent and insecurity of tenure, and on the very small deduction that will be made from these monster evils, by returning to the tenant the amount of his own money expended in improvements, on being turned out of his farm, and sent adrift and desolate upon the waves of the wide world.

The above have been the only specious plans proposed for the protection of the tenant. As for "fixity of tenure" and "equity of tenure," these were phrases having no meaning, and adopted because they had no definite or intelligible meaning, and for a long time used by trading politicians to humbug the people out of their money, on the pretence of obtaining for them redress of grievances relating to their land tenure. It were well if the delusion of "Ulster tenant right," and "tenant improvements protection," phrases much used, I am sorry to say, in the present day, for the same unworthy purposes of deception, were gone into the same dark oblivion, for I have said much more than sufficient to demonstrate to every intelligent and honest mind, the complete delusiveness and total insufficiency of these and of all other plans which the ingenuity of man can devise, SHORT OF A VALUATION AND PERPETUITY OF HIS FARM TO THE TENANT.

The remainder of the pamphlet is partly devoted to answering objections, and partly to citations from Stuart Mills' new work on Political Economy, favourable to Mr. Conner's views. The plan of "a valuation and perpetuity" is likely to find warm adherents on the part of the Irish tenant farmers.

GENERAL WILLISEN.

General Willisen, commander-in-chief of the Schleswig-Holstein army, is about sixty years of age. Descended from a noble Prussian family, he was early destined for a military career, and in the campaign of 1806 served as cadet in an infantry regiment. After the disasters of Jena and Auerstadt, he returned to the University of Halle, where he spent the next few years in the retirement of study. When the circle of the Saal was added to the kingdom of Westphalia, Willisen became liable to the military conscription, which was established in the new monarchy after the French model. His attempt to withdraw from the operation of this measure miscarried. He was carried to Cassel, and for a short time imprisoned there. This event took place in 1809, just as Austria was about to turn for the fourth time her arms against France. The occasion was favourable to Willisen's flight, however otherwise venturesome this may have been. He proceeded to Vienna, entered a free corps, with which he fought in Italy and the Tyrol, and a few years later returned to the Prussian service. From 1813 to 1815 we find him attached to the general staff of Field-Marshal Prince Blucher. He was then in a good school. Led at first by Scharnhorst, then by Gneisenau, and including such men as Generals Clausewitz and Grolmann, this small corps of officers comprise the rarest military talents. Willisen remained in this position for a certain time after the conclusion of peace, and at the end of twenty years experience he was appointed to give instruction in military history in the General Military School of Berlin. The aim of his instructions was to lay down a clear and complete system of warfare, which in respect of method must of course be his own work, but as to its principles was nearly related to the system expounded in the writings of the Russian general, Jomini. Proceeding from the axiom that the object of the art of war is victory, and of victory the attainment of military ends, he regards the army the instrument of attaining those ends, under two aspects—first and chiefly, according to its requirements; and second, as to its capabilities. The supply of the first is the subject, then, of the first part of military science—"the doctrine of conditions" or strategy: to teach how the latter may be best brought out and applied is the object of the second part of the system—tactics. Willisen then considers victory as it may be attempted in one of two ways, either by aggravating the enemy's difficulties, or by attacking him. It will be seen from the foregoing outline, that Willisen's instructions were at least systematic and logical. His views, however, met with various receptions; and to confute certain objections urged against his principles, he undertook in 1831, through the medium of the *Military Weekly Gazette*, to establish and illustrate them by the course of the then undecided Polish war of independence. In his articles he incidentally gave advice to the Polish heroes, and thus disclosed a political bias in no way calculated to win the favour of the court. Willisen, at that time a major, fell into displeasure. His articles, however, made a great impression in all circles; they were clear, defined by logic, and animated by political feeling; but the issue of the war was unfortunate for their author, as it directly contradicted his predictions. Thus Willisen had prophesied that if the Russians below Modlin should cross the Weischel, they would be lost. But they did so, and took Warsaw, and so shortly ended the war. Damaging as the exposure of this error was for Willisen, the death of his scientific rival and opponent was a more important event. General von Clausewitz died November 16, 1831, and soon after his widow published, from the copious literary remains of her husband, that work entitled "War," which has since become so celebrated. Many of Willisen's views were here controverted, and his theory generally denied. After long silence Willisen published in 1840 a reply in a formal exposition of his system; he has had many opponents, but no rival to be compared to Clausewitz. For several years before 1848 Willisen was stationed at Posen, with the office of chief of the general staff of the fifth army corps, and afterwards as commander of a brigade. The plenipotentiary powers in the duchy of Posen in 1848 are part of the history of the commotions of March. In the autumn of the same year he was present with Radetsky at the siege of Malghera, and observed the progress of the Italian campaign, whose history he has since written. In the promotions of the spring and summer of 1849 Willisen's name was omitted, and this circumstance may have induced him to apply for the dismission which was granted him in the spring, with the title of lieutenant-general.

Public Amusements.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A new extravaganza, entitled the *Hippopotamus*, has little to recommend it beyond the popularity of its title. The scene is laid in the Rosherville-gardens, where the hippopotamus is supposed to have just arrived, and the plot—a very ordinary one of conjugal jealousy—is connected with the extraordinary animal by the circumstance that the jealous husband has been irritated by his wife's frequent visits to the wonder of the day. A situation in which this husband, acted by Mr. Wright, disguises himself as a vendor of fruit and ginger beer to watch the movements of his wife, and pelts the object of his jealousy (Mr. Paul Bedford) with the articles of his stall, is somewhat amusing, and the hippopotamus, which is introduced towards the conclusion, is very well made up. However, the whole piece is much too loosely connected, and the combat between an uncaged lion and the more unwieldy quadruped on which the curtain falls is singularly devoid of meaning. Absurdity is of course intended, but this need not be carried out in too fanatical a spirit.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.

Mr. J. Palgrave Simpson, who was favourably introduced to the public by the elegant little drama of *Poor Cousin Walter*, is the author of a slight farce brought out last night, under the title of *Without Incumbrances*. The plot turns on the dilemma of a simple usher, who taking a situation "without incumbrances," is induced by some fellow-travellers on a railway to pretend that the wife of one, and the intended of another, disguised in such attire, are his own wife and child. The position of the usher, who is a timid bashful man, and whose patroness has a horror of "incumbrances," creates amusement in the hands of Mr. Compton, and there was considerable applause at the fall of the curtain.

THE METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS ACT.—This act, under which Dr. Southwood Smith has been appointed an additional paid member of the Board of Health, will be speedily enforced in "The Metropolitan Burial District," which comprises the city of London, Westminster, Southwark, and numerous parishes set forth in one of the schedules annexed. There are seventy-seven sections in the act, which act is to be executed by the Board of Health. The board may provide new burial grounds, and her Majesty, on a report of the board in council, may order the discontinuance of interments in churchyards and other places. Regarding the removal of poor persons to reception houses to be provided, it is enacted, by the thirtieth section, that the board may at any time, after the passing of the act, appoint medical or other officers who, in the case of death within the district, may, "where the persons having the direction of the funeral of the deceased may so desire," cause the body to be decently removed to one of the houses for the reception of the dead. Among the provisions is one under which the Board of Health may "contract" for funerals at fixed charges, so that there are likely to be "three classes" of funerals, according to the means of the parties. The salary of the additional paid member of the Board of Health is not to exceed £1,200 a year.

COTTON FROM INDIA.—A vessel just arrived from Bombay has brought the large number of 3,710 bales and 25 half-bales of cotton as part of her cargo, of East India production; and another vessel, arrived on the same day from Gonaives, a port of St. Domingo, has brought 69 bales of cotton, the growth of that island.

IRISH DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION TO ALL DEMOCRATS.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS,—In the last number but two of the *Star* a letter was inserted from our brothers of Glasgow in which there was an accusation brought against me, charging me with withholding from the men of Francis-street a letter intended for their perusal. Now that that charge is true I distinctly and emphatically deny, as the following "bill of particulars" will shew. The evening of the day on which I received that letter I proceeded with it, in torrents of rain, to the room in which we hold our weekly meeting, and which is considered as the place of general rendezvous. There I read it aloud for every member who entered; no one from Francis-street attended. The next night the committee sat I laid the letter, with the resolution contained therein, before them, and as I was very busy at the time, I requested them to give authority to Mr. Doyle (one of the founders of the association,) to answer it,—they did so. Mr. Doyle got permission *from them* to bring it home, in order that he might make no mistake. The meeting adjourned,—no Francis-street man attended, although two were on the general committee. The next night I was again at my post, and the Francis-street men *did* come. They asked for the letter, I told them where it was, at the same time I informed them of its contents, and that if they would wait Mr. Doyle would come with it, when they could see it. *Then* they showed us their letter, which also contained the resolution; they read it for us, waited about three minutes, certainly not five, would not wait longer, and then went away, and have never come near us since. They were not long gone when Mr. Doyle brought the letter, although he had not finished the answer to it. This statement, I think, proves that there was no "kidnapping" in the question, and if there was, not I, but the committee members were the guilty parties; if not so, the fault is attributable to the non-attendance of the Francis-street men. Now one word about my former letter. Our friends in Glasgow seem to lie under a strange misapprehension, for they appear to think it came from me as an individual,—this is not so; it received the sanction of the committee before it went to London. They also think that it dealt too severely with the Francis-street men; any person, I am sure, judging impartially between their's and mine, will consider it but a fair and just retaliation.

I remain, Brothers,
Fraternally and devotedly yours,
THOMAS CULLEN.

P.S.—I write *this* in my individual capacity.—T.C.

THE POTTERS' EMIGRATION SOCIETY.

We have received from a correspondent resolutions adopted by the members of the above society at a meeting held at Fort Winnebago, on the 3rd of June last, denouncing the society as a deception to the working classes.

At an adjourned meeting, held at the same place, on the 8th of June, the following memorial was unanimously adopted:—

"TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"We, your humble memorialists, being members of a certain society existing in England, and known by the name of the 'Potters' Emigration Society,' beg to lay our grievances before you. The above-named society, by their prospectuses, head bills, advertisements, books of rules, lectures, and by means of a weekly paper or periodical, called the *Potters' Examiner*, lead the working and other classes of Great Britain to believe, that by means of subscriptions paid by persons joining the above-named society, they (the society) have secured for them (the members) parcels of land, of forty acres each in extent, situated upon the Fox River, Columbia county, Wisconsin, United States of America; that they had prior to September, 1849, secured as much as 50,000 acres in the said county. That the land was composed of good black soil of great depth and richness; that it was easily cultivated into profitable farms; that stores well stocked with every kind of provisions were in the society's possession on the spot; that good cattle, implements, &c., had been purchased, and were upon the land for the use of the settlers, and for cultivating certain lands set apart, and the produce of which was to be for the advancement of the settlers themselves. That employment could at all times be got upon the lands, and cash or produce (as required by the workman,) obtained, according to the current rates of labour in the State; that members preferring employment apart from the society could always obtain it in the immediate neighbourhood; that all could support their families in a comfortable manner, and ultimately acquire independence; and that certain other statements set forth in the book of rules, &c., hereunto annexed, were attainable by all persons becoming members.

"Now we, your memorialists, having thrown up our employment in Great Britain,—broken up our comfortable homes,—separated from our friends,—borne the expense, dangers, and hardships of a long and weary journey, and arrived at the aforesaid place, our destination, find the greater part, if not the whole, of the statements to be grossly false, and the promises to have been either improperly carried out, or not performed at all. We find the land at present in the possession of the Indians, and cannot be secured by any party until surveyed by the American government, and afterwards brought into the market for sale, and therefore that all settlers are considered as trespassers. The greater part of the land is sandy, or wet marsh land, and in the opinion of many practical men, unsuitable for farming. The cattle purchased are unsuitable, being mostly aged and weak, instead of young and vigorous. That portion of the land set apart for cultivation in aid of the members is ill-managed, so that loss instead of profit can but be expected. The stores (so called,) seldom contain even the common necessaries of life, and the prices charged for whatever may be there are greatly in advance of any other store. The labourer (when labour can be got,) receives lower remuneration than is the custom in the State, and then produce and not cash is the payment; further, if a man earn, say five dollars a week, he can only obtain three or four dollars worth of stores, the rest being booked as due to him. The provisions, instead of being purchased when cheap and stored, are bought in small and irregular quantities (when greatly needed), and generally obtained upon credit price. The members upon the land have been compelled to exist throughout the past winter upon flour mixed with water, and in such small quantities that some have sunk under it, and met with a grave in a land far from all their relations; numbers have been obliged to leave and wander through the country houseless and penniless, and have in some cases died, leaving families without support.

"Employment cannot be got for many miles round, and cash can seldom be got, stores being the mode of payment. The society instead of being in a prosperous condition, as it would have been had the immense sums subscribed been properly laid out, we have reason to believe is greatly in debt, both in England and America, and is only kept on foot by means of false balance-sheets, and generally the management has been, and is such, that it will be impossible to avoid bankruptcy and ruin to all connected with it.

"Now we, your memorialists, humbly pray that the British public will take the above-named statements into consideration, and cause the affairs of the said society to be thoroughly investigated, and a better course of proceedings adopted, in order to prevent our fellow-countrymen from being duped, as we have been, by being caused to break up their homes and quit their native land to be thrown destitute upon a strange country without the means of extrication.

"And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

PUNISHMENT OF DEATH BY BURNING.—Your correspondent, E. S. S. W. gives an account of a woman burnt for the murder of her husband in 1783, and asks whether there is any other instance of the kind in the latter part of the last century. I cannot positively answer this query, but I will state a circumstance that occurred to myself about the year 1788. Passing in a hackney-coach up the Old Bailey to West Smithfield, I saw the unquenched embers of a fire opposite to Newgate; on my alighting I asked the coachman "What was that fire in the Old Bailey, over which the wheel of your carriage passed?" "Oh, sir," he replied, "they have been burning a woman for murdering her husband." Whether he spoke the truth or not I do not know, but I received it at the time as truth, and remember the impression it made on me. It is, perhaps, as well to state that there were some fifteen to twenty persons standing around the smouldering embers at the time I passed.—*Notes and Queries.*

NEW ACT RELATING TO PARISH MEETINGS.—An act of parliament has just come into force (13 & 14 Vict., c. 57,) by which the desecration of churches, in holding parochial meetings, can be prevented. It is declared that the holding of vestry or other parochial meetings in the parish church or chapel, or in the vestry room attached, is productive of great scandal to religion, and other great inconvenience. The Poor Law Commissioners are now empowered, upon the application of churchwardens, &c., of any parish where the population exceeds 2,000, to make an order to enforce this act, and on the expiration of twelve months, certain meetings connected with parish matters are to be prohibited from being held, except in cases of urgency, and then with the previous sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners. Places may be provided and money borrowed, to be charged on the poor rates, for the purpose of fitting up meeting rooms, &c., for the transaction of parochial business.

CLOSING THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—On Saturday last a notice was issued by order of the Lord Chancellor, that the office of the Accountant-General in Bankruptcy will be closed from the 22nd instant till the 12th of October next, both days inclusive; and during the interval no dividend warrants will be issued.

AN ADDRESS TO THE FANCY AND FIGURE WEAVERS OF COVENTRY AND ITS VICINITY.

FELLOW WORKMEN,—We earnestly call your attention to the following address and propositions to consolidate in one general union the fancy and figure trade of Coventry, believing it is the only means we have of giving expression to our wants and feelings.

The trade in which we have been brought up—upon which we have been taught to rely for a livelihood, has undergone various changes this last twenty years and the working classes have been called upon to make heavy sacrifices, either in accumulated expenses, in additional labour, or in diminished wages. And these changes have driven us to greater exertions to maintain our position. The honest weaver has added to his hours of toil, and brought to his aid the earlier labours of his children, to make up in some measure for what he has lost by the introduction of some new practice.

As labour is the source of all wealth, it is indispensable that an equitable distribution of profits should take place, so that each man shall be rewarded according to his industry.

But such will never be the case unless you unite in one common bond of brotherhood to protect your labour—which is your property. Everything that the mind of man can invent is done to protect the property of the rich, while yours is left unprotected, and becomes a prey to the selfish and avaricious.

Our employers tell us they get little or no profit on their goods. We have only to glance at those colossal establishments now being built and already in full operation, to find an answer to such an assertion. We have no wish to prescribe a maximum for the rich, but we do desire a minimum for the labourer—that he shall not be reduced below the means of living. To that class of men denominated undertakers, we say, "Consider these questions; abandon that aristocratic feeling, and unite with your fellow-men. Your ruin is still pending, by the further application of machinery."

Some suggest the propriety of petitioning the government to tax machinery. To such we say, it would not mitigate the evil, but rather aggravate it, as all taxes are paid by labour.

We venture to suggest to the trades the necessity of the application of land—to the machinery-made-idler—and the principle of applying machinery for the benefit—instead as now—against the workman. Some may say it cannot be done. But to that numerous class of weavers that have looms of their own, we say it can be done. We will suppose a case, and it is not improbable that a manufacturer required a hundred hands to work ten hours a day to supply him with goods, and that he was to procure machinery, that would do as much work with the aid of ten men, as the hundred did, it would thus throw ninety out of employ to become competitors in the labour market, and form a reserve for the masters to fall back on in reducing wages. But if the workmen were to become co-partners in the machinery, it would keep the hundred on, and supply as many goods by working one hour in the day. The same principle would apply to a thousand or a hundred thousand. Then machinery would be a blessing instead of a curse. You have knowledge, ingenuity, and industry—union and co-operation will furnish the means. If this was done it would change individual competition into brotherly love, and turn despair into a bright future. If you love your homes—your families—consider this question. By union you would dispel tyranny, by co-operation you would improve your social condition. It is said that the school of adversity is the school of wisdom, and surely we are in that school, and it is time we became united in the wisdom of warning those who hold the helm of state, to have a care for the system which is pulling one class of society down after another, and if the labour question is not attended to, which is the foundation of all greatness, the superstructure must fall.

In calling upon you to support the Protective Union, we have only to instance the great advantages of the Plain Weavers' Association, which has rendered good service to the trade, by protecting the interests of the honourable manufacturer and the weaver. We do so in full confidence that we shall not appeal in vain. We cannot think that a body so numerically large as that of the weavers of Coventry, can sink in the scale of wretchedness and misery, without affecting in a great degree the town at large.

We submit the leading objects of the Union for your consideration, which were adopted at a meeting of weavers from various districts on July 26th, 1850, at the Old Mitre, Much Park-street:—

1.—To remodel the Figure Weavers' Association, so as to embrace the weavers engaged in every department of the fancy and figure trade of Coventry.

2.—That the name shall be the "Coventry Fancy and Figure Weavers' Protective Union." The principles of justice to be maintained both to the manufacturer and the weaver.

3.—That the customary prices paid by the trade for fancy ribbons, either in the plain or figure looms, shall be the guide in all disputes.

4.—In the event of any new nature of work being introduced, the Committee shall, in conjunction with the employer, fix as fair price has possible as is consistent with the circumstances, so as to allow a fair remuneration for the expense and trouble of the weaver.

5.—Any weaver thinking he ought to have more for making any pattern he is engaged on, and does not feel able to defend his own case, shall, by applying to the Committee, have their advice and assistance.

6.—Under no circumstances are the Committee to countenance a strike, unless such strike is by the advice and consent of the trade.

Let truth be our watchword—justice our shield—reason and argument our weapons—and then we shall command respect.

Brother Weavers,—We are actuated by no vain or ambitious motives in thus addressing you. If we succeed in arousing the dormant energies of some part of the weavers, we shall have done something towards the dawn of that day when—

It is come—the glorious time,
When the fetters of slaves shall burst;
And earth shall be fair as Eden prime,
And man shall be free as the first.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
W. HOSIER, General Secretary.
Committee Room, Old Mitre.

N.B.—The Committee request that every weaver will attend their district meeting, when a deputation from the Committee will attend, of which due notice will be given.

STEAMERS IN AUSTRALIA.—The following extract of a private letter from Sydney indicates an opening for the profitable employment of some additional steamers in New South Wales:—"Within the last few days the Phœnix steamer has become a wreck in a southerly gale, about five miles from the Clarence River. She now lies stranded on the beach high and dry, and quite a wreck. Her engines may be saved, and all her spars and gear. Thus you see we have lost the only steamer that plied on that important line, making an additional opening for a steamer of double the size and power of the Phœnix, which, indeed, was never large enough for the trade. I intend, as soon as I have leisure, to get you all the particulars of the dividends and profits now paid by the Hunter's River Company, and what the Phœnix was paying. There is the Port Philip and the Launceston line now only about a quarter supplied; indeed, from ten to twelve good steamers equal to the Shamrock, that is, about 140 or 150-horse power, and to carry from 200 to 300 tons of cargo, would find ample employment and capital profits on the various lines now requiring steamers both to the north and south. I wish the public in London could be made acquainted with our wants in this respect, for we have no capital here to build new steamers. Our means of intercourse along the lines of coast and up our navigable rivers have become so limited that many parts of this country are now left in abeyance."

CEYLON AND THE MAURITIUS.—Sir George Anderson is appointed Governor of Ceylon, and is to be succeeded in the government of the Mauritius by Mr. Higginson, now Governor-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands. Sir George Anderson has earned his promotion by the ability with which he has conducted the government of the Mauritius, where he has effected a considerable reduction in the expenditure, and introduced many useful practical reforms. Mr. Higginson was introduced into the public service by Lord Metcalfe, and has proved himself worthy of his friendship and patronage.—*Globe.*

WOODS AND FORESTS.—The Right Hon. Thomas Francis Kennedy, Paymaster of Civil Service in Ireland, has been appointed one of the Commissioners of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, in the room of Alexander Milne, Esq., retired. We presume that the transfer of so active and useful a public servant as Mr. Kennedy, from the office in Dublin, has been made with a view to some economical arrangements in the Paymaster's office there as well as the good of the department where his services will in future be made available.—*Observer.*

Varieties.

FLYING KITES IN CANTON.—A foreign missionary thus writes of kite flying in Canton:—"The sky is a universal flutter of kites. I counted this afternoon from my window ninety-three, which were floated at various heights with great skill. Some represented hawks, and admirably imitated their manœuvres in the air, poising themselves, and sailing, and darting; gaudy butterflies floated around; and dragons, formed of a long succession of circular kites, with a fierce head, flew about the sky. The majority were of merely fanciful shapes. Loud noise, like a wind instrument, could be heard from them. The most amusing form was that of a large fish, which through the blue above, moved its tail and fins with a ludicrously natural effect. Those, like animals, are also flown in pairs, and made to fight."

THE act of eating strawberries, says an eminent medical writer, cleanses the teeth and gums, and purifies the breath. It assists digestion and fortifies the stomach, and being of itself entirely soluble, never turns sour or undergoes fermentation. In many cases it is positively medical, removing rheumatic affections and other diseases arising from obstructions of the system.

A WITNESS who was examined before a select committee of the House of Lords, respecting the manner in which a petition, purporting to be signed by "10,000" of the ratepayers of Liverpool, had been got up, confessed that "He had, upon one occasion, gone to a public house, where he had sat down and written about 300 of the signatures which first appeared attached to the petition. While he was at that public house, three others of the agents and himself had dipped themselves into a water butt, so that the committee, when they arrived at their place of assembly, should believe that they had been walking about all the day in the rain."

ONE of Pate's alleged delusions was, that his bowels were full of bricks, and the doctor had not the skill to remove them. We have heard that a member of the British aristocracy, managing his affairs with uncommon astuteness, and yet under the belief that he was constantly in that condition "in which ladies wish to be who love their lords."

A CERTAIN Irish attorney threatened to prosecute a Dublin printer for inserting the death of a living person. The menacer concluded with the remark, "That no printer should publish a death, unless informed of the fact by the party deceased."

"What would I like to have?" said Mrs. Winblossom. "Why, a two-bushel basket full of needles, and all of them ere needles worn clean up to the eyes in making bags, and all them ere bags chock full of dimuns. You wouldn't talk about Callyforny arter that."

A tale is told of a hypochondriac gentleman of rank and fortune in Ireland, who fancies one of his legs is of one religion and the other of another. He not unfrequently puts one of his unfortunate legs outside the bedclothes to punish it for its religious errors.

A YANKEE TITLE.—A Yankee, who found it up-hill work to support himself and family on a small gravel knoll, which he hired in old Connecticut, turned his face, a little more than a year ago to the land of gold, exhorting his wife to be of good courage in his absence, and leaving his landlord *minus* a small amount of rent. After working his passage to San Francisco, he "footed it" up to the mines, and commenced a course of digging, for which his previous experience on the aforesaid farm abundantly qualified him. But he soon found that the stream of gold flowed steadily from the mines to the sea coast, and that he could fill his bucket the easiest, and probably the soonest by tapping the current at San Francisco. He accordingly returned to the latter place, where he looked about for a location. Finding an unoccupied piece of ground, he put down stakes, stretched a rope round it, and pitching his tent in the enclosure, commenced trade. Presently an old settler came along, and accosted him rather roughly, as follows: "Hallo, stranger! what are you doing on this ground?"—"Selling licker and small notions. Anything yew want tew buy?" "Well, you take it mighty coolly; this is my property, and you must leave it." "We'll see about that," replied the Yankee. "I've he'arn that '*possession is nine pints of the law*'" "Now, I've got my title in that way, and unless yew can show a better, yew may be 'good lookin', but yew can't come in,' as the circus folks say." The property-owner attempted to argue the case, but the Yankee stuck to his text, and carried the day, being allowed to remain in "possession" until the rights of real estate-proprietors should be better vindicated by public legislation. Three or four months ago, finding himself the owner of a handsome fortune, he began to feel longings for home and family, and having settled up his business, he sold the *right* to his location for 7,000 dollars. When the new tenant came to take possession, he asked for a *deed* of the property. "Never yew mind a *deed*," said the Yankee; "*possession* is nine pints of the law, and a good *title* enough hereabouts."

RACY TALE OF "A WAG O' TH' WA'."

At the Carlisle County Court last week, George Finlay, a sharp little fellow, living in "The Fleet," Caldewgate, by profession a weaver, was summoned by Mr. Rennie, a watchmaker and draper, for refusing to pay the balance due for a clock—price 30s.

PLAINTIFF: I put the clock up in his house, when he was away at the harvest, and when he returned, he promised to pay me. He has paid me 16s. on account, but threatens to pay no more.

JUDGE: What have you to say to that?—Defendant: Och, I'll tell your honour all about it.

JUDGE: Very well; go on.

DEFENDANT: He came to my house when I was away at the harvest, and put up a worthless old "wag o' th' wa'" against my wife's consent. (Laughter.)

JUDGE: How could he do that? Defendant: Och, but he did, yer honour; he put her up—he forced her up. (Renewed laughter.)

JUDGE: Have you paid him 16s. on account? Defendant: Jist stop a bit, and I'll tell you all about it. He says to my wife, "Jist let her stop up till he comes home, and then we'll see about her." Well, yer honour, I came home, and there she was sticking against the wall. (Laughter.) My wife told me all about it; and he came down the next week. I says to him, "I won't have her—I won't have her!" "Why won't ye have her?" says he. "Because," says I, "she sometimes goes too fast, and sometimes too slow." (Laughter.) And then, yer honour, she lost a stroke. (Laughter.)

JUDGE: Then, did you return her? Defendant: Turn her! (Roars of laughter, in which the judge joined heartily.)

JUDGE: Did you return the clock to him? Defendant: Och, jist stop a bit, and I'll tell you all about it. (Laughter.) "Oh, but," says he, "if she dosent suit, I'll take her down again and put up a fine cased clock." Och, he did, yer honour. (Laughter.) So I paid on till my neighbours told me he was only saying that as an excuse, and that if I paid him any more I would never get another clock. "Then," says I, "devil another farthing I'll pay him, till I get another clock." (Laughter.) Well, yer honour, he comes down and he says "Why won't you pay?" "Pay!" says I, "I'm going to pay no more till I get a better clock." "T—— wid ye," says he—flourishing about my floor (for he was drunk at the time)—"If you don't pay, I'll summons you up." "Summons away," says I, "for I'll never pay another farthing of the —— old 'wag o' th' wa.'" (Roars of laughter.)

JUDGE: Well, what became of her? Defendant: Och, she's yonder sticking yet. (Renewed laughter.) But I'd have served him right if I'd done as Will Fitts did.

JUDGE: How did he do? Defendant: When Will got his, yer honour, he puts her in the "stuff shop" for five shillings—(laughter)—so "my friend" there (plaintiff) was glad to release her, or he would have lost her altogether. (Renewed laughter).

PLAINTIFF attempted to speak here, but

DEFENDANT burst upon him with—"You are as big a rogue as ever put a hat on a head." (Roars of laughter.)

The JUDGE decided that if parties would go and traffic with women in this sort of way in the absence of their husbands they should have payment but in very small sums.—Defendant to pay sixpence per week.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

AN ORATOR in the House of Commons was describing the inordinate love of praise which characterised an opponent. "The honourable Member," said he "is so fond of being praised, that I really believe he would be content to give up the ghost, if it were but to look up and read the stone-cutter's puff on his tombstone."

"BOOKS of devotion and of gallantry are sold in about an equal proportion—the only difference between them is this; more people read books of gallantry then buy them; and more people buy books of devotion than read them."

"I WISH you would pay a little attention, sir," exclaimed a stage-manager to a careless actor. "Well, sir, so I am paying as little as I can, sir," was the calm reply.

WOMAN.—A woman is the most inconsistent compound of obstinacy and self-sacrifice that I am acquainted with. She would permit her head to be cut off for the sake of her husband, by the Parisian executioners, but not the hair upon it; she can also deny herself much for the sake of others, but nothing for her own sake; for a sick person she is capable of depriving herself of three nights sleep, but for the sake of her own night's rest she cannot break off one minute sooner her nap out of bed. Though neither spirits nor butterflies have a stomach they cannot possibly eat less than a woman going to a ball or to the altar, or who is cooking for guests, but should the doctor and her body be the only just cause and impediment why she should not eat an Esau's mess, she devours it directly. The self-sacrifice of men shows itself in exact contraries.—*Jean Paul Richter.*

THE DIRECTOR OF A BANK.—A Yankee paper says in an obituary notice that "the deceased had been for several years a bank director, notwithstanding which he died a Christian and universally respected."

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Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause. Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered in this section which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings.

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W. H. Willis, Acton, writes; 'I am quite cured now. I had suffered from gravel and pains in the back and loins. I consider them a great blessing.'

Mrs. Edney, Hackney, writes: 'They cured my scrofulous eruption after all other medicines had failed.'

Mr. Howe, Acton: 'Your pills quite cured my gravel and pains in the back; I had tried every pill advertised to no purpose.'

Dr. Thompson: I consider your pills more adapted to these diseases generally than any formula I have met with.'

Rev. J. Stone, Wigan: 'Send me four boxes for some of my poor parishioners; they are a great blessing.'

Mr. T. Parry, Ruthrin, writes: 'Send me a 4s. 6d. box for a friend: the one I had has quite ured me.'

Address Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 9 till 1 mornings, and 5 till 9 evenings; Sundays 9 till 1.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT, DR. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, having had a vast amount of practice at the various hospitals in London and on the Continent, is enabled to treat with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disease arising from solitary and sedentary habits, indiscriminate excesses, and infections, such as gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, and syphilis, or venereal disease, in all its various forms and stages, whether primary or secondary, which, owing to neglect or improper treatment, invariably end in gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, gravel, pains in the kidneys, back, and loins, and finally, an agonising death! The lamentable neglect of this class of diseases by medical men in general is too well known, and their attempts to cure by means of such dangerous medicines, as mercury, copaiba cubebs, &c., have produced the most deplorable results. All sufferers are earnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. Barker, as he guarantees to all a speedy and perfect cure, and the eradication of every sympton, whether primary or secondary, without the use of any of the above dangerous medicine—thus preventing the possibility of any after symptom. This truth has been borne out in thousands of cases, and as a further guarantee he undetakes to cure the most inveterate case in a few days, without hindrance from business, or any change of diet, &c. Country patients must be minute in the detail of their cases as that will render a personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicine ten shillings. In postage stamps or by post-office order. Patients corresponded with till cured. Females may with the utmost safety confide themselves to the care of Dr. Barker, as the most honourable secresy and delicacy are observed in every case. At home daily for consultation from 9 till 1 mornings, and 5 till 9 evenings; Sundays 9 till 1.

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SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE AND THEIR TREATMENT. *A guide for all sufferers* by Dr. Barker.

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DEAFNESS AND SINGING IN THE EARS INSTANTLY CURED WITHOUT PAIN OR OPERATION.

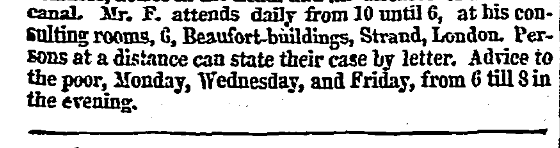
THE APPLICATIONS OF DR. PEARSON'S wonderful discovered remedy in all cases of Deafness enables sufferers of either sex, even an infant or most aged persons, to hear a watch tick at arms length and general conversation, although having been afflicted with deafness for thirty or forty years, without the use of any instrument, or possibility of causing pain or danger to a child many of whom born deaf, with persons of all ages whose cases had been, by the old treatment, pronounced incurable, after the use of this new discovery have had their hearing perfectly restored.

Dr. Charles Pearson, Consulting Surgeon of the Ear Infirmary for the cure of Deafness, begs to offer this valuable remedy to the public from benevolence rather than gain, and will forward it to any part FREE on receipt of a letter enclosing five shillings and sixpence in postage stamps or mony order, to Charles Pearson, M.D., 44, Sand Pitts, Birmingham. Dr. Pearson daily applies his new remedy, and has cured thousands of most inveterate cases at the Ear Infirmary and in Private practice, in the presence of the most eminent of the Faculty who have been utterly astonished at the cures effected.

DEAFNESS. — Important Notice. — Mr. FRANCIS, the eminent aurist, who has devoted his attention solely to DISEASES of the EAR, continues to effect the most astonishing cures in all those inveterate cases which have long been considered hopeless, and of thirty or forty years standing, enabling the patient to hear a whisper, without pain or operation, effectually removing deafness, noises in the head, and all diseases of the aural canal. Mr. F. attends daily from 10 until 6, at his consulting rooms, 6, Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London. Persons at a distance can state their case by letter. Advice to the poor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 6 till 8 in the evening.

THE BLOOD.

Our bodies have been entirely formed, are now forming, and will continue to be built up during Life from the Blood. This being the case, the grand object is to keep this precious fluid (the blood) in a pure and healthy state, for without this purity, disease will show itself in some way or the other.



It is universally admitted that this Medicine will purify the Blood better than any other, and will conquer Disease.

Copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Drury, Bookseller, Lincoln.

Sir,—I, Charles Foster, ground-keeper to Henry Shepherd, Esq., do this day, October 5, 1847, attest to the following statement: 'Having been ill a long time, proceeding from pain in my body, attended with considerable fever, very faint, sick in the morning, without being able to discharge anything from the stomach, and no appetite whatever, with many other disagreeable symptoms all over a mere medical man was able to benefit me, and I became reduced in strength so much as to prevent my attending to my usual avocations. Hearing the many benefits derived from old PARR'S PILLS, I decided at once to give them a trial and purchased a box at your shop, near the Stone Bow, Lincoln, and it affords me great pleasure to inform you that the one box entirely cured me, and I am now entirely restored in health; but whenever I feel less active, and not so lively as usual, I immediately have recourse to old PARR, and a couple of his pills bring me right. The astonishing effect PARR'S PILLS have had upon me is such that I can scarcely believe that I am the same man I was a few months ago: I felt then as though my life was nearly ended; now, I feel hearty, and able to undertake any description of work and exertion, without feeling that excessive fatigue I did previous to taking them. It is really and truly new life to me: I have given this statement voluntary, *for the benefit of those of my fellow creatures who* know nothing of old PARR'S wonderful pills.' I remain, sir, yours respectfully, CHARLES FOSTER.—Lincoln, October 5th, 1847.

To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

Sirs,—The above case has been given me this day from the lips of Mr. Charles Foster, who came for two boxes, and who was not disposed to go away without sending you word for the benefit he has received. I remain, yours, &c., JAMES DRURY.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps ordered the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND. Without this mark of authenticity, they are spurious. Sole Proprietors, T. Roberts, and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London; and sold Wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; also by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; and Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard: and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most of the respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each.

'The Life and Times of Thomas Parr,' may be had gratis, of all agents, both in town or country.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS. THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Beware of copies of them by knavish quacks, who assume the name of eminent medical men, and resort to every conceivable mode of swindling the public and damaging the character of long standing practitioners.

DR. DE GRANGE'S REMEDY has been entirely successful in curing many thousands of cases of Single and Double Ruptures, of every variety; and has long been recognised by the whole of the medical profession as the only remedy ever discovered for this alarming complaint. All sufferers are earnestly invited to write, or pay Dr. DE G. a visit, as in every case he guarantees a cure by his peculiar mode of treatment. The remedy is equally applicable to male or female of any age, and is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, &c.

Sent post free on receipt of 5s. by post-office order, cash, or postage stamps, by EUSTACE DE GRANGE, M.D., 12, High-street, Bloomsbury, London, where he may be consulted daily; Sundays excepted. Post-office orders to be *made payable at the Bloomsbury Office.*

Hundreds of trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which Dr. DE GRANGE will willingly give to any requiring them after a trial of it.

Dr. DE GRANGE wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his mode of treating Ruptures is known only by himself, and that his remedy can only be procured direct from the establishment, as above.

IMPORTANT AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

'In the five cases I wrote to you about, the remedy has perfectly succeeded; send me another for a case of Scrotal Hernia.'—John Armstrong, Navy Surgeon.

'We have witnessed the cure of three cases of Rupture by Dr. De Grange's treatment, which confirm the remarks we made some time since on the utility of this discovery to those suffering from Hernia.'—*Medical Journal.*

'Your remedy has cured my Rupture after everything else had failed. I have used violent exertion since, but there is no sign of its coming down.'—Miss Symmonds, Bayswater.

'A fair time has elapsed since I used your remedy, and moreover I have been examined by a surgeon, who declares it is quite cured.'—Mr. Potts, Bath.

'I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, and thank you for your kind attention. Your remedy has cured my Rupture.'—Mrs. Farren, Woburn.

'Many thanks for your remedy; I have thrown away my truss, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it.'—G. Henrys, Chepstow.

'My Rupture being twenty-eight years old, I really never expected so perfect a cure.'—Mr. Eldred, Grocer, Longthorpe.

'Mrs. Sims begs to inform Dr. De Grange that his remedy has been successful.'—Willesden, Middlesex.

'It is now ten months since I used your remedy for Rupture, and I am glad to say I have gone through every sort of exertion, without the least appearance of it.'—J. Masters, Mill-street, Bedford.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1½d. per Box.

THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the common symptoms of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness, and pains in the stomach and bowles, indigestion, producing a torpid taste of the liver, and a constant inactivity of the bowels, causing a disorganisation of every function of the frame will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

These pills are particularly efficacious for stomach, coughs, colds, agues, shortness of breadth, and all obstructions of the urinary passages; and, if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose.

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

For FEMALES, these pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of slight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and gives a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently reccommended as the best medicine that can be taken during pregnancy; and for children of all ages they are unequaled.

As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the reccommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet, or confinement during their use. By regulating the dose according to the age and strength of the patient, they become suitable for every case, in either sex, that can be required; and for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box; and by the Vendors of Medicine generally throughout the Kingdom.

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Education for the Millions.

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The object of the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., is to place within the reach of the poorest classes that Political and Social Information of which they are at present deprived by the Government "Taxes on Knowledge."

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WORKS IN PREPARATION,
BY ERNEST JONES,
Of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

To be published, uniform with the Magazines, on the 1st of September,

THE NEW WORLD,
A Political Poem, dedicated to the people of
THE UNITED QUEENDOM,
AND OF
THE UNITED STATES,
With copious notes, addressed especially to the Working Classes.

On the 1st of October,
BELDAGON CHURCH,
A Religious Poem, dedicated to
THE PEOPLE OF HALIFAX.
AND
WESTMINSTER PRISON,
Dedicated to the Exiles and Prisoners of 1848.

On the 1st of November,
THE PAINTER OF FLORENCE;
A Domestic Poem.

On the 1st of December,
THE BLACK JURY;
OR,
THE JUDGMENT OF EUROPE.
A Political Poem, dedicated to
THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
With an Address to
THE SPEAKER.

MY COUNTRYMEN!—Thomas Carlyle, as I am told, in one of his pamphlets, congratulated me on my imprisonment, because Tothill Fields was just the place to write a book in.

The authorities took every means to render that impracticable, since I was denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, until October 1849, and then writing materials were conceded under such restrictions, as rendered original composition almost impossible.

Nevertheless, I have written *four* books with the aid of blood and memory, the evidence of which I gave to the Executive, when they welcomed me out of my gaol.

During two years of solitary confinement on the silent system, I have partly employed myself in these lighter labours, but more in forming plans for the future, and fitting myself to fill a useful and a worthy position in the ranks of Democracy. At the very time when I was immured in a cell on bread and water, with even the Bible taken away from me, I spent my hours in writing the gospel of liberty, and, although I may have clothed it in humble language, you will, at least, find it tuned to the harp of truth.

Whatever may be the fate of the works announced above, though they may draw down fresh persecutions on my head, or fail in enlisting the sympathy of the people, upon them I stake my reputation as an author, and my character as a man, and they will, at least, remain a lasting monument of what the nations have undergone in the Past, of what they suffer in the Present, of what they demand for the Future, and of what they will achieve, if they are true to their own cause.

These will, probably, be among the last of my poetical works, for harder and sterner toils now call me to the field. The age has passed, when nations can be SUNG into liberty: perhaps it is well—for enthusiasm is the child of an hour—conviction is the father of centuries.

I will also take this opportunity of requesting that no law cases may, in future be submitted to me, since all my time will be devoted to one great cause—that of

THE PEOPLE VERSUS THEIR OPPRESSORS,

in which I have the honour to be one of the people's humble advocates.

ERNEST JONES.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.
Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE hereby announce the following meetings:

On Sunday afternoon, August 18th, The Metropolitan Delegate Council will meet at 26, Golden-lane, Barbican. Chair to be taken at three o'clock.

On Tuesday evening, August 20th, a public meeting will be held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, Messrs. G. Julian Harney, S. M. Kydd, and other friends to Democratic and Social Progress are expected to attend and address the meeting. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Admission Free.

On Wednesday evening, August 21st, a Public Meeting will be held at the Institution, Little Dean-street, Soho.

N B.—The Tract on 'Chartism' may now be had by application to the Secretary, at 14, Southampton-street, Strand, London. Price Twopence per Dozen, or One Shilling per Hundred.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,
JOHN ARNOTT, Secretary.

TEIGNMOUTH BRANCH OF THE LAND COMPANY.—At a meeting of this Branch, it was decided by the members present, that an order be made through the medium of the NORTHERN STAR newspaper, that each paid-up member of that Branch do immediately pay up all arrears of levies due, together with the sum of Sixpence as his or her share of the expense of winding up the affairs of the Company, not later than the 30th of August, or forfeit all claim on the Company.

All payments to be sent to the Secretary, Mr. JAMES EDWARDS, Hat Manufacturer, Teignmouth.

GOLD FOUND IN JAMAICA.—We (*Standard*) state with much satisfaction that we have just seen and examined a large lump of auriferous rock or stone, just arrived from the neighbourhood of Annatto Bay, Jamaica. Split open, it appears almost one compact mass of gold and silver, the pure silver ore laying in small lumps, thickly interspersed with gold particles. This lump will yield about seventy per cent. of the precious metals. This is considerably richer than many of the Californian specimens.

THE POWELL PLOT.

A LECTURE will be Delivered
BY
FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P.,
AT THE
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, JOHN-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.
On Monday Night, August 19th, 1850.
JOHN FUSSELL, late a Liberated Political Victim, in the Chair.

The proceeds of the Lecture will be given to MRS. LACY, to enable her and her children to rejoin WILLIAM LACY, a Victim of the "Powell Plot," and now undergoing sentence of transportation for life in Australia.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'Clock.

Admission to the body of the Hall, 1d.; Gallery, 2d.; Platform, 3d. H. WILKS, Secretary.

Portraits of Patriots.

The readers of the "Northern Star," and the Democratic party generally, are informed, that there is now a re-issue of the various Steel engravings lately distributed with the "Northern Star." They consist of

KOSSUTH,	MEAGHER,
LOUIS BLANC,	MITCHEL,
ERNEST JONES,	SMITH O'BRIEN,
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These Engravings have excited the admiration of every one who has seen them. They are faithful portraits, and are executed in the most brilliant style. Price Fourpence each.

There has also been a reprint of the undermentioned portraits, which have been given away at different times with the "Northern Star," and which are striking likenesses, and executed in the most brilliant manner—

ANDREW MARVEL,	WILLIAM COBBETT,
ARTHUR O'CONNOR,	HENRY HUNT,
PATRICK O'HIGGINS,	F. O'CONNOR,
BRONTERRE O'BRIEN,	W. P. ROBERTS.
J. R. STEPHENS,	

There is also a re-issue of the two large prints,

"THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1839."
"THE PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION, by MR. DUNCOMBE, in 1842."

To be had of J. PAVEY, Holywell-street.

PORTRAIT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

This admirable likeness of the Great Statesman, is now ready, and may be had of any of the Agents, price the same as the previously published Portraits.

London Agent, Mr. Pavey, Holywell-street, Strand.

PORTRAITS OF THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

This truly Magnificent Historical Engraving of all the Portraits of the American Presidents, from WASHINGTON to ZACHARY TAYLOR (just deceased), being twelve in number, and which has been many months preparing, is now being worked at press, and will be ready for delivery to our subscribers on the 31st instant. The plate is being printed on a whole sheet, and, in consequence of the immense expense attending its publication, must be charged to subscribers, 6d.; and to the public generally at 5s. per copy. Subscribers are particularly requested to forward at once their orders to their respective agents. London agent—Mr. PAVEY, Holywell-street, Strand.

THE LACEY FUND.

Mr. O'CONNOR will deliver a lecture in aid of the subscriptions being raised to enable Mrs. LACEY to join her husband, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square.

To Correspondents.

☞ TO THE SECRETARIES OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE LAND SOCIETY, AND OF THE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.—*We cannot in future announce any* FORTHCOMING *meetings, or events to take place, although embodied in resolutions, unless the advertisement duty (1s. 6d.) is sent with such communications. The evasion is detected at the Stamp Office, and the proprietor is compelled to pay it. The Land and Chartist members will, henceforth, understand the reason why future meetings are not announced in our columns.*

NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. J. Sweet begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums (sent herewith), viz.:—For WINDING-UP FUND:—Mr. G. Henshaw 6d—Ann Henshaw 3d—W. Bacon 6d—W. Henshaw 6d—Mr. Dalton 4d—Mr. Bown 6d—W. Brown 5s—Mr. Bates 6d—Mr. Burrows 6d—C. P. 6d—Mrs. M. Robinson 6d.

POLISH REFUGEE FUND.—R. Tillyer 12s—Mr. Pearcey 2s 6d—Shoemakers, Calendar-yard, per T. Brown 4s 1d—A Friend, at the Marquis of Hastings, per T. Brown 2s—Proceeds of Excursion to Alperton, per T. Brown 2l—Mrs. Wood, per Styles 2s—Miss Morell, per Styles 1s—C. Burges's book 5s 6d—Mr. Moring's book 10d—Mr. Thompson's book 2s—Mr. Buddle's book 9s 2d—T. Brown 2s—H. Clough, Ashford, per Moring 1s—G. Gill 1s—N. Abbott 6d—H. Strubbs, Whittington and Cat 6d—Smith Barber 1s—Shoemakers, Calendar-yard, per T. Brown 3s 7½d—H. Gale 1s—Sunderland, per William Ovington 13s 1d—Collected at Alperton, by Mr. Styles 1l 7s 2d—C. Hillyer per Mr. Styles 6d—Mr. Miller's book 1s—Mr. Arnold, on account 2s 5d—part proceeds of Concert at the Old Dolphin, per Mr. Moring 9s 6d.

THE LACY FUND—The following sums have been received:—From Mr. Prebble and Friends 4s—Mr. Kohler 2s 6d—New Radford, per Lunders 3s 6d—Mr. Rider, as per Star 3s 4d—Mr. Bell, Southwark 2s 6d—Whittington and Cat 2s 2d—Collected at John-srtect, Aug. 6th 4s 0½d—a Friend, Alcester, second half of a five pound note.

T. BROWN.—Read the first notice to correspondents.

A DEMOCRAT, Glasgow.—Fourpence each.

BLACKBURN SHORT TIME COMMITTEE.—The paper alluded to has not reached this office.

NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE.—Many inquiries having been made concerning the seven propositions of the National Reform League, and as a general desire is manifested that they should be adequately explained in the various Chartist localities, we are requested to state, that the members the of League, and especially the Council, will hold themselves at the disposal of any locality requiring their attendance for this purpose. Any Applications to the Secretary, addressed to the care of Mr. Truelove, John-street Institution, will ensure the attendance of some of the members, who will feel great pleasure in answering any questions, concerning these propositions, and the means of realising them.

MR. E. VEALES, Wapping, Bristol.—Portraits eightpence, postage fourpence.

MR. J. HARRIS, Leeds.—The papers were posted. We do not know the reason. It shall be made right.

MR. R. EVANS, Carmarthen.—Yes; we received it on the 6th ult.

J. GRAHAM, Bangnley Hill.—To whom did Mr. Lees transmit the order? It did not reach this office, neither did his letter of inquiry.

JOSEPH MORGAN, Deptford.—We have no room for the address.

G. RAMSEY, Birstal.—Apply to J. Cook, 67, Meadow-lane, opposite the Dewsbury new road, Leeds.

C. WILLIAMS, Tutbury.—We cannot tell.

THE NORTHERN STAR,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850.

THE LAND COMPANY; ITS PLUNDERERS AND DETRACTORS.

There is scarcely a single device which the opponents of the National Land Company have not had recourse to, with the object of damaging it, and its principal promoter in public estimation. Unfortunately, the strong political prejudices which existed among the aristocratical and profitmongering classes against Mr. O'CONNOR, has powerfully contributed to aid that object; and the consequence is, that even our judges and magistrates lose sight of the most ordinary principles of justice and fair play, whenever anything connected with that Society is brought under their notice. An increasing hostility has been excited against a gentleman whose every act, from the beginning of the Company to the present moment, has been marked by the rarest generosity and disinterestedness.

From the gigantic frauds of GEORGE HUDSON, down to the pettier swindles of the promoters of smaller bubble companies, the public have, of late, had ample proof of the vast extent and the comparative impunity to which they may be plundered by cunning and selfish knaves, even under the provisions of special acts of Incorporation. The well organised machinery of highly paid directors, auditors, secretaries, and clerks, together with the check of publicity at regularly recurring meetings of the shareholders, failed to prevent them from being fleeced—in many cases ruined—by the "respectable" parties, who "cooked accounts to make things pleasant." They have caused wide-spread misery throughout the country, and yet have been permitted to escape almost uncensured. The storm of reproach which burst forth at the first disclosure of these enormous frauds, has passed away almost as suddenly as it arose. HUDSON, and more like him, sit unquestioned and uncensured in Parliament, and strong in their faith of the power of gold in this Mammon-worshiping age, look forward to the restoration of their influence, and the renewed cringing of the crowds who used to fawn upon, and flatter them, in the hey-day of their power.

How different the treatment of Mr. O'CONNOR! From Mr. HAYTER, on the Ministerial benches, down to Mr. HUMPHREY BROWN, every lickspittle in the House thinks it fine sport to attack him, in a spirit and manner which imply that he has acted dishonestly towards the Land Company. In the teeth of a Report of their own House, wrung from a Select Committee adverse to Mr. O'CONNOR, and presided over by a chairman, whose conduct throughout was of the most shamelessly partial and partisan character, they perist in treating the Member for Nottingham as though he had benefitted by the establishment of the Company at the cost of others. Now, the fact cannot be too often repeated that, after a full and searching investigation, during which every document connected with the proceedings and progress of the Company were frankly and fearlessly placed at the disposal of the Committee, the result was a solemn declaration of the conviction of its members, that its affairs had been carried on in good faith, whatever irregularities there might have arisen through the inexperience of the parties concerned; and above all, that these irregularities had, so far from benefitting Mr. O'CONNOR, entailed upon him serious loss—as, independent of his large personal expenditure in the service of the Company, it owed him at that period between three and four thousand pounds, which he had advanced from his own funds. Not one single farthing of the money subscribed by its members had ever found its way into his pockets, even to defray the charges which, as its managing director, he had incurred in discharging the onerous and trying duties of that position during several years. Not one single farthing was unaccounted for, or proved to have been misappropriated to other than the objects for which it was subscribed: and we doubt whether the annals of the country can produce a single instance of so large a fund having been expended so honestly for the purposes in view, at so small a per centage upon the total amount.

If the Company failed to realise its objects, it was not owing either to the want of integrity on the part of the directors, or of unparalleled disinterestedness and unpaid personal exertions on the part of Mr. O'CONNOR. It was mainly to the want of that Legislative machinery and protection which Parliament readily granted to railway speculators and bubble companies, but obstinately refused to a Plan which was meant to give the honest, hardworking labourers of this country a home and a homestead of their own, whereon they might labour, and live in comfort and independence. If the Land Company had possessed such favours, it could have enforced payment of the stipulated instalments from all who applied for its shares, and had them allotted; or failing the due payment of these instalments, at any time, it could have declared the shares forfeited, and confiscated to its own use all previous payments upon them. The works commenced, and the engagements entered into, would, therefore, not have been suddenly stopped by any unreasoning panic, fomented by crafty, insidious, and bitter enemies to the movement, and its originator. Steady perseverance, under the sanction of the law, and with the power to enforce its own corporate rights, as well as to protect its corporate funds and property, would have enabled it to succeed; and success would have been the best answer to all detraction and opposition.

By being deprived of that sanction and protection, through the determined and unjust hostility of the Government and its officials, not only has the Company been unable to compel its members to fulfil their share of the engagements into which all parties mutually entered at the commencement of the proceedings, but it has actually been exposed to plunder by these very parties. *Ex parte* cases have been trumped up against Mr. O'CONNOR in Police Courts, because the parties knew very well that they had not a leg to stand upon in any court of law; and others have even trusted to the prevailing ignorance and prejudice, so far as to add to the violation of their own engagements to the Company, the infamous attempt to plunder through the medium of the County Courts, a gentleman whom they knew to have expended thousands of his own money in promoting the objects of that Company.

The last notable example of this detestible system of plunder and slanderous detraction, is that of the "poor old woman," whose case recently made such a flaming appearance in all the police reports of the daily press. The very fact of such a statement being made in a Police Court at all, clearly showed the *animus* of the parties who concocted the affair. The lawyer who undertook the dirty task of being mouthpiece on the occasion, must—if he be a lawyer—know very well, that if there was any claim on the part of his client, against either the Company or Mr. O'CONNOR, it was one that could only be decided by a civil action. No police magistrate whatever could adjudicate upon the facts set forth, whether true or false. The sole and evident object, was to assist in the disreputable and discreditable attempt to injure Mr. O'CONNOR'S character as a man of honour and integrity; and in the case of any other individual, we are not sure that a charge of conspiracy could not be very successfully sustained against the parties who made that statement. After the experience we have had of the kind of justice meted out to Mr. O'CONNOR from the Court of Queen's Bench, down to the Nottingham County Court, we certainly cannot advise him to take that course.

Mr. WHEELER's timely and explicit letter last week has, however, thoroughly exposed the untenable nature of this "poor old woman's" claim, and has shown that, however largely the Company may have cost Mr. O'CONNOR, whom she now seeks to plunder still further, *she*, at all events, has found it a "lucky lottery" for her. We really think that a prize of £180, in return for the few shillings she paid, might have contented her. "Excess of appetite," however, in her case, as that of others in such affairs, seems to have "grown by that it fed on." The handling of the gold, gathered from the California of O'Connorville, only made her eager to clutch at that which might be got out of the "diggings" of Lowbands or Snig's End.

A moment's reflection will show, that her demand, at the present moment, is an impudent attempt at extortion. Owing to the refusal of the allottees to pay rent, the non-payment of contributions by the members, and the obstructions thrown in its path by the Government, and its opponents generally, the Company is stranded, and all but shipwrecked as a Company. Proceedings have been commenced for winding-up its affairs as speedily as possible, and for paying to all parties interested, from the proceeds of the sold estates, whatever sums may be fairly due to them after deducting their fair proportion of the expense and loss incurred in carrying on, and closing the affairs of, the Company. To pay either the "poor old woman," or any one else in her situation, one shilling, under these circumstances, would amount in fact to a fraudulent preference. The *bona fide* external creditors of the Company, whoever *they may be, are first entitled to be* paid their demands in full; and afterwards the members, who are in equity, if not in law, partners, must share the remaining funds *pro rata*, and bear the loss, if any, in the same proportion.

These are the principles applicable to all other companies and partnerships; and taking our stand upon the honourable verdict of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, as to the integrity and good faith with which the affairs of the Land Company have been conducted from the beginning, we demand that the same justice and fair play shall be done to it, and to its Director, as to all other bodies placed in the same position.

In resisting such monstrous and untenable claims as those we have alluded to, Mr. O'CONNOR is, *in fact*, preventing the creditors and members of the Company from being plundered by a set of harpies, whose only object is, to live by preying upon the Company, or to act the part of "wreckers," and make the misfortunes of others a source of gain to themselves. We earnestly trust he will continue to defend the honest members of the Company against the machinations and the plunder of such wretches.

"GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL."

With a greater expenditure of power, our legislative machinery grows yearly less productive. What is the cause of this mortifying and singular result? An inquiry into the subject is peculiarly binding upon those who hold up the representative system of Government as the best for mankind. It is necessary either that they should show the defect is not inherent in that system, and arises from forces extrinsic to it, or that they should cease to claim superiority for it, and to call for the extension of principles of government which are in themselves essentially erroneous and insufficient for the purposes in view.

At the commencement, we are ready to admit that a popular representative system cannot compete with a despotic one in the promptitude and unity of its operations. Where one mind and will is supreme, and the whole of the executive and administrative force of the nation exists merely to carry out the behests of that mind, uniformity and rapidity of execution are the natural consequences. On the other hand, we need not point out in detail the evils necessarily inherent in this mode of government. Their results may be summed up in one sentence; they demoralise the rulers—they corrupt and debase the ruled. Under a representative system power is generated throughout the whole body politic, and communicates itself to the centre from all points of the circumference. Each individual counts for a unit in the political system. The vitality of citizenship, therefore, permeates its remotest ramifications In purely monarchical governments, on the contrary, the power flows from the centre through a thousand corrupt channels, growing feebler in proportion to its distance; and its only prominent effect is to destroy all individuality of action—to reduce, as far as possible, all to one common level of passive and unreflecting submission to the powers that be.

Between the two systems no sane person will hesitate as to a choice, no matter how high the price that may have to be paid for popular government, through the medium of Parliamentary majorities. But there is no reason why we should pay any more than the real price. Delay there must be, in order to ascertain what public opinion really is, but there ought to be no unnecessary obstacles to its being carried into effect, as soon as that is ascertained. Is that the case, even under our present imperfect representative system? And—as they ask in the Court of Chancery—"if not, why not?"

Whatever may be the abstract theory of the British Constitution, as to the exact position and duties of the advisers and servants of the Sovereign in Parliament it is evident, that of late years, the rapid and extending growth of immense and varied interests, has rendered it necessary for them to take the initiative in all great administrative, financial, and legal questions. In the eye of the law they may be merely the Queen's servants, entrusted with the expenditure of the money granted to her to carry on her government, and accountable to Parliament for the manner in which it is expended; practically and *de facto*, they are selected by the majority in Parliament to be the Government of the country. From their greater administrative experience, the command they necessarily have over every available source of information, and the responsibilities inseparable from their position, it is expected that they will, at the national expense, cause to be prepared, introduced, and carried, all such measures as may, in their opinion, be requisite to the good government of the people. Failing to do this, they fail in even the rudimentary qualifications and duties of a government.

The administration of the late Sir ROBERT PEEL was conducted on this principle. That eminent statesman, whether right or wrong in his opinions, accepted frankly, and discharged honestly, all the responsibilities of the situation of head of the Government. There were no "open questions" in his cabinet. He claimed to lay down a clear and definite principle of action, and all the heads of departments were required to make their departments work that principle out efficiently and consistently in their several spheres. He called to his assistance experienced and clever men, but he originated the policy they had to carry out in detail; and under his watchful and vigilant superintendence, the whole business of the nation was conducted uniformly and vigorously. The history of the British Parliament can scarcely show a parallel at any period, to the series of important measures introduced and carried by that minister, during the four or five years that he last held office. The unity of his administration, and the business talent comprised in his cabinet, was the great secret of his success.

But there was another cause which largely contributed to his influence over Parliament. All his measures were carefully prepared, and introduced into the Legislature in the shape he intended them to pass. The interests, and the questions at issue, had been carefully looked at in every possible point of view, and the best compromise and adjustment effected for the time being, with an inherent and self-acting capacity for the further development of the new principles introduced into action. PEEL never moved till it was absolutely needful. It required public opinion to be fully matured, and unmistakeably in earnest, before he acted upon it; but, when he did take any work in hand, he set about it in a workmanlike style. Amateur legislators had little chance of finding flaws, either in the outline or the details of his bills; they were complete at all points. Above all, when he once introduced a bill, Parliament knew that he really meant to carry it through, and that knowledge of itself materially smoothed its passage, and contributed to its being finally passed into a law.

Since the summer of 1846 we have indeed "fallen upon evil days." By a most unprincipled and factious combination of the Whig and Tory forces, Lord JOHN RUSSELL succeeded in driving Sir ROBERT PEEL from power, and in seating himself, the GREYS, ELLIOTTS, and other collateral branches of the "Family Compact," on the Treasury benches. We well remember the feeling we experienced on the first night of their taking their places there. It was that of a sudden descent from the companionship of men of highly cultivated and practised intellects, to that of a band of pretentious but immature, uninformed, and undisciplined school boys. "*Oh! what a fall* was there, my countrymen!"

By reviewing the policy and conduct of the Whig party, during the ten years they were last in office, and its disastrous results, we then endeavoured to show how mischievous and injurious their renewed power over the affairs of the nation would prove. Our anticipations have been realised. Year after year, public opinion has been outraged by the manner of conducting public business. The absence of anything like a definite, comprehensive, or consistent policy on the part of the head of the Government, and the irredeemable incompetency of the subordinate heads of departments, have combined to render the Legislature almost a nullity, as respects useful measures. Its only power has been for evil. Scarcely a single measure—whether important or unimportant—has been introduced by the present Ministry, in such a shape as to warrant the Legislature in passing it. The consequence is, they have been withdrawn again and again, to be patched, cobbled, and tinkered, and the end has been, either that they have been botched at last, when turned out of the Legislative workshop, or slain at the close of the Session, along with the other portions of the hecatomb of "innocents," annually sacrificed at the shrine of Whig incapacity.

Here, then, is the immediate and active cause of the barren Session—which has just closed—as of other Sessions that have preceded it. Here is the solution of the modern riddle, which converts both branches of the Legislature into a species of Parliamentary treadmills, in which, at the end of months upon months of interminable wearisome and exhausting toil, the labourers find they have been merely churning the air.

But though this is the immediate, it is not the proximate origin of this lamentable state of things. Because it is the duty of the Ministry, for the time being, to originate, prepare, and carry through such public measures as may be required by public opinion, and the exigencies of the time, independent and individual Members of Parliament are not thereby released from the anterior, and overruling duty of taking care that we shall have men in office capable of doing this, well and truly. It is in this respect that Parliament has sinned along with the Government, and must be prepared to share in its condemnation. It is of little use to point to the fact, that the House of Commons has sat some hundred hours or more this Session than it did last. What good has come of it? What have they done by sitting on an average ten hours and a-half every day since the commencement of the Session on the 1st of February? They have resolved that in future the factory operative's day shall be precisely that length; but we should like to ask Friend BRIGHT, or any other millowner in the House, if they would be content with such a beggarly and miserable account of the result of the industry of *their* "hands," as that which Parliament has to submit to the country this year?

The so-called "Liberal Party" are especially to blame for the continuance of this discreditable state of things. By their want of unity, and their foolish and petty divisions, they have most effectually played the game of the combined factions. They have given ample time and opportunity to the severed portions of the Tory party to re-unite themselves in a compact and determined resistance to popular reforms. They have supported the Whigs in a policy which has maintained, intact, all the entrenchments, and supplied the ammunition, by means of which obstructive Governments keep the people in subjection. Fear lest their Commercial system should be interfered with if a Protectionist Government had been formed, has induced them to shirk their duty on higher political and social questions. Had we half the faith in Free Trade they profess to have, or half the confidence in the disposition of the majority of the people, to uphold it, they say they possess, we should not have hesitated to allow the Protectionist party to dare their worst in office, on that head.

But, in truth, it was a flimsy pretext. The Whigs, proper in opposition, are always out-and-out "Liberals," and pledged as they are, with the more prominent PEELITES to the maintenance of a Free Trade policy, there was not the slightest chance of a retrogressive policy being adopted by Parliament as at present constituted. If the Protectionist Cabinet had appealed to the country, and got a Protectionist majority, why then, we ask our "Liberal" members, whether they advocate the supremacy of the minority of the people?

It was, and is, in the power of the eighty members in the Lower House, who have voted with Mr. COBDEN and Mr. HUME on financial and representative reforms, to have compelled good, efficient, and economical government at any period of this session. It was only needful that they should act in concert, and refuse supplies by all the means at their command, until grievances were redressed. Instead of throwing themselves between a feeble ministry with a rickety and distracted party, and their opponents, they ought to have allowed the rival factions to fight their own battles out, fully assured, by all past experience, that that course has ever been the best for the country at large. "When rogues fall out, honest men come by their own."

We are happy to observe, by sundry indications, that this party is at length awakening to a sense of its right position and proper duties in the present state of affairs. The unwholesome stagnation which has so long pervaded the political atmosphere is stirring; political parties are beginning once more to assume their natural attitudes towards each other; and if, in the coming session, the first result of their encounter is to drive from office a set of the most contemptible and incapable tricksters that ever were entrusted with power, it will be the best thing that could possibly happen for the country. The expulsion of the Whigs from the Treasury benches, is an indispensable preliminary to all real, tangible, and beneficial progress.

MURDER BY STARVATION.

Happily, the example of Mr. Justice TALFOURD, in the case of the BIRDS at Exeter, has not proved contagious on the Bench. We have still Judges who possess enough of legal learning and common sense to inform jurors, that when life has been taken by a series of wilful and deliberate cruel acts, the offence amounts to murder or manslaughter, according to the accompanying circumstances. A case, exhibiting the most fiend-like atrocity, has this week been tried at Gloucester before Mr. Justice WILLIAMS, in which, had an equally culpable ignorance and leniency been shown, public opinon would have been once more shocked and outraged by the escape of a person who was not only morally guilty of murder, but murder of the most aggravated and atrocious character. A woman named BUBB was indicted for the murder or manslaughter of a child named MARIA HOOK. We see no essential difference in the case of the BIRDS and that of BUBB, except that the one bruised and beat her apprentice to death, and that the other, besides beating her deceased sister's child, systematically starved it. Both of them saw the child they were killing sink before their eyes, day after day, without a pang of remorse for the murder they were surely committing, or the agony they inflicted—both of them being guilty of the same crime ought to have suffered the same punishment; whereas the one

has been sentenced to be transported for life, and the other has walked away from the bar of justice unpunished.

Incidentally the trial of this she-monster, Bubb, throws a fearful light upon the moral condition of the peasantry among whom such horrible events could occur. With all the boasting of Churchmen and *Dissenters*, as to their relative exertions for the education and improvement of the masses, we are ever and *anon reminded* by such occurrences, that there exists in the *midst of* us an amount of unreclaimed and uncultivated barbarism, which should shame the Legislature into vigorous and *systematic* action, irrespective altogether of *sects and creeds*. The facts of the case are a *disgrace* to our vaunted civilisation, whether we look at the chief actors in the fearful tragedy, or the callousness of the spectators, who saw it deliberately enacted before their eyes.

In the village of Churcham, near Gloucester, lived Richard Hook, a woodman. He was left a widower three years ago, with three children, of whom the murdered girl was the youngest. Bubb, who was the sister of the deceased wife, and herself a widow with two children, came at the time of Mrs. Hook's death to keep house for the widower, and whatever might be the nature of the connexion that sprung up between them, became the uncontrolled mistress of the family.

According to the evidence at the trial, Hook's cottage was well supplied with the necessaries, and even some of the comforts of life. His wages were good for his station, and the bill of the village shopkeeper showed that there was a pretty abundant supply of provisions weekly consumed by the family. The neighbours, however, soon observed a marked difference between the appearance of Hook's children and the boys of Bubb. Previous to their mother's death they were healthy, but after that time they were evidently systematically neglected and illtreated—the youngest and most helpless, at that time only twelve months old, suffering of course most severely from such treatment.

Numerous witnesses deposed that the infant was continually wandering about, begging in the most earnest manner for a mouthful of victuals, which, when obtained, it used to devour voraciously, and that its attenuated appearance fully proved the slow, but deadly process of starvation, which it was deliberately undergoing. "The young Bubbs enjoyed every comfort," said Emma Jackson, a lodger in the house, for twelve months before the child's death, "Hook's children were ill-fed and ill-clad, especially the deceased." "Has seen prisoner and her children sitting at breakfast and eating buttered toast, whilst the *deceased* was *on the floor*, picking up the crumbs, and eating them with the greatest greediness!" As might be expected "the child gradually wasted away, and became so weak that it crept about on all fours;" but *even in this state*, its agony and its helplessness excited no remorse in the breast of the monster Bubb. The witness, "had seen her catch the child with one hand and beat it with the other, within three weeks of its death, and when it was little better than skin and bone—a mere living skeleton. About two months before it died, saw her washing the child in a tub, and saw her take it out and push it across the room, and say: 'D—— thee, thee wilt never die, and nothing will ever kill thee!'" Here, however, the barbarous wretch was wrong, the victim of her almost incredible and demoniacal cruelty did, at last, sink under the tortures inflicted upon her. She died at last of actual starvation; and when her body was weighed, together with the cloths in which it was wrapped, it was only 6lb., or 2lb. less than the weight of the body of many healthy children at the moment of birth!

Our only regret is, that the jury did not brand this most foul, unnatural, and horrible deed, with its true name—Murder. They ought, we think, also to have accompanied the verdict with a condemnation of the shocking and unjustifiable remissness of the people, who saw this murder being deliberately perpetrated on a helpless little creature of three years of age, and yet, never interfered between the murderess and her victim—the clergyman, the board of guardians, the relieving officer, every body knew of it, and yet nobody stirred, until the slow, lingering, and agonising process of hunger had done its work. Surely, instead of sending Missionaries abroad to convert savages, there is need for their ministrations in the district which lies under the shadow of the cathedral towers of Gloucester!

For one thing let us be thankful. Crimes such as these cannot be committed with impunity. Mrs. Bird's escape from the scaffold or the penal colony, which she so richly deserved, is not to be the rule, but the exception. The consignment of the monster Bubb to transportation for life, is a timely and necessary warning to those who feel disposed to wreak their transcendant inhumanity upon helpless children. But it would be far better if Legislators would set about the task of removing the depravity of mind and heart, out of which such *shocking crimes are generated—the low condition of the people is their disgrace*, in the eyes of the world.

THE SABBATARIANS DEFEATED.

On Wednesday, the Commission appointed to inquire into the practical operation of the Ashleyite postal regulations, reported against their further continuance. The Post Office will, therefore, be immediately placed in the same position as it was previous to an embargo being laid on the whole correspondence of the country once every seven days, to please a set of bigotted intolerants, and plausible hypocrites. Perhaps, the inconvenience which the temporary enforcement of the crotchets of this fanatical crew, has inflicted upon all classes, will be the best guarantee against their taking Parliament by surprise on any future occasion. The taste the nation has had of their style of legislation is quite sufficient. We want no more from the same source. Meanwhile, let the Mawworms console themselves with the reflection that *they* need not take or send for *their* letters on Sundays unless they choose; and that if the act of reading or writing them on that day be really sinful, and calculated *to add to the population* of a place not to be named to ears polite, they will have all the more room, in what is styled, in Parliamentary phraseology, "another place."

STRIKE OF ENGINE DRIVERS.

The Engine Drivers and Firemen on the Eastern Counties Railway have given notice, that on Monday next, they will strike, as a body, against the tyrannical and unjust regulations that have been recently introduced on that line, by Mr. Gooch, the new superintendent. From the facts stated at the meeting of the Drivers, held this week, it is evident that the treatment they have received is part of a systematic plan to pull down the earnings of that most important and useful body of men, with the view of thereby in some measure adding to the dividends of the capitalist. We recently showed the effect of a similar policy on the Edinburgh line, where the inexperience of the new drivers not only destroyed property to a large amount, but inflicted severe wounds and endangered life. We say, that having obtained by act of Parliament, and by the command of large capitals subscribed under that authority, a monopoly of the passenger traffic of the Country, Railway Boards ought to be restrained by the Government, from taking a course which so directly tends to endanger the lives and property of the public. We shall watch the issue of this struggle with deep interest.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

On Thursday, the Queen, with the usual pomp and ceremony, proceeded to the "new Palace at Westminster," and released "My Lords and Gentlemen" from what she was pleased to call "the duties of a laborious session." The members collected to witness the royal pageantry were rather greater than usual upon such occasions, and there was no lack of loyal respect towards the first magistrate of the realm, in her *progress towards* the Legislative Chambers. The sovereign should not, therefore, draw the inference that the people are satisfied with the working of our institutions at present. Towards herself, personally, we believe there is but one feeling of respect throughout the country; but a very different sentiment pervades the masses with regard to her present advisers; where they are not despised, they are detested; and it is to be hoped Her Majesty will speedily be able to secure the assistance of advisers more competent for the position, and possessing more of the *confidence* of her lieges.

In the Speech which they made their Royal Mistress read to the few members of both Houses, who had not escaped to the moors, the Ministry enumerate the measures they consider of the greatest importance, which have been passed during the session, and for which they take credit. These are, the Australian Colonies Act, the Acts for the Improvement of the Merchant Service, for the gradual discontinuance of Interments within the limits of the Metropolis, for the Extension of the Elective Franchise in Ireland, and the measures for improving the Administration of Justice in various Departments. The catalogue is soon exhausted, and our readers know too well the petty and defective nature of the measures themselves, to require that we should now detain them by any comments. The whole session has been wasted in a series of debates on subjects, the most important of which have been withdrawn. Of the shoal of bills that have struggled through, not more than a score, at the utmost, can lay claim to the character of being generally useful. One point of the Speech ought not to be forgotten. It is seldom, indeed, that these documents contain anything either new or startling; but the paragraph respecting finance and taxation is so truly novel that we were startled with it. Her Majesty congratulated the Commons on having "been *enabled to* relieve Her subjects from some of the burdens of taxation." Who has been shamefully practising upon the credulity of the Queen? When? Where? In what shape has that relief been given? Who feels himself one penny the better for it? With the exception of the remission of the duties on bricks, we positively know of no reduction whatever. The wooden Chancellor makes mistakes enough on his own account, and ought to be content, without seeking to drag the Queen into the mire along with him.

As to the proceedings of the Houses since our last, they have been of an unusually humdrum kind, even for them. "Palavers" have been got up on Cephalonia and other matters, but it was quite evident that everybody was heartily wearied of the sisyphean task in which they had been so long engaged. Their hearts were not their tongues, and the motions were got up merely to save appearances. The real object was to hurry over the business that it had been determined to push through, and then turn their backs, as speedily as possible, upon a place where their seven months' labours had been of so unprofitable and discreditable a character. Next week we shall endeavour to point out the leading characteristics of the session of 1850, of which we are heartily glad we have at length seen the end, and pray that we may never see such another.

MONIES RECEIVED

For the Week Ending Thursday, August, 15th 1850.

FOR THE

WINDING-UP OF THE LAND COMPANY.

Received by W. Rider.—Messrs. Bookless, Mechan, and M'Neil, Georgie Mills 1s 6d—E. Veales, Bristol 1s—J. E., Exeter 2s—Northampton, per J. Starmer 19s—W. Howels, Garndiffeth 6d—Messrs. D. and D. Holmes, Sutton-bridge 2s—Droylsden Branch 3s 6d—Oswaldtwistle Branch 1l 2s—J. Hamilton, Dalry 6d—Hyde, per A. Henderson 1l—Nottingham, per J. Sweet 9s 7d—S. Widdop, Addingham, near Leeds 6d—Messrs. Sanderson, Nash, and Taylor, Norwich 3s—Messrs. Finlay, Walker, Wood, Barrett, Bungay, and Topp, allottees Great Dodford 3s—J. Twaites, Lynn 6d.

	£	s.	d.
Received by W. Rider	4	8	7

THE HONESTY FUND.

Received at Land Office—From Leicester, per Newton—T. Newton 2s 6d—W. Lapworth 2s 6d—W. Kitcherman 2s—J. Beer 5s 4d—W. Holyoake 5s 4d—J. Neal 5s 4d—F. Neal 5s 4d—W. Dun 2s 6d—W. Green 2s 6d—W. Fox 6d—T. Collin 1s—W. White 6d—J. Robinson 6d—R. Holyoake 5s 4d—R. Blumfield 2s 6d—W. Miner 2s—T. Sharman 6d—H. Low 2s 6d—C. E. Low 2s 6d—E. Low 2s 6d—W. Pridmore 1s—E. Bird 1s—W. Johnson 8d—J. Bailey 3s 6d.

Received by W. Rider.—Bagnley-hill, Mossley 10s.

	£	s.	d.
Received at Land Office	2	19	10
Received by W. Rider	0	10	0
Total	£3	9	10

AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER.

Received by John Arnott.—Falkirk, per D. Sinclair 15s 9d—Marylebone per J. Goodwin 5s—Collections and Cards at John-street 2l 8s 0½d—Wat Tyler Brigade, Greenwich, per C. Jeffery 4s—Exeter per T. Scott 5s—Yarmouth, per J. Royall 6d—Mr. Denny 1s—Mr. Clow 1s—Working Man, Stepney 1s—Total, 4l 6s 9½d.

DEBT DUE TO PRINTER.

Todmorden, per Richard Barker 5s.

TRACT FUND.

Received by John Arnott—Mr. Winn, bookseller 3s—Mr. Piper, bookseller 1s 6d—Mr. Bell, Southwark 2s 6d—Exeter, per T. Scott 5s—Lynn, per J. Twaits 1s—Stalybridge, per W. Hill 1s—Mr. G. Gill 6d—Mr. Moring 6d.

FOR MRS. LACY.

Received by W. Rider.—James Wells 6d—B. Elliott, Clapham New Park 2s 6d.—Received at Land Office.—G. J. 6d—G. W. 6d.—Received by John Arnott.—Mr. Bell, Southwark 2s 6d—Whittington and Cat, per H. Bloomfield 2s 2d—Collected at John-street, Aug. 6th 4s 0½d Mr. Nosbocaj 1s—Mr. Shute 1s—Whittington and Cat, per H. Bloomfield (second subscription) 13s—T. O. D., Hoxton New Town 2s 6d—Two Working Men, Stepney 1s.

THE MINERS' CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Aug. 14th.

Sir,—I beg, through the medium of your excellent journal, to call the attention of the miners to the postponement of the projected Miners' Conference, which was intended to be held on the 19th inst., but which, by the consent of the delegate meetings of Northumberland and Durham, and of Lancashire and Cheshire, is to be postponed for a month—viz., to the 16th day of September next. The reasons for such postponement are ample and weighty, and it is respectfully submitted to all mining districts, that those reasons will be laid before the delegates who may assemble at such Conference, and of which, no doubt, they will approve.

Miners of Britain, take this matter into your serious consideration, and let each district send a delegate to Newcastle on Tyne on the day specified above, when it is intended to submit to those so assembled a plan of organisation, which, if adopted and carried out, will improve the miners' condition, and bring comparative comfort to those *homes where misery and poverty at present find a* place.

Yours, &c.,

Martin Jude, secretary.

Excursion to O'Connorville.—On Sunday, 11th August, the members and friends of the Temperance-hall, Little Dean-street, Soho, made an excursion to O'Connorville, where they arrived overjoyed with their journey. On alighting they dispersed in companies and entered the abodes of the allottees. After dining, viewed the estate, and enquired as to the welfare of the resident allottees; then came to the conclusion, that the land so applied is one of the principal roads to man's true liberty. "Place a man on his own property—the land, then will he defend his own castle." After these sufficient enquiries the party returned to Little Dean-street, delighted with their excursion, and hoping that 'ere long the soil, which naturally belongs to mankind, will be inherited by mankind.

Murder at Brierley Hill.—On Wednesday three parties, named Ann Curtis, Joseph Cole, and George Clarke, were brought before the bench of magistrates at Worcester to undergo a final examination on a charge of murdering Reuben Curtis, at Brierley Hill, on the night of the 22nd of June. The magistrates, at the close of the examination, said they should commit Ann Curtis and George Clarke to take their trial for murder, Cole they discharged

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., President.

Established 1845.

"FIAT JUSTITIA."

When the Central Committee found all their endeavours fruitless, to induce the Wolverhampton employers to do that justice to their hands to which, had they been honourable men, they would have needed no prompting; and, in consequence, felt it their duty at once to appeal to the various trades in connexion, to support the Tin Plate Workers in their legal attempts to obtain that justice which, up to this period, has been most pertinaciously refused, they were well aware that time would necessarily be required for the trades to meet, discuss, and give to their resolves "*the name* of action." They never doubted what those resolves would be, but were scarcely prepared for the prompt—and *nearly* unanimous—response which has been given to their appeal. But there are still a few bodies of the members who have not yet responded. It is confidently hoped that these will at once see the necessity for an immediate performance of that duty, so clearly implied in the obligations they mutually engage in, when they join this Association, obligations which they would naturally expect to *be fulfilled on their behalf*, if placed in similar circumstances with the Wolverhampton men.

During this unavoidable delay, the busy activity of Mr. Perry, and the excusable impatience of the men, have somewhat precipitated affairs, to a degree neither desired nor contemplated by the Central Committee.

Mr. E. Perry, when he discovered that he would no longer be permitted to continue his unreasonable exactions, at once proceeded to put into operation a variety of schemes, quite characteristic of the man, to secure to himself a continuation of his present disproportionate profits.

There was first the usual advertisement, "A quantity of Tin Plate Workers wanted, to whom will be given *constant employment*, and the same wages as have been given for the last seven years. *Liberal advances made where required.*" We need scarcely say, that what those wages were are so well known to every Tinman in Great Britain, that *that* advertisement was not likely to be very effective. To this the hands put out a rejoinder, short, terse, and effective; stating, that Mr. Perry could have as many hands as he required, upon the only condition that he would pay *the market value for his labour*. The Committee perfectly agree with that reply, and would not advise any man to leave his employment, except upon the specific refusal of his employer *to pay the market price* for his labour, which is the price which the men have themselves determined on, and which is now and has for a long period been paid by the most extensive, and by very far the most respectable establishments in the town of Wolverhampton. But these *gentlemen* appear to have been even more impatient than their men, and adopted another scheme which will, we expect, turn out eventually equally abortive.

The most tempting offers have been made to induce the men to enter into written engagements for a term of years; and, as an additional bait, offers of pecuniary advances have been liberally made, and we regret to add, in some few instances successfully. Now, we know not which of the two characters excites in us the most supreme disgust: the man who would take an advantage of the poverty, the *ignorance*, or the *vicious propensities* of another, to induce him to contract a debt which he can have scarcely any prospects of repaying, in order that he may be made the slave and instrument, to enable him (the employer) to perpetuate the wrongs he has so long inflicted upon his workpeople; or the wretched tool, who, devoid of all honour, principle and virtue, is base enough to enter into so disgraceful an arrangement. None but the meanest and most depraved of his species would act so unworthily; and we suspect that Mr. E. Perry has, by this time, discovered the truth of this position, as we are informed that four or five of these fellows, to whom he had advanced various sums, amounting in the aggregate to about £25, have taken to their heels, and gone on a summer tour to the Lakes of Killarney, or to roam, perhaps, amongst the wild scenery of the land of the mountain and the mist.

However we may deprecate the conduct of these men, if our information be correct we heartily and sincerely rejoice in Mr. Perry's discomfiture. If he will condescend to enter into such questionable arrangements with such disreputable characters, he need not be surprised to find himself outwitted.

Such men and such proceedings we utterly deprecate and repudiate. We have no alliance with them; to Mr. E. P. and his friends, belong the undivided honour of such coadjutors. The men and their acts are the necessary and usual consequences of the strike system, which we so strenuously strive to avert, and in no case have we strove more unremittingly than in the present. But as long as injustice exists and wrongs are inflicted upon the working men, for which the laws of his country gives him no remedy, there must be, there will be, and there ought to be, strikes.

The *Times* says:—"The history of the manufacturing class is to be found in the history of strikes; it is by the frequent recurrence of these that the vicious state of our labouring population makes itself felt most effectually. Strikes are but an organised expression of some ignorance, some restiveness, some jealousy, some dislike—so much everybody knows." Let us here pause to complete this descriptive catalogue of the existences which strikes are said to express. Do they not express the existence of some deep injury inflicted, some *grievous wrong long suffered, but no* longer to be endured, but for which the imperfections of our laws gives the injured party no remedy, except by the uncertain and unsatisfactory one of a strike? If the system of strikes be so objectionable, why do not the government constitute a board by which all disputes between capital and labour might be arbitrated upon and adjusted? Why not adopt the system we have *so long recommended*—boards of trade in every manufacturing town, composed of equal numbers of masters and workmen, presided over by some perfectly independent party sworn to act justly, and the decisions of a board so constituted, to have *the effect of law*? The answer to the *why*, is, because capital assumes to itself, or rather usurps, a power, above either law, reason, or equity. The *Times*, quoting, we suppose, from Mr. Tremenhere's last report on the state of the mining districts, states, that "The great strike of the colliers and miners in 1844, extended over a period of four months, and involved a loss to the coal owners as a body, calculated at £200,000, and a loss to the pitmen in wages of £300,000."

This fact—if it be a fact, for it appears to us too monstrous for unadorned truth—sufficiently accounts, for and amply justifies the strike in question. Here we have a very important admission, that the proportion between profits and wages in the coal trade, is two to three, or 66⅔ per cent; that is, for every pound paid by a pit owner in wages he reaps a profit of thirteen shillings and fourpence; and for this monstrous robbery upon the labour of the poor miner, the law provides no remedy, and he is abused and vilified if he resists this great injustice, by the only means within his reach—a strike. We are from principle averse to strikes, and never sanction or countenance them, while any means remain of obtaining justice; but until the law, or the employers themselves, from a sense of justice, recognise some more rational means for the redress of grievances, or adjustment of disputes—strikes—with all their concomitant evils and wasteful loss, never will, can, or ought to be, discarded by the working men, being the only means they have left of making their grievances understood or their power felt.

While writing this report information has just reached us of a cunningly devised—but a too transparent—trap, to inveigle the Wolverhampton men, and, perhaps, this Committee, into acts, which would at once bring them within the law of conspiracy. Two men in the employment of Mr. E. Perry, of the respective names of McNaughton and Briggs, were despatched to Birmingham upon the very honourable errand of engaging men to hire themselves "*for a consideration*," to that gentleman. One Underhill, and three others, gladly, we suppose, accepted the tempting but filthy bait. Shortly after their arrival in Birmingham, and after having signed and sealed their odious bargain, and pocketed the wages of their infamy, they sought out the secretary of the trade in Wolverhampton, under the lying pretence that they had been deceived under false pretences, into the engagement they had entered into, and requesting to know, under the circumstances, what they should do. The answer was the only and proper one which could, or will be given to such scoundrels—"Go back to Mr. Perry, and fulfil your agreement."

Now, these four vagabonds from Birmingham, were thoroughly ignorant of the beginning, progress, and exact position of the dispute, and their application to the secretary was a trap to lead him into an illegal act, coined in the brain of some one more cunning, but scarcely wiser than their own—"A weak invention of the enemy."—Yes, truly, very weak. We are further informed, that these fellows were paid 20s. to spend amongst them on the evening they executed the bond, and £5 each, on the following morning. There is another case of a local preacher of the name of Glover, who has been trying on a similar "artful dodge," with similar non success.

The Central Committee have no hesitation in giving the widest publicity to these cases, believing that such hellish expedients have only to be exposed to be rendered innoxious. We assure the Tin Plate Workers, that even the complaints we made at the commencement of this article, of the non arrival of the decision of some few bodies of our members, has, while we are writing, come to hand, and the determination of the National Association to support them through this struggle is now unanimously resolved on. Let them then be of good cheer, let them avoid these bondmen as they would basalisks—"whom to look upon is to die." Let them but be true and faithful to *each other, and we have no fear* for the result. Their case has hitherto been conducted with patience and moderation, let it still be so conducted. Let no man commit an illegal or dishonourable act in connection with this affair. Be sober, be vigilant, for the tempters are abroad, prowling like wolves to see whom they may devour. We must quietly and steadily pursue the even tenor of our way, relying upon the justice of our cause, and the omnipotency of that public opinion, before which the greatest tyrants quail.

We again this week insert two letters we have received from our correspondents in Birmingham and Kidderminster; and as they may be taken as the expression of the feelings elicited by this Wolverhampton case, in the breast of numerous and powerful sections of our organisation, they assume an importance which will, we hope, be a sufficient apology for their insertion.

Kidderminster, August 13th.

Dear Sir,—I feel obliged to you for the insertion of my letter of last week, expressive of the feelings and sympathies entertained by the men of Kidderminster on behalf of their Wolverhampton brethren. I trouble you, Sir, with another, to assure you that those sympathetic feelings are in no wise diminished, but very much on the increase, and have been greatly promoted by your excellent arrangements to give such general publicity to your proceedings through the *Northern Star*.

I assure you the Carpet Weavers are deeply impressed with the immense importance of this case, calculated as it is, unless conducted with great talent and circumspection, to involve the Central Committee in difficulties, and, perhaps, endanger the Association. But we have that unlimited confidence in your judgment, evinced in so many *important cases, that we are determined* to give you all the support you require, and to rally round the standard of that one great and extensive union of unions, and never fail in supporting our fellow men in contending for that we ourselves love so well—'A fair day's pay for a fair day's work.'

I would wish to remind men of other trades, how, in *times past*, men have been compelled, through the monstrous tyranny of capital, to leave their homes and families, and go tramping through the country in search of employment; and, when after a long and tedious search, they have been compelled to return to their once happy homes, but now dismembered and made destitute by their forced absence, when they have been again compelled to bow their necks to the yoke of oppression; and why? for the want of such an intelligently devised and conducted union as we are now connected with?

And I would now wish to ask the men of my own trade, whether, during the last twelve months, and their connexion with the National Association, they have been subjected to so many annoying attempts to reduce their wages, or to deprive them of some long enjoyed privilege? and, whether the few attempts which have been offered have *not been promptly and successfully frustrated* by the rational proceedings of the Central Committee? Let us then, for the time to come, each and every one of us, rally round the National Association, that we may secure for ourselves the inestimable blessings it confers, and, at the same time, be the means of securing the like advantages for the Tin Plate Workers, and every other trade who evince a similar desire to protect themselves and us.

I have the pleasure of informing you that a meeting of delegates from each of the firms in this town is convened for Monday next, to make arrangements for the punctual *collection and remittance of the* Wolverhampton levy. Wishing you speedy and complete success,

I remain, yours faithfully,

Henry Barber, General Secretary to Kidderminster Carpet Trade.

Birmingham, August 13th.

Dear Sir,—In forwarding you a Post-office order for the sum of two pounds ten shillings per extra levy, I beg to say that never was money sent under any circumstances or for any purpose, more freely or willingly than is this. I mention this to show (that whatever may be said to the contrary) working men are beginning to see their true position, and that it is their privilege—nay, duty—to aid each other when suffering from tyranny and oppression. And that this is equally necessary, whether they be men of own trade, in their own locality, or men at a distance.

Sir, when I read your very excellent article in the *Northern Star* of Saturday last, relative to the affair at Wolverhampton, it appeared as though the men of our trade had received some fresh impulse, for the reading thereof was received with the most unmistakeable marks of approbation, and at the conclusion, an unanimous vote was passed, approving of the policy pursued in the Wolverhampton case.

I only wish Mr. E. Perry had been there to have been an eye witness of the scene; I think it would have taught him a very important and useful lesson—viz., that it is better to accede to the lawful and honest requirements of the men in his employ—that it is no trifling matter to rouse the latent energies of the working community; that the capital of his working—viz., their labour is held as dear, and shall be guarded with as much care, and watched with as much interest and attention as though it consisted in bricks and morter, or take to itself the name of master.

Dear Sir, I believe that the Wolverhampton case will prove to be an absolute good to the National Association of *United Trades*. And that the best thanks of the members thereof are due to Mr. Perry, for having called into active operation the principles of the National Association. We were going on so calmly and quietly, that I am fearful, that had not Mr. E. Perry, or some equally honourable gentleman aroused us, that we might have gone into the sleep of self security, until we had become so enfeebled for the want of exercise, that at some unguarded moment we might have become an easy prey to some of his devouring and consuming species. Thanks, then, to Mr. Perry; I trust his timely interference will be the means of collecting more firmly together the united forces of the National Association, and that an increase of some thousands of new recruits to its already numerous ranks will be added, who shall rally round the peaceful standard of union, and whose watchword is "Equal justice to employed and employer." That this will be the case I am assured, from the fact that since the case at Wolverhampton has occurred, and the report thereof has found its way into the columns of the *Northern Star*, it has created an amount of inquiry hitherto unparalleled in my experience; and many, to my certain knowledge, have asked where the *Northern Star* may be obtained, in order that they may have one, and thus be enabled to watch the progress and final issue of this affair. And here, sir, I would say, that I think the best the best thanks of the working classes are due to the editor of the *Northern Star*, for giving publicity to our movements in his widely circulated paper.

Believing we shall come off victorious in the present struggle, and that it will be for our good,

I remain, yours truly,

Mr. William Peel. John Holmes.

To these excellent letters, we can only say, the Central Committee are rejoiced, and justly proud, that their general policy is so much appreciated and approved by their members. They will persist, through evil report and good report, in the same policy, from a conviction that it is sound, just, and humane, and the only one by which strikes and their consequences may be avoided.

We have the most confident hopes of a speedy settlement of the Wolverhampton case. None but characterless men will accept the ignominious terms of Mr. E. Perry; we do not think enough can be found in the United Kingdom for his purpose; and when found, they are not to be depended upon, and that in a short time no one will be more glad to get rid of them than Mr. Perry himself.

William Peel, General Secretary.

Police.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Robbery by a Shopman.—William Joyce was charged with having stolen seven sovereigns belonging to Mr. Frederick Young, cheesmonger, 45, Silver-street, Golden-square. The prosecutor stated that on Saturday he opened a new shop in the above line at 45, Silver-street, Golden-square, and on the Friday previous the prisoner came and solicited employment as a *shopman*. About one o'clock the same day the prisoner called again, and as witness was busy in preparing to open on the Saturday, he accepted the prisoner's services to assist him. On Saturday afternoon the shop was opened, and prisoner and witness were the only two persons behind the counter weighing out goods and taking the money. In the course of the evening witness put seven sovereigns in a paper, and placed them in a drawer next the till, to which no one but the prisoner and himself had access. A short time afterwards prosecutor had occasion to put some more gold into the drawer, when he missed the packet containing the seven sovereigns. He questioned the prisoner about the missing money, and on his giving an unsatisfactory reply, witness sent for a constable and gave him in charge. The prisoner was searched, but only 5s. 4d. found upon him. A witness proved that he was in prosecutor's shop on Saturday night, and saw the prisoner at the drawer in question. The prisoner took something from the drawer and left the shop, and was absent about ten minutes. The prisoner, who denied the charge, was committed for trial.

An Unnatural Parent.—Hector Hume, a working jeweller, living at No. 20, Peter-street, was charged with having criminally assaulted his two daughters, one aged ten years, and the other nine years. The mother of the children it appeared, had been dead some time. The children and their unnatural parent occupied a back attic, all slept together in one bed. The eldest girl was assaulted about a month ago. She did not tell what had happened, as her father threatened to beat her. She did tell a Mrs. Jackson some days afterwards, and this, added to what had occurred to her younger sister's case, led to the prisoner being given into custody. Mr. Tothill, surgeon, 8, Charles-street, considered that an assault had been recently committed on the eldest of the two children. The prisoner denied the charge. He admitted that when drunk he might have exposed himself more than was proper to his children. Fully committed.

MARYLEBONE.—Destroying a List of Voters.—Elizabeth Dickman, a very decently-dressed woman, was charged by police-constable 97 D, who deposed that at two o'clock on Sunday afternoon he saw the prisoner go up to the church of St. Mary's, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, and pull down four sheets from a list of voters which was posted up at the door; she was making off with the papers when witness took her into custody. The prisoner, on being asked what she had to say, replied that she was not aware that she was doing anything wrong, imaging that the lists were put at the door for any one to help themselves to a portion of them if they thought fit. She was fined in the mitigated penalty of 5s. for the offence.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Juvenile Crime and Parental Neglect.—Thomas Ellis, a diminutive fellow, 12 years of age, was charged with having stolen a blanket, in which a sleeping infant was wrapped.—James Roon (664 City Police): At two o'clock on Friday afternoon I saw the prisoner running along a street near Houndsditch, and endeavouring to conceal a blanket under his frock. I suspected, when I perceived that he went towards *Petticoat-lane*, the place of sale *for plunder*, that he was going to be a customer there, and I asked him what he had got. He said he had his mother's blanket, and was going to sell it for her. "Then," said I, "you must come with me to your mother." Rather than go to his mother he said he would admit that he stole the thing, but he would leave it to the police to find out where, as he would not take any further trouble about it. I afterwards found that the owner of the blanket was a woman in very humble circumstances, who heard her child cry, and upon going into her room to see what was the matter, found the poor child she had left comfortably wrapped up in the blanket, and asleep in the cradle, lying naked on the ground. She immediately identified the blanket, which was found in the possession of the boy, who confessed at the station-house that he had rolled the baby out of it, and that he meant to get all he could for it in the Lane.—Alderman Gibbs: This is a very bad affair, boy. What have you to say about it? The prisoner: Yes, I took the blanket off the child, and I was agoing to sell it. I saw nobody in the room, or I would have cut away.—Alderman Gibbs: Have you no home? The Prisoner: Yes.—Alderman Gibbs: And father and mother? The Prisoner: Yes, in Spitalfields.—Alderman Gibbs: Why don't you live at home with them? Do you not get enough to eat there? The Prisoner: Yes, I get enough when I am there, but I like to be with other boys, and so I don't go there.—Noon: I have often had my eye upon him when he has been with a gang of thieves with which the whole place is infested.—Scott, the Mansion-house officer, said, the prisoner's mother came to the court this morning with a child in her arms, and said the boy was so incorrigible that neither father nor mother could turn him to any account, and that he had an excellent home to go to, but could not be kept in, and she hoped the magistrate would take care of the young rascal.—Alderman Gibbs: When a home is already provided for a child a prison is a very improper place to send it to. The parents are bound by law to protect their children, and I shall not be instrumental in removing this boy from the natural and legal care to which he is entitled, to lock him up in a gaol in which there can be no chance of a change except for the worse. I am determined never to sanction the practice of filling prisons with children of such tender age, convinced as I am that the association which is there inevitably brings all the bad qualities of those who are confined into play. I shall therefore, instead of relieving the parents of their proper responsibility by separating him from them for a time, order the boy to be whipped in the Mansion House in such a manner as will act upon his memory, and also operate as a warning to his companions, and then direct the officer to take him home.—The Prisoner: Whipped! Oh, no. Don't whip me.—Alderman Gibbs: He shall be well whipped, and the officer shall intimate to his parents that if he be found wandering about in a destitute or depraved condition again I shall see to what extent the law can punish them for their neglect.

Thomas Austin, a boy in his 13th year, was the next prisoner brought up. He was charged with having stolen a leg of mutton near Duke's-place, in the same neighbourhood, and was seen wending his way to Petticoat-lane. Upon being taken into custody he said he would neither give any account of himself or the mutton, but that he could not see why he should not have a joint for his Sunday's dinner as well as anybody else. It was soon ascertained that the meat had been stolen from a neighbouring butcher, and it was stated that very small children are now much used in whipping away *meat from* stalls higher than themselves, under the *direction of* experienced thieves.—Alderman Gibbs learned, upon questioning the prisoner, that he too had a home to go to and parents to protect him, and that of course the proper means of preventing him from associating with thieves had not at all been resorted to. The sentence of the court upon him was, that he should be well whipped and taken to his parents, with the assurance that any other such evidence of parental negligence should be followed by an investigation of the most serious kind to those who were bound to take care of him.

Pickpockets in the River Steamers.—Jane Skiff and Samuel Skiff were charged with having robbed a lady of her purse containing five or six shillings.—Spittle, the officer who has known the prisoners for some time as pickpockets, saw them on Sunday evening get into a steamboat at the Old Shades Pier. He followed them into the boat, which went to Hungerford-stairs, and saw them make experiments upon the pockets of several ladies and gentlemen, but without effect. At Hungerford-stairs they got into a steamer which was going to the old Shades Pier, and when the boat reached the landing-place the man slipped a purse *out of a lady's pocket, gave it to his companion*, and finding that he was observed by the officer, contrived to escape. The officer seized the female prisoner with five shillings in her hand, and next morning apprehended the male prisoner close to the station-house in which she was confined.—The prisoners were committed for trial.

BOW-STREET.—Assaulting a Constable.—John Walker, a stableman, was charged under the following circumstances. Another man was placed in the dock along with him, for attempting to rescue him.—Police-constable 82 deposed that he was on duty in Shire-court, Temple-bar, on Sunday morning, and was going in search of the prisoner Walker's mother. He found Walker and the other prisoner smoking and drinking together. Witness took no notice of them, and was passing on to enter the house, when the prisoner rushed before him, and prevented him from passing. Witness pushed him out of the way, when he (prisoner) ran back, and drawing a spring clasp-knife, swore that if he dared to touch him he would rip him up. Suiting the action to the word, he made a thrust at the breast of witness, but fortunately he missed his blow. Assistance was procured, and both prisoners taken into custody.—Inspector Dodd drew the attention of the magistrate to the knife—a most formidable looking weapon.—Mr. Hall remarked that it was fortunate he had not touched the constable, but for the threats he had used he would fine him 50s., or a month's imprisonment, and the other prisoner 20s., or ten days.—They were locked up.

Assault in St. James's-park.—Mary Tregony was charged with attacking Mr. D. Wenham, a stock-broker's clerk, in the Mall, St. James's-park.—The prosecutor stated that about ten o'clock on Monday night he was walking along the Mall of St. James's-park, towards his home, when he saw the prisoner and two other females sitting upon a seat. As he passed them, they quickly rose, and the prisoner addressed him. Witness desired her to leave him, which she refused; and he heard the other two females walking behind him. The prisoner walked by his side, still speaking to witness, who again told her to go away, when she suddenly caught him by his neck and said, with an oath, "Kill him." The two other females then sprung upon him behind, and he was forced to the ground. He called out "Police," and the prisoner continued increasing her hold of his neck. He found himself becoming quite exhausted, when a police constable arrived and took the prisoner into custody. The other women escaped.—The inspector said the prisoner was quite a stranger to him.—The prisoner, in defence, said she was a married woman, and was returning home last night through the park, when the prosecutor struck her with a stick. She did not know the other females, and she denied that she had ever sat down with them.—The prosecutor was recalled, and said they were all sitting together, and appeared to be waiting his arrival.—The inspector said numerous robberies were committed in that park, and no respectable person was safe after dark. Extra constables had been placed there.—Mr. Henry had no doubt it was the prisoner's intention to commit a robbery, and he should commit her for the assault. He fined her the full penalty of £5, or two months' imprisonment.—The prisoner was locked up in default.

Attempt at Suicide.—A respectably-dressed young woman, named Sarah Simms, who described herself as a laundress, was charged with attempting to commit self-destruction.—W. Windsor, pierman, attached to the floating pier at Westminster-bridge, said, on Monday afternoon he was upon one of the barges belonging to the pier. The prisoner approached him, and endeavoured to pass upon the "dummy." Witness asked her if she was going on board the steam boat, and she replied that she was not. Witness told her she could not remain on the pier, and the prisoner immediately threw off her bonnet and shawl, and then plunged head foremost into the river. He was not a very good swimmer, but he jumped in after her. With great difficulty he succeeded in obtaining a firm hold of her by her dress. He called for assistance, and both their lives would certainly have been lost, but for the timely assistance of a waterman, who rowed to them. The prisoner was quite insensible, but she subsequently rallied, and was removed to the station.—Mr. Henry said the pierman had behaved exceedingly well in placing his own life in danger to save that of a fellow being.—The prisoner in defence said distress was the cause of her attempting her life. She was a servant, and had been out of place since Christmas last. She had applied to the workhouse, but they would not admit her. She had not slept in any bed for the last three or four nights, and had been compelled to wander about the streets. She had only had a piece of bread since Friday last, and had been sitting in the park all Monday morning, and was drenched with the rain. She had a sister and brother who were well off in London, but she did not know where to find them. She had been seduced by a gentleman, who promised her marriage, but had deserted her. She was now quite willing to enter a workhouse.—Mr. Henry directed her to be taken to the Strand union workhouse, with a request that the relieving officer should take care of her. She was then removed, and the magistrate awarded the pierman ten shillings from the poor box.

WORSHIP-STREET.—Infamous Assault.—Mr. Henry Davies, a middle-aged man of very respectable appearance, describing himself as a general agent in St. Mary-street, Whitechapel, was charged before Mr. Arnold with the following infamous assault upon Mrs. Eliza Boyes, the wife of a licensed victualler in the Old-street-road.—The complainant who was much agitated while detailing the particulars of the outrage, stated, that during the temporary absence of her husband, at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 2nd inst., she was alone behind her bar, when the defendant, whom she had seen at the house on previous occasions, entered, and called for a glass of ale. She served him with the ale, which he drank, and then held out his hand with some halfpence in it to pay for it; but, upon her attempting to take the money, he grasped her firmly by the wrist, and pulled her head and shoulders forcibly over to the other side of the counter, and in the most infamous manner, exposed his person. It could not by any possibility have been accidental, and, indignantly reproaching him with his unmanly conduct, she struggled to extricate herself from his hold, but could not for some time do so, until the defendant, still pulling at her wrist, offered, if she would consent to take a walk with him, to present her with a satin dress. She, however, scornfully rejected his overtures, and having at length succeeded, by a violent effort, in wresting herself out of his grasp, the defendant precipitately quitted the house. There was no one in the house at the time but herself and the female servant, who was in one of the upper rooms, but her husband returned home shortly afterwards, and upon acquainting him with the particulars of the insulting conduct to which she had been subjected, he made application to this court for a warrant for the defendant's apprehension, and it was put into execution about four days afterwards. The defendant denied, most positively, that there were the slightest grounds for charging him with such an offence, and assured the magistrate, if he would grant him time to do so, he should be able to produce several highly respectable witnesses who would prove, in the most satisfactory manner, that he was in a totally different part of the metropolis when the alleged outrage was asserted to have taken place.—Mr. Arnold therefore consented to adjourn the proceedings for a week, and ordered the defendant to enter into his own recognisances in £40 and put in substantial bail for his appearance to answer the charge; but upon the case being called on on Wednesday, before Mr. Hammill, the defendant was not in attendance, and, as he still failed to make his appearance after the lapse of another hour, the magistrate ordered him to be called three times in the usual form by the chief usher. This having been done with a similar result, the bail was about to be estreated, when Mr. John Garnett, a glass manufacturer in St. Luke's, who was one of the sureties, stood forward, and entreated the magistrate to grant a somewhat longer interval, to afford the defendant an opportunity of releasing him from his responsibility. As the defendant had deceived him in a very scandalous manner; he had every anxiety to surrender him, if possible, and it would be a *manifest hardship* if the amount of the bail were levied upon him. He had met the defendant at twelve o'clock that day with a horse and chaise cart, and, on cautioning him to be in attendance, he promised to be so at two o'clock; but, had he had the slightest idea that he would failed in his engagement he would have forcibly pulled him out of the chaise, and handed him over to the police.—Mr. Vann, who appeared to conduct the prosecution, had no wish to act oppressively towards the bail, and would assent to the indulgence requested, to give Mr. Garnett a chance of finding the defendant in the interval, if he could.—Just before the close of the court, however, the bail returned, accompanied by several friends, but without the accused, who it was intimated had left town, and Mr. Hammill, notwithstanding another appeal had been made on the bail's behalf, ordered the recognisance to be estreated, and gave directions for the defendant's apprehension as soon as it could be effected.

SOUTHWARK.—Mrs. Cobbett.—Mrs. Cobbett attended for the purpose of soliciting the magistrate's advice with respect to an alleged complaint on the part of her husband against the governor of the Queen's Bench Prison, and to apply for a warrant against that officer.—The applicant said that she attended on the behalf of her husband, who was prevented from being present himself owing to his being an inmate of the *Queen's Bench Prison*; that the object of her application to the magistrate was, that he might issue his warrant against Capt. Hudson, for altering certain documents having reference to proceedings in the Court of Chancery, and the imprisonment of her husband. She then produced an act of parliament, and, handing it to the magistrate, said that if he examined it, he would perceive that the clause relating to the alteration of documents such as that she complained of *made it one of felony*, and she therefore trusted the magistrate would grant a warrant against the person of whom she complained. She adverted to the circumstance of her having attended the assizes at Guildford last week, with a view to plead her husband's cause, but the judge declined to hear her in the capacity of counsel for him, otherwise she would have established her case. She added that if the warrant was granted he would be enabled to attend this court to prove the charge, and that a *habeas* would be procured for that purpose.—Mr. Norton, in reply to the application, advised Mrs. Cobbett, as the sessions commenced on Monday next, to go before the grand jury at the Central Criminal Court, and make her complaint there, and that it would save the trouble and expense of procuring a *habeas* for her husband's attendance at this court.—The applicant said that as she was determined not to let the matter rest, her husband being a persecuted man, she should adopt the magistrate's advice, and not fail in presenting herself before the grand jury, and seeking that justice at their hands to which her husband was entitled. She then thanked the magistrate and withdrew.

The Metropolis.

Health of London during the Week.—The mortality in London is still increasing. The deaths registered in the last week were 997, while the deaths in the four preceding weeks were 781, 863, 917, 917. The increase in the time exceeds 200 a week. The deaths are, however, below the average of the corresponding weeks of 1840-9; after correcting for population, and excluding the corresponding week of 1849, when the deaths were 1,909, 823 persons died of cholera. The corrected average is 1,019, while the actual deaths were 997. Small-pox was fatal last week to 15 persons, measles 13, scarlatina to 21, hooping-cough to 25, typhus 35, and erysipelas to 4. Nine deaths from child birth were registered. The deaths from diarrhœa were 152—namely, 124 children, under the age of 15, adults between the age of 15 and 60, and 19 persons of ages over 60. Of cholera 12 children and 3 adults died. The number exceeds the deaths from cholera in the corresponding weeks of 1840-5, but is less than those in the corresponding weeks of 1846-9, when 37, 16, 19, and 823 deaths were ascribed to that malady. There is nothing to indicate the presence of an epidemic either in the number of deaths from cholera, or in the character of the cases recorded; but the mortality from diarrhœa is an untoward symptom, which deserves the attention of those who have the power to adopt precautionary measures.——The barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was low during the week; the corrected average reading was 29·651 inches. The mean temperature of the air in the shade was 64·2 deg.; or 2·7 deg. above the average temperature of the week. The temperature of the Thames ranged from 63 deg. to 68 deg. The air was dry, showed little electricity, and passed over the Observatory at the average rate of 120 miles a day.

Frightful Occurrence on the South Eastern Railway.—On Saturday last an investigation was gone into before Mr. W. Carter, at the Railway Tavern, New-cross, on the body of John Burns, aged thirty. The deceased was in the employ of the South Eastern Railway, and was, with others, at work at the house attached to the Cold Blow Station, near New-cross, Deptford, when he suddenly crossed the line of the railway, for the purpose as was supposed, of going to a shed on the opposite side for some tools. As he did not return for some time a search was made for him, and he was found lying doubled up between the rails, a short distance from the Cold blow Station.—The left arm was cut off, and lying by his side; one of his feet was also nearly separated from the leg, and the body and head altogether so crushed and mutilated that those who went to look for him only knew him by his clothes. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death. It appeared that the poor fellow crossed the line at the moment when the Croydon up-train was just below, and the Tunbridge express train approaching New-cross.

Suicide of a Surgeon.—On Saturday last Mr. Wm. Baker, jun., held an inquest at the White Hart, Turner-street, Commercial-road, relative to the death of Mr. William Wheatley, aged forty-five, a surgeon, who committed self-destruction by shooting himself with a pair of small holster pistols through the heart, at No. 13, Turner-street. Dr. Thomas Robertson, Mile-end-road, surgeon, stated that he saw deceased a few minutes after the melancholy occurrence. He found two perforations near each other, under the left nipple. The shot had not passed through his body. He felt one of them close to the spine. He had known deceased intimately for the last twenty years. He was for many years in the service of the Queen of Spain. About two months ago he returned to England from South Australia. He had been a medical officer on board the Kate, which had taken some emigrants to Sidney, forwarded there by government. A charge was then preferred against him for neglect of duty, that he allowed the men to go into the berths of the single women. An investigation took place at Sidney, the effect of which was, that he lost a gratuity he would have had of £60, and he was prevented from ever again having a government appointment in that capacity.—By the Coroner: Deceased protested his innocence of the charge, and said that it was when the women were unable to come on deck for water, owing to the weather, he allowed the men to take water to them. That was no charge against his moral character. Had no doubt but the imputation on his character affected his mind. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

Sudden Death in the Westminster Swimming Baths.—On Sunday afternoon the bathers in the Westminster Swimming Baths were thrown into a state of the greatest consternation by the occurrence of the following melancholy event:—Between two and three o'clock, a young man, a master tailor, an habitué of these swimming baths, entered the place. Just before entering the water he had been heard to remark that he had better wait a little, as he had but just dined. Being unable to swim he generally entered the water step by step instead of plunging in. He was at length observed to stand upon the second step of the ladder leading into the water, and then all in a moment to fall in with a loud splash. His friends waited for a few seconds, expecting to see him rise, but, having waited for some fifteen seconds and not seeing him appear, they went to the spot, and, to their horror, saw the unfortunate man lying at the bottom. An alarm was instantly raised, and every assistance given. The body was taken out and a medical man sent for, but on his arrival he pronounced life quite extinct, and attributed the cause to a fit of apoplexy.

Shocking Death of a Young Lady.—An inquest was held on the 9th inst., on the body of Miss Sophia Beard, aged thirty. The deceased was on a visit with the family of Mr. Gunthorpe, a retired medical practitioner, of Newington-place, Kennington. She slept in a back room, on the first floor. On Thursday morning she was found dead in her night dress on the stone pavement of the garden, under her window, which was open. Her skull was fractured by the fall from the window. Mr. Gunthorpe's opinion was that she had not thrown herself out, but that leaning too far forward to attend to some creeping plant, she had fallen out head-foremost. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Voluntary Starvation to avoid Transportation.—On Tuesday Mr. H. M. Wakley held an inquest in the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, Clerkenwell, on George Smith, aged 21, a notorious character, who had been sentenced to ten years transportation. In consequence of an industriously but falsely spread report, that deceased had been starved to death by the prison authorities, the inquiry excited great interest. The coroner and jury having viewed the body, which is a mere skeleton, several witnesses were examined, from whose statements it appeared that the deceased had been committed to prison a great number of times for various offences, and while undergoing punishment had always behaved inoffensively until subsequently to the last sentence passed upon him. On the 5th instant he began to act in an outrageous and extravagant way, and it was found necessary to use a straight waistcoat, in order to prevent him from hurting himself or others. He obstinately persisted in refusing to swallow any solid food, and he expired suddenly on the 10th instant. Mr. Wakefield, house surgeon, said he watched the case closely and with curiosity, for he was of opinion that deceased's insanity was assumed, to escape punishment. He refused all kind of solid food, which had to be forced down, and then he would throw it back. He complained of no disease. The day preceding his death, witness, in the presence of another medical man, ordered the removal of his strait-waistcoat, when he struck right and left at them, so that he had again to be put under restraint. They had not the slightest idea of deceased's approaching death. Witnessed performed a post mortem examination. The body was emaciated, but he could not discover internally or externally the cause of death. All the organs were healthy. In his opinion deceased voluntarily starved himself to death. Every possible effort was made to save his life. The jury returned the following verdict:—"Deceased died from the effects of excitement and exhaustion, from the want of proper nourishment; which exhaustion was produced by deceased's refusing to take the food and nourishment provided for him." To which the jury added their approbation of the kind treatment which deceased experienced in the prison.

Wilful Destruction of the Ordnance Maps of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers.—A most fragrant act of wilful destruction of a considerable portion of the Ordnance maps of the Metropolis, has recently come to the knowledge of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers. After the necessary levels and other information had been taken by the officers of the Ordnance, they were regularly deposited at the District Sewers Office, in Hatton Garden, under the superintendence of Mr. Joseph Smith, who had been taken as a serjeant from the corps of Sappers and Miners, for that purpose. From the information so obtained, Mr. Smith ordered the maps to be drawn preparatory to their being engraved, and several of them for the more crowded districts of the metropolis were completed, and sent to the chief office in Greek-street. On the day the maps were so removed, several of the officers of the establishment saw them placed in drawers with great care, with the exception of some that were already in large tin cases. There being some occasion shortly afterwards to refer to them, on opening the drawers they found the greater part of them saturated with some powerful liquid, so much so, that a good deal of the work was completely illegible. An immediate investigation was then made of those in the tin cases, and these appeared to have been injured in a similar manner. The appointment of Serjeant Smith to this situation appeared to have given great offence to one or two parties, which had manifested itself on many occasions, by a disinclination to obey his instructions. The commissioners, therefore, with the view to a thorough investigation of the facts, placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Field, of the detective police. Nearly twenty of the officers have been strictly examined as to the circumstances, and the result tends to fix the commission of the act upon two parties who had been previously suspected. An analysation of the liquid used has been made by Mr. Parry, of the Polytechnic Institution, who declared it to be nitrate of silver.

Fatal Sailing Boat Accident.—On Tuesday evening, between six and seven o'clock, the Gabriel, a sailing boat of six tons, belonging to Robert Owen, Esq., of Maida House, New Cross, Greenwich, was beating up the reach, from Woolwich, having a party of six gentlemen on board, when, in tacking from the north to the south shores, a sudden gust of wind laid the vessel on her beam ends. The water poured into the main hatch, almost instantly turning the yacht keel upwards, and immersing the entire party. The crew of a barge which was at hand succeeded in rescuing those who were clinging to the bowsprit and the keel, but unhappily two of the party, sons of Mr. Robert Greenaway, of Kennington-road, were drowned.

Launch at Greenwich.—On Saturday afternoon last, a new iron steam-ship, built for the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, and intended to ply with passengers and goods between London and Boulogne, was launched from the premises of Messrs. William Joyce and Co., of the Greenwich iron-works. It is worthy of remark that this is the first iron steamer ever built at Greenwich; and as it is considered the precursor of similar works, creating a new and important branch of industry in that town, a large assemblage of the inhabitants were admitted by tickets to the yard of the builders to witness the interesting ceremony. Crowds also collected outside on every spot commanding a favourable view. The day was beautifully fine; flags flaunted gaily from the Messrs. Joyce's iron works; whilst the launch itself from stem to stern, shone resplendent with fluttering bunting. The usual preparations being all effected by three o'clock, the noble vessel (which had just before been christened "the City of Paris," in due form by Mrs. Hopkinson, the wife of one of the owners), glided gently and smoothly into the river amidst the pealing of cannon, and the enthusiastic huzzas of the spectators. The "City of Paris" is constructed from the design of Mr. Oliver Lang, and the opinion of competent judges is, that she will prove herself an admirable specimen of the skill of that distinguished naval architect. She is to receive her engines at the works of the Messrs. Joyce. They are to be on the direct action principle, and of the collective power of 120 horses. The burden of the vessel is 425 tons; her length between the perpendiculars is 165 feet; her breadth of beam, 23 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet; and her draught of water, 6 feet 6 inches. After the ceremony was concluded an excellent luncheon was given by the builders to a select circle of their friends, when the health of the designer and builders having been drank, "Success to the City of Paris" was received with the greatest cordiality.

The Central Gas Consumers' Company have offered a reward of £50 for the apprehension of a miscreant who had removed some of the bolts of the principal rafters of the Iron roof of the works on the night of the 7th inst.

Death of the Vice-Chancellor of England.—The Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor of England, expired on Sunday morning, at his residence, the Barn Elms, Putney. The event was hourly expected from Friday afternoon, when the symptoms of the paralytic attack, under which he laboured for the last month, became painfully alarming. The death of so good and able a man will be greatly lamented. He presided over a branch of the Court of Chancery since the year 1827, and secured the entire respect of the profession by the general soundness and invariable impartiality of his judgment, by the regularity of his attendance in his court, and his untiring assiduity in the disposal of his business. Sir Lancelot Shadwell was the son of a barrister well known in his day in the courts of law. He was born in 1779, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, at which University he took a humble degree as seventh wrangler and junior medallist. He subsequently obtained a fellowship, and in 1803 was called to the bar at Lincoln's-inn. In 1821 he was appointed a King's counsel, and in 1826 he obtained a seat in Parliament for the borough of Ripon. As already stated, Sir Lancelot was made Vice-Chancellor in 1827. In 1835 he became one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, and he again held that office in the present year. He died in the 71st year of his age, leaving several children. Under the act 5th Victoria, chap. 5, the successor of the Vice-Chancellor of England will receive a diminished salary; it being enacted by the 37th clause that no such officer should henceforward receive more than £5,000 a year, or a retiring pension of larger amount than £3,500 a-year. Mr. Page Wood is mentioned as likely to succeed the late Sir Lancelot Shadwell, it being understood that the Attorney-General will not accept the office.

Sudden Death of the Recorder of the City of London.—Intelligence was received at the Mansion-house on Tuesday morning, of the death of the Right Hon. Charles Ewan Law, Q.C., Recorder of the city of London, which took place rather suddenly, at his residence at Eaton-place. The hon. gentleman had been ailing for some few days, but his illness was not of that character to cause alarm to his family. He was the second son of the first Lord Ellenborough, and was about fifty-eight years of age. He served the office of Commen Sergeant from 1830 to 1832, when he was elected Recorder. By his death a vacancy occurs in the representation of Cambridge University, in Parliament. Mr. Russell Gurney, Judge of the City Sheriff's Court, is spoken of in the City as a likely candidate for the vacant Recordership.

The Provinces.

Infant found buried Alive in the Sand at Southport.—A report of this case appeared a short time ago in the *Northern Star*, since which the child has died, and at the inquest the surgeon, who had made a post mortem examination, deposed that the result was occasioned by inanition in consequence of the absence of proper nourishment, and by exposure. A verdict of wilful murder against Ann Ball, the mother, was recorded, she having confessed that on the day of its birth, which took place in an outhouse, she had taken the child and placed it in the sand where it was found, dreading to take it home, in consequence of the threats used by her mother.—Committed for trial.

A Good Time Coming for Birkenhead.—A general revival of trade is gradually taking place in Birkenhead, which has been so long suffering under a pressure of evils which entailed ruin upon many of its earliest founders and benefactors. Mr. Wilson's ship-yard will soon give constant employment to hundreds of hard-working artisans, whose permanent residences and weekly earnings will much benefit the shopkeepers and owners of small property in the township. During the past week Mr. Wilson's men have been busy in excavating a portion of the ground bordering on the shore, preparatory to laying down the keel of a large steam-frigate, which event will take place during the present week. The docks already made are full of shipping. The steam coal trade is becoming of considerable importance, in proof of which we may state that Mr. Hamilton Laird is loading six ships, and the Brymbo Company four. A further dock space is to be opened next October, and the contractor will lose £1,000 per month if a great portion of the large float is not ready for mercantile use by the 1st of July, 1851.

A Respite.—William Chadwick, convicted capitally as an accessory before the fact for the murder by poison of his wife's uncle, at the Stafford assizes, before Mr. Justice Williams, has been respited during pleasure—a course of proceeding which is virtually tantamount to a commutation of the extreme punishment into transportation for life. There is no instance, we believe, of the extreme sentence being inflicted after a respite during pleasure. The execution of Chadwick had been fixed for Saturday, the 17th inst., but we believe that the case admitted of sufficient doubt to have satisfied the learned judge that a different verdict might possibly have been come to, or, at all events, that there was sufficient doubt to incline to the side of humanity.

The Fall of a Cotton Mill at Stockport.—The inquiry into the cause of this fatal accident has terminated by the jury unanimously returning the following verdict:—"This jury find, after mature consideration, that the deceased, Wright Barker and others, came to their deaths accidentally, through the partial falling of the floors of the Brinksway Factory, belonging to Mr. Cephas Howard, which were supported by a cast iron beam of an imperfect construction, and of an improper calculation, considering the weight it had to bear."

Sentence of Penance.—In the Consistory Court of the diocese of Ripon an action for libel and slander was last week brought by Miss C. Mary Luis Fernandes, the second daughter of Mr. J. L. Fernandes, of Sandal, near Wakefield, against Mr. Joseph Horner the elder, of Wakefield, corn-miller, and a member of the Town Council of that borough, for certain slanderous reports which had been circulated by the defendant, tending to prejudice the character and reputation of the plaintiff, and reflecting upon her virtue. The Chancellor, the Rev. John Headlam, decided that the defendant "ought to be duly and canonically corrected and punished," and that he be compelled "to perform a salutary and suitable penance, according to his demerit, for his excess aforesaid." The act of penance enjoined is accordingly to be performed by the defendant, in the parish church of Wakefield, on the 25th of August, immediately after the morning service.

Cholera at Chatham.—The cholera has appeared in this town, and two deaths have taken place. One of the patients died on the Brook, and the other at the lower part of the High-street, and near to the Medway Union Workhouse. The neighbourhood in which these deaths have occurred is not only dirty, but there are foul ditches near, which ought to be purified, especially at this season of the year.

The Loss of the Prince Arthur.—The adjourned inquest on the two firemen drowned in endeavouring to reach the land from this vessel, was resumed on the 9th inst., when a verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded. The jury accompanied their verdict with a recommendation that the Board of Trade should be requested to institute a searching inquiry into matters connected with the culpability of the owner and captain, for not having the necessary appliances on board to save the lives of the passengers in case any accident occurred. It was also recommended that the same board should consider the propriety of buoying the new channel leading to Southport Roads. The coroner having promised that the recommendations of the jury should be attended to, the inquiry terminated.

The late Apprehension of Smugglers at Bristol.—On Saturday last, Thomas Johns, the master of the barque Wave, of Aberthan, and Benjamin Cook and Henry Cook, the proprietors of "Cook's Coal Yard," in the Hotwell-road, Bristol, were proceeded with before our magistrates by the Custom House authorities for having been engaged, so long ago as the 2nd of May, in some smuggling transactions which the late seizures in the British channel have brought to light. Mr. Henry A. Palmer appeared to conduct the prosecution, which seemed to excite a good deal of interest; and Mr. F. Short attended as legal adviser of the defendants Cook. The information against them contained two counts. In the first, the defendants were charged with having, on the 2nd of May, illegally unshipped 8,000lb. weight of tobacco packed in illegal packages, and upon which the duty had not first been paid. The second count charged them with having carried, conveyed, and concealed, and assisted in carrying, conveying, and concealing, the same quantity of tobacco. Mr. Palmer said he had deemed it advisable to charge the prisoners under the two counts which he had read, in order that the whole of them might be brought within the penalties of the statute; but it was not his intention, as the tobacco referred to in both counts was the same, in the event of a conviction on one count to press for a further penalty under the other. The defendants—upon being called upon to plead—all pleaded Guilty, and the magistrates fined them severally £100 each, and ordered them to be imprisoned till it was paid. Mr. Palmer said had the parties adopted another course, so as to have permitted him to call his evidence, he should have exposed a system of frauds on the revenue more extensive than the magistrates had any conception of, and one too implicating many parties.—At the Bristol Police-court on Monday Jean Louis Belin, the captain, and Andre Adolphe Mallard, L. T. D. Fromont, and Louis N. Brittel, three of the crew of the French vessel Henri, of Cherbourg, captured on the 7th instant by the revenue officers of the port of Bristol, under circumstances which have been already detailed, were brought before the magistrates in custody, upon information laid by order of the Commissioners of Customs. Mr. H. A. Palmer appeared on the part of the crown to conduct the proceedings, which appeared to have excited much interest, the court being crowded in every part. The first case proceeded with was that of the captain, Jean Louis Belin, who was charged with having been found on the high seas, on the 7th of August last, on board a vessel which was liable to forfeiture, because she, being a foreign vessel, was found within one league of the coast of this kingdom having then on board a large quantity, to wit 6,500lbs. weight of tobacco, such tobacco not being in packages containing each 300lbs. weight; for which offence he was liable to be imprisoned in the house of correction and kept to hard labour for a period of not less than six nor more than nine calendar months. The accused pleaded guilty, and, notwithstanding it was represented to him that his so doing would not affect the nature of the sentence to be imposed on him, he persisted in his plea. The other men were then severally arraigned, and all admitted the offence, but urged that they were merely men on board the vessel, having been engaged for the voyage.—Mr. Palmer said the crown had no desire to press for the imposition of any greater than the minimum amount of punishment prescribed by the act of parliament, but he felt it his duty to state to the bench, that the vessel on board of which the prisoners were captured, was a regular French clipper, and had evidently been engaged in the smuggling trade, as on board of her were found stone sinkers ready to sink the bales of tobacco in the event of a chase. Indeed, to the experienced eyes of the revenue officers she presented every appearance of having been regularly employed in the prosecution of a contraband trade. The magistrates then sentenced all the parties to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Murder at Stourbridge.—A man named George Clarke, and Ann Curtis, his niece, have been twice examined, on a charge of murder, before the magistrates at Stourbridge. The murder is alleged to have taken place on the 22nd of June, under the following revolting circumstances:—The murdered man is the husband of Ann Curtis, with whom he had lived very unhappily, the wife having in fact deserted him and gone to live with her uncle, the prisoner Clarke, with whom she cohabited. Clarke, however, was some months ago committed to prison for some offence, and during his incarceration the woman went to live with her lawful husband. On Clarke's release, however, she again went to live with him. The principal witness examined before the magistrates was John Martin, who met the prisoners and the deceased, John Curtis, on the night in question near a coal-pit by the roadside at Brierly Hill. A fourth party named Cowell was present. They were quarrelling with the deceased, and the witness saw Cowell knock him down. Curtis afterwards got up, when his wife knocked him down with something which she had in her hand. Cowell and Clarke then seized him and carried him to a pit or jackey hole, a small reservoir for the reception of superfluous water, and thrust Curtis's legs through a hole. His body did not easily follow, and the prisoner Clarke then jumped upon him until he had forced the body into the pit. Martin was beaten savagely by Cowell for interfering. Another witness, named Morris, corroborated the statement, and spoke of the finding of the deceased in the pit. He was suspended by a hook which had caught in the waistband of his trowsers, and his head was downwards, the body being half immersed in water. When extricated he breathed once or twice and expired. A surgeon deposed that deceased had died from suffocation. His ribs were broken.

Melting Down Old Iron.—Last week a singular accident occurred at the Iron foundry of Messrs. Knight and Cumming, Maidstone. A bombshell had been purchased amongst the old iron, which exploded in one of the furnaces, blowing down about two feet of the lining in the vicinity of the blast pipe. The explosion appears to have resulted from the expansion of the inclosed air, the bomb being plugged. Had it been loaded with the usual explosive material it would probably have destroyed the building.

Singular Adventures in Quest of a Thief.—Early in the spring of the present year, Mr. Saynor, superintendent of the C division of the Manchester police, was made aware of the arrival in Manchester of a man named Mark Booth (well known to the police,) who, it was reported, had just returned from America, enriched with the proceeds of a robbery which he had there committed. Mr. Saynor wrote to the authorities in the United States to ascertain particulars; but before his letter could be replied to, Mr. Beswick, chief superintendent of our police, received a letter from a Mr. Stephen Cropper, a gunsmith, late of Birmingham, who had recently voyaged to the United States, and had settled in Philadelphia as a gunmaker. In this letter Mr. Cropper stated that soon after his landing he had met with a man named Mark Booth, who had just arrived from Manchester, England, and whom he had taken into his service. Booth and he were thus in frequent communication with each other, and this gave the former an opportunity of learning that Cropper kept his money in a carpet-bag, deposited in the bedroom at his lodgings. To this room Booth, on some pretence, during the absence of Cropper, obtained access, and, cutting the bag open, possessed himself of the sum of £480, and forthwith absconded. The date of this transaction was the 22nd of February, but it was not till the 29th of April that Cropper's letter reached Mr. Beswick, in Manchester. It subsequently turned out that Cropper, after settling in Philadelphia, had sent for his wife and five children, whose arrival in America, however, happened to occur just two days after the robbery, so that Cropper at that time was penniless, and but for the assistance of persons in that neighbourhood the family must have starved. In reply to Cropper's letter, Mr. Beswick wrote to say that Mark Booth (whose identity was fully confirmed by a Talbotype portrait sent from Philadelphia,) was in Manchester, and had set up a beerhouse; and that if the necessary warrants were forwarded, the man could be apprehended. Soon afterwards a warrant came over, signed by Joel Jones, mayor of Philadelphia, and William Peter, Esq. consul, certifying that a robbery had been committed, and requesting that its perpetrator might be arrested. Owing, however to some informalities in the document, it could not be acted upon; and word was sent to Cropper by Mr. Beswick to that effect. A fortnight ago, Mr. Cropper himself arrived in Manchester, bringing with him a certificate signed by the consul, and a second one signed by the chief justice of Philadelphia, certifying the genuineness of the warrants, and was at once referred by Mr. Beswick to Lord Palmerston, as it was requisite to obtain from the Foreign Secretary a certificate which would enable a justice in the metropolis to issue a warrant upon which Booth could be arrested. This certificate was at last obtained, and the chief magistrate at Bow-street was applied to for a warrant; but unfortunately, on examination, it turned out that the warrant brought out by Cropper from the States charged Booth with committing a larceny; whereas, no such term was used in Lord Ashburton's international treaty, which only spoke of robbery. The magistrate, on this technical objection, refused to grant the process which Mr. Cropper had applied for; and Mr. Maude, when Cropper returned to Manchester, followed the example, and thus Cropper was unable legally to apprehend the man who had robbed him. He afterwards returned to Manchester; but, meanwhile, Mr. Wood, hatter, of the Market-place, having heard of Cropper's arrival in this country, called to mind that that gentleman had left a large bill, which was still in his (Mr. Wood's) books, unpaid; and he therefore obtained a judge's order, proceeded to the Blackamoor's Head, and put his debtor under arrest. Mr. Cropper, therefore, now lies at Lancaster gaol, in the enjoyment of abundant leisure to reflect upon his remarkable adventures in search of stolen property.—*Manchester Examiner.*

Dartmoor.—Government agents, are at length, busily employed in preparing the prisons of war at Prince Town for the reception of convicts. It is expected that the first arrival of prisoners will be in about two months, if the place can be got ready for them so soon. Mr. G. Fowler, who had done so much to reclaim the moor, and to give an impetus to cultivation there, long since expressed an opinion of the desirableness of the experiment now about to be made by the Government. He is strongly impressed with the belief that if the cultivation of the moor is carried on by convicts under judicious management, the prison may be made, in five years, a self-supporting establishment. The moor certainly presents a vast field for enterprise. We may remark that the crops on Mr. Fowler's farm at Prince Hall are promising beyond all reasonable calculation. Good judges have said that he may challenge the whole country for oats, turnips, and grass. The potatoes are much better than of late years, though they are not free from diease.—*Western Times.*

The Potato Disease, we are sorry to say, has made its appearance again in this district. In many instances, where the tubers are not apparently affected at all, the potatoes are all diseased, and in other instances it is *vice versa*. It prevails to a greater extent than last year, and not less than two bushels out of four are affected by it; it is not confined to one locality or class of potatoes, not to one description of culture, but those set under the most favourable circumstances and attention, equally with those more exposed, have felt its influence. The corn crops are beginning to partake of the yellow hue, indicating the coming harvest, and look well. Pease in many instances are a failure.—*Oxford Chronicle.*

Escape and Recapture of Convicts.—Two convicts, one named John Purvis and the other James Blamir, between two and three o'clock on Monday afternoon, succeeded in climbing over the walls of the yard and the wooden fence of Commodore H. Eden's garden into George-street, Woolwich. Two police constables from the dockyard gate immediately gave chase, and they were both captured near the Marine Barracks, and within twenty minutes were returned on board the Warrior convict hulk.

The Mills of Messrs. Fielden, of Todmorden, which have for a lengthened period been running short time (about forty hours per week) either have or are immediately about to go on full time again.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Dreadful Thunderstorm and Loss of Life at Halifax.—On the 8th inst., this town was visited by a most awful storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by heavy rain. Unfortunately, the storm did not pass over without loss of life; a little boy, named William Lambert, aged twelve years, son of Daniel Lambert, delver, Upper-lane, Northowram, having been struck dead by lightning. It appears that about a quarter past eight o'clock in the evening, the mother of the little lad was sitting in the house near the fire, deceased being sat in a chair near the out wall and the wall of the adjoining house; a little girl being sat at a short distance from him and close to the chimney. The door of the house was thrown open, and also a window up-stairs. A little above the head of the deceased a pair of tongs were hung upon the wall, as customary in many cottage houses. The thunder at this time was loud and terrific, and the vivid flashes of lightning succeeded each other in rapid succession, until at length there came one brighter than the rest, and which rendered the mother of the deceased insensible for some moments. Upon consciousness returning, the little girl screamed out, "Mother! Willey's dead!" The distracted mother ran towards her child, who sat motionless in his little chair, with his head upon his breast and his arms hanging by his side. She spoke to him, but he answered not; and calling in her neighbours, the little fellow, who but a moment or two was full of life and vigour, was found to be a corpse. Not a single mark was found upon his body, except a very slight discolouration of the chest. A few yards above where he was sitting the plaster was knocked off the wall to the extent of about twelve inches in length and one in breadth; and the middle nob of the ornamental work at the head of the clock, which stood in the opposite corner of the house, was knocked off. There was also a rent in the floor above the clock, and the posts of the bed were found to be slightly damaged. In the bedroom a small piece of plaster was also taken out of the wall above the fire-place, but neither the tongs before alluded to nor the fenders or fire-arms had apparently been moved. It would appear that the lightning had descended the chimney, through the room floor above the clock, and, being attracted by the tongs on the other corner of the house, expended itself upon the unfortunate child sitting beneath.

An Infant killed by its Mother.—The excitement caused in Gravesend by the fire of Sunday had scarcely subsided when a shocking occurrence took place, which has occasioned a most painful sensation in the town. A woman named Amelia Georgiana Snoswell, aged twenty years, who resides with her mother in Parrock-street, destroyed the life of one of her children on Tuesday night last by cutting its throat. She was brought up for examination on Wednesday at the Town-hall, Gravesend. The first witness was Sarah Cooper, who said that she was the wife of George Cooper, and resided in Eden-court, Gravesend. The prisoner at the bar was her sister. Last night (Tuesday) she was on a visit at her house. At that time she had a child aged 13 months, named Alice, alive. About nine o'clock the child was put to bed, and shortly afterwards the prisoner went into the bed-room, and when she came back witness saw her with a knife covered with blood in her hand. Witness took a candle into the room, and found the infant on the bed with its throat cut and quite dead. She cried out, "I have killed my child and made it happy." After that she said, "Give me my child." During the last few days the prisoner has complained of pains in her head, and has appeared very low-spirited. This statement was corroborated by other witnesses, who expressed a belief that the prisoner was labouring under mental aberration. At the close of the surgeon's evidence the prisoner was duly cautioned by the bench, and then asked whether she had anything to say, when she replied, "Not unless you wish it;" but she afterwards said, "I acknowledge that I have killed Alice." The prisoner was fully committed to take her trial at the next assizes for wilful murder, and she was removed to Maidstone Gaol.

Fatal Boiler Explosion at Oldham.—On Monday, the 12th inst., an explosion took place at the mill of Messrs. Lees and Mills, Waterhead Mill. This explosion has caused the death of Mr. George Fox, boiler maker, of Newton Moor; and two other persons have been severely scalded, but hopes are entertained that they will recover. The real cause of the accident is as yet unknown, but it is supposed that the explosion arose from the giving way of a defective plate in the flue tube. In the building there were two boilers, one of which was undergoing some slight repair, and upon this boiler four of Mr. Fox's men were at work. In consequence of this boiler being out of use for the day, the looms, throstles, and dressing frames had been stopped, so that the explosion does not appear to have arisen from over-pressure. On examination there appears to be a rent, about eighteen inches long, in a tube, where the rivet holes have been torn out. When this took place the water, which was high around the tube, rushed into the fire, the steam forcing the massive doors and framework to a distance of twelve feet, and throwing down all the brickwork in front of the boiler. At the moment Mr. Fox was passing in front to give some instructions to his men, he encountered the whole force of the scalding steam. As soon as possible he was removed to a neighbouring cottage, and medical aid was obtained, but he died about two o'clock on Tuesday morning. The boiler-house is on the ground-floor, and above it there are three storeys filled with machinery. Had the boiler burst when this machinery was at work, it is fearful to contemplate what the effects might have been.

Wales.

Fatal Accident in Wales.—On Monday morning last, Mr. Longbourne, agent to Lord Milford, left his residence at Bonville's Court, near Saundersfoot, accompanied by his servant, in a phaeton, to attend Maenclochog fair, and after transacting his business there, he returned home in the afternoon, and in order to shorten the distance to the extension of about half a mile, he determined to cross the river Cleddy, by a ford near Egremont, about five miles from Narberth, instead of going round by way of Longridge-bridge. In consequence, however, of the heavy rains which fell on the night of Sunday and on Monday morning, the river was much swollen, and Mr. Longbourne was warned by several old inhabitants before crossing it that it would be dangerous to do so. But having crossed the ford in the morning on his way to the fair, he replied that he thought there was no danger, and accordingly pursued his course into the stream. Here, however, he found the flood much heavier and stronger than he anticipated, and so great was its force that the horse was unable to resist it, and having been carried nearly a quarter of a mile, commenced plunging, in consequence of which and the rapidity of the current the shafts of the vehicle broke, when Mr. Longbourne, seeing the imminent danger which threatened him, jumped into the water with the intention of swimming ashore, whilst his servant clung to the horse, and thus gained the land in safety; not so, however, his unfortunate master, who, unable to stem the torrent, was carried away by the stream. Mr. John Thomas, of Egremont-house, a neighbouring farmer, and another person, seeing the accident, immediately ran to the spot, and, after going a little way down the stream to a shallow part which afforded a better chance of rendering assistance, they picked up Mr. Longbourne's hat, and immediately afterwards his driving-box, containing money and papers, after which they succeeded in rescuing the body of the unfortunate gentleman, which was taken ashore perfectly lifeless. It was at once conveyed to the nearest house, and means were promptly adopted to restore animation, but without success. This melancholy event has created considerable excitement in the neighbourhood, and of course has thrown the family of the deceased into the deepest grief.

Scotland.

The Orion.—The trial of the officers of this ill-fated ship has been appointed to take place at Edinburgh on Thursday the 29th of August. The persons to be indicted are Henderson the captain; Langlands the first mate; and Williams the second mate. The precognition or preliminary inquiry has been the largest ever taken in Scotland. The surviving passengers were principally examined before leaving Portpatrick, but the precognition as to what should have been the proper mode of navigating the Firth of Clyde, under the circumstances in which the Orion was placed, has been taken in Glasgow. The Procurator-Fiscal has been engaged six weeks in this work, during which almost all the steamboat captains and mates navigating the Clyde have been examined, with the view of fixing where the blame really lay. A beautiful model of the Orion has been made in Greenock and will be used at the trial, on which the most eminent men, on both sides, of the Scottish bar will be engaged. The officers are out on bail. It is barely possible the trial may be delayed a day on account of Her Majesty's expected arrival in Edinburgh on the 29th.

Railway Accident at Perth.—A serious accident happened on the 8th inst. to a young gentlemen named Naismith, son of Lady Naismith, who has been residing in the town for some time. Mr. Naismith is employed in the engineer's office at the works of the Central Railway Company, and having been at the general terminus, was returning to the works upon an engine which was moving slowly down the line. When he arrived at his destination he leaped from the engine, but unfortunately did not clear the wheel, which caught his leg, and carried him round several times before he could be extricated, which was not done till screws were got and the wheels of the engine raised. The sufferer was taken to the infirmary, when the leg was found to be broken, and it was amputated the same evening a little above the knee, while the patient was under the influence of chloroform. By the last accounts he was getting on favourably.

The Queen's Visit to Berwick.—Mr. Leeman, of York, was in Berwick on Monday, with the view of making arrangements for the ceremony of the opening of the railway bridge over the Tweed by her Majesty and Prince Albert on the 29th, and these we understand the directors of the railway have resolved shall be on the most magnificent scale. Their desire is that her Majesty will accept of luncheon here, and should she assent to this, a splendid marquee is to be erected on the site of the ancient castle. A triumphal arch is to be erected in the centre of the bridge. Mr. Leeman and the mayor of the borough met Sir George Grey at Alnwick on Tuesday, to obtain information respecting the royal intention.—*Berwick Advertiser.*

Prince Albert and the Freemasons.—We understand that the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Scotland has come to the resolution that the different lodges cannot walk in procession at the laying of the foundation-stone on the Mound, on the 30th, Prince Albert not being one of the craft, and having scruples about being initiated. Thus, one of the greatest features of the Queen's visit of 1850 will be done away with. The brethren, however, are to dine at their respective rendezvous on the evening in question.—*Edinburgh News.*

Frightful Accident.—On the 9th inst. Mr. J. Gillies, the tacksman of Northfield quarry, near Denny, Stirlingshire, lost his life under the following painful circumstances:—He was engaged in blasting a piece of whin rock, and as the powder did not immediately ignite, he incautiously stooped down to examine the cause. He had no sooner done so, however, than the explosion took place, and he was literally blown to atoms, the limbs and other portions of the body being scattered about on every side. Mr. Gillies was a young man highly respected in the neighbourhood.

Extraordinary Steamboat Disaster.—On the afternoon of Friday, the 9th inst., the Shandon steamer, (the property of Messrs. Burns, of Glasgow), was on her voyage from the west end of the Crinan Canal to Oban, with the passengers for the north, and when navigating the narrow straits which separate Easdale from Seal Island, a lady's dress became entangled with the chain which moves the rudder. From this trifling cause, which partially tore the lady's gown from her person, the steamer was driven out of her course, and before the engines could be reversed she struck upon a sunken rock, to the alarm and horror of all on board. The passengers were numerous, including Lord Gough, the hero of Goojerat, and many other distinguished persons, who, with their families, were proceeding northwards to their shooting quarters, &c. In spite of every effort to get her off, the Shandon remained fast on the rock by the bow or stem; and as there was a heavy swell in this landlocked passsage, she rolled so violently from side to side that it was scarcely possible for the crew or passengers to keep their feet. As the extent of the damage could not be ascertained, the utmost alarm prevailed, especially amongst the ladies, who were terrified lest the bow would open up, and involve all in in a similar catastrophe to that of the ill-fated Orion. Happily there were several boats within hail, which immediately proceeded to the help of the steamer, and in a few minutes the ladies and children were safely removed. Truth compels us to state that several of the gentlemen passengers, some of them valiant-looking men, with a large breadth of moustache, exhibited symptoms of most painful trepidation, and the veteran Lord Gough distinguished himself by urging, if not commanding, these timid gentlemen to give precedence to the ladies and children in the boats. Not a few of them, however, followed the ladies in double quick time. The Shandon, being thus much lightened, gradually worked off the rocks, and contrary to expectation, it was happily found that she made very little water. The passengers who had been taken off by the boats were recalled, much to the joy of all, for the ladies and children thus rejoined their male friends who had remained by the steamer. She then went on to Oban, after the delay of less than two hours, and the passengers for the north were transferred to the Dolphin. The Shandon was beached at Oban, in order that the trifling injury she had sustained might be repaired. Some of the passengers suffered considerably afterwards from the effects of their fright and consternation. The officers of the Shandon behaved themselves admirably on the occasion.

Ireland.

The Tenant Conference.

A long discussion took place at the Tenant Conference held in the City Assembly House on Wednesday, on the principle of a compulsory valuation. The following resolutions were affirmed:—

"That the valuation, when once made, shall be permanent.

"That every seven years there may, on the demand of either landlord or tenant, be a readjustment of the rent, payable under the valuation, according to the rise or fall of the prices of agricultural produce."

A resolution for a compulsory valuation, proposed by a Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Bell, at the morning sitting, was, after much discussion, withdrawn on the evening sitting, and the question was left open.

The chair on Thursday was taken by the Rev. Dr. Kenny, a Roman Catholic clergyman: and the report of the committee appointed on the previous evening having been adopted with some slight alterations, Mr. Lucas of the *Tablet*, read the two following clauses of the report of the revision committee as amended, and submitted them for the consideration of the conference:—

"That the valuation shall be made by tribunals which shall unite as far as possible the advantages of impartiality between landlord and tenant, cheapness, accessibility, and nomination by the parties interested.

"That these advantages may be secured to a reasonable degree—first, by local tribunals, consisting of two valuators, one appointed by the landed proprietors and the other by the tenant farmer of the poor law union; secondly, by having these valuators bound to value according to instructions embodied in the law; and thirdly, by having attached to each local tribunal a registrar or secretary, whose duty it shall be to register all the proceedings of the valuators, and to keep them informed and reminded of the requirements of the instructions under which they act."

The resolutions passed unanimously.

Mr. Lucas said that the fourth section having been referred to the council of the League, they now would proceed to consider the fifth section, and having read the first branch of the resolution as follows moved its adoption:—

"Arrears of Rent.

"1. That in any valuation which shall be made before the 31st of December, ——, the valuators shall, on the demand of either landlord or tenant, inquire into the arrears of rent due by the tenant; shall estimate the amount which during the famine years would have been due and payable for rent under a valuation—if such had been made according to the prices and circumstances of same years, and also the amount which during the same period has actually been paid for rent to the landlord—shall award the balance, if any, to be the arrears then due, and that the amount so awarded for arrears should be payable by instalments at such period as shall be fixed by the valuators, and shall be recoverable in all respects as if it were rent."

The motion, having been seconded, was put from the chair.

After som discussion, the section was referred for consideration to the Council of the League.

There being now no other question in the report of the revision committee to be considered.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Girwood, one of the secretaries, to read over the different items that had been passed, in order that they might be put to the meeting and adopted as a whole. Mr. Girdwood did so accordingly, and it was adopted unanimously, amid loud and long continued cheering.

The Rev. Mr. Rentoul then said, he rose to give one cheer from the north, which was responded to in a most enthusiastic manner. Mr. Macguire gave one from the south, and there were then others from the east and from the west, and finally one from all Ireland.

Mr. P. O'Higgins then moved the warmest and most sincere thanks of the conference to the Presbyterian clergy of the north, for their most active and praiseworthy exertions to promote a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the tenant question in Ireland. The motion was carried by acclamation.

Rules of the League.

The Secretary then read the resolutions, and the conference proceeded to the consideration of them in detail.

The first and second resolutions, which were as follows, were put and carried unanimously:—

"1. That an association, to be called the Irish Tenant League, be formed on the principles and subject to the rules hereinafter expressed, and that such league be hereby established accordingly.

"2. That the sole objects of the Tenant League are to protect the tenant, and to procure a good landlord-and-tenant law, by the legal co-operation of persons of all classes and of all opinions on other subjects."

The following rules were then read and adopted:—

"1. Every person who adopts the rules of the League, approves the fundamental principles of an improved landlord and tenant law as adopted by the conference, and subscribes to the funds of the League not less than 1s., shall be competent to be a member of the Tenant League.

[The consideration of 2 postponed.]

"3. No subject shall be discussed or entertained at any meeting of the League, or of its council or committees, except such as directly bears on its objects; and the chairman of any such meeting shall stop and prevent the introduction of any other subject.

Rule 3 was then read by the secretary, as follows:

"3. The affairs of the Tenant League shall be managed by a council, which shall consist of

"Fifteen elected members from Dublin and its vicinity.

"Forty elected members from the provinces, taking ten from each province.

"Clergymen of every denomination, who are members of local tenant associations, if they are also members of the League.

"The secretaries of local tenant associations, if they are also members of the League.

"And the editors of provincial journals who are members of local tenant associations, if they are also members of the League.

"And the council so constituted shall have power to add to their numbers—persons so added being subject to the approbation of the next general meeting of the League."

Dr. M'Knight proposed as an amendment, the omission of the passage referring to editors of journals, with a view to avoid the danger of any collision with, or infraction of, the law as recently decided in this city.

The resolution was adopted, with some alterations considered necessary for the safety of the League

Close of the Conference.—The conference was closed by the first meeting of the Irish Tenant League, which took place on Friday evening, in the Theatre, Lower Abbey-street. There was a full attendance of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Clergymen, and the laymen of both denominations who had taken part in the proceedings of the conference, besides a considerable number of citizens. The speakers, chiefly clergymen, delivered speeches much the same in tendency as those usually spoken at the tenant right meetings in the north and south. It was a general topic of congratulation that sectarian differences are forgotten on the neutral ground chosen by the advocates of tenant-right and an equitable settlement of the land question. The propositions sanctioned by the conference were adopted in the resolutions of the League, which is to agitate unceasingly, by all legal means, to carry out its objects, and a fund, in the shape of a voluntary assessment on the poor-law valuation, is to be raised by the Council of the League, to provide in the first instance a sum of £10,000.

Cuffe-street Savings Bank.—On Wednesday Mr. John Emanuel Huges was brought up in custody before the magistrates of the head police office, charged with having embezzled, in July 1847, the sum of £730 1s. 8d., from the savings bank, in Cuffe-street, of which he was a cashier. The informations on which a warrant had been granted under which the prisoner was arrested were read. From these depositions, two of which were sworn by David Martin, Esq., and Samuel C. Warren, Esq., who had been appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to investigate the accounts of the savings bank, and the third by Thomas Dodd Smith, Esq., one of the trustees of the bank; it appeared that the sums received by the prisoner on the date at which the act of embezzlement was laid as having taken place, amounted to £1,151 3s., but as a sum of £421 1s. 4d., for which credit was given by the Bank of Ireland, where deposits were lodged in the name of the trustees of the savings bank, might have formed part of the whole amount, the sum unaccounted for by the prisoner was charged as £731 1s. 8d.

The *King's County Chronicle* states that two men have been arrested on suspicion for the murder of Mr. Pike, the agent, near Birr.

The Roman Catholic Synod.—The *Limerick Reporter* announces, on the best authority, that the National Synod (to be held at Thurles College) has been adjourned from the 15th to the 22nd inst. The illness of the Roman Catholic Primate, or the necessity of affording further time for communications from Rome, might have been the cause of this postponement.

Committal of a Magistrate.—The *Limerick Reporter* says—"Mr. Smith, J.P., of Castlefergus, county of Clare, who is accused of having conspired to shoot his mother, and who had been liberated after a recent investigation by Mr. Maloney, of Kiltannon, and Mr. O'Brien, R.M., of Tulla, has been again arrested, by order, we understand, of government, and lodged in Ennis gaol. The depositions in the case are voluminous and strange. The rumour is that the arrest has been ordered on the information of an insurance office, in which a policy had been effected on the life of the late Mrs. Smith. Mr. Smith is a gentleman about 56 years of age, and has been generally, if not always, a resident at Castlefergus."

Sale of Encumbered Estates.—The O'Connell property, situate in the county of Kerry, was submitted for sale in twenty-four lots, on Thursday last, all of which were sold but two. The quantity of land held in fee, and on leases for lives renewable for ever, or for a long term of years, was 13,123 acres, producing an aggregate yearly rent of £2,961, from which are to be deducted the two lots adjourned, containing 500 acres, producing a rent of £371, leaving the quantity sold 12,614 acres, with a rental of £2,590 which was sold for £39,395, at rates of purchase varying, at every intermediate figure, from eleven to twenty-three years' purchase, according as the lots seemed desirable for investment. At first, although the court was crowded, there seemed to be great langour in the competition; but after the sale of a few lots the bidding proceeded with much animation all through. The average rate of purchase on the whole of the O'Connell property is about fifteen and a half years. The sale was considered a very good one.

Mr. Keogh, the member for Athlone, was entertained at a public dinner by his constituents, on Thursday last. The rector of the parish occupied the chair, and the parish priest the vice-chair, exhibiting no bad instance of the union which is rapidly extending itself in this country among parties who have hitherto been separated by sectarian differences. Mr. Keogh thus pledged himself on the important question of tenant-right:—"I say that God and nature intended that the soil should grow and increase in cultivation, and that the man who by his labour and his capital increased the value of the soil should have a property in that increased value. That is the inalienable right of the tenant. (Cheers.) That is tenant-right—(hear)—and that I unhesitatingly promise you I will labour to obtain for him. Upon these topics we are all united. (Loud cheers.) Let whatever party come into power, upon the questions of free trade and the rights of the tenant, my opinions are unchanged and unchangeable. (Cheers.)

Curious Statistics about the Potato Blight.—Whilst some letters express a belief that the blight has ceased, for the present at least, strange statements are given by provincial journals regarding new developments connected with the disease. The most singular of these is the following account of "a woman burnt by the potato blight," which appears in the *Galway Vindicator*:—"The following fact, in connexion with the potato blight, may throw some light on that mysterious subject. A woman named Mary M'Donough, aged thirty-three, and from Oranmore electorial division of this union, was brought a few days ago on a car to the work-

house gate. She appeared to be suffering from acute pain; her hands and face presented the appearance of having been severely burned, as if they had been held over the flame of a strong fire. The skin was off, and the flesh corroded. In reply to questions put to her, she made the following statement:—She was employed by a man of the above-named division to weed potatoes, and was at work about one o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 8th inst., in perfect health, when a sudden blast of burning air came over her, and she was thrown back. She felt as if a quantity of pungent snuff had entered her nostrils. She recovered in a few minutes, and found her hands and face scorched in the manner described. She also stated that the stalks of the potatoes were she was at work were burned to a cinder, and the tubers made soft and black. It is thought the parts of the poor woman's body which were affected by the blast will mortify."

The Cork Reporter has the following:—"A small insect, of a bright yellow colour, and about the size of a cheesemite, is supposed by farmers to generate the potato disease, and it has been ascertained that wherever it lodges and bites the stalks immediately blacken and shrivel up."

THE POTATO DISEASE.—The latest accounts of the potato disease give, to say the least of them, no cause for any additional alarm. The return is described as being most abundant, and amply sufficient to enable the country to bear a partial damage of the crop, however the injury might affect individuals. The *Cork Reporter* of Saturday has the following on the subject:—"This morning, a most ntelligent and trustworthy gentleman told us that in the neighbourhood of Blarney, several fields in which the symptoms of disease had appeared, have, since the rain of the last couple of days set in, begun to look healthy once more, and the diseased stalks to acquire new verdure."

A fire, very destructive in its consequences, broke out in Dublin on Monday morning. It was first discovered in the shop of Mr. Donnelly, the extensive hosier, in Westmoreland-street; and, as it burned with great violence, the inmates were rescued with great difficulty, and the flames having extended to the adjoining premises of the Royal Exchange Insurance Company of London, they were not effectually subdued until the two large houses were completely consumed, and some of the adjoining ones slightly injured. The papers of the Insurance Company were saved, and Mr. Donnelly's concerns were, it is said, amply insured.

A destructive fire broke out in the Kanturk Workhouse on Friday evening week, by which in a few hours the entire building of the main house, the dining hall, kitchen, bake-house, mill, and a part of the southern wing was burned to the ground; nothing left of this fine building but the walls—a part of the bedding was saved; no lives lost. The fire was accidental, and the building is insured.

The funeral of the Earl of Dunraven took place on Saturday, the remains of the deceased nobleman being deposited in the mausoleum erected by himself in Adare churchyard. Over 4,000 persons are said to have assembled to pay the last tribute to his memory. Lord Adare, now Earl of Dunraven, has arrived at Adare Castle.

A great storm and high tide took place last week in the Lower Shannon. The tide overflowed some embankments and committed extensive ravages in the district near the new road in course of construction to Mungret.

Eleven convicts under sentence of transportation effected their escape from the gaol of Maryborough last week, and none of them have yet been arrested.

THE HARVEST.—The accounts of the potato are generally less unfavourable; but some, from Tipperary and Wexford especially, are quite disheartening. A letter from Nenagh says—"The potato crop is more than half gone in this neighbourhood." On the other hand, a letter from Macroom mentions that the potato fields in that quarter, since the heavy rain, are again wearing a healthy appearance. The *Cork Reporter* has an account to the same effect from Blarney, where, it is stated, "several fields in which the symptoms of disease had appeared have since the rain of the last few days begun to look healthy once more, and the diseased stalks to acquire new verdure." Altogether the reports are more favourable than might have been expected, as regards the cereal as well as the potato crops. Wheat is deficient in most parts of the southern and midland counties; but appears to be a pretty fair crop in Down and other northern counties. Oats are everywhere a very fine crop.

SUICIDE OF A MILITARY OFFICER.—Col. Beauchamp, an officer of long and distinguished service in the Peninsula, but for some years retired from the army, committed suicide at an hotel in Dawson-street, on Sunday last, in a fit of temporary insanity, produced by a severe attack of erratic gout.

BRAY HEAD ESTATE.—The mansion-house of Mr. Putland, at Bray Head, with forty-seven acres of land, has been purchased for £7,500 by Miss Ball, sister to Judge Ball, who is at the head of the Loretto Convent, at Rathfarnham, near Dublin.

THE VACANT IRISH PEERAGE.—Lord Dunsany is a candidate for the vacancy in the representative peerage, caused by the death of Lord Dunraven.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—This body met on Monday at Conciliation Hall, Alderman Moran (lord mayor *locum tenens*) presiding.—Mr. John O'Connell, in addressing the meeting, said the attention of the country was taken up by the Tenant League. It was likely to wield a fearful power; and, without meaning to insinuate that it would use that influence for evil, a great responsibility would attach to it. He guarded himself from saying that, from anything that had as yet occurred in the proceedings of the Tenant League there was danger; but, recollecting the consequences of the past, he was anxious to impress upon the gentlemen connected with that body that they ought rather to err on the side of caution than otherwise. He then alluded to the recent meeting of the League, the tone of which he praised highly. It should receive every possible aid from that Association in getting up petitions, in the circulation of tracts, and in the details of constitutional agitation.—The rent for the week was £9 14s. 7d.

ATTACK ON A CLERGYMAN.—On Sunday, during the performance of Divine worship in the Mariners' Church, Kingstown, a woman, whose name was subsequently ascertained to be Sarah Adams, entered the church mentioned, and took her seat near the reading desk. In a short time after she stood up and exclaimed, while the Rev. John Massy was reading, "Silence, sir! Why do you lead the people astray, having no sacrifice?" and rushing on suddenly, she made a blow at his head with a stick, which he avoided by a sudden movement. She made three other blows at him before she could be seized upon, when she was removed from the church in the custody of a constable. The congregation was greatly alarmed, and the worship was interrupted for a considerable time. She was brought up in custody on Monday before Mr. Wyse, at the police-office, Kingstown, when upon the examination of witnesses it was ascertained that she was labouring under the effects of insanity. She pleaded guilty—uttered some incoherent sentences evincing disappointment at not accomplishing the act she intended to perpetrate, and on the information of the Rev. Mr. Massy, who only desired to have her placed under protection, she was committed, with the view to her removal to a lunatic asylum. She declared she was a Roman Catholic, and had a mission to root out error.

EXECUTION.—The execution of Christopher, for the murder of the bailiff (Hogan) at Eagle-hill, took place at Ballybricken. The culprit ascended the place of execution (accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Tracy and Kent, the sub-sheriff and governor of the gaol, &c.) with a firm step, and addressed the people in front of the platform. He spoke in the Irish tongue, and stated in effect that he was no more guilty of the crime for which he was then about to suffer than the reverend gentleman who attended him! He then knelt and prayed, stood up again, asked if his brother and other relatives were there, and told them to have no malice or ill-will to his prosecutors. The hangman then adjusted the rope, put a white cap over his features, pulled the fatal bolt, and in a moment Christopher was launched into eternity. A soldier fainted during the time.

RESCUE OF CATTLE SEIZED FOR RENT.—On Friday last, Mr. Thomas Scully, J. P., with a party of bailiffs, made a distress for rent on his tenants at Gurtnagap, near Tullaroane. He was proceeding to drive a number of cows to pound, when the tenants made a dash upon them, and carried off the cattle, in spite of the bailiffs.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

MORE EXTERMINATION.—The *Limerick Reporter* contains the following:—On Saturday last, the bailiffs of C. Trench, Esq., and of Miss Gascoigne, of Castle Oliver, accompanied by his levellers, demolished the house of Michael Hickey, of Tiermore, parish of Ballinderna, and turned himself and children out upon the world. They next visited the dwelling of James Riordan, near the red bog, which they were also about to throw down; but the bailiff had the humanity to desist when it was known that Riordan's wife was lying in fever. A medical man was sent for from Kilfinan, who declared her unfit to be removed; and consequently she has been suffered to have the shelter of her own house for the present at least. Riordan has eight or nine helpless children, and his family has been living for over a century on those lands.

TERMINATION OF THE GORHAM CASE.—The costs of both parties in this case would have been sufficient to build and endow twenty churches of the size of Brampford Speke. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.P., alone, has had three separate retainers of 500 hundred guineas each, besides consultation fees, which will bring up his share to nearly £2,000. It is stated in legal circles, that the whole costs are upwards of £80,000. It is, however, pretty clear that the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. Mr. Gorham are not the actual parties who are to bear the brunt of the battle. The money, it may be presumed, has been provided by the high and low church parties.

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION AT GRAVESEND.

The most destructive fire that has ever occurred at Gravesend took place on Sunday morning. The particulars, as far as they could be ascertained from the most authentic sources, are as follows:—At about five minutes past 2 o'clock a man, who stated his name to be Parker, called at the station-house, and said that he had just seen smoke issuing from the window of a house close by, in High-street. Penman went to the spot indicated, and saw a flame bursting from beneath the weather boarding above the kitchen window of the house of Mr. Adlington, grocer, High-street. He immediately gave the alarm, and in a very short space of time the town engines, together with those of the Custom-house, and of Mr. Plane's (the mayor) brewery, were on the spot, and a supply of water from the mains of the water-works having been promptly got, every effort was made to subdue the fire, which by this time had extended itself to the house adjoining Mr. Adlington's. The wind blew rather fresh from the south-west, sweeping the flames over the houses down the High-street towards the Town-pier. The engines, though well worked and abundantly supplied with water, gained no influence over the fire, which had at about three o'clock extended to seven houses on that (the western) side of the street. The engine from Tilbury fort, accompanied by a body of troops, having now arrived, more vigorous, but equally unavailing, efforts were made to stay the further progress of the fire, which had at soon after three o'clock crossed the street, seizing first upon the extensive premises of Mr. Young, butcher. From there the flames spread to the houses all down the eastern side of the street, including the County Bank, the Savings Bank, the Kent Tavern, Brinchley's Distillery, &c. The High-street on both sides from the Town-hall downwards to within a short distance of the Town-pier was at four o'clock completely enveloped in flames, which, when they involved the premises of Mr. Troughton, tallow-chandler, and an oilshop and chemist's shop contiguous to it, formed an awful conflagration. At this time all hope of preserving a single house between the Town-hall and the pier was abandoned by all parties, notwithstanding that the Dartford and Rochester engines arrived, and a prodigious volume of water was discharged on the whole line of burning houses on both sides of the street. There was fortunately sufficient time to save the cash-boxes and the securities and other documents of the County and Savings Banks, which were taken to the Custom-house, all the officers of which were actively engaged with the military, police, and townspeople in working the engines. Comparatively little property was saved from the fire, which, between five and six o'clock, had completely destroyed twenty-four houses (as the annexed list will show) on both sides of High-street, independently of several houses in Princess-street, and the courts leading out of High-street, between the Town-hall and the Pier. A telegraphic communication from the railway-station, at the instance of the Mayor (Mr. Plane,) having been made to the London-bridge station, a body of Fire-brigade and two engines were as soon as possible despatched from London, and arrived in Gravesend at about twenty minutes to seven o'clock. The work of destruction was then done, the fire having been providentially stayed in its progress down the High-street, and extending backwards to Princess-street, by a change of wind to the north and westward at six o'clock. The assistance of the brigade, with their powerful engines and practised skill, was, however, effectual in suppressing the fire still bursting forth from the mighty mass of ruins—all that remained of the property destroyed, and which is calculated to amount in value to £60,000. The houses were insured, with the exception of those of Mr. Adlington (where the fire originated,) and of Mr. Day, chemist. They were almost all shops, and well stocked, and, in fact, were the principal houses of business in the town. Those totally destroyed are, on the eastern side of High-street—Mr. Spencer, chemist and druggist, the principal establishment of the kind in the town; the Kent Tavern, recently purchased by a Mr. Temple, from London; the shop of Mr. Barber, hairdresser; of Mr. Butcher, pastrycook and confectioner; the County Bank; the Savings Bank; the shop of Mr. Hay, bootmaker; ditto of Mr. Cramp, butcher; ditto of Mr. Young, butcher; gutted the Commercial Coffee and Dining-rooms, and extensively damaged Brinchley's Distillery, and the shop of Mr. Crofts, grocer. On the west side of High-street, the shops of Mr. Adlington, grocer; Mr. Gregory, linendraper; Mr. Fenwick, draper and tailor; Mr. Kemp, hatter; Mr. Pitman, grocer; Mr. Barber, leather-cutter; Mr. Read, tobacconist; Mr. Troughton, tallow-chandler; Mr. Hutton, linen-draper; Mr. Newman, bookseller and stationer; Mr. Jerry, eating-house keeper; Mr. Day, chemist, were totaly destroyed. The house of Mr. Saunders, surgeon, was considerably damaged. In Princess-street, at the back of the western side of High-street, and in the courts off High-street, within the range of the fire, there were destroyed fourteen residences, several workshops, coach-houses, stables, and other out offices. In the early part of the day it was rumoured that Mr. May, boot-maker, was missing, and that a man who sells crockeryware about the town as a hawker was killed in endeavouring to escape from a house in Princess-street, in which he lodged. The first statement proved to be unfounded; and it appears in reference to the hawker, that the poor man had suffered severe bodily injury, having fallen down a burning staircase. He was removed to the workhouse in a dangerous state. The insurance offices which will be the principal sufferers are, as we learn, the Kent, the Sun, and the Phœnix.

The loss by this terrible fire, as estimated by the surveyors of the various London insurance companies, who were engaged the whole of the day inquiring into the amount of property destroyed is £80,000. The principal offices that will suffer are the following:—Kent Fire-office, £10,000; Globe, £8,000; Royal Exchange, £8,000; Alliance, £8,000; Norwich, Union, £7,000; Phœnix, £7000; Mutual, £6,000; West of England, £5,000; Star, £3,000; Commercial, £2,000; making £65,000. The general body of tradespeople and inhabitants of the town are loud in their complaints against the corporation in not having an efficient corps of firemen and engines established after the warning they received by the two previous fires which, it will be recollected, consumed the greater part of the lower portion of Gravesend. It is the general opinion of the inhabitants of the town, that had the corporation telegraphed for the London engines when the fire was crossing High-street, instead of waiting three hours, which was actually the case, a very large portion of the property would have been preserved. The largest building amongst the premises burned down was used as the London and County Bank. It occupied much ground on the east side of High-street, close to the Town-hall, and with its contents was insured for £10,000. The clerks succeeded in saving the whole of the books, cash, and papers belonging to the bank.

On Wednesday a protracted inquiry took place before Mr. J. Plane, the mayor, Mr. R. Oaks, and a full bench of magistrates, at the Town-hall, Gravesend, regarding the recent loss of property by fire. A vast amount of evidence was taken, and all the statements went to show that the fire broke out at a much earlier period than has been represented in the accounts that have appeared in the public journals of the accident, and establishing a most important fact—that the conflagration could have been easily checked had the police and local firemen been enabled to engage auxiliaries to assist them; instead of which, the labouring portion of the inhabitants refused to work at the engines on the grounds that they were not remunerated for the work they had done on the occasions of the two previous fires in the town. It was a matter of much difficulty to decide from the statements where and on whose premises the fire originated. Mr. Adlington, the grocer, stated he was positive the fire did not originate in his premises, but in the shop of Mr. Read, a tobacconist, which adjoined. The premises were a kind of double house, a mere lath and plaster partition separting the two dwellings. He added that when alarmed he went into his shop and distinctly saw the flames issuing through the partition from Mr. Read's shop. Mr. Read, the tobacconist, refuted the allegation made by Mr. Adlington, and called his wife and a young man who slept in the house on the night in question. Both asserted that Mr. Read's shop was perfectly free from fire at the time Mr. Adlington's shop was in a complete blaze. A number of persons who were on the spot at the time the alarm was raised, spoke for each party. It was difficult, however, to form an opinion where the fire actually commenced. At the close of the evidence, the chairman said that after what had transpired it would be useless for the coroner to proceed with an inquiry as it would answer no end, but impose a serious expense upon the borough. The court then broke up.

A WEAKNESS OF THE CHEST AND ASTHMA CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Copy of a declaration of Mr. Zeitsen, of Nymegen, in Holland, dated 20th January, 1850:—'I, the undersigned, declare that I have been perfectly cured of a weakness of the chest and difficulty of breathing, by the use of Holloway's Pills. I had been a sufferer for years, and was unable to get the least relief from the various remedies I tried, until I took these inestimable Pills; and I invite all who may be similarly afflicted to use the same remedy without delay.' Signed, C. ZEITSEN. They may be taken in all cases of old coughs, colds, and asthmatical affections.

SKIN DISEASES.—The numerous diseases termed 'Skin Diseases' to which the human frame is liable—creating annoyances and compelling privations of the most painful and harassing description—have ever been held by the faculty to be the most difficult to cure. Indeed, various have been the remedies resorted to in the public and private practice of the professsion without any one having been discovered either sure in its mode of operation or certain in its intended effects. For eruption of the skin the Family Restorative, termed 'Frampton's Pill of Health,' is not only one of the best remedies extant for effecting a certain and speedy cure, but so exceedingly mild in its operation that the most delicate female, and children of the most tender age, may take this medicine with perfect safety.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.—MR. CHARLES PEARSON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

On Monday evening a large number of persons assembled at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to hear the address of Mr. Charles Pearson on his retirement from the representation of the borough of Lambeth. Mr. JOHN DOULTON in the chair, supported by Mr. PEARSON, Mr. ALDERMAN SIDNEY, M.P., Mr. D. WIRE, and many other of Mr. Pearson's friends and supporters.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, stated that during the time Mr. Pearson had occupied a seat in the House of Commons, his mind had been more especially directed towards a reform of the prison discipline, and his opinions not only upon this subject, but also upon others to which he had devoted his attention, had always been upon the right side. He had promised, when he was returned as the member for this borough, to come before his constituents at the end of each session, to give an account of his stewardship, and to answer any questions that might be put to him. There had been no occasion, however, for him to adopt this course, and he now appeared before them, in consequence of ill health, to resign the trust which the electors had reposed in him, and to bid them farewell. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PEARSON then came forward, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. He stated that the few preliminary observations which the chairman had thought it necessary to address to them, would relieve him (Mr. Pearson) from one portion of his duty on this occasion—viz., to assert that during the period that he had the honour of holding a seat as their representative he had directed his energies in the right channel, and that he had not swerved in the slightest degree from the professions he had made when he solicited their suffrages. (Hear, hear.) He now earnestly courted any question that any gentleman might think proper to put to him. He felt that it was a very important relation which had subsisted between him and the electors of Lambeth, for a period of three years. That relation had now terminated; but he might, perhaps, at some future period again present himself to this or some other constituency; and how could any servant expect to get a new place unless he obtained a good character from his last master? (Hear, and laughter.) He confessed that although nothing had occurred to compel him to appear before them, he courted investigation precisely in the same way as if he were again soliciting their favours. When he came into this house a letter had been placed in his hands from a gentleman, stating that he (Mr. Pearson) had obtained a situation under government, and that although the fact had been concealed, it would by and bye peep out. Now, he begged to say that if any gentleman had heard this report, or any other report respecting the cause of his retirement from the representation of this borough, he should be obliged by his putting to him any question which might suggest itself to his mind. (Hear, hear.) The real motives which had influenced him were stated in the farewell address which he had published, and if there was any person present who entertained any ill feeling towards him, he should be thankful if he would express it, in order that he might have an opportunity of giving a reply, as he was anxious that his valedictory address should be delivered to those whom he might look upon as his friends. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Pearson then resumed his seat to await any questions which the electors might feel disposed to put to him, and, after a pause of a few minutes, he continued his address.—They appeared to be all on one side, and he was happy to find that they were on his side. He would, therefore make his observations as brief as possible, and, at the same time, as much to the purpose as possible. His resignation had excited some surprise, and he was much afraid that this indicated that the state of morals in Parliament was at a very low ebb. (Laughter.) When he presented himself before this constituency he gave them a particular pledge, which he had since fulfilled, and this had excited surprise! His friend in the chair had stated that he promised to appear before the electors at the close of each session, and he implied that he had not done so, as it was not necessary that he should. Now he must remind them, that his friend had not done him justice on that point, for he (Mr. Pearson) had appeared before them according to promise, and had on several occasions received the approbation of his constituents. He had since found, however, that his health had failed him, and he felt he could not hold the position of solicitor to the corporation, and at the same time continue to be the representative of Lambeth. (Hear, hear.) He had moved, in the House of Commons, for a committee to inquire into the prison discipline of this country, and the house promised that a committee should be appointed. He, therefore, determined not to resign his seat last session, but to remain in Parliament another year, in order that he might appear before them at a time when he should be enabled to state that he had fulfilled the promise he had made to them when they chose him as their representative. (Hear, hear.) In a speech which he delivered on the 15th May, 1849, he publicly declared his intention to resign his seat when the committee, for which he had moved, should make their report. That report having been made, he had tendered his resignation. But he did not stand upon this circumstance alone. It might be recollected, that when he stood upon the platform at the day of his election, in the presence of Mr. Hawes and Mr. D'Eyncourt, he stated, in allusion to the subject of triennial parliaments, that he thought it would be much better if, instead of wasting all their energies in the endeavour to get what they could never obtain, they would put the principles in practice by resigning once in three years. (Hear, hear; and laughter.) He now stood before them probably the only man living who had practically carried out the principles of triennial parliaments. (Hear, hear.) On the 29th of July, 1847, he became the representative of this borough, and on the 25th of July, 1850, he had issued an address, tendering his resignation; so that he had occupied his seat in the House of Commons exactly three years; and he had fulfilled those duties which he had promised to discharge when he solicited the honour of being returned. If, under these circumstances, any surprise had been expressed at his having resigned, it must be because it was unusual for persons in a similar position to carry out the pledges they made to their constituents. During the time he had been in Parliament he had always acted up to the principles he professed, and he would ask any man if they could find a single vote recorded in his name which was inconsistent with those principles. He had always advocated the extension of the suffrage, and the shortening of the duration of parliaments. He had been a warm supporter of the principles of civil and religious liberty to the utmost extent which any individual could desire—(hear, hear)—and he had also advocated the most perfect freedom in the exercise of the elective franchise. He had voted on every occasion in a manner favourable to those objects, but he had voted upon still more important questions—viz., for every improvement in our social condition. He had sided with those who had striven to check extravagant expenditure, and to promote by all means a just economy in all departments of the state. His great object was to get a reform in the criminal code by means of the application of a sound system of prison discipline, and (as he had observed in the address which he had published) although his exertions had not been crowned with the immediate success which his enthusiasm had pictured, he verily believed that in the character of their representative he had been enabled, in co-operation with other honourable members, to lay the foundation of a rational system of prison discipline, which would prove at once deterring and reformatory, penal and humane, and which, while it was calculated to improve the mental and physical condition of our fellow-creatures, would save the ratepayers some hundreds of thousand pounds. (Hear.) He was quite satisfied that a system of prison discipline might be established, by which useful and productive labour would be at once the instrument of punishment and reform, and which would compel the idle, the vicious, and the profligate of this country to maintain themselves without the cost of a single shilling to the ratepayers, and enable them to take their station in society, instead of oscillating between plunder and prison. This was the end he had been endeavouring to accomplish, and he would continue to do so for the remainder of his life. (Cheers.) In his address to the electors, he spoke of the expenditure of the public money in the prison at Pentonville; and between the year 1846 and the present time he had done a great deal towards reducing that expenditure. The last report of the condition of that prison showed a great reduction in the expenditure, and at the same time an improvement in the discipline. It appeared that at the present time £6,000 less was spent upon the prisoners (taking the average at 600) at Pentonville than in the year 1847. (Hear, hear.) The experience he had gained during that period he had been engaged in following out this subject had convinced him that there was no use in opposing institutions in the aggregate, but that each man should lay hold of one, and exert all his energies to carry out such reforms as he might think desirable. (Hear, hear.) This had been his feeling with regard to the question of prison discipline. Now it might be asked why he had resigned his seat, seeing that no complaint had been made against him, whilst complaints had been made against others and they did not resign. (Laughter.) His clients of the corporation of London did not complain of him. (No.) His constituents had not complained of him. (No.) Then why should he go? His answer was very plain. He had stated that if he found the two offices incompatible he would resign, and he had therefore determined to do so as soon as the Report of the Committee on Prison Discipline should be published. Some people complained that he had not given notice of his intention to retire; but he would assure those persons that he had adopted that course which he considered most consistent with his duty. He had not whispered a word of his determination to resign until his address was published in the newspapers and in the form of a placard, which might enable all classes of people to become acquainted with the fact at one and the same time. (Hear.) He hoped they would now allow him to retire enjoying all their good wishes. During the late election he had abstained from taking any part in the proceedings, and the same delicacy of feeling which had then actuated him would now prevent him from expressing any opinion as to the result. He had been for many years the solicitor to the corporation of London, and he had qualified himself as a paid officer by proving his efficiency as an unpaid officer, and if after a certain period the corparation should think fit to honour him with a retiring pension, or to give him the assistance of a deputy, he might again endeavour to get into parliament. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He would rather receive one quarter of the salary awarded to him and hold a seat in parlirment; but to be candid, he had not been sufficiently careful in his early days, and therefore he must remain in harness some time longer. He did not hesitate to say that whilst in Parliament his expenses increased and his recepts decreased, so that at the end of a year he found he had gained £300 less than he had earned when out of parliament. He left the borough of Lambeth with great regret, but he had tendered his resignation because he felt himself impelled to do so by an overwhelming necessity. They had conferred upon him a great honour in electing him their representative, and he should retire from the trust because he felt he was no longer able to discharge its duties efficiently. As Byron had observed, it was very difficult to pronounce the word "Farewell;" and before he Mr. (Pearson) attempted to do so he would sit down, in order that an opportunity might be offered to those gentlemen who had entered the room since the commencement of his speech to make any observation which they might think necessary. (Cries of "No, no," and cheers, amid which Mr. Pearson resumed his seat.)

Mr. F. DOULTON then proposed a resolution to the following effect:—"That this meeting highly appreciates the honourable conduct of their late representative, Charles Pearson, Esq., who, while enjoying the full confidence of his constituents, has resigned into their hands the trust they have reposed in him, when he felt himself unable from ill health to discharge its duties satisfactorily to himself."

Mr. J. BARTRUM seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Alderman SIDNEY, M.P., and Mr. D. W. WIRE, respectively addressed the meeting, eulogising Mr. Pearson's conduct as the representative of the borough.

A resolution was then passed, to the effect that Mr. Pearson be respectfully requested to have his address printed, and circulated amongst the electors.

Mr. PEARSON said he should have much pleasure in acceding to the request which had been made in this resolution, although it would not be a light task, considering that he was an extemporaneous speaker, and only spoke according to the dictates of his heart. The hon. gentleman then addressed a few concluding words to the electors, and having bid them "farewell," retired.

A resolution was afterwards passed to the effect that the meeting pledged itself to support Mr. Pearson in any endeavours he might make to carry out a reform in prison discipline; and thanks having been voted to the chairman, the proceedings terminated.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

Mr. John Lunn, a printer, who emigrated from Lincolnshire in September last, and arrived at Adelaide, South Australia, on the 12th January, gives a less prosperous account of the prospects for emigrants who are not mechanics or farm labourers, than previous writers. In a letter dated a month after his arrival, he says, speaking of the voyage (in the ship Douglas), "Nearly all the passengers were attacked with cholera and diarrhœa, and twenty-six died, one of whom was brother to Mr. Adcock, printer, of Melton Mowbray; his son also was near dying, but has just recovered. After landing, I called upon Mr. Edw. Woodroffe and Miss Bigg, formerly of Stamford, and at Mr. W.'s house I saw the *Stamford Mercury*." Speaking of the state of Adelaide, he says:—

The place is inundated with emigrants. Some of them are persons who held respectable situations in England, such as head clerks in lawyers' offices: here they only get 20s. a week, and under-clerks 14s. to 18s. a week, and 'find' themselves. There are gentlemen's sons here who are actually driven to become bullock-drivers: there are men in the Bush working on farms for 6s. and 8s. per week with rations: one of my fellow voyagers had a situation offered him to take the management of a large farm, and he stared when the master told him that he would give him £26 and his rations. The only parties wanted here are carpenters, bricklayers, masons, and joiners, but these will all be pulled down in their wages, for the place swarms with Germans, who work for 2s. 6d. a day, and 'find' themselves. Ships are still arriving from England and Germany; and when I tell you that the place (meaning the cit of Adelaide) is very much like Market Deeping, you may guess its extent. There is only one street at present, with straggling little wooden houses at the ends of the proposed new streets: they are as yet only staked out. The city will be one square mile, or four miles round; and a bill has just passed the Government House here to make a railroad from the city to the port—the cost is estimated to be £30,000. Hats made of cabbage trees and straw are principally worn here, and clothes are worth little or nothing. I have seen good black dress coats and surtouts sold for 6s. and 7s. each at the auction marts: there are three or four of these auctions every night. White blouses are 1s. 6d. each, cotton socks 3d. per pair; blue and pink figured shirts 2s. to 3s. 6d. each; a dozen black hats sold for 1s. 9s. each; therefore it is a folly for any one to lay out his capital in clothes. Boots and shoes are about the same price as in England. Peaches for pies are 3d. and 4d. per dozen, grapes 4d. per lb. (beautiful), apples and pears 1½d. each; tobacco 4s. per lb.; eggs 1d. each; beef and mutton 3d. per lb., prime joints; sheep's pluck 3d.; calves' pluck 6d.; onions 3d. per lb., and potatoes 6s. per cwt.; but they are double that price in November. A little wood cottage with only two rooms on the ground floor and no fire-grate, 9s. per week. There are no bedsteads here; all use sofas with straw mattrasses. The sofas cost 20s. each: they are made of cedar wood. I am boarded and lodged for 12s. per week, and was lucky enough to get work the first week I got here, and at the first place I inquired at; but there are upwards of a score printers in the bush at bullock-driving, and hard work it is to manage sometimes six, eight, ten, or sixteen bullocks in one day, loaded with copper ore from the Burra Burra Mines. I could show you drapers' assistants, clerks, and others who have not been brought up to a mechanical trade, breaking stones on the road, but they get 24s. to 30s. per week at it; it is, however, no joke under a South Australian heat, particularly when we have a north wind: it is just like standing before the mouth of an oven. Farm labourers are run down by the Germans, for both men and women reap the corn. Our business (printing) is pretty good: we get 9d. per 1,000 for all the smaller types up to pica, for reprint copy as well as manuscript; but as we work only eight hours a day, we cannot get more than 42s. a week; sometimes we have five or six over hours, at 9d. per hour.

Mr. Lunn describes the natives of Port Adelaide as the ugliest specimen of humanity he has ever seen, their heads resembling the monster heads through which the water spouts are carried to run the water from the leads of our churches.—*Stamford Mercury.*

AN AMERICAN ABDUCTION CASE.—Rebecca Bernstein, who was compelled on Friday last to obey the order of the court and return to her relatives, from the companionship of Joubert, has, it seems, been fully satisfied of the falsehoods by which this man gained her. On Saturday last, wrought up to frenzy by the disgrace which he had entailed upon her, she undertook, with the aid of relatives and friends, to wreak a summary revenge. She visited Joubert at his store, corner of Julia and Tuhoupitoulas streets, and invited him to walk with her, stating at the same time that she had escaped from the custody of her family. The father of Joubert, suspecting danger, insisted that he should not leave the house, but the fellow declared that he would face the world if Rebecca were with him, donned his best attire, and accompanied her. They proceeded to the corner of Annunciation and Race streets, followed at a short distance by three of her friends, who were there to aid her in case of emergency. During the walk, Joubert communicated the fact that he had offered 1,000 dols. to an acquaintance, if he would assist him in again taking her from the guardianship of her family. While thus conversing, Rebecca suddenly threw off her bonnet, upbraided him in violent terms for his infamous course, told him that she was satisfied of the falsehood of his solemn oath that he was not of a negro blood, nor a married man, and then, with a motion too quick to allow his retreat, she drew a pistol from her dress, presented it, and fired, the ball penetrating his cheek and shattering the teeth of his left jaw. Joubert staggered, but the desperate girl finding her work but partially done, instantly drew another pistol and planting it directly in his face, pulled the trigger. The weapon failed to second her intention. It snapped, and her friends fearing violence from Joubert, immediately came up to her aid. One of them, pistol in hand, advanced to the wounded man and offered a fair combat; but Rebecca, declaring that she would vindicate her own cause, snatched the third weapon and again essayed to shoot the late companion of her flight. Joubert retreated as the infuriated girl advanced, and he owes his life to the fact that she could not, with her ignorance of the weapon, discharge the load. A parley here ensued in this singular affair, and Joubert, before the crowd of persons assembled, declared that after Rebecca had left her home he had but two interviews with her, both in the presence of others. He expressed himself most penitent for his intended crime and past deceptions, and avowed that he had received but his deserts. These statements appearing satisfactory to the parties, they drove off in a carriage, leaving Joubert to seek relief for his wound. One of the police came upon the spot at the close of the affair, and attempted to arrest the girl, but we understand that Joubert said that he had no charge to make, and had merited all that he had received, upon which no further effort was made to detain her.—*New Orleans Bee.*

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.—An importation of 4,730 bags of wheat has taken place by a vessel arrived from Port Adelaide, the produce of that far distant colony.

Imperial Parliament.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The house sat at one o'clock, for the purpose of advancing bills a stage.

On the motion of Earl GRANVILLE, the Customs Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

On the motion of the Earl of MINTO, the Marlborough House Bill, and the Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill, went through committee.

The Decrees of the Court of Chanceay as to the Real Estate vested in Married Women, the National Gallery (Edinburgh) Bill, the Consolidated Fund Aparopriation Bill, the Police Superannuation Bill, and the Portland Harbonr and Breakwater Bill, also went through committee.

The Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill was reported.

The following bills were severally read a third time and passed:—The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill; the Assessed Taxes Composition Bill; the Fisheries (Ireland) Bill; the Mercantile Marine (No. 2) Bill; the Grand Jury Cess (Ireland) Bill; the Registrar of Judgments (Ireland) Bill; and the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill.

The house then adjourned until five o'clock on Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The SPEAKER took the chair in the new chamber at a few minutes past twelve o'clock.

The Crime and Outrage Act (Ireland) Continuance (No. 2) Bill was amended, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The following public bills were read a third time and passed:—The Transfer of Improvement Loans (Ireland) Bill; the General Board of Health (No. 3) Bill, the Law Fund Duties (Ireland) Bill, and the Friendly Societies Bill.

INSPECTION OF COAL MINES BILL.—Upon the motion that this bill be read a third time,

Alderman COPELAND opposed the bill, and declared that it would cost £20,000 a year to carry it properly into effect.

Sir J. WALMSLEY expressed his approval of the measure, as a precautionary one, likely to be very beneficial in preserving the lives of poor working men and not be in anywise oppressive towards the coal owners. He did not know how the public money could be better employed than in effecting the objects which the bill contemplated.

Sir G. GREY denied that the bill would involve so large an expenditure as £20,000 a year. It would remove many of those causes which had hitherto given rise to accidents in mines, and in declaring his strong approval of the measure, he must be allowed to thank those coal owners who had assisted in framing its provisions.

Mr. HUME also bore his testimony to the value of the measure, and told the house that so far from its being opposed by the coal owners, he knew as a fact that many of them were ready to contribute towards the expense of carrying it into effect.

After a few words from Sir H. WILLOUGHBY,

Mr. FORSTER said this bill had been hurried through the house at a period of the session, and at hours of the night, which precluded all discussion. He knew how useless discussion was at this period of the session when bills were passed through the house, of which members present hardly knew the contents, much less the public. He did not mean to offer any opposition to the passing of the bill, which was as harmless, perhaps, as any bill of the kind could be; nevertheless, it was very important to caution the coal owners, and more especially the workmen, against relying upon it to prevent accidents in coal mines. In the case of the large collieries, it could be of no use, because it could add nothing to the precautions already taken to prevent accidents. Take the colliery with which he was connected, one of the largest in the kingdom. They employed men of first-rate talent to watch over the safety of the workings of the pits, and employed about 1,500 men and boys. Out of that number of men and boys the loss by accidents had not exceeded one in fifteen hundred per annum on an average of many years. The same might be said of Lord Londonderry's, Lord Durham's, the Hetton, and the other large concerns, where no expense or caution was spared in watching over the security of the pits. Then, with respect to the inferior collieries, would the bill prevent accidents in them? He very much doubted whether it would not do more harm than good in their case by removing a portion of that responsibility which now rested entirely on the owners to the shoulders of the inspector. This sort of legislation was becoming very fashionable in the house, but he doubted the policy of legislative interference in such matters, more particularly in this case where it was impossible to supply individual prudence by act of parliament. But he was anxious above all that the coal owners and workmen should understand distinctly that this bill can afford them no guarantee against accidents arising, as most of them do, from the want of care and rashness of the workmen. He should be thankful if accidents were not increased by the bill.

Mr. WYLD considered that the great number of accidents which had happened was a sufficient reason for this bill, which he thought would be a very great benefit not only to the workmen, but to the mine owner. It did not force the owners to adopt any particular measures of protection, but only offered to them suggestions for the preservation of life, and he thought few would take the responsibility of neglecting those suggestions, seeing that they would come from scientific men of great knowledge and experience, whose duty it would be to inspect mines. He should give the bill his most cordial support.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—On the motion for going into committee on the Copyright of Designs Acts Amendment Bill,

Colonel SIBTHORP complained of the unsatisfactory replies he had received, both from the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the First Minister of the Crown, to the questions he had put to them respecting the expenditure of public money for the exhibition of 1851, and renewed his appeal to them to give the house a pledge that they would not sanction, either directly or indirectly, the issue of any public money for the purpose of assisting the exhibition of 1851 without the sanction of Parliament.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declined on principle, as he had before declined, to give any pledge on the subject, but he had not the remotest idea that any public money would be required for the purpose of the exhibition.

The Holyhead Harbour Bill passed through committee.

The Savings-Bank Act (Ireland) Continuance Bill was successively read a second time, committed, read a third time, and passed, the standing orders having been suspended for that purpose.

Lord J. RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Church Building Act. The purpose of the measure he stated to be to carry out certain recommendations of the Subdivision of Parishes Commission. The bill was now proposed to be introduced that it might be considered by members and the public during the recess.

The bill was subsequently brought in, read a first time, ordered to be printed, and to be read a second time on Friday. (A laugh.)

The Engines for Taking Fish (Ireland) Bill and several other bills were brought down from the House of Lords with amendments.

The house adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of CARLISLE moved the committal of the Portland Harbour and Breakwater Bill.

Lord REDESDALE opposed the motion.

The House divided, and the numbers were—Contents, 18; Non-Contents, 6; majority for the Bill, 12.

The Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, with the understanding that it would not be further proceeded with this session.

The Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill and the Marlborough House Bill were read a third time and passed.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the third reading of the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill.

A clause, proposed by the Earl of LUCAN, giving two justices a power of summary conviction, on complaint made against a tenant of fraudulently removing his goods, was negatived on a division, the numbers being—Contents, 6; Non-Contents, 22; majority against the clause, 16.

The bill was read a third time.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE re-introduced the Crimes and Outrages (Ireland) Bill, which had been thrown out by the Commons on a point of form. The bill was read a first time, and was to proceed through its other stages on Tuesday, the standing orders being suspended for that purpose.

The Friendly Societies Bill was read a second time, Lord REDESDALE declaring himself strongly opposed to some of its provisions.

The report on Lord Glengall's Securities (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was received; the amendments to be considered on the third reading.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE IRISH COERCION BILL.—On the motion that the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill be read a third time,

Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON rose to move that the bill be read a third time that day three months. He did so because no case had been made out for the continuance of this unconstitutional act, and because he believed that, far from tranquillising Ireland, it would arm the people with a strong argument to be used against the government, especially as there was no measure either now before the house or already passed, which went to the root of the grievances that this bill was proposed to deal with. So far as the bill depended upon the votes of Irish members, he admitted it was carried, for on the last division, out of 33 Irish members present in the house, 18 voted for the bill, and only 15 against it. If Irish members would only join with his party in voting for their common country such measures as circumstances required, more English members would vote with the members for Ireland on ameliorative measures for that country. But at no time when his hon. friend the member for Montrose brought forward his measure for improving the representation, did more than 17 Irish members vote with him. He thought, however, it would be better if both sides would now bury in oblivion their mutual neglect, and unite for the future in supporting measures that would be for the benefit of both islands. He then referred to the circumstances connected with Ireland when the present Ministry came into office. When the late lamented statesman, Sir Robert Peel, determined to remove the Corn-laws, he, with a high sense of honour resigned his seat as Prime Minister, and advised her Majesty to call to her counsels the noble lord now at the head of the government. But from some reasons the noble lord was unable to form a government, and he could assure the noble lord it was a most fortunate circumstance he could not; for he (Mr. Thompson) had never heard the two individuals compared together without its being admitted on all hands that, in point of sagacity and decision, of wisdom to conceive, of firmness to carry out, and of parliamentary eloquence to expound his plans, public confidence was reposed, not in the noble lord, but in the lamented statesman, whom the noble lord, by an unnatural combination with his political enemies, drove from power, and, to the misfortune of the country, had ever since continued to hold office on sufferance. At that time there could be no doubt that in many parts of Ireland the people were in a disorganised state, and crime and outrage were alarmingly frequent. A bill to repress such a state of things was brought in by Sir Robert Peel's Government, and passed the House of Lords without any objection. But when it was brought into this house, what was the conduct of noble lords and right hon. gentlemen now on the Treasury Bench? If they were right then, they were clearly wrong now. If they were right now, then the annals of political strife in this country presented no parallel to the conduct pursued by the present government with a view to unseat their political opponents, and obtain power for themselves. When the bill was brought forward for a first reading, the noble lord and his friends stayed away, hoping that the then government would be delivered into the hands of the Philistines—the Protection party, headed by Lord G. Bentinck. On the second reading, the compact between the Whigs and the Protection party was completed, and the bill was opposed by every member of the Cabinet and holder of office in the present house, and the then existing government was overthrown. Now, if there was any member on the Treasury bench who valued his character for consistency and integrity, he was bound to get up and explain how it was that he thought a coercive measure unnecessary in 1846, and that a more severe measure was necessary in 1850. The reason why the bill was opposed at that time was that remedial measures ought to precede measures of coercion. When the noble lord came into office he struggled on for sixteen months without attempting measures of coercion, but things got worse, and remedial measures the noble lord had none. Indeed he (Mr. G. Thompson) would maintain that so long as the church of Ireland existed as an exclusive and dominant church in the midst of seven millions of people who dissented from its doctrines, all other measures would be in vain. In 1847 the noble lord was reduced to the abject and humiliating condition of proposing to the house substantially the same measure which he had rejected when brought in by the preceding government. He admitted that the government made out a strong case, and with overwhelming majorities they obtained their measure, having distinctly promised that remedial measures should be almost immediately brought in. That measure was now about to expire, and the present bill had been brought in to continue it. Had they made out a case for its continuance? He found by the returns that 618 outrages had been reported to have been committed during the last six months of 1849, and 726 during the first six months of 1850. But they were informed by the right hon. baronet the member for Ripon that the increase of outrages in 1845 over 1844, was 1,975; that is to say, the whole number of outrages in 1849-50 was 630 less than the mere increase of outrage in 1845 over the preceding year 1844. Now, he asked whether, if this had been the state of things in 1847, would the noble lord have then proposed a coercive measure? or if there had been no coercive measure now in existence, whether he would now propose it? In either case he thought the noble lord would frankly answer no; and if he would not do it under such circumstances, why did he propose it now? He did not mean to say that this measure if passed would be one of great practical oppression. He believed that the noble lord who had charge of the interests of the country in Dublin would not call the act into operation without the clearest evidence that it was necessary; but he maintained that its existence would do no good, that it would tend to irritate the popular mind, and in that way to injure the cause of good government. While, therefore, he had no sympathy with those who were driven by poverty to commit crime; yet feeling the measure was unnecessary and exasperating, he would move that it be read a third time that day three months.

Mr. MOORE said the honourable gentleman had passed a strong invective on Irish members and a warm eulogium on himself; and had contrasted the indifference and apathy of Irish members with the activity and zeal and diligence of himself and his friends. But if Irish members were indifferent to the reforms contemplated by the honourable member for Montrose, he would remind the house that only three English members had voted against the renewal of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. He received the support of the honourable member with gratitude, though it would be more welcome if accompanied with less of self-laudation. (Hear, hear.) He had great pleasure in seconding the motion.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said that twenty Irish members had voted for the motion of the honourable member for Montrose—not seventeen, as the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets had stated; but if as many English members in proportion had voted for the motion it would have had a much stronger chance of being carried. He would oppose the bill now before the house; but he must in common fairness say that this bill was not the same as was proposed in 1846—it was the mildest coercive measure that had ever been proposed, and for that reason he believed it had been the most effective in its results.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS said the measure introduced by the late Sir Robert Peel in 1846 was, in his opinion, a much milder measure than the present; but at any rate both were obnoxious, and he thought, as the noble lord at the head of the government thought in 1846, that Ireland required remedial rather than coercive measures. But now he found that, after four years, Ireland was left entirely as she was; nothing had been done to remedy her grievances, and she was still governed by standing armies and coercive acts. Still, if he thought a single murder would be prevented by the passing of this act he would be the last man to oppose it, degrading as it was to Ireland. But what did these crimes proceed from? It was the hand of the oppressed against the oppressor. They heard much of these crimes, but there were other crimes as atrocious, of which they had heard nothing. Look at the evictions which were so frequently taking place, by which hundreds of families were exposed to starvation—was that a condition of things that ought to exist? The noble lord had the power, by making a proper relation between landlord and tenant, to stay the hand of the assassin, and stop the effusion of blood in Ireland. He had seen the condition of the serfs in the worst parts of Russia; he had seen the several tribes of the North American Indians; and he declared that the condition of the Irish and the state of their dwellings were worse than he had seen in either of these places. And yet in the United States of America, where all men were equal, and where parties flocked from all the nations of the earth to improve their condition, he found the Irish successfully competing with the English, the Scotch, the Germans, the French, and the Dutch. The only reason then, why they were so wretched at home was misgovernment; and the noble lord would be much better employed in removing that misgovernment, than in passing additional coercion laws, of which they had had too many already.

After a few words from Sir A. ARMSTRONG, in which we understood him to advocate the introduction of commerce and manufactures into Ireland, with the abolition of the Irish church, as of more value than coercive measures, the house divided—

For the third reading	75
Against it	21
Majority	—54

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Copyright of Designs Acts Amendment Bill was considered, as amended.

The Lords' amendments to the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill were agreed to.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.—Sir BENJAMIN HALL then called attention to the mode of transacting public business in that house. He conceived that, in a future session, time might be better economised than it had been during the session now expiring. He did not desire to censure government, and still less did he think that the members of this house were to blame, for, since the Reform Act had passed, no Parliament had shown itself more desirous to forward the business of the country. Speeches had been briefer than heretofore, and there had been but two adjourned debates, and while there had always been a sufficient number of members to make a house, and there had been a remarkable paucity of "counts out." The last return showed that the house had sat 149 times, comprising 1,041 hours, and this, omitting Wednesdays, gave a sitting of four days a week for twenty-five week, of ten hours and a half per sitting, exclu-

sive of attendance on committees. Indeed, no man could long endure such an amount of labour. Last year the house had sat 932 hours, passing 89 bills; while this year, up to the return, it had sat 1,041 hours, passing but 58 bills. The hon. baronet then contended that Government had always been able to carry a bill when they had shown that they were resolved to do so, and that whenever they had shown themselves careless upon a question, the measure had failed to pass.

Lord John Russell said that no other legislative assembly in the world had ever got through such an amount of business as the House of Commons had performed. Many weeks of discussion were necessarily required by the important legislative question which that house had regularly to consider, and the time for carrying measures of a novel character was thereby materially curtailed. But he was far from considering that time was necessarily lost because bills were brought in, discussed, and then postponed; inasmuch as such proceeding furnished the best possible material for future legislation; and unless a government possessed a prophetical power, it certainly could not prevent its measures from incurring such a fate. After defending his conduct in introducing and afterwards abandoning certain bills, his lordship declared his opinion that the country had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of its representatives.

Mr. Bright considered that a full house was much too cumbrous a machine for discussing the details of measures. He thought that such details might be referred to a select body of members, while the house itself should discuss principles only.

Mr. Stafford attributed much of the delay complained of to the fact that whereas the house formerly consisted of two parties only, it was now split up into four.

Ceylon.—Mr. Hume then moved that the evidence taken before the Ceylon Committee should be printed.

Mr. Hawes, on the part of Lord John Russell, opposed the motion, moving as an amendment that the evidence in question be referred to the Colonial Secretary and the government. He reminded the house that the committee which took the evidence had decided that it ought not to be published, because it was in a great measure of a private and confidential nature. He agreed in that decision of the committee, although it prevented him from defending the Colonial-office against a variety of unfounded and exaggerated charges that had been brought against it.

Mr. Newdegate Mr. M'Cullagh Mr. Villiers, and Sir J. Hogg having spoken upon the question,

Mr. Hume withdrew his motion, promising to bring the subject on and to prosecute it to the fullest extent next session.

On the motion of Sir G. Grey it was resolved that the house at its rising should adjourn till Wednesday, at one o'clock.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

TUESDAY, August 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lord Monteagle brought under the notice of the house the conduct of Charles Gream and Michael Alexander Gage, Esquires, who had induced a number of persons to affix fraudulent signatures to a petition which had been presented on the subject of the Liverpool Corporation Waterworks Bill. He concluded with moving that these two persons had been respectively guilty of a gross breach of the privileges of the house. This motion, which gave rise to some discussion, was agreed to. Mr. Gream and Mr. Gage were then called to the bar, and were heard in their defence. Both of them denied that they had intentionally been guilty of fraud.

Lord Campbell suggested that some specific punishment should be meted out to these parties.

The Lord Chancellor after some observations, moved that Charles Gream and Michael Alexander Gage stand committed to the custody of the Usher of the Black Rod, and afterwards to be taken to Newgate, and there confined for the term of a fortnight.

The motion was agreed to, and the parties were conveyed to Newgate.

Persecution of Protestants.—The Earl of Roden complained of the persecution to which persons were liable in Ireland who abandoned the Church of Rome and became converts to the Protestant faith. After describing some cases of the kind, the noble earl concluded with asking whether the government would lay on the table any communications they had received on the subject?

The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed his regret that religious dissension and irritation should exist to such a great extent in Ireland, which had, to a certain degree, grown out of the system of proselytism which had sprung up there. He would have no objection to grant the reports which had been received from the police, and the instructions given by the government.

After some conversation this suggestion was acquiesced in by Lord Roden, and the subject dropped.

The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill was read a second time; and, the standing orders having been suspended, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Friendly Societies Bill was also read a third time and passed.

The house then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, August 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The house sat this morning, in order to forward all bills upon the table a stage, and that the royal assent might be given to a mass of bills, public and private.

The royal assent was given to seventy-six bills, public and private.

Lord Campbell, referring to the report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the operation of the regulations lately adopted for preventing Sunday labour in the Post-office, expressed his belief that such report would go a considerable way towards removing the evils of which the country had been complaining for some weeks. He stated his conviction, as one of the judges of the land, that the new Sabbatic restrictions had a tendency to obstruct works of necessity and mercy. He rejoiced exceedingly that those restrictions, which he did not hesitate to say really led to a desecration of the day of rest, would speedily be abolished by the new regulations which he understood government was about to make.

Lord Monteagle concurred in Lord Campbell's opinion, and added his opinion of the cruel hardship which the Sabbatic meddling had inflicted upon the poor classes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In answer to a question by Mr. Wyld,

Sir G. Grey said that he could give no positive answer as to the intention of government to take any steps, during the recess, for the better supply of the metropolis with water.

In answer to Mr. Thornely,

Mr. Labouchere said that the report upon the new Sabbatic regulations for the Post-office had been laid upon the table of the house, but he was not prepared to announce the course that the government intended to take upon the subject.

An encounter took place between Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Hayter, and our readers will find the details of it in Mr. O'Connor's Letter.

Mr. Newdegate called the attention of the house to the errors in a report recently presented on foreign tariffs.

Mr. Labouchere admitted the importance of the subject, and regretted the errors which had arisen, He explained the mode in which the Board of Trade obtained the particulars the inaccuracy of which had been complained of, and promised that the subject should receive attention.

THURSDAY, August 15.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—At a quarter to two o'clock the Queen left Buckingham Palace, in state, for the purpose of proroguing Parliament. The crowd of sight-seers and holiday-makers assembled in the line of route was as numerous and as loyal as usual. The House of Lords presented a brilliant appearance, the larger number of those present being ladies, who always muster strong on these occasions. Between fifty and sixty members of the House of Commons accompanied the Speaker to the bar, to give an account of their doings during the Session, and to hear the Royal Speech, which was as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have the satisfaction of being able to release you from the duties of a laborious Session. The assiduity and care with which you have applied yourselves to the business which required your attention, merit my cordial approbation.

"The act for the better government of my Australian Colonies, will, I trust, improve the conditions of those rising communities. It will always be gratifying to me to be able to extend the advantages of representative institutions, which form the glory and happiness of my people, to colonies inhabited by men who are capable of exercising, with benefit to themselves, the privileges of freedom.

"It has afforded me great satisfaction to give my assent to the Act which you have passed for the improvement of the Merchant Naval Service of this country. It is, I trust, calculated to promote the welfare of every class connected with this essential branch of the national interest.

The Act for the gradual discontinuance of Interments within the limits of the metropolis is in conformity with those enlightened views which have for their object the improvement of the public health. I shall watch with interest the progress of measures relating to this important subject.

I have given my cordial assent to the act for the extension of the elective franchise in Ireland. I look to the most beneficial consequences from a measure which has been framed with a view to give to my people in Ireland a fair participation in the benefits of our representative system.

"I have observed with the greatest interest and satisfaction the measures which have been adopted with a view to the improvement of the administration of justice in various departments, and I confidently anticipate they will be productive of much public convenience and advantage.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The improvement of the revenue, and the large reductions which have been made in various branches of expenditure, have tended to give to our financial condition stability and security. I am happy to find that you have been enabled to relieve my subjects from some of the burthens of taxation, without impairing the sufficiency of our resources to meet the charges imposed upon them.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am encouraged to hope that the treaty between Germany and Denmark, which has been concluded at Berlin under my mediation, may lead at no distant period to the restoration of peace in the north of Europe. No endeavour shall be wanting on my part to secure the attainment of this great blessing.

"I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with foreign Powers, and I trust that nothing may occur to disturb the general peace.

"I have every reason to be thankful for the loyalty and attachment of my people, and while I am studious to preserve and to improve our institutions, I rely upon the goodness of Almighty God to favour my efforts, and to guide the destinies of this nation."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On the return of the Speaker from the House of Lords, he stated that, in obedience to the Queen's command, he had attended her Majesty in the House of Lords, where her Majesty had been graciously pleased to give her Royal assent to several Bills, and had also delivered to her parliament a most gracious speech, which the right hon. gentleman read, and which our readers will find above.

The Speaker having shaken hands with Lord John Russell, and the greater portion of the members present, the house broke up, and thus ended the labourious, if not important, session of 1850.

(From our Third Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, August 9.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Marlborough House Bill and the Duke of Cambridge's Annuity Bill, were respectively read a second time.

The Poor Relief Bill was read a third time and passed, as was the County Courts Extension Bill.

The Fisheries and Grand Jury Cess Bill were committed.

The Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill passed the second reading.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter to seven to one o'clock on Saturday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At the morning sitting,

The Friendly Societies Bill was considered with amendments.

On the motion for the committal of the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill,

Mr. Reynolds moved as an amendment, that it be committed that day three months.

After speeches from Mr. Moore, Sir L. O'Brien, and Mr. Anstey, in support of the amendment,

Sir George Grey informed the house that the present state of Ireland, in which murders were constantly committed in the open day, the people becoming accessories by habitually refusing the slightest assistance, imperatively demanded such a measure.

Mr. A. Stafford supported the bill, but found fault with the government for its conduct in reference to Irish measures generally.

After further discussion the house divided, and Mr. Reynolds's amendment was negatived by 82 to 34; majority, 48.

The house then went into committee.

Mr. Moore proposed an amendment to limit the operation of the bill to a year.

Lord J. Russell refused to assent to the amendment; but said that early next session government would introduce a measure upon the relations of landlords and tenants.

On division, Mr. Moore's amendment was negatived by 75 to 34; majority 41. The bill then went through committee.

The Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Small Tenements Recovery (Ireland) Bill was withdrawn.

At the evening sitting, Mr. Hume renewed his motion, "that in consequence of recent events in the Ionian Islands an address be presented to her Majesty for a commission to proceed thither and make inquiries into the conduct of Sir H. Ward."

Mr. Bright seconded the motion.

Mr. Hawes, on the part of the government, vindicated the conduct of Sir H. Ward.

A long discussion ensued, when the house divided, negativing the motion by 84 to 13; majority 71.

Mr. Hume then moved that the evidence taken before the Ceylon Committee be laid before the house.

Lord John Russell said that he had no objection to the motion.

Mr. Labouchere obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the laws relating to officers and seamen in the merchant service.

The house then adjourned.

THE IRISH DEMOCRATS IN LONDON.

The usual weekly meeting was held on Sunday—Mr. Dwain in the chair—and was honoured by a preliminary visit from two of D. W. Harvey's special messengers; they were politely accommodated with a seat at the table. Mr. Clancy proposed three hearty cheers for the success of the gallant "*Irishman*, the begotten of John Mitchel, the child of Ireland's future destiny;" which was responded to in a manner not to be mistaken.

The minutes having been read and confirmed, Mr. Clancy addressed the meeting on the necessity of supporting the *Irishman*. It was not support to merely subscribe, but their ingenuity should be taxed to place it on a firm basis, nor was it the *Irishman* alone that demanded their support, there was a sterling little fellow who had done his work gallantly for the last few weeks; he knew they would anticipate the *Red Republican*; they should do all in their power to give him a lift too. He (the Speaker) would do one man's work by presenting to each subscriber of the *Irishman* (on the last day of August) a copy of the *Red Republican*, gratis.

A copy of the *Irishman* was ordered to be filed, and three copies destributed gratis. Articles were read from the *Irishman*, and highly applauded. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Dwain, Joyce, Flanagan, Lynch, &c.

The Emigration to California.—According to present appearance, there will be a tremendous emigration from the Atlantic States to California during the present year. Up to the 17th of June last, we are authentically informed that some thirty thousand adventurers passed Fort Laramie, on the overland route to the modern El Dorado; and the rush by the way of Chagres and Panama is still very great. The probability is, that the new state on the Pacific will receive an accession to her population of sixty or seventy thousand within the present year. The accounts recently received from the gold region warrant the belief that the proceeds of gold digging this season will be immense. That state, with such wonderful resources, need care very little whether she is admitted into the Union or not. Indeed, we would not be surprised if she got disgusted with the manner in which she had been treated, and withdrew her application for admission altogether.—*New York Herald.*

The Government of Saxe-Weimar has just founded under the title of "Institute of Goethe," an annual prize of 20,000f., for which the whole of literary and artistical Europe will be at liberty to complete. This perpetual prize is to be thus arranged:—1st year, Poems, Romances, and Theatrical Works—2nd. Paintings of all kinds—3rd. Statuary—4th. Music, either sacred or profane, operas or oratorios. After the fourth year has expired the same rotation is recommenced. In addition to receiving the 20,000fr., the author will remain in possession of his work. The jury will be formed of two committees, the one at Weimar and the other at Berlin, the King of Prussia being interested in the institution. This institution will be definitely constituted at Weimar on the 21st inst. Numerous invitations have been addressed to writers and *savans* of all countries.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life. — On Saturday morning last intelligence was received at Lloyd's of the total loss of the vessel Hope, of Portegnon, Richmond, master, on the Mumble Rocks, off Swansea. The vessel was first observed on the rocks about seven o'clock in the morning, when signals of distress, by firing guns, were made by the crew, and the life-boats of the district were immediately launched for the purpose of endeavouring to give assistance. They approached the wreck closely enough to observe that the after-deck was crowded with human beings, but the state of the weather and the heaviness of the sea on at the time, rendered their efforts to save the lives of those on board unavailing. The vessel went to pieces soon after striking, and it is supposed that more than forty individuals went down within her.

Restoration of a Delivery of Letters and Newspapers on Sunday.—The Commissioners have reported in favour of restoring a delivery of letters and newspapers on Sunday, and have offered various suggestions for the mitigation of the slight amount of Sunday labour in the Post-office, so that every opportunity may be afforded postmasters and assistants of attending Divine worship on alternate Sundays.—*Globe.*

The Democratic Refugees.—We learn that some portion of this patriotic body are about to visit the provinces, and trust that our provincial brethren will cordially extend the hand of fraternity. We are pleased to learn that our East End friends intend opening lodging-houses for the benefit of the remaining portion.

Assize Intelligence.

LANCASTER.

Reg. v. Thompson and others.—Defrauding the Customs.—This was an indictment for a conspiracy, charging the defendants, Henry Thompson, Samuel Tillotson, and Thomas William Maddox, with conspiring together to remove certain goods from a bonded warehouse at Liverpool, without payment of the duties thereon, with intent to defraud the customs revenue of the same. There was another count charging the defendants with conspiring together to remove certain wines without payment of the duties; and a third count charging the defendant Thompson with conspiring with certain persons unknown to defraud the Queen. The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said that this indictment had been preferred at the instance of her Majesty's Attorney-General against the defendant Mr. Thompson, who was a wine-merchant and importer carrying on business at Liverpool, and the defendants, Tillotson and Maddox, who were "lockers" employed at the customs at Liverpool, for conspiring together to defraud the revenue, and because it was necessary to protect the fair trader, who was undersold by these practices. It was almost unnecessary to state that a large duty was payable on the admission of foreign wine for consumption into this country. On the wine being landed it was removed into what were called "bonded warehouses," and the duty was not payable on the wine until it was taken out of those warehouses for consumption. In these warehouses the merchants had each particular compartments, which were appropriated to themselves, and to each compartment there was a door with two locks, the key of one being kept by the merchant, and of the other by the custom house officer, called a "locker," whose duty it was to attend to that bonded warehouse; by this means of security the wines bonded in such a warehouse could only be removed with the concurrence of the merchant and the locker. Between the years 1839 and 1842 the defendant Thompson had a double vault in a bonded warehouse, called "Harbord's Vaults," of which the other two defendants, Tillotson and Maddox, were lockers; and the charge against the defendant Thompson was, that he, in conjunction with the other two defendants, or some persons unknown, had removed 208 casks of wine between the years 1839 and 1842, without paying the duty thereon, and without any proper authority. The usual course of delivery when wines was removed from a ship was for an officer to gauge the wine, and he then made out a note of the mark and contents of the cask, and delivered that note and the cask to a carter, and that note was called "a cart note." the carter delivered the wine and the "cart note" to the locker at the bonded warehouse to which the wine was sent, and the locker indorsed the "cart note" as a receipt, and entered the wine as received in a book called the "locker's book," and placed the wine in the warehouse. If the merchant wished to remove the wine to another warehouse he preferred a written request to the director or comptroller of customs, upon which, as a matter of course, the comptroller granted what was called a sufferance-note, on presenting which to the locker the wine could be removed, and the locker entered its removal in his book. The duty on the wine was seldom paid until it was sold, when it was removed out of the warehouse by a proper delivery order, called a "slip," and its removal in this way was entered in the locker's book. The 208 casks in question had been removed without payment of duty, by collusion with the lockers. The reason why this prosecution was now instituted was because this fraud had only recently been discovered. Early in 1848 an inquiry was instituted in Liverpool as to the mode of collecting the duties, and an order was made to take the amount of stock deposited in the bonded warehouse there. This order was a good deal talked about, and it was then that Mr. Thompson took a step which had led to the discovery on which the present prosecution was founded. Between the 15th of May and the 7th of June in that year, Mr. Thompson, by his clerk, passed an entry of 208 casks of wine, for which he applied to pay the duty. When an entry is passed, an order for the payment of the duty is given, called a slip, which being paid is a delivery order, and he then got slips for the whole 208 casks, making it appear that he was anxious to get this quantity of wine out of bond, the duty on which amounted to £1,951. This being such an unusual quantity to take out of bond at once excited observation, and it then appeared that these slips for the delivery of the 208 casks of wine were never presented—Mr. Thompson, in fact, no doubt well knowing that the wines were not in the warehouse. This led to inquiry. It also appeared that by the statute the wine merchant was entitled to a drawback for leakage on the wines in bond not exceeding one per cent. per annum; and Mr. Thompson would have been entitled to this drawback for six or seven years, which would amount to little less than £300. The amount of leakage was ascertained by "dipping" or gauging the wines, but this necessarily implied an examination of the wines. Mr. Thompson never applied for this drawback, because he knew well the wines were not there to be dipped. This being still more suspicious, the stock-book kept by the locker was examined, and it was found that there was no entry of the removal of the wines, and on examination of the vault it was discovered that the wines were gone. The other two defendants were the lockers employed at these vaults, and without their concurrence the wines could not have been removed. The whole of these wines had been removed between the years 1839 and 1842, at which time the defendants Tillotson and Maddox were lockers of Mr. Thompson's bonded vaults. It further appeared that, before the year 1842, Tillotson and Thompson had taken a lease of a place called the Strawbery-gardens, at Everton, where wines and liquors were sold, which, as regarded Tillotson, was contrary to the Customs regulations. This, also, was a suspicious circumstance as against Tillotson. These were the facts he should prove, and which had led the government to institute this prosecution, as a protection to the fair trader and for the punishment of these frauds. Evidence having been given, Mr. Cowling submitted that there was no case against Maddox.—The Attorney-General said he would not then press the case against Tillotson.—Mr. Serjeant Murphy then submitted that there remained no case of conspiracy against his client, the case being given up as to the other two prisoners, and there not being a scintilla of evidence that any one else had assisted or acted with Thompson in removing the wines, and he could not conspire with himself.—His Lordship: There might not be evidence to fix the other two prisoners, yet the jury might be of opinion that some persons to them unknown had assisted the prisoner Thompson. But he would reserve this point also.—Mr. Serjeant Murphy then addressed the jury for Thompson: and the Attorney-General having replied, his lordship summed up, and the jury found the prisoner Guilty. Sentence will be passed in the Court of Queen's Bench.

GLOUCESTER.

Charge of Murder by Starvation.—Elizabeth Bubb, a repulsive-looking woman, aged 40, was charged with the wilful murder of Maria Hook, at Churcham, in May last. Mr. Huddleston and Mr. Powell were counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Pigott defended the prisoner. There was also a charge of manslaughter against the prisoner together with a man named Richard Hook, but the court first tried the female prisoner on the more serious charge. Mr. Huddleston having addressed the jury, called Mary Easthope, a married woman, residing near the prisoner at Churcham, who deposed that the man Hook was a widower, and that the prisoner lived with him. Remembered seeing the deceased, on frequent occasions when the children of Bubb were at meals, grovelling on the floor and picking up the crumbs that fell from the breakfast table. She did not ask for food, but picked up anything that she could get. She was in a very filthy state in her person, and appeared to have no clothes on except an old frock, which was open at the back. The prisoner's children were well fed, but the deceased appeared "cast away for want." There was plenty of food for all, but witness did not see anything given to Maria Hook. The witness spoke to the prisoner having on several occasions spoken of the deceased as a "nasty little devil." As she was lying on the ground picking up the crumbs the prisoner said, "if she did not get up she would kick her in two." On one occasion when she went out to work the prisoner left a piece of bread of about as big as her three fingers for Maria Hook's dinner, and two larger pieces of bread, one for each of the other children. She (prisoner) told witness that the deceased had been telling her father about it, and added, "sooner than the d——d nasty little devil should tell her father anything she would kill her."—Emma Jackson was next called. She had known the prisoner about twelve months. Mrs. Hook, the mother of the deceased child, died about twelve months before the child's death. The prisoner was a sister of Mrs. Hook, and went to live with Richard Hook on his wife's death. Hook had three other children besides the deceased; they were all older than Maria. The prisoner had two boys of her own, aged six and twelve years, and they all lived together in Hook's house. The deceased was four years old when she died. Witness lived in a room adjoining Hook's house under the same roof, for about twelve months before the child's death. At the time of Mrs. Hook's death the deceased child was a nice little girl, and appeared perfectly well. After her mother's death, however, she began to waste away, and got gradually into a very ragged and dirty condition, and looked worse and worse every time the witness saw her. The prisoner did not give the child food enough, and when she went out in the morning to work she would give her a piece of bread to last her for the day. The child would ask for food. The prisoner cursed her instead of giving her food. Prisoner was continually in the habit of beating and ill-using the deceased child. Had seen Mrs. Bubb eating toast and butter at a time when the child was crying for bread, but she gave her none, though she would send her a small bit up stairs about as big as three fingers. The prisoner's own children were treated well and had the same food as the prisoner herself. The child at length got so weak that she was not able to stand, and was in the habit of crawling about the room on her hands and knees. Towards the last she was placed in the chimney corner upon a heap of rags. Witness had frequently given the child food, which she seized hold of in both her hands and devoured it ravenously. Had seen the prisoner beat the deceased more than twenty times. Had seen her washing the child in cold water some two or three months before its death (it died on the 24th of May.) Saw her pull the child out of the tub, push her across the room, and exclaim, "You d——d young bitch, you'll never die, and nothing 'll ever kill you." Had frequently heard the prisoner wish the child dead, curse her, and call her bad names. Saw her beat the child three weeks before its death. On the morning of its death, at four o'clock, witness was called into Hook's house by Bubb, who said she thought the child was dying. Witness found the child on Bubb's lap, groaning dreadfully, and it died at eight o'clock. Bubb cried a little just as the child died, but her tears seemed to have been drawn forth by fright at the child's dreadful appearance in the agonies of death.—Mr. Potter, a schoolmaster living at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from the cottage of Hook, deposed that he had known Hook and his family for years past, and had played with and nursed his children. One day, on coming home, he found his wife feeding the child at his gate. His wife gave her three pieces of bread and butter, which she ate voraciously, and appeared in a most destitute condition. The child was in a filthy condition, and the only article of dress on her person was an old stuff frock. She would have eaten another piece of bread and butter, but witness thought it would not be right to give it her in her weakly condition. He told her to come again next day, when he gave her some dinner. She was there hours before dinner time, waiting at the gate. She came daily for weeks, and appeared always in the same pitiable plight. She was a perfect skeleton in body; but when he saw the body at the inquest he could not recognise it as the same child, from emaciation. When he first saw the child at his gate he supposed the child to be some beggar's child, and did not recognise it as Hook's, from its altered appearance since its mother's death. Witness fed another child of Hook's which also came to his house for food.—Several other persons who lived in the neighbourhood were examined, and they all agreed in the accounts they gave of the neglect and ill-treatment of the unfortunate deceased by the prisoner.—It was stated that the deceased's body weighed only 6lbs., the usual weight of a child on its birth. The deceased was more than four years of age at her death.—Mr. Humble, surgeon, and medical officer of the Westbury-on-Severn Union, deposed that he first saw the deceased in November, 1848, when the prisoner and Ann Apperby brought her to him. He examined the child, and prescribed a slight aperient for her, directing that she should have port wine and nourishing food. He found that she was afflicted with *prolapsus ani*, a disease not uncommon to children, but not of a dangerous character. In 1849 (January) he again saw the deceased at her father's house. She was huddled up over some ashes, and was naked with the exception of a small rug over her shoulders. There was no fire in the room, and the child seemed emaciated from want of proper food and clothing; made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found it in an excessive state of emaciation; it only weighed 6lbs. (Sensation in court.) A child newly born would usually weigh from 6lbs. to 8lbs. This child was four years old. It appeared about the usual height of a child of that age, but was a complete skeleton. Death from starvation would present such external appearances as the body of the deceased Maria Hook presented. The body internally was healthy; the lungs were perfect, and there were no symptoms of consumption. The heart and viscera generally were small. The stomach was perfectly empty. Looking externally and internally at the appearances presented by the body, witness was of opinion, that the child died from want of sufficient food and clothing.—Charles Bampton, huckster, proved that Hook and Bubb bought goods at his shop to the amount of 10s. to 14s. per week.—After an address of two hours from Mr. Pigott, who dwelt especially on the absence of motive for murder, his Lordship summed up in a speech of an hour and a half, and the jury, after retiring for ten minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty of aggravated manslaughter, and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life.

Richard Hook was charged with the manslaughter of his daughter Maria Hook, at Churcham, by omitting to give her proper food and clothing.—In his defence the prisoner said he had always provided sufficient food and clothes for the child, and had directed Bubb to attend to her.—The jury found him Not Guilty.

Murder by Poisoning.—Hannah Curtis was charged on the coroner's inquisition with the wilful murder of Thomas Harris, her former husband, at the parish of Frampton Cottrell. The prisoner was formerly married to Harris, who died after a short illness, and in a month after his death she married a man named Curtis who used to visit her during the lifetime of her husband. On opening the body there were traces of arsenic discovered in the deceased.—A great number of witnesses were examined in support of the indictment.—Mr. Cooke addressed the jury for about an hour and a half, examining the evidence critically, and contending that although this was undoubtedly a case of suspicion, the facts, as they had been given on oath, were as consistent with innocence as with guilt. The question for the jury to decide was, whether the arsenic (which there was no doubt had been the cause of death) had been administered to the deceased wilfully for the purpose of destroying life, and, if so, by whom. He contended that the suggestions made in the evidence that the poison had been administered in tea, and in wine, were not borne out, the witnesses stating that there was no appearance of sediment or any foreign substance in the cups. Mr. Herepath, too, had given his opinion that arsenic killed within twenty-four hours; but here the sickness had extended from the 10th April—before the prisoner had been proved to have bought the poison at Mr. Morton's—until the 30th, when the deceased died. The same symptoms were apparent in the illness of the deceased on the 19th as on the 26th of April. He suggested that the correct version of the unhappy affair was that the deceased Burns having been used to take magnesia, which was kept in a particular beaufet, had unfortunately taken some of the arsenic in mistake for it. In conclusion the learned counsel having addressed himself to most of the points in the evidence, which appeared in any degree to be favourable to the prisoner, called upon the jury to give the prisoner the benefit of any doubt that may be raised in their minds.—The learned Judge summed up in a clear and perspicuous manner, and read and commented upon the whole of the evidence.—The jury, after retiring for half an hour, returned with a verdict of Guilty of murder.—The Judge then put on the black cap and pronounced the awful sentence of death upon the prisoner, without holding out any hope of mercy, beseaching her to spend her few remaining hours in making her peace with God.—The prisoner heard the sentence unmoved, but frequently declared her innocence. The trial lasted about nine hours.

WELLS.

Charge of Incendiarism.—Thomas Paull surrendered to take his trial on an indictment charging him with having wilfully and maliciously set fire to a wheat mow, the property of Hester Paull and another. This was a case which excited the greatest interest in the county, and the court was crowded to suffocation during the trial. The prisoner, a fine-looking young man, is the son of very highly respectable parents, his father having for many years rented a large farm of Mr. Leigh, of Dillington, near Ilminster, in this county, paying him at one time near £2,400 a year. He died in May, 1849; and the widow continued the farm until March last, when she was to leave. The prisoner with two other brothers lived with her, and the prisoner was also the agent of the Sun Fire Office at Ilminister. Mrs. Paull was to leave the farm on March 25th, and as there was to be a sale of the furniture on the 21st, the family left on the evening of the 20th. At about eight o'clock Mrs. Paull, Miss Paull, Charles Paull, the prisoner, and two female servants left the farm, the ladies riding in a car drawn by a pony, and the prisoner walked across an orchard and some fields, and met the car, which had to go rather a round-about road. Soon after they had got a mile from the farm a light was seen, which it was subsequently discovered proceeded from a fire at the farm, for it appeared that within half an hour of the family leaving, one of the wheat ricks was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was immediately given, and after great exertions the fire was confined to the rick in which it originated. The farming stock was insured in the office of which the prisoner was the agent, and had been for many years by the late Mr. Paull. For some time there were various rumours about the cause of the fire, which it was supposed was the work of an incendiary. At last Mr. Leigh issued a handbill, offering £50 for the discovery of the perpetrator, stating that the perpetrater had done it maliciously, with intent to defraud the insurance company. In consequence of this, rumours got afloat that it was caused by some one of the Paull Family, on which they requested the coroner to hold an inquest, to inquire into the cause of the fire. This was accordingly held, and numerous witnesses examined, upon which the jury returned a verdict that the fire was caused by some person unknown, and entirely exculpated the Paull family from having anything to do with it. This inquest was held on the 9th of April, 1850, and nothing more was heard about it until May 6th, when an information was laid against Thomas Paull as being the guilty party. This was solely on the evidence of a man named John Harris, an old servant of Mrs. Paull, who had been examined at the inquest, and had stated some immaterial facts, and then said that was all he knew about it. Upon his evidence Mr. Thomas Paull was held to bail to answer the present charge. This witness stated that on the night preceding that of the fire the prisoner had offered him five pounds to ignite one of the ricks, and had several times since offered him various other sums. The witness repeated his evidence a second time with the greatest accuracy. Several other witnesses were called, but their evidence did not at all advance the case for the prosecution, or in any way tend to confirm the evidence of the witness Harris. Mr. Stone here addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner in an eloquent and powerful speech, denouncing in the strongest terms the conduct of the witness Harris, whose evidence it was not possible for them for one moment to believe. The whole was a perjured tale, concocted for the purpose of convicting his young master, in order to obtain the reward of £50 offered by Mr. Leigh. After commenting with great power on the incredible statements of this man, and the manner in which he had given his evidence, and on being called on to repeat it giving it word for word, after saying that he had never repeated it to any one, he called on the jury to say whether it was necessary for him to go further, and further damage the character of this man by calling his witnesses, and showing that the man Harris had grossly perjured himself in denying that he had said what he had been asked on his cross-examination.—The jury interrupted the learned counsel and said they were quite satisfied.—Mr. Justice Coleridge then said that after the strong intimation of the jury as to their opinion of the evidence of Harris, in which he entirely concurred, it would not be necessary for him to address them at any length. No one could have heard the way in which the man Harris had given his evidence without being convinced that he must have learned his evidence by heart; indeed he (the learned judge) believed that the man, or some one as wicked as himself, had written down the tale, and that he had learnt it by heart. As it was, the case entirely depended on his testimony, as there was an entire absence of motive to induce a respectable young man like the prisoner to commit so serious a crime, from the commission of which he could not obtain the slightest benefit, and the committal of which could only injure his family and himself.—The jury immediately returned a verdict of Not Guilty, which was received with loud cheers by a most crowded court, and the prisoner immediately left the dock surrounded by his friends.

Perjury.—Azariah Richardson, 31, was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury. This was a prosecution by the Watch Committee of Bath, arising out of a summons taken out by the prisoner against one of the inspectors of the police force of that city, named Dunn, in which the prisoner charged him with having assaulted and abused him on the 27th of April last. The summons was heard by the magistrates on the 7th of May, and was dismissed. Richardson and a man named Ruddick were then examined, and in the course of their depositions they swore that on the 27th of April Dunn had struck Richardson with his fist; that he had knocked Ruddick down three times; that they afterwards went to complain at the Widcombe station, when Dunn came in, and, calling them "rascals," kicked them both out, saying he would have "none of their London tricks there." They also stated that Dunn had afterwards offered to compromise the matter. Witnesses were now called to prove that these statements had been sworn to by the prisoner, and to disprove their truth. For the defence, a man named Sargent, was called by Mr. Stone, and he swore positively that he saw Dunn knock Richardson down, and kick him twice, in Southgate-street, on the night of the 27th April, about twelve o'clock, and that he also knocked Ruddick down. It appeared, however, that although Sargent had heard of the summons and of the subsequent examination of Ruddick on the charge of perjury, he had not gone before the magistrates, and had said nothing about the matter till within the last three weeks. Mr. Phinn replied on the part of the prosecution, and his Lordship having summed up, the jury found the prisoner Guilty.

Isaac Ruddick was then indicted on a similar charge. The evidence for the prosecution was nearly identical with that in the last case. The prisoner was undefended.—Guilty.

His Lordship then sentenced both prisoners to be transported for seven years. By direction of the Judge the witness Sargent was apprehended, and ordered to be taken before a magistrate on a charge of perjury.

LIVERPOOL.

Manslaughter of a Wife by her Husband.—Robert Reed, 33, was indicted for the manslaughter of his wife, Eliza Reed, at Liverpool, on the 9th of the present month, by striking her with his fist upon the lobe of the left ear. The prisoner prayed for counsel, and his lordship assigned him Mr. Aspinall. The prisoner was a singer in a concert room, and on the night of the occurrence his wife went to fetch him home. On their way home they quarrelled, and immediately upon entering their lodgings the prisoner struck at his wife, and she ran or was pushed into a dark parlour into which the prisoner followed. In about five minutes afterwards the prisoner left the room and went to his bedroom. A female went into the parlour shortly afterwards, and found Mrs. Reed lying in a pool of blood, being at the time quite dead. Mr. Wilson, surgeon, gave it as his opinion that death had been occasioned by the wound on the ear, but said that this might have been produced either by a blow or a fall. The defence of Mr. Aspinall was, in effect, that there was no proof that death was the result of a blow given by the prisoner, and the surgical evidence went to show that death might have been occasioned by a fall. The jury found the prisoner Guilty. Sentence deferred.

Stealing Post Letters.—Joseph Booth Pearson, 16, was indicted for having, at Manchester, feloniously stolen a post letter, the property of John Wood Fletcher, and also with stealing eight post letters from the Manchester post-office, with the intention of robbing his employers, Messrs. Wood and Westhead. The prisoner pleaded Guilty.—Mr. Pollock addressed his lordship in mitigation of punishment, on account of the prisoner's good conduct since his imprisonment on the charge.—The sentence deferred.

Manslaughter.—Thomas Dickenson, a respectable man, was indicted for having at Liverpool, on the 14th of June last, by the negligent management of a bale of cotton, over which he had the management, caused the death of James Johnson. The prisoner is a warehouseman in the employ of Messrs. Brown, Shipley, and Co., merchants, and one part of his duty was to superintend the reception of cotton to be warehoused. On the day stated, the deceased conveyed a load of cotton to be warehoused. He slung a bale of cotton from the cart in the ordinary way, and it was hoisted into an upper room, but in consequence of there being no one at the check rope, the bale caught in the cathead, and the rope became entangled. The deceased called out, and the prisoner came to the warehouse door, and in attempting to free it from the cathead the rope became slackened and the bale fell upon the deceased in the cart below, whereby he was killed. During the progress of the trial, the prosecution was abandoned, and the prisoner acquitted.

Stabbing a Rent Collector.—Thomas Gordon, an elderly man, was indicted for having, at Liverpool, on the 20th of July, maliciously stabbed Wm. Pritchard, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. The prosecutor is a collector of rents, and the prisoner occupied a small tenancy for which Pritchard was the agent. On the day stated in the indictment prisoner went to prosecutor's residence in Paul-street, and was seen shortly to come out again, but in a little time afterwards was observed again to enter the house, at which time he had an instrument, supposed to be a knife, in his hand. On entering the house, he went and stood over prosecutor, who was sitting writing at a table, and said, "Are you Pritchard?" Prosecutor answered, "I believe I am." Prisoner replied, "If you are, I am Gordon: take that, and you will want no more," and then stabbed him with a chisel in the abdomen. On the way to Bridewell he admitted the offence to the police officer, and said the prosecutor had been the ruin of him and his family.—In his defence the prisoner said that Pritchard had frequently distrained upon his furniture for small sums; that on the day preceding the occurrence, whilst he and his wife were absent from home in search of work, and whilst he and his wife were the only parties in the house, he brought the bailiffs and took away the whole furniture for a claim of 5s. The neighbours collected the amount, and he tendered it to Pritchard, who refused to take it unless 7s. 6d. for expenses were paid. He (prosecutor) behaved rudely to him, and thrust him from the house. He became desperate, and having the chisel in his pocket he unfortunately used it against Mr. Pritchard, and was now exceedingly sorry for the act.—The jury found the prisoner Guilty, but recommended him to mercy on account of his family.—Sentence deferred.

An Explosion took place on the 29th ult. in a gunpowder manufactory at Etterstad, a league from Christiana, in Norway. Ten men were at work at the time; six were killed on the spot; two were seriously injured; and the other two could not be found. The violence of the explosion was such that the windows of several houses at Christiana were broken. The manufactory had only been open six weeks, and belonged to Messrs. Haxmann and Olsen.

The Working Tailors' Association.—We regret to learn that the premises occupied by the above body at 34, Castle-street-east, Oxford-street, were broken into on the night of Monday, or early on the morning of Tuesday last, and a large quantity of goods stolen by the miscreants.

National Land Company.

Heywood.—At a meeting of members the following resolutions were adopted:—"That each member shall pay sixpence towards raising the fund to enable Mr. O'Connor to wind-up the Company." "That the levy shall be paid at the secretary's residence, 63, Bridge-street, any Monday evening, until the 23rd of September, 1850." "That James Evenson shall be president; Thomas Wrigley treasurer; James Scott, secretary; and that Thomas Slater and Robert Howarth be added, to form the committee."

Northampton.—At a meeting held at Dychurch-lane Chapel, on the 8th of August, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That in order to defray the expences of winding-up the National Land Company, that each paid-up member be called upon for a levy of sixpence, to be paid by Old Michaelmas Day, and any shareholder neglecting to do so shall forfeit all claims upon the Company. That T. Mehew, Chalk-lane, secretary, be empowered to take monies at any time, for the convenience of members." Nineteen shillings was contributed for the same at the close of the meeting.

Merthyr.—A meeting was held on Monday, Aug. 12th, at the Chandler's Arms, Georgetown, to subscribe towards defraying the expenses of the winding up of the Land Company, when it was proposed by Mr. Henry Wilson, of the No. 1 branch, and seconded by Mr. Jacob Jones, and carried unanimously,—"That every member—paid-up or otherwise—shall subscribe sixpence; and that every member or shareholder not complying with the above resolution in one month from this date, shall forfeit his or her claim on the Company."

Mossley.—A meeting of shareholders was held on Sunday morning last, to take into consideration the best means of assisting the winding up of the affairs of the Company, when it was resolved,—"That the sum of sixpence be levied on each member for the above purpose." Six shillings were paid in by twelve members, after which it was resolved to adjourn the meeting to the first Sunday in September, for the members to pay the above levy.

Todmorden.—At a meeting of members held on the 5th inst., it was resolved:—"That every member pay sixpence towards the expense of winding-up the affairs of the Land Company." "That those who do not pay their levies shall have the amount taken out of their share money when the Company is wound-up."

A VOICE FROM THE LAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Dear Sir,—Having been a located member upon Dodford, more than twelve months, I tender my thanks to the noble founder, Feargus O'Connor, for placing me upon the land of my birth. I am aware that we have had difficulties to contend with, and still have; nevertheless, I have a confident hope that a little more time and exertion will bring us through. And, I think, ours is a proud position to occupy, when we contrast it with the day labourer, who has only about seven shillings a week after harvest, and often no work, while I shall have the necessaries of life, and a comfortable home, and can bid defiance to stern winter.

Hoping our champion may live to realise his fondest wishes, and those of his friends, and when he dies a glorious immortality, is the desire of a contented four-acre occupant at Dodford.

John Woodin.

An Infant Poisoned by its Mother.—A painful case of child poisoning has been the subject of investigation at Hull during the past week, the accused being a young woman named Mary Ann Lamb. The accused having been engaged as wet nurse by a Mrs. Foster, of Carlisle-street, placed her own illegitimate child in the charge of a woman at Beverley, offering to pay 3s. a week for its maintenance. On Friday last, by the request of the mother, she brought the infant over for her to see. Before, however, Mrs. Clubley arrived in Hull, Lamb is proved to have purchased a pennyworth of laudanum at the shop of a druggist in Mill-street, and when her child was brought to her mistress's house in Carlisle-street, she sent Mrs. Clubley ont of the way, and (by her own confession) administered some of the narcotic to the poor little creature, who died in convulsions the same evening. The mother was instantly taken into custody, and has been committed on the coroner's warrant to take her trial for wilful murder.

Therapeutics.—The history of medicine is by no means flattering to science. It is questionable whether more is known of diseases, their cause, and their cure, at this moment, than in the time of Galen; it is certain that diseases are quite as numerous, and in the aggregate as fatal. Every age has produced some new system of artificial therapeutics which the next age has banished; each has boasted in its turn of cures, and they, in their turn, have been condemned as failures. Medicines themselves are the subjects of fashion. Is it not a positive proof that medicine is yet unsettled; in fact, that it has no established principles, that it is little more than conjectural? 'At this moment,' says Mr. Pinny, 'the opinions on the subject of treatment are almost as numerous as the practitioners themselves. Witness the mass of contradiction on the treatment of even one disease, namely, consumption. Stroll attributes its frequency to the introduction of bark. Morton considers bark an effectual cure. Reid ascribes the frequency of the disease to the use of mercury. Brillonet asserts that it is curable by mercury only. Ruse says that consumption is an inflammatory disease—should be treated by bleeding, purging, cooling medicines, and starvation. Salvadori says it is a disease of debility, and should be treated by tonics, stimulating remedies, and a generous diet. Galen recommended vinegar as the best preventative of consumption. Dessault and others assert that consumption is often brought on by taking vinegar to prevent obesity. Beddoes recommended foxglove as a specific. Dr. Parr found foxglove more injurious in his practice than beneficial. Such are the contradictory statements of medical men!' And yet there can be but one true theory of disease. Of the fallibility and inefficiency of medicine, none have been more conscious than medical men themselves, many of whom have been honest enough to avow their conviction, and now recommend MESSRS. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a farina, which careful analysis has shown to be derived from the root of an African plant, somewhat similar to our honeysuckle. It appears to possess properties of a highly curative and delicately nutritive kind; and numerous testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability, have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramp, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremour, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross, a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Capt. Parker, D. Bingham, R.N., of No. 4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, who was cured of twenty-seven years dyspepsia in six weeks time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., barrister-at-law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; Mr. T. Woodhouse, Bromley—recording the cure of a lady from constipation and sickness during pregnancy; the Rev. T. Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, coroner of Bolton; Capt. Allen, recording the cure of epileptic fits; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks; late surgeon in the 90th Regiment, a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth, a cure of thirteen years cough, with general debility; J. Smyth, Esq., 37, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin; Cornelius O'Sullivan, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dublin, a perfect cure of thirty years' indescribable agony from aneurism, which had resisted all other remedies; and 20,000 other well known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. 'A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.'—*Morning Chronicle.* Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Barclay, Edwards, Sutton, Sangar, and Hannay, and through all grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom. Caution.—The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable food, as also that of their firm, have been so closely imitated that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Barry's address, 127, New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Arabian Revalenta, Lentil Powder, or other spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.

DEATH.

Died at Eaglesham, on the 7th ult., aged 76, Thomas Waterstone Fewar. Through the whole course of a long life he was an active and sterling reformer.

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