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# The Northern Star,
## AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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"Union is strength."

### TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

MY FRIENDS,—You will discover from the report that I will furnish you of the resolution of the veritable Democratic party in France, that however my principles and advice may be repudiated for a time, that the clubbing of the mind alone can carry out those principles. In last week's *Star* I defined for you the present state of parties in France, and now I will give you the clearest definition of the means by which the Democratic party expect to establish their own principles—and that is UNION. I extract the following from the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday last. Here it is:—

The meeting of the ultra-Republicans which took place yesterday was the most numerous that had ever been held, and it is the first time they were able to agree to act in concert in defence of the Republic. At this meeting 160 representatives were present, and after three hours' deliberation it was determined *that unity of action* was imperatively called for on the part of the Opposition, and a committee was named, first, to regulate the mode, for the future, of convoking the members; and next, in all urgent cases, to adopt resolutions to be communicated to the whole Opposition for the purpose of effecting a unity of vote.

Now, from the above you will discover that those members who advocate the people's cause rely solely upon their own union. You must also understand, that the union of one hundred and sixty members of the Legislative Assembly of France would not have the same effect upon that Government that an union of thirty members would have upon the English Government; and for this reason, the French Assembly sits by day, the members are paid for their services, and very few—if any—are absent; while, in England, forty out of six hundred and fifty-six constitute a House—that is, twenty-one members may speak the opinions of three hundred and twenty-nine, one more than half the number of members. I think this will give you the clearest definition of the value of Annual Parliaments and Payment of Members. If you had Annual Parliaments and Payment of Members the House would sit by day, every member would attend and perform his duty; whereas now, if a debate lasts for three, four, five, or six nights, and if no more than forty members hear the arguments urged on either side, when the debate is likely to close the whippers-in of both parties send messengers to the several clubs where their lickspittles are amusing themselves, and without hearing one word of the debate, they will vote for their respective leaders.

I do hope and trust, therefore, that you will gain some little wisdom from the resolution adopted by the representatives of the French people, and that you will define that to your professed representatives as soon as Parliament meets, which will be next Tuesday fortnight. I wish you to do so, in order that the Ministry may base its policy upon your union and not upon your disunion, for you may rely upon it that the country never witnessed such a Parliamentary sensation as it will in less than one month.

I have had a letter from my friends of Bradford, and also from my friends in Rochdale, and several other places, requesting me to name a day when I can visit them. The men of Bradford state that the 3rd of February will be the most convenient time for them; and I will be with them upon that day; and, as the Conference will sit by day in Manchester, I will visit Stockport—where I first opened my Chartist commission—Ashton, Oldham, Rochdale, Middleton, and any other town in the neighbourhood, any evening from Tuesday, the 28th, to the Saturday night following; and I request that the inhabitants of those several towns will make their own arrangements as to the time I shall visit them; and I hope then, once more, to establish a thorough union in the minds of the working classes.

My friends, nothing is more proper than that anything connected with your order should be fairly published; and therefore let me correct an error which appeared in last week's *Star* relative to the proceedings of the Executive upon Wednesday week. The question put to me by Mr. HARNEY is very clearly stated, but my answer is not as clearly stated. My answer was—

"When caps amongst a crowd are thrown,
Those they fit may wear them for their own."

I further stated, that I did not personally allude to any one who professed to advocate the people's cause; but that, after thirty years' experience, I felt convinced that ninety-nine out of every hundred were trafficking politicians. This, I think, will convince you that I allow any use to be made of the *Star*, no matter how it may misrepresent me; but, however, it is my firm resolution to adhere strictly, if I stand alone, to those principles which will elevate your order.

I attended a meeting at John-street, on Tuesday night last, and, notwithstanding the opposition that it is reported the London men would manifest towards me, I never attended a better meeting in London, and I never was more cordially received and welcomed; and the only thing which seemed to produce any, but not much, antagonism, was the proposal of Mr. Stallwood to add "Social Rights" to the resolution that I had proposed; and for which, I believe, only about five hands were held up.

Now, working men, let me once more beg of you, and implore of you, not to mix any "*ism*" with Chartism. You remember how Chartism was mocked at, reviled, abused, and persecuted when it was first established; but, like every other proposition, it was first mocked, then laughed at, then abused, then reviled, and then persecuted, but now it is being thought of, and deliberatively discussed; whereas, if you mix any other "*ism*" with it you will enlist such a host of opposition as you cannot imagine; and, therefore, it is that I implore of you to adhere strictly to the ONE "*ism*," the only "*ism*" that can elevate your order—CHARTISM.

I suppose that you read the preparations that are now being made in Ireland to oppose the Government, in the ensuing Session of Parliament, and I hope and trust that you will be prepared to take advantage of that coming struggle; and although a man cannot do a nation's work, yet you may rest assured that I will be upon the watch tower, and fairly and independently define your principles. I will not allow the leaders of any party to state, without refutation, that your class would be satisfied with this change, that change, or the other change, but I will prove to the Government and the House that you will accept no change but the CHARTER.

I see the manner in which the Government, the judges, and juries, are carrying out Lord MELBOURNE'S good old maxim—

"RUIN HIM WITH EXPENSES;"

and therefore Mr. NIXON, the solicitor who defended VERNON, and whom I never saw for twelve months after the trial took place, has now served me with a writ for £163, for defending VERNON. I shall not be at all surprised, however strong my evidence may be, if the judges should give a verdict against me, and saddle me with his costs and my costs. However, I still rely upon your order not to allow my oppressors and yours to crush me, and "*ruin me with expenses.*"

I find that the men of the Potteries, and the men of Sheffield, are not apathetic in the matter; and, at their request, I furnish you with the following placard, forwarded to me, together with a letter from GEORGE CAVILL, inviting me to attend a meeting at Sheffield before or after the Manchester Conference; and, in reply, I beg to state that I shall be most happy to meet my Sheffield friends once more after the Manchester Conference; and I will name the day, and afford them ample time for getting up the meeting:—

CHARTISM A LIVING REALITY!

The members of the Charter Association are hereby informed that a special meeting will be held at Mr. G. Cavill's Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street, on Wednesday evening, January 15th, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Manchester Conference, which is to be held on the 27th of the present month. All persons friendly to the Cause, are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Council. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

N. B.—The Sheffield Chartists have resolved by their recent acts, not to be behind the friends in the Potteries in the good work of gratitude to their friend and benefactor Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P. A goodly number of manufactured articles have been given gratuitously, the proceeds to be applied to the Honesty Fund. Articles by the way of donations will be thankfully received for the above specific fund.

Now, my friends, let me once more entreat you and implore of you to dispel all bickering and antagonism, and unite, and club your minds and pence together to carry the CHARTER.

Your Faithful and Uncompromising
Friend and Advocate,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

### NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting, called by the Executive Committee, was held on Tuesday evening, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street. The whole of the members of the Executive Committee were present, and on coming to the platform were loudly cheered. The attendance was very good.

Mr. JAMES GRASSBY was called to the chair, and said, that the meeting had been called by the Executive Committee. They had been elected by the suffrages of the people; every man had an opportunity to vote if they choose to avail themselves of it; and those that elected them were in duty bound to support them. The Exchequer was empty, and they could not carry on the agitation without funds; their expenses were light, they had but one paid officer—and he was poorly paid—the others gave their services gratuitously. The men of London did not need teaching, only direction; but in the country they needed teaching, and for that purpose funds were necessary.

Mr. O'CONNOR moved the following resolution:—"That the House of Commons, as at present constituted, is a corrupt assembly, and will never be improved until the People's Charter becomes the Law of the Realm; we, therefore, hereby resolve to agitate for its enactment." He agreed with the Chairman, that they must furnish the Executive with means, if they meant their agitation to be successful; if they did not do this, government would believe that they were indifferent as to the attainment of the Charter. During the height of the agitation for Repeal Daniel O'Connell received £3,000 a week; and yet in England—a far richer country—they could scarcely obtain £3 a week. What more was necessary, not only to convince the government but their fellow men, that their hearts were not interested in the principles they professed? If every man who professed Chartism subscribed only one farthing a week, they would have funds sufficient to send lecturers over the whole kingdom, who would show the people the value of the Charter, and that it would enable them to be located in comfort in the land of their birth. For upwards of thirty years he had advocated their cause. No man had been more reviled or abused than he had been, and that, too, by some of their own order; but he had still remained true to his principles. He looked to the Charter to elevate the condition of the working man; he did not look to the interest of those who lived upon the labour of others without contributing to the common welfare. It made his blood run cold, when he was in Bradford the other day to see poor emaciated, careworn men, of twenty-seven years old, looking the pictures of misery, whilst their employers, fifty years old, were far stronger, heartier men than those at twenty-seven, whose life's blood they had dragged from their veins. That such things were, was entirely to be attributed to their want of union. What did he care for the Charter, unless as a means to benefit their order? What benefit would the Charter confer upon him individually? None. Yet he would continue to advocate it though all others should abandon it. He was for the Charter alone. He would never join any party that went for anything but the Charter. Too many irons in the fire always let some get cool. If they subscribed their money, they would prove to the government that their pockets as well as their minds were devoted to the Charter, and would enable their friends to unite the minds of the whole country in its favour. He intended in the next session of Parliament to take his seat with the Speaker, and rise with the house; they would see such a conflict in that house as had never yet been witnessed. He intended to bring forward a motion for the Charter, and though Lord John might attempt to count out the house, he would faithfully expound their principles. He believed the people were at length awakening from their apathy, and were beginning properly to estimate their value. Like Brooks, of Manchester, "Lord love you, they were all for themselves." When work was brisk the Charter was forgotten, but when trade was bad they were for death or glory. It made his blood run cold, to see a young enthusiastic man like their friend Jones have to endure imprisonment through the folly and ignorance of the people. He had also endured eighteen months' confinement in a damp cell, but the government could not conquer their resolution by persecution. France had hitherto been the great crutch England had leant on for support; but the present condition of France was enough to make them look beyond mere political changes; and France would yet become one of the great difficulties of the government. Louis Napoleon was endeavouring to be made Emperor, but Changarnier was at the head of the army, and possessed the confidence of the party of order in the Assembly. He trusted the two parties would fight until, like the Kilkenny cats, only the tail of one of them was left—the people would then gain possession of their rights. If he had his wish there should not be a soldier or a pauper in the land. He would abolish tithes. (A cry of "No.") Was that a parson that called "No?" Those black slugs received ten million pounds and upwards a year, and if they could get an extra hundred thousand they would turn Puseyites or Catholics to obtain it. If there were no tithes, all men would be able to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience; and they needed no state church to teach them to do that. The *Morning Advertiser* told them that Lord John would, in the next Session, offer them the Charter, or something like it. Both Russell and Sir George Grey stated, when Sir Joshua Walmsley brought forward his motion for Parliamentary Reform, that they preferred the Charter to his measure. Why did they say that? Simply because they thought some who would vote for that measure would not vote for the Charter. Mr. O'Connor then referred to Ireland, and showed, by some graphic descriptions, the manner in which justice was administered in that country. He then adverted to the state of the people in the manufacturing districts; and concluded a much applauded speech, by stating that he did not wish to inflame their minds by wordy eloquence, but to tell them plain truths. Some men wanted to snuff him out of political existence; if they did so, he would rest on his oars for a time, and then apply a lucifer match to himself and blaze up brighter than ever. (Cheers.) He had devoted his all to their service, and he would never abandon them. He had been offered to be made a judge if he would desert the Charter. He told the person who brought him intelligence of it, that if they gave him the Governor Generalship of India, and every office in the hands of the government combined, he would never abandon his principles. He did not come there to cater for popularity. He and his family had suffered more for their principles than any other family in the kingdom, and he would never agitate for anything but the Charter. (A voice, "we want our Social Rights.") He wanted to see them united; they would then get the Charter, which would give them all that they desired. The working man would receive double wages for less work; but now, the man who earned £2 a week, looked with contempt upon the man who earned 15s., and he looked with contempt upon the unwilling idler in the poor law bastile. Mr. O'Connor then left the meeting loudly cheered.

Mr. HOLYOAKE seconded the resolution. Mr. O'Connor had clearly shown them that the House of Commons was a corrupt body. It did not adequately represent the interests of the people—in fact, in might truly be said, it did not represent them at all. It was also corrupt in the manner it administered its functions; and until they did get adequately represented they would never be able to remedy their grievances. Many of his audience were in favour of social improvements; they wanted a better law of partnership, a thing so natural and desirable, that the only wonder was that it should be refused. They could not get it now. They wanted many other similar measures, but if the people were represented in Parliament these measures would immediately be carried. A great calamity endured by the people was the want of education; this was a greater evil than an uneducated man could be aware of. If the people were properly educated, every man would be able to expose eloquently the grievances under which he laboured, and then redress would quickly follow. It was an old dogma, that unless capital was protected it would not be employed. Capital needed no more protection than labour. It would be employed as long as it was the interest of the capitalist to bring it into the market. They often heard it asserted in the house, in supercilious terms, that the working classes were deficient in self-respect—that they wanted to receive support, without earning it by honest labour. How easy it was to retort the charge upon them. The day was not far distant when any man, no matter of what rank in society, who received money without giving industrial service for it, would be looked upon as a degraded being, living upon the hard earnings of others, to which earnings he had no title. Mr. Holyoake then entered upon the question of the Chartist organisation, and stated his opinion that so long as they depended upon the unpaid services of men to work for them, they could not expect to have that work efficiently performed, at least, for any lengthened period. All instruction given to the people must be looked upon as having a commercial value. It was a disgrace to them to have publicly to ask for funds to carry on the agitation, and the evil must be remedied before they could be in a healthy state of organisation.

Mr. STALLWOOD wished to speak.

The CHAIRMAN stated, that the Executive had made their arrangements; but he left it to the audience.

Mr. STALLWOOD wished to know of the Executive whether they would consent to have the words "and their social rights" added to the resolution? He knew the majority, both of the Executive and of the audience, were in favour of an agitation for Social Rights.

Mr. HOLYOAKE had no objection to it, but thought it unwise, as Mr. O'Connor, who moved the resolution, had left the meeting.

Mr. E. JONES, who was loudly cheered, said, it would be like stealing a march upon the enemy, as Mr. O'Connor was opposed to the agitation for their Social Rights. Mr. O'Connor was not only a friend, but also a member of the Committee.

Mr. REYNOLDS also addressed the meeting on the question, blaming Mr. Stallwood for being premature, in not waiting until he saw whether the conveners of the meeting did not intend to broach that subject.

Mr. WHEELER said it was misrepresenting Mr. O'Connor to say he was opposed to their obtaining their Social Rights. He was only opposed to any other question being mixed up with the agitation for the Charter. If Mr. O'Connor had been present, he had no doubt that he would have agreed to the addition.

Mr. STALLWOOD pressed his amendment. On its being put, only five hands were held up for it (on the ground of its being ill-timed), and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. HUNNIBALL moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting approves of the policy of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association; and, having implicit confidence in them as a body, resolve to render them every aid in their power."

Mr. PETTIE seconded the motion.

Mr. REYNOLDS, in supporting the motion, said that he was sorry that for one moment it should be thought that the Executive Committee could possibly fail, in directing the attention of the people to their social rights. In the present state of the country no physician was justified in telling the people that they must take a certain remedy, unless he also showed them what that remedy would do. It was a sign of either ignorance or folly for any man to say merely, you must get the Charter, and not tell you what the Charter would enable you to do. There were two classes of persons who were opposed to Social Reform, those who were timid and looked with dread on great organic changes, and those who were interested in the present state of things. Who could look abroad at the present state of society and not be a Social Reformer? Misery and wretchedness was the lot of the many, in order that a favoured few might be kept in luxurious idleness; it was to break up this system that they advocated Social Reform. They advocated the Charter because it would lead to a social change, in which those who reared the crops would be the first to eat of them—those who made the cloth, be enabled to wear it—and those who built the houses, be enabled to live in comfort in them. Some people supposed that Social Reform meant the destruction of property, and the breaking up of the bonds of society. If they destroyed anything, they would place a better in its stead—if they pulled down the hovel, it would be for the purpose of building a palace. The present state of society was only connected with beggary and wretchedness; they wished to replace it by a superior one, in which all could enjoy the means of happiness. Could the noble, decked with titles, show them the law written by God in heaven, or earth, which said that he was superior to his fellow man? God gave this earth as a garden for the whole of mankind, well knowing that there would never be more inhabitants upon it than could be maintained in comfort; but they had allowed a banditti, arrogating to themselves all the knowledge and property of the kingdom, to rob them of their inheritance. Look at this vast country, in the hands of three hundred thousand proprietors, when it ought, of right, to belong to its twenty-eight millions of population. When the working man came upon the earth, and asked for his share of it, he was told that it was monopolised by these aristocrats. When in his desperation he applied for leave to toil to earn his bread, how often did he find that even work was denied him. Look through the eight thousand streets of the metropolis, and see the number of famishing artisans, and the workhouses filled with some of England's best blood. Not content with depriving them of the soil by atrocious laws, they had so bound down the labourer that he dared not even combine to raise his own wages. A short time since, at that wretched humbug, the Crystal Palace—(cheers)—a working man was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for only asking for justice. (Hear.) The middle classes were continually combining to keep down the price of labour. He did not say that they met together for that express purpose, but their every act and thought tended to that end. If one law was right to imprison the working man for combining in favour of labour, one thousand laws were necessary to hang those who lived by plundering the labourer. Mr. Reynolds then showed the origin, and vile history of the aristocracy of England, and dwelt with great eloquence upon the state of affairs in France, stating it as his opinion that the revolutionary ball would again roll, and crush all the thrones in Christendom; then would the government of this country offer them an instalment of their rights. He warned them against joining any party for less than their full demands, as all experience had proved the fallacy of such conduct. Nothing but the Charter would ever raise them to honesty, power, and might. The speaker than sat down loudly applauded.

Mr. G. J. HARNEY supported the resolution. The history of all political parties showed that a steady adherence to principle was the best ground to ensure ultimate public support. When the Corn Law Repeal was in the ascendant, they had warned the people that they would not derive the benefit from that measure which they had been led to believe. They had told the supporters of that measure that as bread got cheaper so would wages fall. The experience of the past fully justified their prediction; during the last twelve months there had been continental strikes over the whole country, endeavouring to oppose reductions in wages. The conduct evinced by the managers of the Eastern, Northern, and other railroads, was only a preparatory step to a general reduction of wages in the better paid departments of labour. Most parties were becoming convinced, from these facts, that the Chartists were right, and that their ancient policy was the correct one. He agreed to differ with some of his colleagues as to co-operative stores, and similar establishments, proving an ultimate benefit to the cause; but in his opinion the failure of these plans would teach them the wisdom of first obtaining political power, and he was anxious to cultivate kindly and brotherly feeling between them. Though the present Executive was but newly elected they confidently appealed to them for support. Most of them had been members of prior Executives, and the conduct of the whole had been long before the Chartist body. It had been insinuated that he was a violent opponent to all who did not go the same length as himself. He was not so. He was ready at any time, in friendly debate, to show the superiority of the Charter over minor measures. He wished their measures success, for he felt assured that until Walmsley, Cobden, and other similar men were at the head of affairs, they would always have a party at their command; but when once they were in power the working classes would see that no benefit would arise to them; then the day for a struggle would have come,—a day, when at the same moment, they might perhaps acquire both their political and social rights. He did not oppose any party, struggling for any measure of reform, but he opposed any sale or bargain being made of the people. Mr. Harney then briefly referred to the election of the Executive, and sat down amid much applause.

Mr. E. JONES.—They were met to commence a new campaign, but they still meant to fight under the old flag; under that flag many a victory had been won,—many a mental triumph achieved, and on that flag the result of those mental triumphs was inscribed, but it was still the old flag. It was not breaking up, and beginning again, it was only recording the triumphs achieved. He knew that among Democrats many different views were entertained. In an army there were many different regiments, each fighting under its own flag, each commanded by its separate officer, but all forming part of the one army, and actuated by the same grand object. So it was with the army of democracy. They had been told about antagonism, it was all a bugbear, they were nearly all on one side. Though the Executive had only been elected by some two thousand or three thousand persons, yet they were the active spirits of the kingdom. If sixty votes were only sent from one town, they must not consider that was the extent of Chartism in that place: they were but the leaven, which, galvinised, as it were, the body of the Giort,—they were the few who could arouse and direct the energies of the whole population. Mr. Jones, in fervid language, then gave a supposed conversation between a working man imbued with democracy and men of the other classes of society, which drew immense plaudits from the audience. The Charter was the means to acquire all their fundamental rights. All men had a right to live; those that would not work had no right to live by eating the bread of another. God had given the earth to all, and they meant to continue their agitation until they obtained all that God had designed they should enjoy. They meant to do this without bluster or violence, but so to organise themselves that physical force would be a bugbear, and insurrection an old woman's dream. In the spring something more would be seen in London than the Glass Palace. On the 3rd of March they intended to have a National Convention. In that Convention they wished to have a dash of Irish blood; but for this to be done they needed funds. Mr. Jones then eloquently and urgently appealed to them to do their duty, and be worthy of the high character he had given of them to their brethren in the country.

MR. O'BRIEN was glad to hear that all the speakers proved one great fact, that any person who did not go for the attainment of the Social Rights of the people was either an *ignoramus* who did not understand his trade, or else an impostor. He saw a policeman present who might be asked by his employers what had been said at the meeting; as he had heard much about Social Rights, and might be puzzled to know exactly what it meant, he would inform him. Every man that came into the world was presumed to be as good as any other man. Everthing that God made he made for all, and if taken from them must be restored to them. God made the land free for all equally with the atmosphere, and it must be restored to them. The policeman might say that looked like robbery; but he would show him how it could be done without injuring any man. Mr. O'Brien then followed this subject out; also that of the Nationalisation of Credit to a considerable extent, and was much applauded.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

Several members were then enrolled, and a subscription entered into at the doors.

## Chartist Intelligence.

### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION

Held their usual weekly meeting at their office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, on Wednesday evening last. Present—Messrs. Arnott, Grassby, Harney, Milne, O'Connor, and Reynolds. Mr. Jones received leave of absence to deliver his lecture at Cowper-street. Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds presided. Correspondence of a highly encouraging and progressive tendency was received from the councils of the following localities, viz.:—Bermondsey, Bradford, Burnley, Cheltenham, Coventry, Dundee, Exeter, Greenwich, Hastings, Hebden Bridge, Leicester, Limehouse, Merthyr Tydvil, Paisley, Pudsey, Rotherham, Royton, Stalybridge, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and Warrington, also from Liverpool and Stockport. On the motion of Messrs. O'Connor and Harney it was unanimously agreed—"That for the future the votes of the committee be published, with the names." The sub-committee appointed to correct the list of places to send delegates to the National Convention submitted their report, which was unanimously adopted as follows:

### THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In submitting the annexed list to the country the Executive have had especial reference to the equalisation of electoral districts in proportion to the Democratic population. The law allows only forty-nine delegates to assemble in Convention—and they have endeavoured so to apportion the constituencies, so as to secure to the fullest possible extent a national representation.

As it has been necessary, in some instances, to comprise several towns in the same constituency, it is hereby recommended that, where such is not yet in existence, a district-council be forthwith formed, and the district agent's address forwarded to the general secretary. Should the agents in any of the localities be unacquainted with the names and addresses of the agents in the others, in the same district, they are requested to communicate with the Executive, who will supply them with the necessary information.

It is also recommended that the several localities of a district each nominate one or more delegates, as apportioned to the constituency; such nomination to be forwarded to the agent of the district; that, within a fortnight of the time of nomination, public meetings, of which four days' notice shall have been duly given, be held for the election of the delegates, and that the result of the election in each locality be forwarded to the district agent, who, with the council, shall act as scrutineer, and certify the return to the general secretary on or before Wednesday, the 26th of February next.

LIST OF TOWNS AND DISTRICTS ENTITLED TO SEND DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION, CALLED TO MEET IN LONDON, ON MONDAY, THE THIRD OF MARCH ENSUING.

| | *Delegates.* |
|---|---|
| Aberdeen and North of Scotland | 1 |
| Dundee, Perth, Cuperangus, Abroath, Montrose, Forfar, Brechin and districts | 1 |
| Edinburgh, Leith, Kirkcaldy, Linlithgow, and counties of Fife and Mid-Lothian | 2 |
| Falkirk, Tillicoultry, Alva, Alloa, Stirling and district | 1 |
| Glasgow, Paisley, Greenock, Hamilton, and Vale of Leven | 2 |
| Kilmarnock, Ayr, Cumnock, Girvan, Irvine, and county | 1 |
| Dumfries, Hawick, and the Border | 1 |
| Carlisle, Wigton, Cockermouth, Kendal, and counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland | 1 |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne, Gateshead, Shields, Sunderland, and counties of Northumberland and Durham | 2 |
| York, Hull, and North and East Riding | 1 |
| Leeds, Pudsey, Dewsbury, Patley, Birstal, Wakefield | 1 |
| Bradford, Keighley, Bingley and district | 1 |
| Halifax, Todmorden, Hebden Bridge and district | 1 |
| Huddersfield, Holmfirth and district | 1 |
| Sheffield, Barnsley, Rotherham and district | 1 |
| Preston, Burnley, Padiham, Blackburn, Clitheroe, Lancaster, and North Lancashire | 2 |
| Manchester and Salford | 2 |
| Bury, Bolton, and District | 1 |
| Liverpool, Warrington, and Wigan | 1 |
| Rochdale, Heywood, Middleton, and Oldham | 1 |
| Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, Macclesfield, and Cheshire | 1 |
| Nottingham, Radford, Carrington, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield, and County | 1 |
| Derby, Belper, Alfreton, and County | 1 |
| Leicester, Loughborough, and County | 1 |
| Northampton, Peterborough, Wellingborough, and County | 1 |
| Norwich, Lynn, Yarmouth, and County of Norfolk | 1 |
| Ipswich and County of Suffolk | 1 |
| Hanley and the Potteries | 1 |
| Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Coventry, and County | 2 |
| Gloucester, Cheltenham, Worcester, and Counties | 1 |
| Bristol and District | 1 |
| Bath and District | 1 |
| Merthyr Tydvil, Newport, Monmouth, and South Wales | 1 |
| Exeter and Tiverton | 1 |
| Plymouth, Devonport, Tavistock, Truro, and County of Cornwall | 1 |
| Swindon, Bradford, Devizes, Trowbridge, and County of Wilts | 1 |
| Southampton, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, and County of Hants | 1 |
| Brighton, Hastings, and Sussex | 1 |
| Greenwich, Deptford, Rochester, and Kent | 1 |
| Westminster and Marylebone | 1 |
| Lambeth, Southwark, and Surrey | 1 |
| Tower Hamlets | 1 |
| City and Finsbury | 1 |

The secretary reported, that the Literary Institution, Carlisle-street, Portman-market, had been engaged for a public meeting on Thursday evening, January 23rd; and that the British School-room, Cowper-street, City-road, had been also engaged for a similar purpose, on Monday evening, January 27th. The secretary also reported, that the United Councils of the Tower Hamlets met on Sunday last at the Woodman Tavern, Waterloo Town, at which meeting about forty Councilmen attended; and that after transacting their local business, it was unanimously agreed that a Ball and Concert be held on behalf of the Executive Fund; and a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Stubbs, Westody, Newley, Reynolds, Verdelle, Waldron, and Alsford, were appointed to carry out the same.

Mr. Collet, the secretary to the Committee for the Abolition of Taxes on Knowledge, attended as a deputation from the said Committee to solicit the co-operation and assistance of the Executive in this important object. Mr. Collet, at great length, stated what the Committee had done, in order to effect the removal of the obstacles to progression; and trusted that they should have the support of all true Democrats in their endeavours to break down these barriers to the spread of intelligence.

On the motion of Messrs. Arnott and Harney, it was unanimously agreed:—"That Mr. Collet be received as the deputation from the Committee with thanks, and that this Committee guarantee thereto all the assistance in their power."

Mr. Collet having been requested to supply the secretary with a quantity of petitions for circulation, then retired, and the Committee adjourned to Wednesday evening, Jan. 22nd.

*Nominations received to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. Davis, in the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association*:—Thornton Hunt, Robert Le Blond, Ruffy Ridley, Thomas Martin Wheeler, Edmund Stallwood, Edward Miles, and W. J. Linton.

The following was written in a letter to a friend who had wrote to Mr. W. J. Linton, relative to his nomination, addressed from Miteside, Cumberland:—"If any number of my fellow-Chartists think I can serve them while I reside here, and only occasionally visit London, they may elect me to any office they please, and be sure of my attention to it."

All persons are requested to vote for one candidate from the above list; and where localities are formed, let them send their votes to the sub-secretary of the locality, who is desired to transmit such votes, with the members voting for each candidate, to the general secretary; but where localities do not exist, the votes can be sent by letter, addressed to John Arnott, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, on or before Wednesday, Jan. 29th. All votes received after that date will be null and void.

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

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL.—This body met on Sunday afternoon at the City Chartist Hall, Golden-lane. Messrs. Milne and Arnott attended as a deputation from the Executive. Mr. Arnott was called to the chair. Deputies attended from the following localities:—Limehouse, Emmett Brigade, Greenwich, East London, Crown and Anchor, and Woodman. Minutes having been read and confirmed, money was paid in from several localities.—Mr. Blake moved, "That in future the Council should meet once a month, as they had an active Executive in London they could dispense with their weekly meetings."—Mr. Blyth seconded the motion.—Mr. Johnson attributed their slack attendance to the personal bickerings that had existed among them. He thought it useless to continue meeting unless they had some definite line of policy to carry out; at present they had none, nor had the Executive laid down any plan; he was in favour of abstaining from beer and tobacco, of exclusive dealing, or some definite plan. They were all convinced of the desirability of the Charter, but they needed to be shown the means to obtain it.—Mr. Fletcher supported the motion.—Mr. Bloomfield was in favour of meeting weekly; they had plenty of work to do to assist the Executive in agitating London. The country would not send funds up to the Executive, if the whole of those funds were spent in agitating the metropolis.—Mr. Ferdinando supported the weekly meeting. He did not think they could interfere with the Temperance question; there were societies organised for that purpose which had achieved but little good. During the antagonism that was going on they should be on the alert to defend the Executive from the attacks made on them by the Manchester Council.—Mr. Blyth spoke in favour of a weekly meeting. If the Council would adopt a system of sending lecturers into the districts surrounding London, they would effect great good. He knew several places in Kent where they would willingly be at the expense of getting up meetings, provided they were furnished with speakers.—Mr. Arnott was of opinion that the Executive and the Council could act harmoniously; the Executive intended to get up a series of meetings in all the metropolitan districts, in which they could greatly assist them. They were in a very critical position, and needed their most strenuous support.—Mr. Ferdinando moved, and Mr. Vickers seconded, "That in future the Council meet weekly," which was carried without opposition, no votes being tendered for the original motion. A letter was read from Mr. Stallwood stating that as he was no longer a member of the Executive, he was deprived of his seat at the Council, but his best wishes were with them. He recommended them to promote the election of Thornton Hunt to the vacant seat on the Executive. Holyoake was a member; Le Blond was appointed *ex officio*; and with Thornton Hunt they could carry out all the ideas of the John-street Conference.—After some discussion, it was moved and seconded, "That Mr. Stallwood be invited to sit and vote on the Council."—Mr. Milne argued that they had no power to confer a vote on Mr. Stallwood, unless elected by some locality.—The motion was then withdrawn, and a vote of thanks given to Mr. Stallwood for his long services on the Council.—Mr. Milne stated, that himself and Mr. Arnott were deputed to request the Council to assist the Executive in an extensive and judicious distribution of tracts both in London and the country. They could not raise funds sufficient to send missionaries into the agricultural districts, and it was also difficult to get places to meet in; but tracts, showing the social advantages which would result from the Charter, could be made useful in all districts, and might be made a means of raising funds.—Several delegates spoke in favour of the system, but wished to know how the details were to be carried out.—Mr. Arnott said the subject had been discussed among the Executive, but they had not prepared a plan, believing that their first great work must be to raise funds to relieve themselves from debt, and place them in a working position; nothing should, for the present, be allowed to divert them from that object.—Mr. Blyth moved, and Mr. Johnson seconded, the following motion:—"That the localities be requested to pay one halfpenny per week for each of their members, to form a tract fund; such sum to be brought to the Council on the first Sunday in every month." Carried. The delegates then had the good sense to resolve that the report of the Manchester meeting, held on the 4th of January, was not true and faithful, (not one of whom was present at the meeting in question,) condemned the impartial leading article in this journal of the same date, because of its partiality, and found fault with Mr. Reynolds for not reporting their meetings at all, after which the Council adjourned.

HANLEY AND SHELTON.—The following resolution was passed at a meeting held on Sunday evening, January 12th:—"That this meeting consider the policy of the Manchester Council put forth in their programme of business relative to co-operation as being a departure from the principles put forth in their address to the public calling a Conference, and further, this meeting pledges itself to the support of the first Conference called for purely Chartist purposes."

MANCHESTER.—On Sunday, January 12th, the usual Sunday evening meeting took place in the *People's Institute*. The meeting was opened in the usual manner by reading Mr. O'Connor's letter from the *Northern Star*, and the Editor's leading article on "Chartist Policy," which was loudly applauded for its very argumentative style; after which Mr. Sutton called the attention of the audience to what had transpired last Sunday evening, and thanked them on behalf of the Council for the support they had given on that occasion; he had another little matter to introduce to their notice respecting himself. Mr. Sutton read a certain declaration, and the names of those who signed it, and commented upon them individually, as far as he knew of them. Some, he said, were quite strangers to him and the Chartists of Manchester; others, he believed, had joined only a few months since, and the greater portion of them were only known since the memorable year 1848, whereas he had laboured so zealously on the Council since 1842; he had endeavoured in that time to obtain for himself a good character, and he believed he had succeeded, from the confidence he had placed in him. Mr. Sutton excepted Mr. Shelmardine, who, he believed, was an honest man. After which he introduced Mr. R. G. Gammage of Buckingham, to address the meeting. Mr. Gammage gave a very interesting lecture on "The Genius of Democracy at home and abroad." After the lecture a vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.——On Monday evening the Council held their usual weekly meeting, and after transacting local business, Mr. R. Shawcross wished to ask the Secretary a question, stating, as his reasons for doing so, that he had read some extracts of minutes respecting a members' meeting held last Sunday week in that room, and from that report some persons had been led to suppose that the Manchester locality consisted only of forty-three members; he (Mr. Shawcross) should wish the Secretary to state what members he had on the books, and what was the average weekly expenses of the locality. It was also stated that Edward Hooson was treasurer to the Council, which statement the Council knew was not true; it also stated that the Council was split, whereas the contrary was the fact, for they were perfectly unanimous. The Secretary said a few months ago he had taken an average of three months, and found that the average weekly expenses were thirty shillings per week, all the Council working gratuitously; with respect to the paying members, many had been struck off the books by the late Secretary, a great number were out of work, and others were working short time, members so situated could not pay. The number on the books was above three hundred, and the paying members were two hundred and sixty-three. Arrangements were made for holding a public meeting for the election of delegates to the Manchester Conference, and the Council expressed a wish that other localities would do likewise.

SHEFFIELD.—The Council held their weekly meeting on Sunday evening, in the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street. Mr. Holmes in the chair. After winding-up the financial business connected with Mr. Thomas Cooper's lectures, &c., the question of the Manchester Conference was next taken into consideration, whereupon it was moved by Mr. Lye, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Hague:—"That a public meeting be called for Wednesday evening, in the above room, for the purpose of electing a Delegate to the above Conference." The motion being put from the chair, was carried without a dissentient. On the motion of Mr. James Whaley 100 placards were ordered to be printed and posted, announcing the meeting. Carried unanimously. The Council seeing that Mr. O'Connor was about to visit a few towns, it was resolved—"That the corresponding secretary be instructed to write to the above gentleman, requesting him to pay a visit either before or after the Manchester Conference." Thanks being voted to the chair, the meeting adjourned.—The Sheffield Chartists have resolved by their recent acts, not to be behind the friends in the Potteries in the good work of gratitude to their friend and benefactor, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P. A goodly number of manufactured articles have been given gratuitously, the proceeds to be applied to the Honesty Fund. Articles by the way of donations will be thankfully received for the above specific Fund.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A meeting of the members of the Ashton Democratic Association was held in the Land Company's-room on Sunday last. The President having taken his seat, the meeting was then opened by the reading of the rules of the Association; after which the following resolutions were passed:—"That a book fund be established, to be supported by voluntary subscriptions and donations." "That classes for the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic be opened during the following week." "That a deputation be appointed to wait upon our democratic friends to solicit their aid in establishing our library." The librarian then informed the members that the books belonging to the library were now ready for circulation; after which several new members were proposed for admission, and the meeting was adjourned till Sunday next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

CRIPPLEGATE LOCALITY.—At a meeting of members held on Monday last, thanks were given to Mr. Jones for his attendance at Manchester. Messrs. Slocombe and Taylor were appointed delegates to the Metropolitan Council; and thanks were given to Messrs. Brisck and Moring, the retiring delegates, for their services. [The other portion of the report is an advertisement.]

EXETER.—At a members' meeting held on Monday, £1 15s. was collected in aid of the Honesty Fund. Mr. Scott having rendered very great assistance to the Chartist body, a vote of thanks was unanimously given to him.

COVENTRY.—The Chartists held their usual meeting on Monday evening, when a resolution condemnatory of the Manchester Conference was adopted, the Executive being the only body to whom the power of calling a Conference is delegated. [*The other resolutions should have been sent to the Executive.*]

HULL.—The following resolution was passed at the weekly meeting of the council and members, held at the Malt Shovel, North Church-side:—"That this meeting views with sorrow, the unhappy difference existing between the Executive and the Manchester council, and hope the dispute will be speedily ended, in order that all parties may work in union together, instead of quarrelling."

## National Land Company.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A meeting of members was held on Sunday last in their room, Charlestown, when the following resolution was agreed to:—"That a loan fund be established, in order to assist in the winding-up of the Land Company." Several members then paid a shilling each, and agreed to contribute more weekly.

HULL.—At the usual weekly meeting held at the Malt Shovel, North Church Side, on Monday Evening, January 12th, the Secretary read from the *Star* the recommendation of the South Shields branch, which was approved of, as the best means of assisting Mr. O'Connor in winding up the affairs of the Company, and which, if taken up with spirit, would afford ample means to repurchase some of the allotments when brought to the hammer, rather than suffer them to be sold at a great sacrifice. In consequence of the smallness of the meeting the discussion was adjourned until Monday next.

### NATIONAL CHARTER LEAGUE.

A respectable and numerous assemblage of the members and friends of the League met at the rooms of that body, Talfourd Temperance Hotel, Farringdon-street, on Sunday evening last, to hear a lecture from Mr Philip M'Grath. The subject for the evening was "*Astronomy*," and Mr. M'Grath treated it in a manner to make it instructive, entertaining, and elevating. All present were delighted at his exposition, and although exceptions were taken to some of the theories of Mr. M'Grath, by Mr. Side, yet this latter gentleman in the most handsome manner, in seconding a vote of thanks to the lecturer, expressed the admiration which he had experienced during the delivery of the address of Mr. M'Grath. The council and friends have prevailed upon the talented lecturer to promise other addresses upon the same subject.

It was announced that on Sunday evening, 19th January, a lecture will be delivered in the same room, by Mr. Hurst — subject, "*Chemical Discoveries.*"

At a meeting of the Council, held on Wednesday evening—Mr. P. M'Grath in the chair—financial and other matters having been decided, Mr. Doyle took occasion to call attention to a leading article of the *Northern Star* of Saturday last, and expressed, in the warmest terms, the satisfaction which such writing in the Chartist organ occasioned him. He noticed to the Council the absence of all foul and vituperative language, and the general dignified and temperate spirit which the writer had exhibited. He (Mr. Doyle) had read the paper recently with more pleasure than he had felt for a length of time, and he could assure the Council that it afforded him infinite gratification to find that, at length, the *Northern Star* had, in the political philosophy, literary power, and truthful exposition of its editorial department, placed itself on a level with the first newspapers of the day. He concluded by proposing,—"That the Council presents its thanks to the editor, and names its anxious desire that he may succeed in the enlightening and elevating task which he has commenced." The motion was seconded by Mr. Dixon, in an able speech, supported by Mr. Clark, and unanimously adopted.

M. Soyer has taken possession of Gore House, opposite the Industrial Palace, and he says, "It will be my study to devote this establishment entirely for the display of the gastronomic art, where I am now making preparations to accommodate thousands daily at my Symposium of all Nations."

COST OF A PROSECUTION.—The Clerk of the Crown. T. S. Shuttleworth, Esq., has allowed to Messrs. Catterall and Catterall, solicitors, of Preston, for prosecuting Mr. Henry Blackhurst, at the late Liverpool assizes, the sum of £214 17s. 4d., being the taxed costs of such prosecution.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### FRANCE.

The new Ministry has been formed and General Changarnier dismissed. The Assembly has shown itself extremely hostile to the new government, and a scene of great confusion took place on the day the ministers first appeared in their seats. The Committee of the Assembly moved for by M. de Remusat to propose the measures commanded by circumstances, has chosen the Duc de Broglie as President, and M. Lanjuinais, a member of the *tiers parti*, as secretary. The composition of this Committee shows that it is hostile to the government, but as, with the exception of MM. Baze and Nettement, who have always distinguished themselves by their vehement opposition to the government of the President, the committee is in general composed of moderate men, it is certain that no measure will be recommended, which will result in throwing the country into a revolutionary path. The first step of the Committee has been to demand the communication of the *proces-verbaux* of the Committee of permanence. Not only did the government call upon the house to comply with this request, but M. Baroche challenged their publication. The voluminousness of these documents, which will take some time to print, renders it probable that some days will elapse before the committee will adopt any decisive course, as their conclusions will be based upon the study of these minuted minutes. As these chiefly refer to the questionable proceedings of the Bonapartist clubs during the recess, and to the system of treating the troops with champagne at the reviews with a view to getting up an imperialist demonstration, it seems as if a resolution was in contemplation condemning the dismissal of Changarnier as the removal of the only guarantee against the ambitious projects cherished by the President. Anyhow it will be exceedingly difficult for the Committee to formulate any resolution on which will gain a majority in the Assembly, for an eulogy of General Changarnier should be introduced into their motion the Left to a man will vote against it. In the meantime we hear that the Committee will call on the Ministers and General Changarnier to appear in its presence to give explanations. General Changarnier has removed from the Tuilleries to a lodging in the Rue St. Honeri.

On Sunday the Mountain held a meeting and appointed a Committee to watch over present events, among whom are Messrs. Victor Hugo, Cremieux, Charras, Arago, and Girardin.

The committee on privilege had decided the creditor cannot prosecute his debtor before having obtained the authorisation of the Assembly. This having been given, the representative loses his seat unless he discharges his debt within three months.

The publication of the minutes of the Committee of Permanence, is likely to damage the President less than his adversaries. These *proces-verbaux* in fact contain nothing new, and are merely an official version of what appeared in the newspapers during the last six weeks of the recess.

The excitement respecting the dismissal of General Changarnier having now passed away, the feeling becomes daily more prevalent that the party of order in the National Assembly has committed a blunder in supporting M. de Remusat's proposition. No portion of the public has taken up the quarrel on the part of the Assembly. On the contrary, most people admit that Louis Napoleon was quite right to dismiss an officer who was set up as a rival, and as a greater man than himself.

M. Sanguinais has presented his report, which instead of recommending any censure on the president, simply proposes the following resolution to the Assembly:—'The National Assembly, acknowledging the right of the Executive Power to dispose of military commands, blames the use it made of that right, and declares that the General-in-Chief of the army of Paris preserves the title to the confidence which the National Assembly testified to him in the sitting of the 3rd inst., and passes to the order of the day.' The Assembly declared urgency on the measure.

It was announced on Tuesday that the greater part of the officers of the staff of the National Guards of the Seine had sent in their resignations to General Perrot, the new commander-in-chief of the National Guards; and that in their letters to that effect they expressed their discontent at the dismissal of General Changarnier.

The delegates of the French, Hungarian, German, and Italian Democratic Committee in London, have addressed a letter to the *Republique*, in which they say that the Society of Democratic Socialist Refugees in London on the 6th inst., proceeded to examine the question raised by twenty-six representatives of the Left of the Legislative Assembly, as to abstention or non-abstention in the municipal and departmental elections which will take place between this time and 1852. After mature deliberation, the society unanimously declared against the conduct recommended by the twenty-six representatives to the Democrats, who have escaped from the electoral razzia of 31st May; and it moreover charged its committee to make known through the press, its resolution.

### SPAIN.

A telegraphic despatch to the French government says:—'The Madrid Cabinet has resigned. General Narvaez immediately left Madrid, and is now at Bayonne.'

This despatch bears no date.

### GERMANY.

The Austrian, Prussian, and Russian monarchs will shortly, it is affirmed, meet at Dresden. The old Diet is to be re-established, it is said, with very slight modifications, which supposes the consent of Prussia. Austria's plan of a Zoll Union is the same as that which was approved of by all the German states, with the exception of Brunswick. On the footing of this plan she is ready to treat with Prussia on the subject; and, if Prussia refuses to do so, she will send deputies to the Zollverein Congress which is to meet at Dresden next February.

### PRUSSIA.

The vote come to by the Chamber has been variously interpreted, but we think it was a wise one. If they had directly censured the Ministry, most probably the Second Chamber would have been dissolved by the King, and they would thus have been playing into the hands of the Ministry. As it is they have sufficiently shown their want of confidence by the majority of hostile speeches delivered, and by the very small majority. Two important projects of law, brought forward by the government, have been referred to the sections. The one is a bill for regulating the action of the press; the other, a project for the introduction of—first, a new system of class taxation; and, second, of a graduated income tax. The press bill, mainly founded on the provisional law now in vogue, is very tyrannical. It requires 'caution' money from the editors of journals and periodicals, and demands other guarantees from editors. It at the same time defers the trial of persons accused of offences by means of the press to juries. The project, which is of great length, will come on for discussion ere long; and we shall then see whether the Chambers will agree to this continued tyranny.

### SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN.

The Stadtholders have published a proclamation, in which document they state that, since the Germanic Confederation has resolved to enforce the treaty of peace of the 2nd of July, 1850, and since that Confederation has promised to protect the rights of Holstein as well as the vested rights and ancient connexion existing between that duchy and Schleswig, they, the Stadtholders, had thought it incumbent on themselves to decree the cessation of hostilities. They finally protest that they have placed the rights of the country under the protection of the Germanic Confederation. They also express their thanks to the army, the navy, and the population at large, and they rely on the maintenance of order. The Stadtholders will resign their office as soon as an administrative board shall have been appointed by the Germanic Confederation. From a proclamation which they have addressed to the army, it appears that the Holstein troops will continue in possession of the fortresses of Rendsburg and Frederickstadt. The commissioners have returned to Hamburg. It is stated as the opinion of many practical and sensible men, that the Austrians will not leave Holstein as readily as they have entered it. The world has much to learn yet of the Austrian plans. Hesse Cassel and Holstein are not the sole points to which their military plans are or were directed. It is rumoured abroad that the Austrian government desired to dislocate a large force in Oldenburg and Brunswick; to punish the former for its pertinacious adherence to the Zollverein, and the latter for its refusal to permit the passage of the Austrians on their road to Holstein.

### ITALY.

The secret press is still at work, and, notwithstanding a reward of 2,000 dolls. has been offered to any person who will disclose the name of the printer, pamphlets by Mazzini and his party, daily appear. As far as can be ascertained it appears that their plan is well organised; that they regularly receive letters and instructions; and it is said that Mazzini can command men, arms, and money, but that no active measures will be taken, until some disturbances in Europe call off the attention of Austria and France. It is also stated that the Roman States are preparing for a sanguinary reaction against the Retrogradists. On Christmas Eve and on New Year's Day several persons were dismissed from their employment, which shows that the censors are still at work.

In consequence of the escape from the Castle of St. Angelo of Sig. Uffreduzzi, who was condemned to the galleys for twenty years for political reasons the 'Castellano' (superintendent of the castle,) of the name of Sig. Fantoni, has been arrested, and many of the prisoners, accused of having given their aid to the escape of the prisoner are treated with the greatest severity. The castle of St. Angelo is now exclusively in the hands of the French garrison. Provisions of all sorts have been carried to the castle these last few days, and the French are making strong repairs and improvements in the walls and in the interior of the fortress. Of the cannons, only two have been left in the hands of the Roman soldiers, and the powder magazine near the Porta St. Paolo is in possession of the French.

It is stated that General Gemeau, commander-in-chief of the French garrison in Rome, in making to his government the report of the last collisions between the Roman and French soldiers, made use of those words:—'Les soldats du Pape sont les plus insolents et indisciplines soldats du monde, et les plus mauvais sujets de leur Souverain.'

## Foreign Miscellany.

Malignant fever and dysenterry are decimating the troops in the Punjaub.

In India a trifling encounter took place at the Kobat frontier between the British troops, under Major Taylor, and the Wuzeer; the latter were repulsed by the British troops, and only one wounded.

Piracies are still being perpetrated near Java.

In Hesse Cassel a permanent military tribunal has been established. It consists of an upper tribunal, an under tribunal, and a committee of inquiry. The first is composed of three Austrian and two Bavarian officers. The under tribunal consists of three Bavarian and Two Austrian officers, and the court of inquiry is comprised of one Bavarian and one Austrian officer. The City Council being assured by Count Leiningen, both verbally and by writing, that the 'severest measures' were in contemplation if they should continue to hold out, and that on their submission compulsive measures would cease altogether, sent in on January 8th their submission.

The three Hessian journals which were the organs of the refractory parties are still suspended, and their presses sequestered.

The 'Vienna Zeitung' gives the postponed budget for the second quarter of 1850. The total amount is 47,460,761 florins; the total expenditure, 66,045,892 guilders, making a deficit of 18,585,130 guilders. The Bank directors have resigned their posts. Count Leiningen published on the same day a permission for the re-appearance of the late forbidden journals in Cassel. They are still forbidden throughout the rest of the electorate.

In the United States a revised tariff has been published augmenting all articles of foreign importation one-half per cent., and increasing the imposts on national imports by one-seventh. It likewise augments the export duty on each box of sugar 50c., on each quarter of leaf tobacco 29c., and on every thousand chests 25c. In imports this change is to take place on the 1st of February, and continue for two years, in exports from the 1st of January. Vessels from Europe are allowed to the 1st of March.

According to advices from Nicaragua to the 18th of November, the ports of Salvador were then blockaded by the British, and those of Nicaragua threatened. It is stated that war had been prepared between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The Brazilian government are actively engaged in warlike preparations against Buenos Ayres.

The Holstein Diet held a secret sitting on the 10th inst. The debate continued all night, and the house adjourned at thirty minutes past four on the morning of Saturday. They resolved to instruct the Stadtholders to accede to the demands of the Commissioners, provided the Commissioners consented to the occupation of Rendsburg and Freidrickfort by Holstein troops. The numbers were forty-three ayes and twenty-six noes.

The cholera has almost entirely ceased in Kingston and Spanish Town, Jamaica.

The state of siege has again been renewed in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

The 'Munchener Zeitung' states from Dresden that almost all the delegates at the Congress in that city have now lost all hope of obtaining anything like a satisfactory result. This sweeping assertion seems, however, specially to apply to the agents of the lesser South German States. The First committee of the Congress has suspended its labours since no result was attainable. Indeed, every proposition respecting the organisation of the Chief Federal Board met with a decided opposition. The Second Committee, although it continues its sittings, has no hope of gaining a basis for its labours since that basis was to be prepared by the First Committee. It is stated that Prince Schwarzenberg will remain at Dresden to support the commercial policy which Austria intends to urge on the delegates. The Committee on Commercial Affairs held its first sitting on the 8th inst.

On the 9th and 10th inst., at Cologne, two political trials took place, the first against an article published in the 'West Deutsche Zeitung,' and the second against an article in the 'Kolnische Zeitung.' The editor of the 'West Deutsche Zeitung' was accused of 'exciting hatred among the different classes of Society.' The article consisted of phrases translated from the French journals, in which the writers declaim against priests, employers, the well to do, and the employer class generally. Its author has been condemned, but in the minimum penalty. The other inculpated article, that of the 'Cologne Gazette,' contains, according to the public prosecutor, the two crimes—1, An affront to the reverence of majesty; and, 2, Calumniation of the minister. The jury acquitted the editor of the 'Cologne Gazette' on both these charges. The last verdict has all the more significance, inasmuch as the accused and his advocate each frankly admitted the facts, and rather turned the trial into an attack on the King and his minister than made a defence.

The insurrection in Prussia is still unsettled.

The 'Wiener Zeitung' has made the most of the miraculous flow of blood from the wounds of the image of our Saviour which is reported to have taken place in the Saturnin Chapel, near Apt, in France, and the church will not fail to follow its example. There are persons still living who remember that the illustrious Joseph II. was a great disbeliever in miracles, and that he actually prohibited the growth of the beard on a figure of Jesus Christ which is near one of the doors of the Cathedral of St. Stephen. He ordered a couple of sturdy grenadiers to mount guard on the spot, and so great was the fear which their formidable moustaches inspired that the wooden image did not venture to disobey the imperial mandate. It has long been a saying in Austria that Joseph was born half a century too soon. It appears that the Catholic hierarchy is determined to make the outer man of the inferior priesthood what it should be, for the Consistorial Court of the Archbishop of Salsburg has issued orders that the tonsure is to be kept well shaved and that the priest's collar is always to be worn. The waistcoats of the clergy are to be buttoned up to the throat; no blouse, pantaloons, or calabrese (slouch) hats are to be worn. A dandified cut of the clothes is to be carefully avoided, and when officiating the priest is to wear his clerical gown (talar); buckles are to be worn in the shoes on high days and holydays. Some hints are also given relative to the unseemliness of frequenting public-houses, stopping out late at night, and smoking.

In Prussia the Minister of Commerce has concluded an arrangement with the Prussian Railway Companies, by which all Prussian workmen and industriels going to England to visit the Great Exhibition will be conveyed in second-class carriages at third-class fares. As the second-class carriages on these lines are fitted up with every regard to the comfort of the public, the advantage to the passengers will be considerable.

The Austrian army under Legeditsch is advancing towards Holstein with all speed; the daily march is ten hours, and no rest-day is allowed.

It is stated that the glorious patriot, Gen. Bem, died on the 10th of December. The rest of the emigrants have left Shumla for Constantinople. It is affirmed that the exiles at Kiutahia are about to be liberated. It is stated that he was descended from a Prussian family of noble rank, settled near Marienwerder, and that the name was originally written Behm. The deceased general was born in 1790 in Galicia, where his father was in the service of Prince Sangusko. He entered the Polish military service in 1812, and on the outbreak of the revolutions entered that of Hungary.

The remnant of the emigration of Shumla arrived at Constantinople on the 6th. The Porte treats them with liberality. They will be embarked for England at the expense of the Turkish government, and nourished during the passage, and each will receive three pounds stirling. The emigrants of Kiutayeh will be speedily set at liberty, the negotiations with the cabinet of Vienna for their liberation having at length been successful.

There is quite a diplomatic imbroglio between the government of the United States and that of Austria. The particulars are—that Austria has offered as an *ultimatum*, the alternative of this government refusing to receive Kossuth and other Hungarian refugees, or that the Emperor will no longer be represented by an accredited agent in the United States. Indeed the Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, is even now virtually, if not actually, suspended. It seems that he had sent to the Administration at Washington a letter stating the above alternative, and that the Honourable Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, had returned a decided reply, to the effect that the United States ever had been, and ever would be, regarded as an asylum for political refugees, especially those of a Republican character; that if Kossuth and his companions came they would be received and welcomed; and that if, under such circumstances, which were strictly consonant with the spirit of the constitution of the United States, the diplomatic agent should demand his passports, they would be immediately given to him. These, it is said, are the principal points of Mr. Webster's reply, rendered in language alike respectful and firm. No consideration will induce the American government to refuse a reception to the Hungarian exiles. It would be quite absurd to suppose otherwise; and the least submission to Austrian dictation in such a matter would cover any United States administration with an unpopularity that it could never survive.

The 'Ledger' newspaper and printing-office, the largest in the United States, was destroyed by fire. Loss from 80,000 dols. to 100,000 dols.

The unhappy divorce case between Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, and his wife (late Miss Sinclair) is once more before the court in New York. The affidavit of Mrs. Forrest has been completed, denying in *toto* the charges of Mr. Forrest, and showing that events and words had been artfully perverted and distorted; while there are also affidavits from N. P. Willis, the author; his brother, Richard Willis; Granby Calcraft, of England Messrs. W. A. Howard, G. W. Jamieson, Samuel M. Raymond, and others—all swearing positively that they believe Mrs. Forrest to be virtuous, and neither of them has ever been guilty of unchaste conduct towards her, or witnessed in her any of the improprieties charged upon her by her husband. These affidavits find ready belief with the public, especially as Mr. Raymond's affidavit, as well as that of Mrs. Forrest, show the violence of Mr. Forrest's temper, and the coarse and profane language he was sometimes in the habit of using. Popular sympathy is evidently with the lady.

The trial of Narciso Lopes, and others connected with the foray in Cuba which took place last spring, has commenced at New Orleans. Among others who did not attend the summons is General Quitman, now Governor of Mississippi. It is, however said that he will be brought before the Court, which is favourably constituted for the fearless administration of justice.

As the Austrian troops passed through Gottingen, on their march to Holstein, the students assembled at the gate, and sang the national song 'Schleswig-Holstein, ocean-girded,' as they went by. General Legeditsch warned the commandant of the town against permitting such demonstrations for the future. No part of the Hanoverian army accompanies the expedition; but a strong force is being organised to act on the frontier as a police when the Holstein army is disbanded. It is expected that that measure will let loose a crowd of adventurers throughout the north of Germany.

The following case which has just occurred at Magdeburg, is worth relating as an example of the operation of some of the old laws and powers of the State which the constitution has left undiminished:—A man, at Seehausen, in the Altmark, took his child to be baptised in the church, demanding that he should receive the names of 'Jacobi Waldeck.' The clergyman refused to allow the infant to bear names which have a party sound, though one is that of an eminent physician, the other that of a great jurist and judge of a Superior Tribunal of Berlin; their names therefore hardly imply any mockery of religion or deliberate insult to Christian and social feelings which might justify a clergyman in refusing to baptise by them. The father declined to have the child christened by any names but those selected by himself. The clergyman took proceedings against him, and the Court of Law, exercising its power, appointed a curator or guardian to act for the child. But the curator appears to have been a friend of the family, for he demanded of the consistory that the baptism should be completed in the names chosen. This was again refused, and the curatoy required to have the child christened in 'usual' names. The parents would not comply, and as it was notified that a compulsory baptism (or *Zwangstaufe*) would be performed, the mother left the place with the infant, and for some time eluded the inquiries of the police. At last she was discovered in the little town of Arendsee, arrested, and brought under an escort of gendarmes to Seehausen—the infant, as the *corpus delicti*, snugly packed in a handbasket or *trag-korb*, and carried by two men, in safe custody, but happily unconscious of his early collision with the authorities. Arrived in Seehausen, the mother was taken to the prison, and the infant to the church. The burgomaster and the gensdarmes were in attendance as witnesses, and with locked doors the rite was performed, the child being taken back to the parents, named as their 'superiors' pleased. But even this was not the end of the affair. The mother, for refusing to give up the child and absconding with it, was charged with 'resistance by act to an officer of the authorities of *Obrigkeit* in the discharge of its orders,' and was condemned to two months' imprisonment. Against this sentence she appealed, but the Court of Magdeburg has within the last few days confirmed the decision, and the mother is now in confinement. The whole case is an illustration of the pedantic despotism of the German system of government, interfering in the most petty details of life, irritating and alienating the people for no purpose, and setting a formidable legal machinery in motion against matters that have no affinity to crime.

A letter of the 25th December, from Constantinople, says:—'Said Pacha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, a Derweesh of the old Turkish school, who had been sent to Damascus as Governor, by Resheed Pacha, has had the misfortune to bastinado to death an unfortunate Jew under Prussian protection, Dr. Romano. The Prussian mission is, however, far from treating the matter with levity, and Said Pacha is deposed and ordered to Koniah, to dance with the Derweshes there if he please. The Pacha's Intendant and the chief of his Mousquetaires have come up to Constantinople, and will probably find their way to the pillory.

The Porte have sent Vedgipee Pacha to quell the Arabs of Mesopotamia, who will not allow Dr. Layard to put his nose out of Bagdad. It is worthy of remark, that the field of battle immortalised by the laconic despatch of Julius Cæsar, 'Veni, vidi, vici,' translated, even idiomatically, by the Turks, by Geldim Gurdim Sickdim, in his victory over Pharnaces, lies in this country between Zilch and Amasia. Tchapan Oglou was the first who raised Yyzgal into consideration, and there exists still a dereheg about fifteen miles thence.

Last month, in Austria, while divine service was going on in the church at Topsony, in the Sumegh Comitat, a man called out to the organist to cease playing, as he was about to kill the parish priest and the schoolmaster. This was no empty threat, for, taking a gun from under his cloak, he fired at the schoolmaster, but, fortunately missing him, the bullet took away the top of his chair. The priest, hurrying from the altar, called on his congregation to arrest the miscreant, but they declining to do so, because 'he had not offended them,' left the church. As the assassin, who had re-loaded his gun, still remained, the priest and the schoolmaster, taking heart, made a rush at him, and at last, with the assistance of a gentleman's haiduck (a servant), succeeded in disarming him. He is now in the county prison at Kaposvar. The bands of robbers are either less numerous or less bold, their depredations being now principally confined to the environs of the Bakony forest, and to the neighbourhood of Szegedin.

The terrible severity of the Prague sentences has produced a very unfavourable impression, as people cannot lose sight of the fact that hundreds of thousands who, strictly speaking, are not a whit less guilty than the Bohemian students enjoy their liberty, and that some of them now fill lucrative and important posts in the State.

In Paris Allias has desisted from an appeal which he had commenced against his sentence of imprisonment. In the letter which announces this resolution, he declares himself the instrument and victim of an intrigue conducted by M. Yon. He is about to publish a pamphlet dedicated to the irascible questor of the Assembly, M. Baze.

A few days since a package of Bibles, brought to Cuba with the baggage of the Rev. Mr. Parsons, and intended for use under the "Bethel Flag," among the American shipping in the harbour, was seized as contraband goods by the Custom House officials, and they will probably be put to "the stake," as Mr. P. will decline paying duties and a fine for the permission proffered to permit him to return them to the United States. Mr. Parsons has intended no fraud upon the revenue on the religious prejudices of the people, but went to Cuba under the auspices of the "Seamen's Friend Society," in the cause of an enlightened benevolence, with the main implement of his profession in various languages, to meet the comprehension of his audience—believing the basis important to aid in the faithful performance of his obligations to those who are humble employers, under the flag of union. He has, however, been forbid the distribution of Bibles in the English language, on board of American or other vessels in the harbour, and cautioned from high authority that the command must be respected.

CHEAPNESS OF THE GREAT GLASS HOUSE.—If for nothing else, this tremendous pile of transparency is astounding for its cheapness. It is actually less costly than an agricultural barn, or an Irish cabin. A division of its superficies in cubic feet by the sums to be paid for it brings out the astonishing quotient of little more than one halfpenny (nine-sixteenths of a penny) per cubic foot—supposing it to be taken down and returned to the contractors when the Exhibition is over: or, if it remains a fixture, the rate of cost will be rather less than a penny and one-twelfth of a penny per cubic foot. The ordinary expense of a barn is more than twice as much, or twopence-halfpenny per foot. Here are the figures: The entire edifice contains thirty-three millions of cubic feet. If borrowed, and taken down, the sum to be paid is £79,800; if bought, to become a winter garden, £150,000.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

CARRIAGE ACCIDENTS may be avoided in winter, by keeping the horses' shoes and the driver's bottle well corked.

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 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 indigestion 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 96th 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 10,000 other well known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, DU BARRY and Co., 197 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, Sanger, and Hannay, and through all grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the Kingdom. CAUTION.—The name of Messrs. 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SIR,—Your valuable pills have been the means, with God's blessing, of restoring me to a state of perfect health, and at a time when I thought I was on the brink of the grave. I had consulted several eminent doctors, who, after doing what they could for me, stated that they considered my case as hopeless. I ought to say that I had been suffering from a liver and stomach complaint of long standing, which during the last two years got so much worse, that every one considered my condition as hopeless. I, as a last resource, got a box of your pills, which soon gave relief, and by persevering in their use for some weeks, together with rubbing night and morning your Ointment over my chest and stomach, and right side, I have by their means alone got completely cured, and to the astonishment of myself and everybody who knows me.—(Signed) MATTHEW HARVEY.—To Professor HOLLOWAY.

*Cure of a Case of Weakness and Debility, of Four Years' Standing.*

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Smith, of No. 5, Little Thomas-street, Gibson-street, Lambeth, dated the 12th December, 1849.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility, with constant nervous headaches, giddiness, and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medical men, some of whom, after doing all that was in their power, informed me, that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps with curiosity than with a hope of being cured, however I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I went on persevering in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.—(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH, (frequently called EDWARD.)—To Professor HOLLOWAY.

*Cure of Asthma, of Twenty Years' Standing.*

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon, 78, King-street, Sydney, dated 10th of November, 1849.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that many extraordinary cures of Asthma have been effected here by means of your pills. One is that of a lady residing near the 'Razorback,' who after having for twenty years been unable to make the slightest exertion, suffering very fearfully from shortness of breath, coughing, and spitting, but is now, to use her own expression, able to run up to the top of that mountain. Another case is that of Mr. Caton, tailor Hutchinson's-buildings, Clarence-street, who was so dreadfully bad that he was confined entirely to his bed-room for six months prior to his commencing with your pills, and attended regularly by his medical man, who pronounced him to be in a dying state, yet he, likewise, to my knowledge, has been restored to perfect health by the use of your pills, and rubbing your ointment night and morning into his chest. — (Signed) J. K. HEYDON. — To Professor HOLLOWAY.

*The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.*

Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st of February, 1845.

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

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| Bowel Complaints | Indigestion | Tumours |
| Colics | Inflammation | Ulcers |
| Constipation of the Bowels | Jaundice | Venereal Affections |
| Consumption | Liver Complaints | Worms of all kinds |
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## Poetry.

### MOTHER CHURCH AND THE CHERRY TREE.

See those cherries! how they cover
Yonder sunny garden wall!
Had they not this network over,
Thieving birds would eat them all.

So, to guard our Church and pensions,
Ancient sages wove a net,
Through whose holes of small dimensions,
Only certain birds can get.

Shall we, then, this network widen?
Shall we stretch those sacred holes?
Through which e'en already slide in
Certain small Dissenting souls?

"Heaven forbid!" old Testy crieth;
"Heaven forbid!" so echo I—
Every ravenous bird that flieth,
Then would at our cherries fly.

Ope but half an inch or so,
And behold how birds do break in;
How some curst old Popish crow,
Pops his long and liquorish beak in.

There Socinians flock unnumbered,
Independents slim and spare;
Both, with small belief encumbered,
Slip in easy anywhere.

Methodists, of birds the aptest,
Where there's picking going on;
And that water-fowl, the Baptist—
All would have our fruits anon.

Every bird of every city,
That for years of ceaseless din,
Hath reversed the starling's ditty,
Singing out, "I can't get in."

If less costly fruit won't suit them,
Hips and haws, and such like berries—
Curse the cormorants! stone them! shoot them!
Anything to save the cherries!

## Reviews.

*Foreign Reminiscences.* By Henry Richard Lord Holland. Edited by his son, Henry Edward Lord Holland. Longman and Co.

The late Lord Holland, by his good humour, good taste, and good dinners, long made his residence at Kensington, the resort of all the most distinguished men of his own time, and of many who yet remain to remember the charm he spread over his parties by his own graceful, courteous, but unaffected manners. But, Lord Holland was not only fond of collecting literary men, and especially Whig writers, about him,—he was an author himself, and as this work shows, possessed of many of the highest qualities.

The work contains shrewd and observant, yet genial criticisms, on the persons who played such important parts in history at the end of the last century and the commencement of the present. Most of the personages of whom we have sketches, have been already drawn by numerous other hands, but it appears to us that some of Lord Holland's portraits are more truthful than their predecessors, because more homely, and less ambitious. He first visited the continent in 1791, when yet a mere youth. He was, however, naturally very forcibly impressed with the magnitude of the events which characterised the outbreak of the first French Revolution. Of those who distinguished themselves on that terrible arena no one, in the earlier scenes, stood out more boldly than Mirabeau.

Lord Holland thus describes him:—

I arrived at Paris not long after the death of Mirabeau, and soon after the acceptance of the constitution by Louis XVI. The designs of Mirabeau to coalesce with the Court party, or at least to check the revolutionary spirit, were more than suspected before his death. He was in a constant state of intrigue with all parties, and particularly with Monsieur (Comte de Provence, and afterwards Lewis XVIII.) in the business of Favras. The Duke of Levi was the channel of communication between him and Monsieur in that mysterious and disgraceful affair. Yet the solicitude of the people during his illness was unabated, and stories almost incredible of the attention of the populace, in preventing the slightest disturbance in the street where he was lying ill, were related in all societies with that delight and admiration which dramatic displays of sentiment never fail to excite in Paris. The shops and quays were crowded with his portraits and busts. A stranger could discern in his physiognomy nothing but visible marks of debauch, vanity, presumption and artifice, which were strong ingredients in his composition; but the Parisians, yet, stunned by his eloquence, and dazzled by his splendid talents, seemed to dwell on the representation of his large features, pock-fretted face, and frizzled hair, with fond complacency mingled with regret. He was certainly an extraordinary man. That his powers would have been equal, as has often been suggested, either to check or to guide the subsequent course of the French Revolution, may nevertheless be very questionable. He was thought to be, and probably was, very corrupt; but an exemption from that vice was the solitary virtue which gave individuals, and Robespierre in particular, any ascendancy in the latter and more stormy seasons of that frightful period. Mirabeau had the talent, or at least the tricks and contrivance, of appropriating the ideas and labours of other men to his purposes in a very extraordinary degree. I have been assured by one (Dumont) who knew him intimately, and acted for a short time as his secretary, that not only the reports he made, but the speeches he delivered, were often written by others, and read by him in the morning, or even run through and adopted by him (as I have seen briefs by our lawyers) while he was actually speaking. The various imprisonments and embarrassments to which his disorderly life and licentious pen had exposed him are well known. The prosecution against him in England was the malevolent contrivance of a crazy and faithless servant, who falsely accused his master of having robbed him. There was nothing remarkable in that incident, but the public and warm testimony of Sir Gilbert Elliot and Mr. Burke himself in favour of a man whose influence on the French Revolution was afterwards so conspicuous, and whose lax principles and immoral life furnished so fertile a theme for invectives against it. The vanity of Mirabeau exposed him, it is said, to a droll reproof. At some important political crisis, he was descanting in society on the qualities requisite in a minister to extricate the crown, the assembly, and the nation, from the difficulties in which they were involved, viz., great knowledge, great genius, acquaintance, and perhaps connexion with the upper ranks, some common feelings with the lower classes, a power of speaking and of writing eloquently and readily, familiarity with the world, the popularity of a martyr from recent prosecution, and many others, which it was obvious enough that he thought were united in himself. "All this is true," said a friend, "but you have omitted one of his qualities." "No—surely? what do you mean?" "Should he not," replied the same sarcastic friend, "be very much pitted with the small-pox?"

Here is a new light thrown on the character and motives of the famous *Egalité*, father of the King, who, disguised and terrified, under the unromantic name of Smith, fled from France to die at Claremont, a few months since. Perhaps not one of the revolutionary celebrities has been painted in blacker colours than the Duke of Orleans. Lord Holland is of opinion that the "Devil is not so bad as he is said to be":—

I believe that no man has lived in my time whose character has been more calumniated, or will be more misrepresented to posterity. * * His carriage and countenance, though the latter was disfigured by carbuncles, were prepossessing, and his manners were perfect. His superiority in those respects, as well as command of money, excited the jealousy of the Court. His popularity at Paris, the *Judicium Paridis*, was perhaps sufficient to account for the first estrangement of the Queen. * * Many womanish artifices were resorted to to vex him, to spoil his amusements, to interrupt his parties, and to expose him to those small mortifications which, in all countries, are apt to awaken the resentment of weak minds as much or more than serious injuries, and to which an extravagant importance is always annexed in France, even by persons otherwise of some sense and magnanimity. That hostility, however, in which the Court, *not the Duke of Orleans*, was the aggressor, was by no means confined to petty warfare. In defiance of decency and truth, the most malignant charges of cowardice were propagated and countenanced by the Queen and her party against the Duke of Orleans, on his return from the fleet in 1778. I have heard well-informed Frenchmen ascribe his visit to England and predilection to our usages, then termed *Anglomanie*, for the studious exclusion of him from both the business and the amusements of his native court, and to the disgust he felt at the direct and indirect slights put upon him. At the same time it must be acknowledged that his habits were far from respectable. Those who had first engaged him in the Revolution were dissatisfied at his absence in England, to which the remonstrances, and some pretend the actual menaces, of Lafayette after the 6th of October, had driven him. They considered it as a pusillanimous desertion, and incessantly urged him to quit a retirement which assumed the appearance of an ignominious, though voluntary, exile. To those remonstrances he *reluctantly yielded*, though if the Court would have been prevailed upon to appoint him ambassador in London, he distinctly offered to remain. Admiral Payne, who conducted him in a small boat to his yacht off Brighton, assured me that the Duke of Orleans, on taking leave, grasped his hand with much emotion, and, with tears in his eyes: said, "If I consulted my inclination or my safety I should stay in your happy country, but I am told I am bound in honour to return; for that reason, and that reason only, I go. *You, my dear Payne, will recollect* that I am not blind to my situation, nor to the scenes I am going to encounter. I shall do no good to anybody, I shall lead a dreadful life and I shall probably *perish among the first*, or, at least, very soon." Before leaving France, he had made some very slight advances to the Court, but such as showed that if he and his friends had been secured from persecution and revenge by being admitted into a due share of power, he was not unwilling to co-operate in preventing matters from coming to extremities. He renewed these offers when in England, and before his return. * * After the return of the King from Varennes, it is said that he declined the Presidentship, and was unwilling to take any forward part. * * Talleyrand, who knew him well, and who in a joint work with Beaumetz, which was never published, shortly afterwards delineated his character, described him to me as indifferent alike to the pursuits of pleasure or vanity, ambition or revenge, and solely intent on enjoying ease and preserving existence. He was so jaded (*si blasé, un homme si desabusé*, that he had outlived even the necessity of emotion (*le besoin de s'emouvoir*.) There is, indeed, reason to suspect that the persons instrumental in creating and preserving his personal influence in Paris, were active agents in the municipal cabals and revolutions which preceded and accompanied the 10th of August and the 2nd of September 1792; and true it is, that the only party which showed the least disposition to identify itself with his interests, or to concert with him, consisted of a portion of those to whose language and manœuvres the horrors even of that last day are mainly attributed by well-informed authors. Some of them, and Danton in particular, were not unwilling, in concert with the Duke of Orleans, to save the life of the King, and by a junction with the Brissotins and moderate republicans, to put a stop to the excesses of the populace, provided *they could obtain an oblivion and impunity for all that had hitherto passed.* But republicans and philosophers were as unreasonably hostile and nearly as blindly improvident wherever the Duke of Orleans was concerned, as the Royalists themselves. Scruples, honourable no doubt, but highly unseasonable, and not altogether consistent with their own conduct before and during the 10th of August, made the friends of Roland, Brissot, and Guadet, revolt at any thing like coalition with men covered with the blood of their fellow-citizens, though such a junction was the obvious, and perhaps the solitary, method of preventing the effusion of more. Danton and his followers, who had so largely participated in the crimes of the Terrorists, were compelled to proceed with their associates, when *they despaired of obtaining impunity from* the triumph of the more moderate and numerous but less popular party in the Convention. The Duke of Orleans could not have saved the King by voting against his death; and he more certainly than any one man in the Assembly would have accelerated his own by so doing. On the other hand, he was also the one man in that assembly, on whom, had any counter-revolution occurred, the Royal vengeance would most unquestionably have fallen without mercy. *Such considerations would not weigh with a Cato, but they were calculated to* shake the constancy of ordinary men. The Duke of Orleans had, therefore, at least as much excuse for the vote he gave as the 360 who voted with him; and those who hold regicide to be the greatest of possible crimes, have nevertheless no right to select him as the greatest criminal. He was well aware of the peculiarity of his own situation. Of that I have seen some curious proofs in a short narrative written by Mrs. Ellott, who had, I believe, lived with him, and who, on the score of old acquaintance, prevailed on him to save through his garden at Monceaux, and at no small peril to himself, the younger Chancenccy, who was implicated in the affair of the 10th of August, and who, as was justly observed by the Duke in his hearing, so far from incurring any risk to serve him, would have been among the first to urge his execution. He was, to my knowledge, among the last to relieve the subsequent distresses of his generous benefactress, Mrs. Elliot, or to mitigate the censures with which it was the fashion in most companies throughout Europe to visit the name of the Duke of Orleans. That Prince perished soon afterwards on the scaffold, and disproved one of the imputations cast upon him by the composure with which he met his fate.

Lafayette is cleverly sketched, especially in the credulousness which induced him to put faith in the King, of whose sincerity Lord Holland by no means raises our estimation. Without being habitually the liar and deliberate faith-breaker that our Charles the First was, it is evident enough that he held the obligation of either word or oath lightly enough when it suited his purposes.

Lafayette was, however, then as always, a pure, disinterested man, full of private affection and public virtue, and not devoid of such talents as firmness of purpose, sense of honour, and earnestness of zeal will, on great occasions, supply. He was indeed accessible to flattery, somewhat too credulous, and apt to mistake the forms, or, if I may so phrase it, the pedantry of liberty for the substance, as if men could not enjoy any freedom without subscribing to certain abstract principles and arbitrary jests, or as if the profession and subscription, nay, the technical observance of such tests and principles, were not, on the other hand, often compatible with practical oppression and tyranny.

The heroine of romancists, Marie Antoinette, is not less tenderly treated by the Whig nobleman, either as to her beauty or her virtue.

As I was not presented at court, I never saw the Queen but at the play-house. She was then in affliction, and her countenance was, no doubt, disfigured by long suffering and resentment. I should not, however, suppose that the habitual expression of it, even in happier seasons, had ever been very agreeable. Her beauty, however extolled, consisted, I suspect, exclusively, in a fair skin, a straight person, and a stately air, which her admirers termed dignity, and her enemies pride and disdain.

As to her conjugal virtue we are told:—

Madame Campan's delicacy and discretion are *not only pardonable but praiseworthy; but they* are disingenuous, and her memoirs conceal truths well known to her, though such as would have been unbecoming a lady to reveal. She was, in fact, the confidante of Marie Antoinette's amours. Those amours were not numerous, scandalous, or degrading, but they *were amours*. Madame Campan, who lived beyond the restoration, was not so mysterious in conversation on these subjects as she is in her writings. She acknowledged to persons who have acknowledged it to me, that she was privy *to the intercourse between the Queen and the Duc de* Coigny. That French nobleman, from timidity of character and coldness of constitution, was not sorry to withdraw himself early from so dangerous an intrigue. Madame Campan confessed a curious fact, namely, that Fersen was in the Queen's *boudoir* or bed-chamber, *tete-à-tete* with her Majesty on the famous night of the 6th of October. He escaped observation with considerable difficulty in a disguise which she (Madame Campan herself) procured for him. This M. de Talleyrand, though *generally somewhat averse to retailing anecdotes disparaging to the Royal Family of France, has* twice recounted to *me*, and assured me that he had it from Madam Campan herself.

Here is another glance at Royalty—the King of Denmark of that day:—

The Crown Prince (afterwards Frederick VI), nephew of our king, was the ostensible head of the government. The incapacity of his father was acknowledged, and though he continued to sign the edicts and public instruments, he was not permitted to take any part in the deliberation upon them, nor were any of his acts deemed valid, unless countersigned by his son, whom the council had in truth invested with all the functions of royal authority. In fact the royal signature was preserved as a medical rather than political expedient. The object was to humour and soothe the feelings of the deposed monarch, not to give any validity to acts which without reference to such formality were recognised by the courts of justice, and obeyed by the people. When first set aside, he had bitterly wept at being no longer a king, and adduced as a proof of the misfortune which had befallen him, that he had no longer any papers to sign. To satisfy him, they were afterwards offered him for signature, and he never declined annexing his name to all that were presented to him, from a fear of losing that, his sole remaining, but, in his view, distinctive prerogative of Royalty. It happened once or twice, from some motive of convenience or accident, that the Crown Prince put his name to an instrument before it was sent to his Royal father for his signature; the jealous old Monarch perceived it, and when the next paper was brought, he, to the surprise and consternation of the courtiers, signed "Christian and Cousin," maliciously observing, that he was once sole proprietor of his firm, but he found it was now a partnership, and would spare his associates the trouble of adding their names. His insanity was throughout of a playful rather than a malignant nature. When it was the policy of the Queen Dowager, his step-mother, to maintain him in the exercise of his functions, she used to exhibit him at card parties in public. It is usual in the North of Europe to score with chalk, but his Majesty on such occasions diverted himself with employing it in a less decorous manner. He would draw the most obscene figures on the green baize, and wink to the by-standers, whenever the Queen Dowager, with an averted face and affected carelessness, rubbed out the obnoxious representations with her cards, her hands, her handkerchief, a napkin, or anything which she could with some appearance of absence pass over them for that purpose. He continued for many years to dine occasionally in public. Though the foreign ministers were cautioned neither to provoke nor to remark any of his peculiarities, he not unfrequently succeeded in disconcerting them. He would, for instance, ask them to drink wine, and then throw the contents of his glass in the face of the page behind him, and when by this, and the addition of sundry grimaces, gesticulations, and antics he had provoked a smile, he would suddenly assume a grave and solemn countenance, and addressing the minister opposite say, "*Monsieur l'envoyé parait fort gai? y a-t-il quelque chose qui l'amuse?—je le prie de m'en faire part.*" Such was the innocent nature of the royal insanity. It is a satire or a commendation on the institution of Monarchy to remark that under this absolute Prince, whose childishness amounted to imbecility and lunacy, the commerce, agriculture, and prosperity of the kingdom continued to improve, the people were relieved from the ancient feudal burthens which oppressed them, tranquillity was preserved, justice purely and impartially administered, and even the foreign policy conducted, throughout a period of unexampled peril and confusion in Europe, in a manner which, when the insignificant resources of Denmark are considered, must be acknowledged to be creditable and even glorious.

We conclude with one extract relating to Napoleon, which is peculiarly deserving of the attention of his nephew at the present moment:—

Nothing could exceed the order and regularity with which his household both as Consul and Emperor was conducted. The great things he accomplished, and the savings he made, without even the imputation of avarice or meanness, with the sum comparatively inconsiderable of fifteen milions of francs a year, are marvellous, and expose his successors, and indeed all European Princes, to the reproach of negligence or incapacity. In this branch of his government he owed much to Duroc. It is said that they often visited the markets of Paris (*les halles*) dressed in plain clothes and early in the morning. When any great accounts were to be submitted to the Emperor, Duroc would apprize him in secret of some of the minutest details. By an adroit allusion to them or a careless remark on the points upon which he had received such recent and accurate information, Napoleon contrived to impress his audience with a notion that the master's eye was everywhere. For instance, when the Tuileries were furnished, the upholsterer's charges, though not very exorbitant, were suspected by the *Emperor to be higher than the usual profit* of that trade would have warranted. He suddenly asked some minister who was with him how much the egg at the end of the bell-rope should cost? "*J'ignore*," was the answer.—"*Eh bien! nous verrons*," said he, and then cut off the ivory handle, called for a valet, and bidding him dress himself in plain and ordinary clothes, and neither divulge his immediate commission or general employment to any living soul, directed him to inquire the price of such articles at several shops in Paris, and to order a dozen as for himself. They were one-third less dear than those furnished to the palace. The Emperor, inferring that the same advantage had been taken in the other articles, struck a third off the whole charge, and directed the tradesman to be informed that it was done at his express command, because on *inspection he had himself* discovered the charges to be by one-third too exorbitant. When afterwards, in the height of his glory, he visited Caen with the Empress Maria Louisa, and a train of crowned heads and princes, his old friend, M. Mechin, the Prefect, aware of his taste for detail, waited upon him with five statistical tables of the expenditure, revenue, prices, produce, and commerce of the department. "*C'est bon*," said he when he received them the evening of his arrival, "*vous et moi nous ferons bien de l'esprit sur tout cela demain au Conseil.*" *Accordingly*, he astonished all the leading proprietors of the department at the meeting next day, by his minute knowledge of the prices of good and bad cyder, and of the produce and other circumstances of the various districts of the department. Even the Royalist gentry were impressed with a respect for his person, which gratitude for the restitution of their lands had failed to inspire, and which, it must be acknowledged, the first faint hope of vengeance against their enemies entirely obliterated in almost every member of that intolerant faction. Other princes have shown an equal fondness for minute details with Napoleon, but here is the difference. The use they made of their knowledge was to torment their inferiors and weary their company —the purpose to which Napoleon applied it was to *confine the expenses of the State to the objects and interests of the community.*

That is the reason why he has left so many enduring monuments of his reign in France. His nephew should take a hint. Better spend money in that way than in sausages and champagne.

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*Robert Owen's Journal.* London: Clayton and Son. Part II.

In noticing this journal last week we were compelled to omit an extract we had marked for quotation from want of space. It will, we think, be interesting to our readers to know the views of a man like Mr. Owen, on the controversy which has for the last few months created so much public excitement. We, therefore, take the subjoined from his address "to the Hierarchies of the Churches of Rome, England, and Scotland." If we do not mistake, there are principles enunciated in it which raise more radical and profound questions than any yet propounded by cardinals, bishops, or priests, of any sect or creed whatever:—

The churches and states over the world have hitherto been the two great classes of circumstances which have formed the character and created the condition of the populations under their government and control.

And what are the characters, and what is the condition, of all people, at this day?

*The people have been systematically trained, educated, and placed, from their birth, to become* irrational, insane, or mad; and, in consequence, they have made the earth into one great lunatic asylum, divided into so many large open cells; the occupiers of each, opposed, furiously or with less violence, to all the others.

There are the cells or dens of the Pagans, of Fo and Confucius, of the Jews, of the Mahomedans, of the Christians, and of Infidels; making, by the errors forced into the mind of all, a Babel of opinions, feelings, and conduct, and thus producing a pandemonium, or a too perfect hell, upon this earth which, fortunately for the human race, is destined in future to become a paradise, without any cells for lunatics or madmen.

Your churches and all the churches and states in the world have been fully tried and fairly weighed in the balance, and one and all have been found to be wofully wanting in *all the essentials to* unite mankind and to make them good, wise, and happy.

*The course* of all churches and states, in the *direction* which they have hitherto run, has terminated; they can continue it no further, without churches, states, and people,—from being partly irrational, insane, or mad, becoming altogether the victims of uncontrollable madness.

The system itself, which has created the churches and states of the world, and has given them their direction to the present time, is *worn out*; *it can* work advantageously for men no longer.

Another system, therefore, is now required, to terminate this pandemonium, and to commence this happy future state of justice to all, and of universal charity, kindness, and love.

In this new system of happiness for our race, a new direction will be given to the preaching of the churches and to the practices of states.

As the principle of evil, leading to individualism and universal disunion and falsehood, is the foundation on which the superstructure of this old, worn out, irrational system has been constructed,—the new system about to be introduced will be based on the principle of truth and goodness, which will lead direct to knowledge, unity, charity, kindness, and love, and its whole superstructure will be combined to ensure the permanent wisdom, excellence, and happiness of our race.

The churches of the world are as well adapted to become churches in which truth, knowledge, union, wisdom, may be taught, as to teach falsehood, ignorance, disunion, and the performance of senseless and injurious ceremonies.

You essentially aid to govern and form the characters of the most advanced nations of the world.

This is freely admitted; and you are therefore called upon to commence this great change, and peaceably, in union with existing governments, to lead onward and become an example to the less advanced of other parts of our globe.

But the mummeries of all *the religions of the* world must now be made to cease; the force and fraud of all governments must now be brought to a termination.

Have you considered that there can be no limit to space?

That there can be no beginning or end of time?—

That the universe is full of uncreated and indestructible elements, possessing unchanging internal qualities, and an All-controlling Power, which without ceasing composes, decomposes, and recomposes these elements into endless animate and inanimate existences?—

That to this day man knows nothing of this Great Controlling Power of the Universe, except from the few effects which he sees most imperfectly upon this speck of a globe, infinitely less than a grain of sand compared with the hosts of those magnificent globes which are revolving in unlimited space?

And can you remain, under such considerations, so irrational and insane, as to suppose that the little human insects upon this less than a grain of sand globe, can do any kind of good or harm, or service of any kind, to this Great Unknown Power of the Universe?

The supposition that your voices, genuflexions, and senseless ceremonies, can be more important to that Power which pervades the Universe and gives motion, life, and mind throughout it, than the noise and actions of the smallest and most insignificant insects can be to you, is proof to demonstration that you have, by some new creation of external circumstances, to be brought out of the irrational state of mind and condition in which past unfavourable and false trainings have placed you.

You have been taught to call this Universal Power, which, to our senses, appears eternally to compose, decompose, and recompose the elements of the Universe, God, or some term of similar import.

It is a word, or a term, which through past ages has been made to divide and brutalise the human race.

*You cannot*, by any means within your power, do the slightest good to that incomprehensible Power; but you may make use of the word, name, or term, to do incalculable mischief to man; and hitherto that has been your application of it.

See what madmen it makes of you all to-day.

Used as it has been, it can only make men into fools or hypocrites, and all hypocrites are fools.

And all the actions of all men to-day are most foolishly irrational. There are none thinking or acting right—no not one.

*And the Churches and States of the world are,* through the errors of their instruction, the immediate cause of the incongruities in mind and practice and of the present gross irrationality of the human race.

These truths are now thus told and published to the world, to become new circumstances, to open the mental eyes of all, and to induce all to aid in preparing the population of the world to become rational and to commence the system of universal happiness for man.

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*Romanism the Religion of Terror.* By S. P. Day. London: Truelove, 22, John-street, Fitzroy-square.

Mr. Day was formerly a Monk of the order of the Presentation, and, therefore, knows what he writes about. Making every allowance for the natural zeal of a convert, and the repugnance which men must feel towards doctrines that they once sincerely believed, and have subsequently discovered to be falsehoods, we should suppose that the terrible picture drawn by Mr. Day, of the religion he has abjured, is correct. Running over the long catalogue of successive and sanguinary massacres, under the sanction, and in the name of religion, one's blood runs cold to think of the incalculable evil and misery which credal dogmas have inflicted upon humanity. Mr. Day commences with the Emperor Theodosius, who made public profession of Christianity in the year 381, and brings the history down to a recent date. Here is a sample of his statements:—

Llorentte, in his history of the Inquisition, gives the following summary of individuals who were sacrificed to the rage of the "mitred autocrat of creed and cross":—

| | |
|---|---|
| Condemned and burnt | 31,912 |
| Burnt in effigy | 17,695 |
| Placed in confinement, with rigorous punishment | 291,450 |
| Making a total of | 341,057 |

Llorentte is an excellent authority; for when the French obtained possession of Spain under Joseph Buonaparte, he obtained permission to examine the secret archives of the holy office. The Jesuit Moravy also paints the character of the "infernal tribunal" in a masterly style. His description of an execution is truly awful. "Heretics," he observes, "are burnt, having first been strangled, if they are not Jews, for in that case they are burnt alive." Of this let me give you a direful instance:—

When Philip of Spain was allied to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II. of France, *he could devise no* better spectacle wherewith to regale his youthful bride and queen than what is called an *Auto da Fe.* The prisons of the Inquisition were searched, and a certain number of victims produced. On that memorable occasion the seat of the chief inquisitor was elevated above those occupied by the king and queen of Spain—an emblem not easily mistakeable. At length the mournful procession advanced, with solemn step and slow, bearing the standard of Dominic in the van; and so dense was the crowd, that many of the condemned passed close to the chair of state, where sat, in all the glistening pomp of royalty, the regal bride. Among the rest was one whose peerless charms far excelled the courtly pageantry that surrounded her. Young in years, of seraphic beauty, with heaven-lit eye, and modest, pensive aspect; her raven tresses, falling on her bosom in lovely negligence, half concealed the majesty of her form, as well as the deep emotions her soul's anguish painted on her cheeks. She was a Jewess! Scarcely arrived at full bloom, the cankering worm was preying on the fair flower, and threatening it with speedy dissolution. There was a melancholy in her bearing which discovered the agony of her heart. She halted as she passed before the throne of the female sovereign, and thinking that sympathy for her sex would create pity for her wretchedness, shrieked out in the fervent eloquence of grief, "*Mercy, mercy! great queen!* I am about to be burnt alive for professing the only religion I was ever taught. Save me for the love of God!" The young bride was deeply affected by a scene so tragically touching. She glanced at the king, and then at the chief inquisitor; but felt it were vain to intercede for her release. The procession moved on. The sacrifice was completed. And Elizabeth declared in her dying hour, that she heard distinctly in her ears the screams of the burning Jewess: "*Misericordia por amor di Dios!*" "My God," exclaimed Constantine of La Fuente, "were there no Scythians or cannibals into whose hands to deliver me, rather than to let me fall into the power of these barbarians." Some one exclaimed, during the bloody days of the great French Revolution, "O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name." With far greater reason may we exclaim upon surveying such cruelties as I have adverted to, "*O Religion! what enormities have been perpetrated in thy name!*"

When we add to the horrible persecutions just particularised, the extensive massacres in Paris and the provinces of France in 1572, during the pontificate of Gregory XIII., who with Charles IX. assisted at and encouraged them; the diabolical cruelties which disgraced the reign of Louis XIV., when Catholic soldiers would bind Protestant mothers to posts, and let their sucking infants lie languishing in their sight for days and nights, crying, *mourning, and gasping for life*; *the civil wars* in France, during the seventeenth century, carried on by Louis XIII. when over a million of men lost their lives, and when, during its progress, nine cities, four hundred villages, two thousand churches, two thousand monasteries, and ten thousand houses, were burned or demolished. Alluding to the king, Madame de Motteville says:—"What gave him the greatest pleasure was his thought of driving heretics out of the kingdom, and thereby purging it of the different religions which corrupt and infect the church of God;" the massacres in the Netherlands, in consequence of the edict of Charles V., when full one hundred thousand persons were hanged, beheaded, burned or buried alive; and, finally, the persecutions during the reign of Mary in England, when nearly three hundred individuals were offered as holocausts at the blazing shrine of the Romanist religion! When we sum up these bloody deeds and cruel punishments, besides others of more recent date, all perpetrated with the view of crushing *free opinion*, and building up upon another Golgotha, a sceptred power and priestly supremacy, which claimed two worlds and aped omnipotence! can we fairly come to any other conclusion, than that Romanism is pre-eminently the Religion of Terror! Like the votaries of Islamism, the Popes have carved their prophet's words on the devouring sword, and fancied they were fulfilling a high behest!

Mr. Day concludes thus, we hope prophetically:—

It is cheering to the earnest friends of humanity and progress, that a bold front is being presented to papal interference and priestly rule. The Pope may hence learn the popular English sentiment with regard to his claims as the vicegerent of Almightiness, and the estimation in which Englishmen hold scarlet hats and red stockings, and every other trumpery, from the crozier to the jewelled crown. And let high and low Church parties likewise learn a practical lesson, and take a timely warning, *from the present excited condition* of the public mind. "Coming events cast their shadows before!" And those interested *priests who procure* memorials to the Throne numerously signed, and have "God save the Queen" struck up and sung as a *finale* to the devotions of their church, which they now imagine built upon a rock, may yet find to their dismay that the present movement is not so much Protestant in its conventional sense, as it is Protestant in a *social, moral, and political* one; and that what they consider a rock, against which storms *may rage and spend their fury in vain*, was merely a mountain of sand to be washed away by the first popular billow that should strike *against it.*

"The out-worn rite, the old abuse
The good held captive in the use,
The pious fraud transparent grown
Of wrong alone.
"These wait their doom, from that great law
Which makes the past time serve to-day;
And fresher life the world shall draw
From their decay."

*Let us hail* the present universal demonstration against popery, and regard it apart from all sectarianism, as *tangible evidence* of that indomitable love of liberty and truth, which reigns *supreme in millions of hearts.* Let us view it as *prophetical* of a new and brilliant era in the world's history, which is about to dawn upon its darkness—as the cycle of a change sublime, which will sweep through the earth, when every valley shall be exalted and every hill and mountain shall be brought low. Though tyranny and error shall flourish like "*a green bay tree*," yet those adventitious circumstances which administer to their growth and expansion will speedily be removed, and leave them dry, sapless, and withered, ready to be prostrated by the first angry breath of heaven. Liberty and Truth will be uppermost one day! They contain within themselves the germs of their own immortality, as their opposites inherit the principles of their dissolution. *That which is natural* is alone permanent. "Fantastic idols may be worshipped for a while, but at length they are overturned by the continual and silent proffers of truth; as the grim statues of Copar have been pushed from their pedestals by the growth of forest trees, whose seed was sown by the wind in the ruined walls."

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*The Operative.* Nos. I., II., and III. G. Berger, Holywell-street, London.

Among the new periodicals which 1851 has brought forth we have great pleasure in noticing *The Operative*, a weekly magazine, of which an advertisement appears in another column. From the three numbers which have already appeared, it seems well calculated to represent the views of the Amalgamated Society of the Iron Trades, (by members of which it is conducted), and to forward the great work of Industrial Co-operation. As well as its graver matter, it also contains tales evincing considerable literary power, well-written reviews, and good popular poetry. We are always glad to hail an efficient coworker in the cause of the people, and hope that *The Operative* may obtain the support it deserves.

## Public Amusements.

### ADELPHI.

One of those Adelphi melo-dramas, whose intricacy of plot is not to be unravelled except by proficients in the mysterious arts of Adelphi construction, was produced at this theatre last night. It is founded upon the drama of *Paillasse*, which for the last three months has been played with success in Paris, and in its English dress is called *Belphegor the Mountebank; or, the Pride of Birth.* Belphegor (Mr. Benjamin Webster), a mountebank of the true Dulcamara school, so far as his professional life is concerned, but a doting husband and kind parent, has married Madeleine (Madame Celeste), who has borne him Henri (Miss Ellen Chaplin), and Louise (Miss Stoker). The period of the drama is 1814, and Buonaparte having abdicated the throne of France, and the Bourbons returned, myriads of French *émigrées* are about to claim their confiscated estates. Madeleine, it appears, is the child of a titled follower of the house of Bourbon; and before the exile of her parent, has been left by him in the care of some person, from whose custody she is taken to be made the bride of Belphegor. With him she has lived comfortably enough, but with secret repinings at the humble destiny to which she *is consigned.* And now the Chevalier de Rolac (Mr. O. Smith) steps upon the scene as the person who many years before had been employed to convey Madeleine to her place of refuge. This is a villain of the orthodox sort, who, upon the restoration of the Bourbons, conceives the design of passing Madeleine off as the daughter of the Duke de Montbazon (Mr. H. Hughes), a noble who has also committed two children to the custody of De Rolac *during the perils of the revolution.* De Rolac's object is a participation in the estate, and he also betrays the sinister design of getting the marriage of Madeleine and Belphegor dissolved, in order that he may possess her himself. By the vilest arts De Rolac contrives to make Madeleine desert her husband, and convey her to the palace of the duke, where she lives in splendour, and tries to forget her low born husband. But love is strong with her, and she finds her new existence a burden to her. Belphegor, in the meantime, has *become a heart-broken wanderer*, when accidentally meeting De Rolac, in a scuffle which ensued, the latter artfully contrives to place in the other's pockets papers describing the possessor of them as a convict escaped from the galleys. These papers are found upon Belphegor, and he is about to lose his life, when some new evidence points out the guilty party to be De Rolac, who, when he finds further evasion to be useless, makes a confession of his crimes, and discovers that Belphegor, and not Madeleine, is the child of the Duke de Montbazon. The retributive justice may be conceived. Belphegor is the heir to the dukedom and estates of Montbazon, and De Rolac pays the penalty of his crimes. In the underplot, Ajax (Mr. Wright), *a kind of factotum of* Belphegor in the mountebankish art, is adopted by the Baron de Montroulade (Mr. P. Bedford) as his son, to further the attempts of the latter to regain his property, which had been confiscated by the Republicans, but in those aristocratic pretensions he is constantly receiving a check in the person of Nini (Miss Woolgar). The character of the wife of Paillasse, devoted to her husband in spite of the remonstrances of her family, is sustained with great force by Madame Celeste, and two comic parts are introduced which are not in the French original, and which are highly amusing in the hands of Mr. Wright and Miss Woolgar. Indeed, the whole company is employed to give effect to the numerous *dramatis personæ, but the real interest of the piece* centres in the character of the mountebank.

### OLYMPIC.

A two-act piece, described as a comic drama, was produced on Monday evening with success. The scene is laid in the family of a wealthy cotton-spinner, one of whose sons is enamoured of a young girl employed confidentially in the establishment, whose beauty, virtue, and general worth fully justify his attachment. Another son is married, *but to a young lady of superior condition.* She, however, has laid herself open to misconstruction with regard to the attentions of a former admirer, a fashionable rake, but is shielded by the *fiancée* of her brother-in-law, who is ignominiously dismissed on suspicion of being the really guilty person. At this point, an *eclaircissement* occurs, and all ends happily, the would-be seducer being summarily "warned off the premises," the wife pardoned for her involuntary offence, and the young girl made happy by being united to her employer's son. This *petite* melo-drama (which is called *All that glitters is not gold*) is of a sentimental cast; the dialogue has much point; and the characters are well marked out, although the brevity of the piece does not afford *much scope for the author's skill in this respect.* It embodies the strength of the company. Mr. W. Farren lent his aid as the father and head of the firm. Mrs. Stirling acted, as she always does, with pathos and tact as the young girl; and Miss Louisa Howard not only looked very pretty but also *performed with much feeling* as the wife. Mr. Leigh Murry developed his artistic power by his performance of the young lover; but his assumption of the local manners and dialect, though very cleverly maintained, is an anomaly; for wealthy young manufacturers do not talk broad Yorkshire or Lancashire *patois.* The comic portion of the affair fell to Mr. Compton. The drama was announced as being from the pen of Mr. Thomas Morton. The fairy tale of *Prince Dorus, or the romance of the nose*, was presented for the sixteenth time, in which we were delighted at witnessing the re-appearance of that charming and graceful *dansuese*, Madlle. Adele, after her severe domestic calamity. She was well received, and her difficult, yet talented *pas*, was rapturously encored.

### ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Mr. Pepper, the chemical lecturer at this establishment, has been engaged in delivering a lecture "on Fire and its Antagonists." The learned Professor commenced by observing that it was chiefly intended for a juvenile auditory, and, therefore, any *lengthened preface* would be unnecessary. The audience were then reminded that the principle called Fire had always been invested with a mysterious dignity, and was worshipped by the Persians, Chaldeans, and the Magi as a deity—a God; that Aristotle considered it as a component part of the globe, and classed it with the earth, air, and water, calling these all elements. The sources of Fire were then demonstrated, and every thing the lecturer seemed to touch, even water, was consigned to the dominion of Fire. Various combustions, on a large scale, then followed (one flame was twenty feet in length), also the magnificent fire cloud, with its beautiful *rolling and undulating flame*—then came four of different colours, and, last of all, fire was sent about the various parts of the room by trains of gun cotton, reminding us of the passage of electricity. But the lecturer did not yet quite end his discourse. The antagonists of Fire were next explained—water did not appear to be of much use; when once Fire was in the ascendant little could be done to counteract it. The exclusion of oxygen, of the air, and the use of carbonic acid gas were the chief agencies which annihilated flame; *and as a final experiment*; a large quantity of carbonic acid gas was *collected in a cistern*, and taking advantage of the proper time, the lecturer bailed it out with a pail, and succeeded in extinguishing a large bonfire by pouring into it the *whole contents* of the cistern. The lecture was attended by a most crowded audience who greatly applauded the learned gentleman's discourse.

## Varieties.

A Grenadier.—There is a boy in Indiana, aged ten years, who *is so uncommon tall that he cannot* tell when his toes are cold.

Conundrum.—Why is a lady's hair like the latest news?—Because in the morning we always find it in papers.

A new mode of dispersing mobs has been discovered, said to supersede the necessity of a military force—it is, to pass round a contribution box.

Be not angry that you cannot make others as you wish them to be, since you cannot make yourself what you wish to be.

It is a doubtful point whether a blind man could be made liable for his bill payable at sight.—*Punch's Almanack.*

How to Make and Lose Friends.—Wine and good dinners make abundance of friends; but in the time of adversity not one is to be found.

Legal Lore.—A physician cannot obtain recovery of his fees, although he may cause the recovery of his patient.

"Does the floor you have been scouring look nice, Bridget?"—"Indade, an' it does marm—just as nice as if I hadn't a touched it—I didn't hurt it at all, at all."

"Would you know this boy to be my son from his *resemblance to me?*" asked a gentleman.—Mr. Curran replied, "Yes, sir; the maker's name is stamped upon the *blade.*"

Fancy is a butterfly, which must be delicately handled; if rude fingers tamper with it, the bloom is rubbed off, and the gay insect perishes.

The *United Service Gazette* reports the strength of the British army to be 123,763 men of all arms, besides 55,000 of pensioners, yeomanry, &c.

Pauperism.—The statements of numbers in each Union of the Metropolis, show a decrease of nearly 30,000 from those of last year! Pauperism continues to *decline in many parishes of England.*

The perfume of a thousand roses soon dies, but the pain caused by one of their thorns remains long after; a saddened remembrance in the midst of mirth is like that thorn among the roses.

Gas Pipes.—It is estimated that there are upwards of one thousand five hundred miles of gas-mains *ramifying throughout the streets of London.* We are inclined, however to think that even this is too low an estimate.—*Builder.*

Speaking your Mind.—A pedagogue threatened to punish a pupil who had called him a fool behind his back.—"Don't, don't!" begged the boy. "I won't do so again, sir, never. I never will speak what I think again in my life!"

A Dear Wife.—A gentleman just married told a friend that he had that morning laid out three thousand pounds in jewels for his dear wife. "Faith, sir," said he, "I see you are no hypocrite, for she is truly your dear wife."

A member of the Connecticut Assembly moved for leave to bring in a bill for extending the powers of *justices.* Another requested, as a previous motion, that a statute might be passed to extend their *capacities.*

Burke and Dr. Johnson.—Dr. Robertson observed that Johnson's jokes were the rebukes of the righteous, described in Scripture as being like excellent oil. "Yes," exclaimed Burke, "oil of vitriol!"

Life.—Though we seemed grieved at the shortness of life in general, we are wishing every period of it at an end. The minor longs to be at age—then to be a man of business—then to make up an estate—then to arrive at honours—then to retire.—Addison.

An old maid was telling her age, which, she said, was just thirty-six years. A gentleman in company doubted the truth of her statement, but was corrected by her brother, who said it must be true, for she had told the story for ten years.

Definition of Puseyism.—The late facetious Sydney Smith, when asked to define Puseyism, remarked that it was a mixture of posture and imposture, flexions and genuflexions, of bowing to the east and curtseying to the west, with an immense amount of man-millinery.

The population of the city of New York on the 1st of June last, was about 520,000. Adding to this Brooklyn and the circumjacent places, which as properly belong to New York as Manhattanville, the result is a metropolitan population of nearly 750,000, or three quarters of a million.

Novel Way of Resigning Office.—The parish clerk of Westcote, near Stow-on-the-Wold, has resigned his office. His mode of proceeding was placing the following notice on the church door—"This is to give notice that I shan't be clerk any longer, so you be at liberty to get another."

Mrs. Partington read a criticism the other day, in which a writer was charged with "neglecting the *antecedent.*"—"That's just like some stuck-up aristocrats that I know," said the old lady; "they always neglect their aunts, and other relations too, if they happen to be poor."

Departure from Primitive Rule. — The Society of Friends have agreed to place stones over the graves of their deceased relatives of Bishopwearmouth, with the initials of their names inscribed upon them in the *same way as a* stone was placed over the grave of their founder, George Fox at his decease.

Broad Shoulders.—It was proved at Paris, in 1815, during the occupation of that city, that a body of British highlanders or lowlanders, standing "shoulder to shoulder," stretch over more ground than a similar number of inhabitants, soldiers or civilians, of any other nation in Europe.—Sir F. Head.

A Desperate Undertaking.—There is a divine out west (says an American paper) trying to persuade girls to forego marriage. He might as well try to persuade ducks that they could find a substitute for water, or rose-buds that there is something better for their complexion than sunshine. The only convert he has yet made is a single lady, aged sixty.

British and Foreign Bible Society.—At the usual monthly meeting of the committee of the above society, it was stated that, by dint of unwearied exertion, 3,217 district associations had been formed in Great Britain alone—it has circulated during the last forty-five years more than twenty-three million copies of the Scriptures, promoted the translation and printing of the sacred volume into 140 different languages or dialects, and expended nearly £3,500,000.

Glass for the Palace of Industry. — The *finished glass for Mr. Paxton's building*, writes the Commissioner of the *Morning Chronicle*, will weigh 400 tons, requiring for its manufacture upwards of 600 tons of sand and other materials, and about 3,000 tons of coals. The average quantity of coal required for the manufacture of glass is eight times the bulk of the glass produced, or from 7½ to 8 tons of coal for one ton of glass.

Tipperary Honour.—A gentleman from Ireland, on entering a London tavern, saw a countryman of his—a Tipperary squire, sitting over his pint of wine in the coffee-room. "Blood an' ounds! my dear fellow," said he, "what are you about? For the honour of Tipperary *don't be after sitting over a pint* of wine in a house like this."—"Make yourself aisy, countryman," was the reply; "it's the seventh I have had, and every one in the room knows it."

Black not Green.—Said a gentleman the other day to a servant at the hotel where he was stopping —"Bless my soul, Sambo, how black you are; how in the name of wonder did you get so black."—"Why, look'a here massa, de reasom am dis—de day dis child was born dere was an eclipse." Ebony received a shilling for his satisfactory explanation, and after grinning thanks, continued—"I tell you what it is, massa; dis nigger may be black, but he ain't green, no how."

A Traveller and Learned Hawker. — A young man, lately arrived in one of the northern parishes of Ayrshire, from England, where he had hawked tea and accumulated some money and a vast fund of conceit, was one day lecturing to a group of admirers upon inductive philosophy. A bystander asked if he was acquainted with Bacon?—"Bacon, sir, said the man of knowledge, with a contemptuous smile, "yes, I have *often* got it to my breakfast when I was in England."

Railway Traffic.—The published traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom during the forty-nine weeks of the last year, ending the 7th of December, shows that the aggregate receipts amounted to £12,036,170 on 6,240 miles of railway. For the corresponding period of 1849, the receipts amounted to £10,397,600 on 5,160 miles, showing an increase in the gross receipts of £1,638,570, or 15.8 per cent., and in the mileage at the end of the forty-nine weeks of 1,080 miles. The average receipts per mile for the forty-nine weeks in 1850, amounted to £2,111, and in the corresponding period of 1849 to £2,183, showing a falling off in the receipts per mile of £72, or only 3·3 per cent. on an increase in the mileage of 20.9 per cent.

Published this day, by G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, London (sixteen pages 8vo.), Price 1½d., No. 3 of

THE OPERATIVE,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL FOR THE PEOPLE.

This magazine is conducted by some of the most active members of the amalgamated society of the iron trades, and is devoted to the promulgation of those great principles of industrial co-operation, political enfranchisement, and social reform, upon which the welfare of the masses depends. It also contains tales, reviews, and general information, so as to fit it for the women and the home. Working men, give your orders at once to the nearest bookseller, for a journal devoted to your interests, and containing, at once, the elements of amusement and instruction.

THE LONDON CO-OPERATIVE STORES are now opened at

76, CHARLOTTE STREET, FITZROY SQUARE,

In connexion with the Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations.

1.—OBJECT OF THE STORES.

To enable members of the above-named Association, and other persons who may desire it, to obtain articles, of daily use perfectly free from *adulteration, of the best* quality, and the lowest charge, after defraying the necessary *expense of management, distribution, and providing for a* reserve fund.

Co-operative stores have been established with much success in different parts of the kingdom. The benefit to the subscribers may be judged of from the fact that the subscribers to the Pioneer Store in Rochdale, divided in the last year £800 after payment of all expenses, although the goods were charged considerably below the ordinary price.

2.—OPERATIONS OF THE STORES.

Wherever practicable, orders will be taken at the houses of customers, and goods will in all cases be promptly and carefully delivered.

The proprietors will act as agents on behalf of any parties who *may order goods of usual consumption*, even if not kept in stock.

3.—CAPITAL.

The necessary capital has been advanced in the first instance by some gentlemen favourable to the cause of association; the capital for subsequent operations will be furnished by subscribers to be repaid in goods.

Co-operative stores have usually been founded by a number of persons who have advanced the funds necessary to carry on the business, and who have applied to their own use whatever surplus remained. *In the present instance* the funds requisite for commencing the undertaking having *been already advanced, the public have the opportunity* of seeing the stores in operation before being called upon subscribe.

4.—SUBSCRIPTIONS AND PROFITS

All the subscribers to the stores of not less than five shillings shall receive back at the end of each quarter of a year, as a bonus, the profits upon all purchases made by them during such quarter, subject to the necessary expense of distribution and a reserve fund.

The transactions of the stores will be *for ready money*, but subscribers will have credit to the amount of their subscriptions.

The proprietors also contemplate making arrangements for the benefit of the poorer class of their customers, by which part of the profits upon purchases made by them shall accumulate, for the purpose of enabling them to become subscribers.

MANAGEMENT.

A general meeting of the subscribers will be held once in every quarter, when all accounts relating to the Stores will be laid before them, and auditors will be appointed from the subscribers.

The books are to be at all times open to the inspection of the supervisor appointed on behalf of the Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations, who will also be consulted on the general business of the Store.

Subscriptions received at the office, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, from 8 o'clock a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m.; on Saturday evenings till 11 o'clock, where prospectuses may be obtained; and also at the

Working Tailors' Association, 34, Castle-street, Oxford-street.

North London Needlewomen's Association, 31, Red Lion-square.

Working Shoemakers' Association:

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boot and Shoemakers, 11 A, Tottenham-court-road.

Gentlemen's Boot and Shoe, and Strong Shoe Makers' 151, High Holborn. Branches: 21, Lower White-cross-street, City, and 5, Church-street, Chelsea.

West-end, Working Bootmakers, 8, Castle-street, Oxford-street.

Working Printers' Association, 4 A, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street.

Working Bakers' Association, 26, Clipstone-street, Fitzroy-square.

Working Builders' Association, 76 Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square,

Pimlico Working Builders' Association, 2, Upper Dorset-street.

Orders for any of the above Associations will be received at the Central Office, where prospectuses of the Co-operative Stores may be obtained. For further particulars see Tracts on CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM, and also the CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST, a new weekly publication, the first number of which appeared on Saturday, Nov. 2nd, to be had at 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, where also communications for the editor are to be addressed. On half of the proprietors, LLOYD JONES, Manager.

THE CELESTIAL SCIENCE OF THE STARS.

MR. F. MOORE having after years of sedulous devotion to the study of this sublime science, made himself perfect master of it in all its branches, respectfully offers his services to a discriminating and enlightened public, trusting that by personal demonstration some may be convinced of its truth and importance.

In Horary Astrology, Professor M. has been eminently successful, the accuracy of his calculations and the perspicuity of his judgments have caused hundreds, who before considered it to be an imposture and a cheat, to join the ranks of the wise and bear their grateful testimony to its reality and exceeding usefulness, when legitimately practised by educated and competent persons.

This department of the Art (H.A.) esteemed the most beautiful, is founded on the sympathetic properties which universally exist, more or less, throughout nature, and which presumes that the Heavenly bodies are the *prevailing causes (or instruments) in the hands of Providence*, whereby is produced all the manifold events and changes (both physical and metaphysical) that happen on the surfaces of the respective systems; and by an easy though admirable theory, we are enabled to solve any question on which the mind dwells with peculiar force, such as success in any particular enterprise, travelling, navigation, friends, enemies, disease and sickness (which suffering from), employment, matrimony, &c. &c., in the latter are included the person whom the Querist will marry, the time, his or her attractions (personal or intellectual), capabilities, and employment, the degree of happiness that will attend the union, &c. &c.

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DIRECTIONS.—In Horary Questions, the time the letter was written, or when the thought first engaged the mind, should be given, (except in cases of accidents) and the departure of ships, when the time of the occurrence should be named. In Nativities and Revolutionary Figures only, the time of birth is required.

Sums under 10s. can be forwarded in Postage-stamps, above that, by Post-office order. Address, Mr. FRANCIS MOORE, 62, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

The Title of the Newspaper in which the Advertisement was read should be mentioned.

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An immense collection of most valuable Recipes, indispensable to the Toilet of every Lady and Gentleman. Amongst others, the following will be found of great utility:—Eau de Cologne, Rondeletian Scent, Prince Albert's Perfume, Jenny Lind's own Scent, the Napoleon Perfume, two invariable Hair Dyes, remedy for Baldness and Weak Hair, remedy for Superfluous Hairs, for removing Small-pox Marks, Freckles, &c., Amandine for whitening the Hands, Bandoline for curling Ladies' Hair, Enamel for filling Teeth, Prince of Wales's Tooth Powder, Lip Salve, Wash for Blotched Face, a cure for Offensive Breath, &c., &c., and many others too numerous to mention. Sent post free on receipt of fourteen postage stamps by Miss BOOTH.

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New publishing, in four weekly numbers, of twenty-four pages each, Price 2d., the number, By E. Dipple, Holywell-street, Strand, London, (to whom all orders are to be forwarded),

CANTERBURY *versus* ROME, Two Lectures, with historical supplements, by ERNEST JONES.

No. I. this day (Saturday) the 18th inst.

No. II. on Saturday, the 25th inst.

CONTENTS OF NO. II.—The Royal Church—the atrocities of its foundation—The heiress of Lincoln, a romance of real life—The boy-king and the bishop—Leaf, the apprentice—The martyrology of the uncanonised—'Tuning the pulpits'—The European Japan—The veil torn, and the sanctuary entered—The Church contrasted with Christianity.

Supplements to No. I. and II. complete a condensed history of the Anglo-Papal Church and its leading prelates.

NOTICE.

THE NEW WORLD, a democratic Poem, dedicated to the People of the United Queendom, and of the United States, with notes written especially for the working classes.

BELDAGON CHURCH, a religious Poem, dedicated to the people of Halifax.

THE PAINTER OF FLORENCE, a domestic Poem.

THE BLACK JURY; *or the Judgment of Europe*, a political Poem, dedicated to the House of Commons, *with an address to the Speaker.*

WESTMINSTER PRISON, lyrical Poems, dedicated to the Exiles and Prisoners of '48.

Class prejudice has prevented the publication of the above poems, all composed by the author while in prison, not a publisher having consented to bring them out, although they had not even read the manuscripts, and though an eminent printer had undertaken to print and bind them at his own risk. The following extract from the printer's letter illustrates the failings of the publishing class:—

'I regret to say that I find a disinclination to publish *on any terms*. Your party has been so misrepresented, and it is so thoroughly misunderstood, that I find it impracticable to remove the enormous load of prejudice that is entertained against you as being one of that party. I mention this, that I may save you the trouble of making applications to any of the usual publishers.'

Such being the case, the author proposes publishing the above works in weekly numbers, price 2d. each, as soon as he is assured of sufficient subcribers to cover the expenses.

Each number will contain twenty-four pages, of which a portion will be devoted to notes, that will be especially directed to unveil the enormities of the privileged classes, and analyse the hopes of the democratic movement.

All parties desirous of taking copies are requested to write to that effect, at their earliest convenience, to Ernest Jones, Hardwicke Lodge, Moscow-road, Bayswater, London.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE hereby announce the following meetings:—

On Sunday afternoon at three o'clock the Metropolitan District Council will meet at the City Hall, 26, Golden-lane, Barbican.

On Sunday evening next at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove—Princess Royal, Circus-street, Marylebone—King and Queen, Foley-street, Portland-place—Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road—Crown and Anchor, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town—Globe and Friends, Morgan-street, Commercial road-east—and New Eastern Literary and Scientific Institution, Morpeth-street, Green-*street, Bethnal Green.*

On the same evening at five o'clock, the United Delegates of the Tower Hamlets will meet at the Woodman Tavern, White-street, Waterloo Town; and at eight o'clock Mr. J. B. Leno will lecture at the above tavern. Subject: Texts from the Streets.

On the same evening at the City Hall, 26, Golden-lane, Barbican, Mr. James Finlen will lecture, Subject: The Struggle of Parties and the Position of Principles.

On Monday evening next a public meeting will be held in the above Hall, to receive a deputation from the Executive, who will state the Chartist Policy to be pursued in 1851. Mr. G. J. Holyoake will take the chair at eight o'clock.

On the same evening at the Eastern Institute, Morpeth-street, Mr. Ernest Jones will lecture. Subject: Rienzi the Last of the Tribunes.

On the same evening a meeting will be held at the Peacock Tavern, Maiden-lane, Covent Garden for the purpose of re-organising the Westminster locality. A deputation from the Executive will attend. Chair taken at eight o'clock.

*On the same evening the Limehouse Locality will meet* at the Brunswick Hall, Ropemaker's-fields.

*On Tuesday evening* Mr. Bronterre O'Brien will lecture at the City Hall, 26, Golden-lane, Barbican. Subject: Political and Social Rights.

On Thursday evening next a public meeting will be held in the Literary Institution, Carlisle-street, Portman-market. Messrs. O'Connor, Reynolds, Ernest Jones, Holyoake, O'Brien, and Le Blond, will attend and address the meeting.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary.

READ THIS.

THE COUNCIL OF THE BERMONDSEY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION beg to apprise their Democratic brethren and the public generally, that they have engaged the South London Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, for three Wednesday evenings—January 29th, February 5th, and February 12th, when Mr. E. Jones will give a course of three lectures. Subject: 'The People, their Wrongs and Rights, their Power and Weakness.

Chair taken at eight o'clock.

JOHN PEARCEY, Secretary.

TO TAILORS.

*By approbation of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and H. R. H. Prince Albert.*

NOW READY.

THE LONDON and PARIS FASHIONS for AUTUMN and WINTER 1850-1, the most splendid and superbly-coloured PRINT ever before published by Messrs. Benjamin READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; and by G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand. This exquisitely engraved Print will be accompanied with Riding, Dress, Frock and Shooting Coat Patterns, all of the newest and most fashionable style, and every part fully illustrated both for Cutting and Making-up. Also the registered Cape and Cloak Paletot for persons of all nations, the most convenient garment ever before introduced, and will admit of great variety in cutting and making-up: every particular explained. Registered according to act of parliament by READ and Co., 28th August, 1850. All persons purchasing the Fashions are at liberty to make and sell the same; and all other persons not purchasing the Fashions, by sending 3s. for the Pattern and printed information, for that and all other particulars respecting Style and Fashion for the present season. The beautiful and richly coloured Print is exhibited in the Royal Exchange, London. Price, with all the Patterns and informations complete, 10s. Sold by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand; and all booksellers in the United Kingdom.

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AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIAL.—SEVERAL PERSONS CURED.

'Romsey, Sept. 17th, 1850.

'SIR,—Having, more than two years ago, applied BRANDE'S ENAMEL to a hollow tooth which gave me great pain; ever since which time I have been able to masticate upon it as though it had never been decayed at all. Delighted with the success, I presented the ENAMEL to several friends, all of whom, I believe, have used it with perfect success. Having now another applicant. I enclose thirteen stamps, for which you will be kind enough to return another packet.

Remaining, Sir, yours, &c.,

S. F. PIKE,

To Mr. J. Willis. Mr. Godfrey's Romsey, Hants.

CAUTION.—The great success of this preparation has induced numerous unskilful persons to produce spurious imitations, and to copy 'Brande's Enamel' Advertisements. It is needful, therefore, to guard against such impositions, by seeing that the name of JOHN WILLIS accompanies every packet.

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BRANDE'S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE; A specific for Coughs, Colds, Brochitis, Asthma, Pulmonary Phthisis, Influenza, Derangement of the Voice, *and all affections of the Chest and Lungs.* Compounded under the direction of a professional gentleman, who for *many years has made the Anatomy and Pathology of the Chest and Lungs his particular study.*

*The influence of* BRANDE'S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE pursues the exact track of the inflammatory action causing cough. First soothing the glottis and epiglottis (the organs of voice) its sedative influence passes along the mucous lining of the windpipe unto the bronchii, and, allaying pulmonary irritation, giving ease and comfort to the chest—restoring the voice to its accustomed clearness and power.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIAL.

Dark-street, Haverfordwest, Feb. 18th, 1849.

*Gentlemen,—Having been recommended by Mr. O. E. Davies of this town to try* BRANDE'S BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE, for a very severe cough with which I was troubled for more than six months, I did so, and after taking only two packets, I was perfectly recovered. I had been for months that I could not rest night or day, with difficulty of breathing and a tickling sensation in the throat, and the cough at times was so severe that I was nearly suffocated. I can now sleep comfortably, and quite free from pain. I am, &c.,

MARY ROGERS.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Patent Medicine Vendors, and all the Agents for BRANDE'S ENAMEL; manufactured only by the Proprietor's Agent, JOHN WILLIS, 59, Fleet-street, London, in packets at 1s. 1½d. post free, 1s. 3d., and in boxes at 2s. 9d., post free, 3s. 5d., containing three of the smaller packets.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR.

Nos. I. and II. of the New Series OF

"THE NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR."

Are now ready.

SIXTEEN LARGE ROYAL OCTAVO PAGES,

Price One Penny.

IT IS THE ADVOCATE OF

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A WEEKLY LABOUR RECORD.

The Autobiography of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.;

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Tales: Reviews: Poetry: Gleanings, &c.

**Contents of No. III.**

1. Necessity for Parliamentary Reform.
2. The Great Mississippi Bubble.
3. Adventures of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P.
4. A Sketch of Factory Life, by S. M. KYDD.
5. New Books,—Across the Atlantic.
6. Labour and Co-operative Record.

The present number commences a series of articles on the necessity for Parliamentary Reform—and what might be expected from a Legislature truly representing *all* classes of the community. They will form when completed a

POLITICAL HANDBOOK FOR THE PEOPLE;

which it is hoped will accurately represent the feelings of the industrial and intelligent operatives, and at the same time disabuse the upper and middle classes of the enormous and exaggerated impression too prevalent among them, respecting the views and objects of the unenfranchised masses.

Will be published Next Week,

**A Title, Contents, Index, and Preface to the First Volume.**

The Numbers and Parts of the *First Series* of the *National Instructor* that were out of print, have now been reprinted, and may be had on application.

Subscribers are requested to complete imperfect copies forthwith.

The "National Instructor" is supplied by *all the London Agents for similar publications: or by* A. Heywood, Manchester; W. Love, and G. Adams, Glasgow; Robinson and Co., Edinburgh; J. Sweet, Nottingham; J. Guest, Birmingham.

## To Correspondents.

THE POLISH AND HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—South London Hall, £2 13s. 1d.; Eecture by T. Brown, Fraternal Home, 12s. 1d.; Liften, 6d.; Mr. Clancy, 6d.; J. Clancy, 6d.; Belvidere Tavern, 5s. 6d.; Smith's Workmen, 3s. 4d.; Miller's book, 9d.; Ree, 8d.; Compositors, 1s. 9d.; Mark Hall, 6d.; Rev. Hugh Hughes, Minster, 2s. 6d.; T. W. Arnott, 13s.; Mr. Haniball, from King and Queen Concert, 16s.; Society of Smiths, per Oliver, 3s.; Noble, 6d.; Welshman, 6d.—Any mistake or omission respecting monies, write to T. Brown, Secretary.—[This list came to hand too late for publication last week.—ED. N. S.]

THE EXECUTIVE.—Mr. E. Stallwood strongly recommends Mr. Thornton Leigh Hunt, the Editor of the 'LEADER,' to the Chartists, as a fit person to fill the vacant seat in the Executive, and that the votes be recorded immediately.

NOTTINGHAM.—J. Sweet begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, sent herewith:—For HONESTY FUND—A Friend 2s. 6d., a Well Wisher 6d., Mr. Wild 4d., Mr. Haddon 1s., MR. W. Brown 6d.—WINDING-UP FUND—Mr. S. Taylor 1s., Joseph Scothorn 6d., James Scothron 6d., John Haddon, Wimeswould 1s., Charles Hall 6d., W. Brown 6d.

DAVID MORRISON, Gallatown by Kirkaldy.—The 'FIFE HERALD' has not reached this office.

THE POTTERIES.—Mr. Thomas Dickenson, of Manchester, writes a cheering description of the Chartists of Hanley and Shelton, where he has lately delivered two lectures. After highly eulogising the members of this district, he states that they have a most comfortable hall, and a Sunday school, which is attended by about one hundred children.

S. HALEY, Bradford, has very much misunderstood us, if he imagines that we desire to give the slightest countenance to any legislative interference with the civil and religious liberty of any portion of our fellow citizens. But while we would guarantee the same rights and privileges to them that we claim for ourselves—that is, not to blind us to the mischief which may be inflicted upon society, by works that enslave the intellect, or produce a morbid and unhealthy state of moral being. We wish to combat error by truth, to meet superstition by knowledge; and with that view shall, on all occasions, express an honest, unbiassed, and independent opinion on such works as seem to us calculated to aid in doing so. It is one thing to expose what we conscientiously believe to be mischievous, both mentally and morally, and another thing to invoke the aid of the civil power, to put down opinions to which we are opposed. As to the use of the term 'Black slugs,' Mr. O'Connor has been long in the habit of calling things by what he thinks their proper names. With him a spade is simply a spade, and we fear he is too old to be cured of his habit, by the well meant remonstrances of our correspondent.

MR. E. JONES has sent us a letter, which would occupy about a column of the 'STAR,' denying the correctness of Mr. Alcock's report of the Manchester meeting. We can only repeat that we placed the report of Mr. Jones before the public at the same time, and with this we think that gentleman ought to be contented, as far as we are concerned.

JAMES DOWNIE will see by reference to the leading article, and our note to Mr. Holyoake's letter, how fully we concur in the opinions expressed on behalf of himself and fellow subscribers to the 'STAR,' at Campsie.

GEO. HARDY, JUN., Sheffield, will perceive by the announcement in our advertising columns, that an Index and Title Page to the first vol. of the 'NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR,' will be issued with the number for next week.

A. HENDERSON, JAMES DOWNILL, and JOHN JOHNSON, of Leicester.—We have forwarded your communications to Mr. O'Connor.'

H. HAMLYN, Hull.—All Chartist intelligence sent to this office receives our immediate attention, and is always inserted in full, if properly written for publication. We sincerely lament that we do not hear more frequently from the Chartists of this town.

*POLISH AND HUNGARIAN REFUGEE FUND.—Cock and Castle,* Elizabeth-street, Hackney-road, 4s. The Committee meet at 26, Golden-lane, every Tuesday evening, at nine o'clock.—T. FERGUSON, secretary.

MR. T. FIELDEN, *Todmorden, begs to acknowledge the receipt of the follow sums for the Honesty Fund:*—John W. Sutcliffe 1s 6d—A Friend 2s—J. Scholfield 6d—A Friend 2d—J. Law 2d—J. Lord 3d—J. Hollinrake 3d—J. Sutcliffe 2d—J. Cliffe 2d—J. Dawson 3d—T. Horsfall 6d—E. Marshall 6d—J. Leach 1s—J. Howarth 1s—O. Haworth 6d—J. Haworth 6d—E. Haworth 6d—M. Jackson 6d—J. Wadsworth 6d—C. Dewhirst 6d—J. Barker 6d—J. Southwell 2d—J. Stansfield 4d—R. Brook 2s—J. Haworth 1s—J. Marland 6d—J. Robinson 6d—J. Lord 6d—S. Stott 6d—J. Crossby 6d—R. Greenwood 1s 6d—S. Whitham 1s—M. Whitham 6d—J. Barker 6d—W. Barker 6d—W. Sutcliffe 1s—J. Mooney 6d—S. Whitham 6d—T. Greenwood 6d—W. Barker 6d—T. Fielden 8d—R. Brook 18s—J. Firth 6d—A Friend 3d—L. Midgley 6—J. Horsfall 3d—J. Greenwood 6—J. Marland 1s—J. Law 6d—T. Asten 6d—W. Barker 6d—W. Proctor 6d—J. Woodhead 6d—W. Barker 6s—Chartist Association 10s.

G. BATESON, Shipley.—The money received for the Honesty Fund last week was stated to be from SPILSBY instead of SHIPLEY.

MR. DOWNIE, Campsie.—The present quarter expires in three weeks after this date.

THE LATE MANCHESTER MEETING.—Mr. James Mann, the corresponding secretary of Hebden Bridge, informs us that no member of that locality visited Manchester on the occasion of the late meeting. We have also received a letter signed by T. S. Longbottom, J. Longbottom J, Young, J. B. Horsefall, J. Horsefall, J. Pickering, I. Picknip, and T. Dyson, stating that no person from their locality went to Manchester with sticks, and that they have confidence in the new Executive, and are prepared to support them.

J. DEAN, Belper.—We do not know whether the clause you allude to has been repealed, but feel certain that you cannot hawk articles of foreign manufacture without a license. The bye-laws in some towns prohibit hawking altogether, and we have known some cases where the licensed hawker has been fined, and forfeited his goods for breaking them.

T. FROST, Croydon.—The question is decided, and further discussion would be useless.

THE FINSBURY POLICE ESPIONAGE CASE.

We have received a letter from Mr. P. Johnson, complaining of the apathy of the Chartists generally in not supporting them against the recent act of police tyranny. The expenses, it appears, amount to nearly £5, which includes the fine of £2, the solicitor's fee, and the expenses of a public meeting, nearly the whole of which has been paid by a hard-working man. This is wrong, and we trust that the Chartist body will render the assistance required. Subscriptions, in money or postage stamps, are to be sent to Mr. Philip Johnson, 41, Turnmill-street, opposite Clerkenwell Green. The following sums have been received:—P. Johnson, 2s. 6d.; Thomas Brown, 1s.; Mr. Johnson, 6d.; Mr. Poole, 6d.; A. Found, 1s.; M. Hopkins, 1s.; W. Osborne, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Batchelor, 1s.; Mr. Corks, 1s.; Small sums, 2s. 6d.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—The newspapers up to the end of September state that Mr. Smith O'Brien had arrived in Hobart Town by the steamer from Port Arthur, and had accepted his ticket of leave on his word not to leave the colony. Ellis, the party implicated in assisting Smith O'Brien to escape, by giving him a passage in the Victoria cutter, had managed to get clear off with his vessel without paying the fine (£60), in which he had been amerced.

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT AT DEVONPORT.—On Wednesday, as two watermen, named Yeo, were engaged in taking Lieut. Saumerez, R.N., from Mutton Cove to her Majesty's steam vessel Volcano, in the Sound, and when passing over the Budge, the boat upset, and one of the brothers, a fine young man, was unfortunately drowned. The other brother and Lieut. Saumerez had a very narrow escape, but were fortunately rescued. The body of the drowned man was recovered shortly after. The boat was upset by the force of the weather at the time.

TO THE READERS OF THE "NORTHERN STAR."

With the commencement of the Session we purpose to make several important alterations and improvements in the shape, contents, and publication of the *Northern Star*.

It will, in the first place, contain *Sixteen* instead of *Eight* pages; thus giving greater facilities for filing and binding it, and permitting at the same time of superior arrangements in the classification of news, correspondence, reviews, and original articles.

A larger quantity of small type will be used than at present, which will materially improve the appearance of the paper, and add to the quantity of its contents.

The present Scottish Edition will be discontinued, and advantage be taken of the extension of railways, to delay the publication of the First Edition till Friday evening; by which our Scottish readers will have one day's later news.

By making correspondence as brief as possible during the sitting of Parliament, we shall be enabled to give very full reports of its proceedings, together with an ample and careful selection of home and foreign news. We shall also issue a Saturday Edition for the metropolis, and the home counties, containing all the news of that morning. This will place the *Star* on an equality with the other metropolitan journals published on the same day, as regards the lateness and variety of its news.

By these changes we hope, that while the *Star* will maintain its distinctive character as the organ of Chartism, it will also present all the best features of a carefully compiled Family paper.

We trust that our readers and friends will exert themselves to support these efforts to issue a journal worthy of being the organ of Democracy in this country.

Orders, Subscriptions, and Advertisements for the New Series, which will commence on Saturday, February the 8th, should be forwarded to this office immediately.

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1851.

## "CHARTIST POLICY."

Considerable discussion appears to have taken place, in various parts of the country, on the observations contained in our leading article under this head last week. That great difference of opinion should have been expressed on the subject was to be expected—that resolutions condemnatory of our suggestions should have been passed, was quite natural. We are, however, somewhat consoled for this condemnation and rejection of our advice, when we glance at some of the other resolutions, passed at the same time. For instance: *In the Metropolis*, at the meeting where we were condemned for speaking out, and suggesting a friendly abandonment of further controversy, Mr. REYNOLDS was censured for keeping silence on the subject. In another resolution, the report of the Manchester meeting was formally pronounced to be "a tissue of falsehoods," by persons who were upwards of two hundred miles distant from that meeting!

Comment on the value of such resolutions is superfluous.

It is a proverb, that "the man who pleads his own cause has a fool for his client;" and the law lays down as an axiom, "That no one shall sit as judge in his own cause." We turn, therefore, from those who are heated by having been personally engaged in this controversy, to the Chartists of the country at large for a decision on this question. It is a vital and important one. If we saw any chance whatever of the belligerents being reconciled, a separation of the Chartist body into two Associations would be the very last step we should advise. Division of power is, *per se*, an evil. We only recommend it because it is a less evil than the utter waste of power in internal disputes. However limited the means and the influence, possessed by either of the sections of Chartists, it would be at least directly exerted for their avowed purposes in the one case. In the other, all must agree, that both are not only unprofitably, but most lamentably and mischievously misapplied. It is impossible that Democracy can assume either an organised form, or a progressive position in this country, so long as Democrats are thus rent into factions, and turn their arms upon each other, instead of the common enemy.

Besides, there is this further advantage, as it seems to us, that peaceful separation and the adoption of an affirmative and constructive policy at the present moment, by both parties, present the most effectual and likely means of reconciling and re-uniting them at a not distant period. Let each party have time to sober down and calmly review the points in dispute, which now give rise to such bitter animosity and harsh language. The result, we have little doubt, will be that they both will discover they are, to a great extent, fighting with shadows, and that no real cause of estrangement or quarrel exists between them. In the meantime, the very insignificance, and almost impalpability of the questions at issue, contribute to protract the dispute, and prevent its settlement. The dust and the confusion created by the contest blinds the combatants themselves, and the whole affair presents more of the aspect of what is generally called an "Irish row" than a controversy, conducted according to the recognised and systematic method of discussion.

It has been assumed that in the course we have taken on the subject, we have been actuated by party or personal prepossession in favour of Manchester on the one hand, and personal or party prejudices against London on the other. Nothing can be more void of the truth. There has not (at the moment we write) been the slightest personal communication between us and any member of the Manchester Council, save those officially sent to this office; nor have we been in that city for upwards of five years. Of their private views and feelings, therefore, we are utterly ignorant, and the course we have taken has been entirely spontaneous and independent. As to the London Executive there has not been—and there is not now, any cause whatever that should induce the slightest unpleasant feeling between us. We are not conscious of having knowingly given them any offence. We know of none they have offered to us. The matter has been to us from first to last purely a public question, upon which we have brought to bear the light of our previous experience of public life, with a sincere desire to terminate in an honourable and beneficial manner a controversy which we most deeply regret.

We do not wish to give either party a triumph, or to keep alive angry passions. The sole object we have in view, is the organization of the Chartist feeling of the country in the best possible mode that existing circumstances will permit of. We should have much preferred *one* organization; but if that is, *for the time being*, impossible, there is, as they say in Lancashire, "no need for crying over shed milk." Let us adopt the next best course open to us, and that is, that each section of the Chartist body shall set about organizing themselves in the manner most consonant to their present views and feelings—appoint such officers as they respectively have the highest confidence in, and in future confine themselves to the creation of a public opinion in favour of the enactment of the People's Charter, by all such means as may be available. Even one thousand pounds a year, wisely and economically expended by the two parties in this way, will produce more effect on the popular mind—do more towards the great objects in view than £100,000 expended in travelling to seek for "votes of confidence in the Executive," from meetings, excited by angry and conflicting passions. There is not a sensible business man in the Executive that would value such votes at more than the worth of the paper they might be written upon, for practical purposes. Whichever of the versions of the Manchester meeting may be accepted as the correct one, it must be abundantly evident, that no prudent Executive would either base its power or its prospects upon such a heterogenous and disunited body as assembled at that meeting. In order *that we might not be accused of either garbling* or suppressing its proceedings, we gave *in extenso* the authorized accounts transmitted to us by both parties; but so resolute are some parties not to be pleased with anything we may do, that even that has been construed into an offence on the part of the *Star*. Really, when the so called leaders of English Democracy find fault with our acting on the great maxim, *audi alteram partem*—when it has become a crime to be English enough to "hear both sides,' and give that "fair play" for which Englishmen proverbially contend, the chance of a mutual understanding at the present moment, becomes the faintest that can be possibly imagined.

Looking calmly at all that has transpired—*looking forward to the future prosperity and* progress of the People's Cause—we feel constrained to abide by the recommendations we gave last week. If the policy we suggest be frankly adopted, and carried out in the same spirit as we propound it, Chartism will again become a powerful element of popular opinion. Our energies will no longer be suicidally destroyed in intestine quarrels, but be turned against the abuses and the practical grievances of our representative system. The concentration of all our available powers on this one vital and fundamental reform, will speedily bring around us those who have been drawn from the ranks, disgusted by the acrimony and the divisions they found in them. It will also enlist in the service of the cause thousands of warm-hearted supporters, who have never yet been mixed up in any former agitations, but who, convinced of the importance of representative reform, as the only safe foundation for other reforms, would gladly assist any organised body with a definite affirmative policy.

In our endeavours to bring about so desirable a consummation, we have avoided—and shall continue to avoid, as far as possible—all allusion to topics that can only tend to keep alive hostilities on both sides. Much that is asserted is exceedingly provocative of criticism, and not difficult of confutation; but we resist the temptation, for the far higher object of inducing, if possible, the supporters of the London Executive and the Manchester Council, to cease the fratricidal warfare in which they have been too long engaged—to resolve that, as they cannot agree to act together, they will agree to differ, and each take that course which is most consonant with their own conscientious convictions, for the promotion of the common object—namely, TO MAKE THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER THE LAW OF THE LAND!

We appeal to the good sense, the good feeling, the patriotism of our fellow-countrymen in this matter and trust the response will not only be an encouraging, but a triumphant one, for the PEOPLE'S CAUSE.

## PROGRESS OF ABSOLUTISM IN GERMANY.

The Conference of Ministers at Dresden has caused a temporary lull in the storm of politics, which has raged over Germany with more than tropical fierceness for the last three years. The pause affords an opportunity of looking round and seeing what are the natures and extent of the disasters occasioned by this protracted conflict of so many hostile elements. One general feature strikes the eye in its first survey of the scene of desolation, and that is, the indiscriminating manner in which the storm has spent its fury on every prominent object; the strongholds of Absolutism and the hard won harvests of the people, have each in their turn felt the force of the tempest; and if the one has been shattered by the lightnings of Democracy, the other has been beaten down by the heavy hail showers of Despotism.

To abandon metaphor, let us see in what position Germany now stands, after an incipient struggle of three years' duration, between the people and the princes,—between the Governed and the Governors. At one period in 1848, which we may fix at the self-deposition of the Federal Diet, the people were for a moment the masters, and for a while—however brief—political power reverted to its original source. Up to that time the whole struggle, on the part of the people, had been to wrest from their rulers those rights which the latter unjustly withheld,—no more was asked, and in the very flush of victory no more was taken. From that time the contest assumed entirely the opposite character, and those who had been the assailed when defending arbitrary and absolute Government, now became the assailants of those free and liberal institutions which in the hour of danger they had been themselves the first to promise, and which, although extorted in the end, were, after all, the just due of those who enforced their surrender. In 1848 the German people were virtually in possession of all those rights which had been promised them forty years before, when the victorious career of NAPOLEON frightened Absolutism from its propriety. A Federal Parliament and National Legislatures, a Free Press, Trial by Jury, the Right of Meeting, and many other scarcely less valuable institutions, were won by the German people during that eventful year. What now remains of these *spolia opima*—these rich spoils of tyranny? The Dresden Conferences are a too sufficient answer. One by one the people have been either cozened, or openly robbed by the strong arm, of nearly every one of those rights which they had earned with their blood and sweat at the bayonet's point, or in the *cannon's mouth; and now the robbers* are assembled in solemn conclave, to divide their booty. This is no exaggerated description of these meetings, which, though styled "Conferences," have nothing of a deliberative character about them. The main points were *settled long before even the issue of the notices* to the several States. NICHOLAS, the Arch-Pontiff of Absolutism, and his worthy disciples of Austria and Prussia, drew out the programme; and from that it would be sacrilege for the mere neophytes, who are called on to give their mere nominal sanction, to depart one hair's breadth. The people are to be bound down tighter and safer than before, in the fetters which they fondly fancied they had burst for ever. The re-establishment of the old system which the people of Germany never ceased their efforts to shake off for five and thirty years, is the be-all and the end-all of the Dresden Conferences, as is plainly avowed in the Austrian notices, and the only half-repudiated "instructions" attributed to Prince SCHWARTZENBURG; and, in point of fact, all that the Ministers there assembled have to confer about is, the best mode of adjusting the conflicting claims which have grown up since 1815.

At that time, Austria was looked up to as the very incarnation of Absolutism; and no other German power had as yet acquired a sufficient sense of its own *importance* to enable it to question the right of Austria to supreme rank and preponderant influence in the General Council of the Sovereigns of Germany. Now, however, the case is far different. Prussia has made enormous strides in everything which tends to make up the material greatness of a *nation*; and in *wealth, industry*, commerce, and population, she now stands nearly on a level with her haughty rival. She feels her own might, and, although willing to admit Austria as a compeer, she refuses to recognise in her any one title to superiority. Besides these two, there has arisen, during the long peace, a third power, scarcely less jealous of its *dignity, and basing its pretensions* to be treated with on equal terms on hardly a less firm conviction of its strength. Two of the six monarchies of Germany contend each for exclusive supremacy, but the other four are far from willing to assume the part of passive *spectators of such a contest*. Prussia and Austria are each great powers in Europe; but Hanover, Saxony, Wirtemburg, and Bavaria, *consider themselves as being conjointly* worthy of equal consideration in Germany. Hence, they have, throughout the whole course of these proceedings, offered, some a tacit, others an open opposition to the large pretensions first formed by each of the two leading powers. The consequence is, that one scheme *after another* has been proposed and set aside. First, Austria wants to have the old Diet of 1815 restored in all its primitive integrity, bearing with it, of course, her assumption of the presidential office. Prussia very naturally opposed this very modest proposition, and brought forward the "dual plan," as it has been called, by which the supreme authority was to be divided between the two, *or held* alternately. The minor kingdoms then lifted up their voice and put forward their claims. Under the old *regime* they had been too much in the position of mere feudatories of Austria; and now that circumstances have emancipated them from such a galling tutelage, they are averse to consent to its being reinforced. However this delicate point of dignity may be decided, one of the three rival claimants must be discontented, unless indeed, the whole question of hegemony, or headship, be dropped altogether.

Another *moot point*, which seems especially difficult of adjustment, is the mode in which the central power shall be constituted, so as to observe a due regard for the relative weight of the individual states in the confederation. The fate of the last proposition brought before the Conference, will illustrate the difficulties with which the settlement of this matter is surrounded. It was that a council of state should be formed *to possess the supreme executive*, and exceptionally also the legislative power, consisting of seven ministers, with nine votes; Austria and Prussia to send each one minister with two votes, and the remaining five votes to be divided amongst the remaining states. The four minor kingdoms at once protested against such an arrangement, by which the two others appropriated to themselves such an outrageous share of power, and with equal selfishness each claimed an entire vote *for itself* as the price of its consent, leaving one vote only for all the other four and twenty states. Brunswick, Baden, the Saxes, the Anhaults, *the Hesses, the Hanse Towns, and the others*, of course grumbled at being valued at a ninth part only of the confederation; and so this *mode of making things* pleasant has likewise fallen to the ground.

In fine, the present position of German affairs seem to be this—that the sovereigns and statesmen are squabbling among themselves to gain as large a share of power in the new confederation, but that all are agreed in one important point—that the people are to be jealously excluded from any participation in the management of their own affairs. One and all the *princes represented* at these conferences, are resolved that the representative principle shall be carefully excluded *from the plan, so far*, at least, as the popular voice is concerned. There is to be no Federal Legislature elected by the free and general votes of the people of Germany, nor will any state be permitted to have legislatures of its own in the sense of those created by *the* various constitutions granted after the movement of March, 1848. Where they do already exist, their powers will be limited to mere consultive functions; but as to real power, such as the imposition of taxes, the granting of supplies, or the enactment of measures, they will be rigidly denied them. Reaction is in the ascendant, Russia has decreed the re-establishment of absolutism in its worst and most tyranous forms. Time will show with what results.

## MORE HELP.

The National Public School Association has already *borne good fruit*. The Educational Question has been removed from the category of debateable theories into that of practical public measures. Sectarianism is knocked on the head in Manchester, at all events. The difficulties which have heretofore seemed so insuperable, have melted like ice in the sunshine. Churchmen and Dissenters of all denominations, have at last found out that it is possible to teach the rising generation the leading principles of morality, and the ordinary branches of school instruction, without insisting, at the same time, *upon their being* crammed with any particular creed; and further, that to do this, efficient voluntary efforts are not enough, but that there must be a regular provision made by a public rate for those purpose.

All this is exceedingly gratifying, and not a little suprising. We are naturally excited to *speculate as to the* cause which so unexpectedly brought together the Dean of Manchester, Church clergymen, Wesleyan Ministers, Independent Preachers, and Unitarian teachers, for this object. Without being too curious on the subject, it is so singular an occurrence that we may be pardoned for venturing upon a guess or two.

Remembering the cause of all other great reforms in this country then, we cannot help suspecting that the parties alluded to have become convinced that the time *for* the establishment of a National System of Education cannot be staved off much longer; and, therefore, rather than permit the enactment of a broad, sweeping, and comprehensive measure, they mean to forestall it by such arrangements as will in the main preserve and maintain their influence as a class. This has, indeed, been the practice of the priestly class in all ages. They resist progress and improvement as long as they can, and when the tide is likely to become too strong for them, they dexterously launch themselves upon it, and guide it as far as possible to their own ends and interests. There can be little doubt but this is the real *animus* of the new movement in Manchester, else why propound a new scheme, so like, and yet so much inferior to that so recently adopted at the Manchester Education Conference by Mr. COBDEN and his friends?

If the new converts to the doctrine that public schools should be secular in *their* foundation, had no *arriere pensee*, they would never have dreamt of setting on foot a separate *agitation. Having* resolved on doing that, however, it will be the duty of the National Association to see that they do not mar or prevent the realisation of a thoroughly unsectarian plan of instruction. *It is high* time that the disgrace was wiped away from the country, of being next to Papal Italy, Spain and Portugal, and to despotic Russia, in want of any systematised and adequate provision for the education of the people.

So far as we comprehend the plan of the parties, who are, it appears, to be headed by the Bishop of MANCHESTER, in opposition to the National Association and Mr. COBDEN, the leading provisions of both are identical, at any rate in words. The differences are, apparently, in the details; and they ought to be closely watched, lest these details should neutralise the seeming advantages it holds out.

One portion of the plan has been highly eulogised, as evincing great practical sagacity—namely, the proposal to place all existing schools under the provisions of the measure which we assume they mean to ask from Parliament. There may be thrift in the proposal, but its economy is very questionable. Many of these schools are structurally so defective, and so unsuited for the purpose, that it would be far cheaper to commence a new, well-arranged, and harmoniously proportioned plan, at the beginning.

Feeling a deep and sincere interest in a question which is so intimately blended with the welfare and prosperity of all classes of the community, we shall watch the progress of the question most anxiously. If the coming Session of Parliament adopts the principle of local rates, and public schools, under the management and superintendence of the local authorities, and without any compulsory doctrinal and creedal instruction, the foundation will have been laid for a rational and national system of Education. That is the only permanent guarantee against the encroachments of political despotism, or the diffusion of superstitious errors among our population. An enlightened people will not long be kept in bondage either by politicians or priests; therefore, the spread of knowledge is contemporaneous to the progress of Democracy; and he who does most to promote the one, most truly labours for the steady progress, and the ultimate supremacy of the latter.

## MINISTERIAL CHANGES IN FRANCE.

Victory has for the moment inclined to the PRESIDENT. The dreaded and detested CHANGARNIER is no longer "viceroy over him." LOUIS NAPOLEON has asserted his supreme right to appoint and displace the Commander-in-Chief, and consequently his supremacy in the capacity of Head of the Executive over the army. That he places a high value on this power is evident, from the strenuous and the continuous efforts he has made to acquire it, and by the dogged obstinacy with which he refused to listen to any compromise on the part of the majority, which fell short of the removal of the hated General, and the acknowledgment of his own supremacy. For the time being, fortune favours the tenant of the Elysee. He has kept the best business men of his own Cabinet, and in M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS has secured the accession of a man of considerable influence and reputation. The Orleanists and Legitimists are in a "fix;" they have the power undoubtedly of placing CHANGARNIER at the head of troops to protect the Assembly, but they are civilly informed by the PRESIDENT that nobody is *going to attack it*. In a city like Paris, where a political blunder is much more fatal to a party than a political crime, such an appointment would provoke nothing but laughter and ridicule on all hands. Indeed from what has already transpired, it is quite evident that after a certain amount of bluster for the sake of appearances, the majority will accept the Cabinet of January, 1851, as *un fait accompli*, and turn their attention to new schemes and combinations, by which 1852 may turn up a winning card for their respective parties.

The Republican newspapers have very prudently and properly supported the PRESIDENT against the palpably selfish and dishonest pretensions of the "Burgraves," while they have at the same time held aloof from committing themselves to the support of the new cabinet. Their strength, they well knew, lies to a large extent in the divisions which separate the reactionary and anti-republican majority. In proportion as they are estranged from each other, and devote themselves to the pursuit of their separate party intrigues, the greater chance is, that the people will resume that power and predominance of which they have been robbed. In the Assembly, the Mountain will have a difficult and important part to play between the present time and the period for the election of a new President. One thing is certain, that nothing but a Republican form of government is tenable in France, however much the name and the thing may be hated by the terrorist Conservatives. Any attempt on the part of the dynastic conspirators to restore a monarchy, either Bourbon, Orleanist, or Bonapartist, would be the signal for the renewal of a state of incipient or open insurrection in France, which would only terminate with the final and complete overthrow of a form of government which can never again take root in that country.

It would be well for it, and for the public men who aspire to rule it in future, if they could realise this idea fully to their own minds, and adopt their conduct accordingly. If they will look across the Atlantic, they will find that the great statesmen of the Federal Republic exercise as world-wide an influence, receive as much respect, and occupy as dignified and lofty positions in the estimation of other nations, as though they were bedizened with stars and ribbons, or disguised by nicknames. A frank acceptance of Republicanism in its letter and spirit, does not bar, but rather accelerated their progress to the most distinguished, influential and commanding positions in public life. Why should it not be so in Republican France? Why should there not arise in that country a new race of public men, whose highest ambition would be to become the servants of the commonwealth, whose most dearly prized reward and honour, would be the esteem and gratitude of their fellow citizens for having served it well?

## THE O'CONNOR DEFENCE FUND.

LONGTON.—The friends in this town intend giving a benefit in aid of the above fund, on which occasion the Dramatic Amateurs will appear gratuitously. The pieces selected are the interesting drama, in five acts, entitled the *Castle Spectre*, and the *Lottery Ticket*. Several gentlemen of Longton and its vicinity, will sing some of the most popular songs of the day, and an efficient quadrille band will attend. In connexion with the above benefit, the directors of the Longton Working Man's Hall have given the use of the hall for the above purpose.

TO MR. W. RIDER.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you will find a Post-office order for the sum of £1 6s., made payable at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, for the defence of that honoured and esteemed champion of liberty, F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., subscribed by a few friends in the cause of human redemption—a cause in which that gentleman has spent his life and fortune, and for advocating which he and his family have been persecuted and prosecuted—a cause which must ultimately triumph, in spite of the paltry and contemptible rubbish which Bradshaw, and his clique, may utter against the character of that faithful and unflinching advocate of the working classes. We hope for the future that Mr. O'Connor will take no notice of the supercilious abuse which any party may utter, or write against him, till he can have justice at the hands of an impartial judge, and an unprejudiced jury, and that will never be until the People's Charter becomes the law of the land. Hoping that those who call themselves leaders of the people will throw aside their differences, and unite and struggle for the object, instead of leadership; and that our honest and uncompromising friend may live to see his efforts crowned with success, is the sincere wish of your's in the cause of right against might,

EBENEZER CLEGG.

Hightown, January 14, 1851.

## THE WINDING-UP AND HONESTY FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—I send you a Post-office order for ten shillings, for myself and Noah Shalders; five shillings for the winding-up of the Land Company, and five shillings for Mr. O'Connor's lawsuit. I should have sent before, but have been expecting to be called upon for it. Yours, &c.,

Norwich, Jan. 14, 1851. J. F. HILL.

WE LEARN that the Roman Catholics of Glasgow and neighbourhood propose to start in that city a weekly journal, to be called the *Thistle*, for the defence and advocacy of their principles.—*Glasgow Herald*.

## MONIES RECEIVED
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1851.

FOR THE

## THE HONESTY FUND.

RECEIVED BY W. RIDER.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Easter Shilbottle, Alnwick | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| G. Alnwick | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| J. P. B. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| W. Fenwick, North Shields | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Three Brothers, Foston Gate (2nd sub.) | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Mary Ann T., Foster Gate | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Central Rossendale, per J. Ashurrth | 0 | 7 | 8 |
| From Shrewsbury—J. Batho | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. Cox | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. Price | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| W. Hornsey, Easington-lane | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. Bell, Murton Colliery | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Newport, Isle-of-Wight, per G. Oliver | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Tiverton, per H. Land (2nd sub.) | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| A few Friends, Dalton, near Huddersfield | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Northampton, per J. Reymill | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Three Lovers of Fair Play, Lincoln | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| A Few Land Members, Newton Moor, Cheshire | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| W. Hansell, North Shields | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Radcliffe Bridge, per R. Hamer | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| E. C. Tutbury | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Braintree, per J. Howe | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Messrs. Hill and Shalders, Norwich | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Rotherham, per J. Stansfield | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| From Barnsley—per J. Lowe | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Per G. Utley | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Collected at Mr. Wilcock's, Shakespere Inn, per D. Lidgett | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Nottingham, per J. Sweet | 0 | 4 | 10 |
| From West Port, Edinburgh—A Somerville | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| R. Burkett | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Mr. Robinson, Green Side | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Mr. Brown, Fountain Bridge | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| R. Dunlop, Linlithgow | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Middleton, Lancashire, per J. Consterdine | 0 | 9 | 6 |
| Haslingden, per R. Brierley | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| Hightown, near Leeds, per E. Clegg | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Lepton, near Huddersfield, per E Lodge | 0 | 9 | 8 |
| R. Rudd, Hockley, Birmingham | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| S. Hudson, Malmsbury | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Ossett, near Dewsbury, per J. Archer | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Preston, per W. Liddle | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| J. Godben and J. J. W. F., Hyson Green | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| A Few Friends, Hamilton, per A. Walker | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Exeter, per H. Fink | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| Salford, per J. Johnson | 0 | 6 | 10 |
| Todmorden, per T. Fielden | 3 | 6 | 1 |
| RECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE. | | | |
| W. Arnold | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| T. Perry | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| C. Owen | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| From Kensington—Mr. Wood | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Wooldridge | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Beasley | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. Bambry | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| H. Snell | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| | £17 | 2 | 10 |

## WINDING-UP OF THE LAND COMPANY.

RECEIVED BY W. RIDER.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Easter Shilbottle, Alnwick | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| J. P. B. | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| From Wigton—J. Turnbull | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| T. Roper | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| J. Corkhill | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| W. Vicars | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| T. Bell | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| From Blandford—T. Saunders, jun. | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| G. P. Saunders | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| H. Marshall | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. P. and W. M. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| J. H. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| T. E. and C. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| W. H. and T. C. | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Three Brothers, Foston Gate (2nd sub.) | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Mary Ann T. Foston Gate | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| T. Phillips, Garndiffeth | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Central Rosendale, per J. Ashurrth | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| J. and W. Stead, Holbeck | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| Shrewsbury, per J. Cox | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Esther Wright, per J. Kershaw, Queenshead | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| J. Kershaw, Queenshead | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Newton Moor, Cheshire, per A. Henderson | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| W. Hansell, North Shields | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Land Members, Rochdale, per R. Gill | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Radcliffe Bridge, per R. Hamer | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| G. and W. Goody and W. Russell, Braintree | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| J. Dickens and J. Moorhouse, Huddersfield | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Messrs. Hill and Shalders, Norwich | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| D. Jones, Carlisle | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| W. Gordon, Bradford, Wilts | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| J. Croom, Bradford, Wilts | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Nottingham, per J. Sweet | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| R. Dunlop, Linlithgow | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| G. Booth, Middleton, Lancashire | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| R. Smith, O'Connorville | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| R. Rudd, Hockley, Birmingham | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Lye Waste, per S. Welch | 0 | 3 | 11 |
| Malmsbury, per S. Hudson | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| Preston, per W. Liddle | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Salford, per J. Johnson | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| F. W. Sucksmith, Bristol | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| RECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE. | | | |
| J. F. Redburn | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| W. Arnold | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| T. Perry | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Mr. Wood | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Wooldridge | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Williams's Family | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| | £5 | 5 | 3 |

### AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER.

Received by JOHN ARNOTT.—Dundee, per J. Graham 1l—Three Friends, Hoxton New Town 3s—Four Friends, Westminster 4s—Jewish Association, Holborn 6d—A. Docker, Stockport 1s 4d—Pudsey, per J. Jackson 1s 4d—Royton, per J. B. Horsfall 6s—Birmingham, per W. Rider 2s—Hebden Bridge, per J. Mann 5s—Bradford, per T. Wilcox 1l 4s—Stalybridge, per W. Hill 1l—Rotherham, per J. Stansfield 5s—Westminster, per J. Grassby 1l 2s—Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds 1l 1s—Woodman locality, Waterloo Town, per H. Bloomfield 11s—Collected at John-street 2l 1s—Cards at John-street 11s—Wat Tyler brigade, Greenwich, per J. Hodges 5s 3d—Printers in Great New-street, Fetter-lane 6d—Birstall, per F. W. Sucksmith 5s—Sutton-in-Ashfield, per W. Felkin 12s 6d—J. M., per Mr. Le Blond 4s 6d—W. M., per ditto 8s—H. C., per ditto 3s 6d—E. N., per do. 11s 8d—Paisley, per W. Cameron 1l.—Total, £12 7s. 1d.

### FOR THE HUNGARIAN AND POLISH REFUGEES.

Received by W. RIDER.—J. G. S., Jersey 14s 6d—Radcliffe Bridge, per R. Hamer 2s—Botherham, per J. Stansfield 5s. ——Received by JOHN ARNOTT.—W. C. M., per G. W. M. Reynolds 1s—Jewish Association, Holborn 6d—Birstal, per F. W. Sucksmith 5s.

### FOR LIQUIDATING THE DEBT DUE TO THE TREASURER OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Received by JOHN ARNOTT—Two Friends, per Mr. Le Blond 4s 6d.

### TRACT FUND.

Received by JOHN ARNOTT.—O. D., Hoxton New Town 3s 2d.

## TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.

RESPECTED AND MUCH INJURED SIR,—We, the Chartists of Padiham, have witnessed the persecutions to which you have been subject with feelings of the greatest horror, and your heroic conduct has equally excited our admiration. The Court of Injustice and the Bradshaw banditti have nearly done all in their power to ruin you in circumstances, but let us hope that their vile attempts will never succeed; the expenses which you have been put to in consequence of your late trial with Bradshaw, of Nottingham, must be very great, we therefore send you three guineas towards the expenses of the trial. Dear sir, like all who have taken a share in the cause of humanity, you have been the subject of much persecution: the persecution and prosecution you have undergone from the government was looked for—expected; for what spy-employing, liberty-persecuting, freedom-crushing, government has not buried in a living tomb, or persecuted to the death, every soul that had the magnanimity to desire to be free. You, sir, have undergone the prison fetters and worn the felon's manacle,—for what? for aiming at the birthright of every man,—liberty to breathe the air which God has given, and look upon the skies which God has made, and have a share of common blessings which heaven has bestowed. But there is another species of persecution which you have undergone,—a persecution at once uncalled for, bitter, and unrelenting; uncalled for, because the best framed schemes, when opposed by interest, and a corrupt legislative influence, when prosecuted by those that may chance to possess the ruling power, are nullified in action; bitter, because coming from those whose interests have been the object of your study and the end of your endeavours; unrelenting, because no means are left untried that the press or the platform can supply to damage your character; in such a situation we deeply sympathise with you, and trust that you will yet rise superior to it, and pour confusion and dismay on your opponents. We have watched your political career—we have marked your stern adherence to the principles of the Charter in good and in evil report; our eyes have not been closed to the fact that you have fought single-handed, in the midst of the people's enemies, in the people's cause, and for the people's rights; such circumstances require a man of no ordinary stamp, and you have proved yourself the man the circumstances demanded. The battle is not yet fought,—the race is not yet run,—the Charter, with all its glorious provisions, is yet an object of the future,—you have endured the burden and heat of the day, the hottest of the persecution; go on, noble sir, in the great and good cause,—stand by the helm of the good old ship, with the Charter proudly floating at her mast-head, and let us battle beneath her, until victory's gale doth waft us over the wreck of class misrule, and land us safe in the port of happiness, where each can sit under his vine and fig-tree, none daring to make him afraid.

I am, dear, honoured and respected sir,
On behalf of the Chartists of this place,
Yours truly,
BENJAMIN PILLING.

Grimshaw Well, Padiham,
January 8th, 1851.

THE CHURCHWARDENS of a parish in Yorkshire have returned the following answer to the circular received by them from the National Club:—"The churchwardens of —— know their duty too well to require instructions how to perform it from London clubs, and preaching dukes. Therefore, after reading Mr. Bellamy's printed circular, they have unanimously resolved to burn it, and have burnt it accordingly."

## THE POLICY OF THE LONDON EXECUTIVE DEFENDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—Nothing more admirable than your leader of last Saturday, entitled "Chartist Policy," has ever appeared in the *Northern Star*; it only required one thing to make it inimitable, namely, that you should have applied it to your own paper and your own party. How one who could give such excellent advice should fail to make so just an application of it, it is *not easy to surmise*, as such a course would have made its utility much greater, and have saved it from that contemptuous estimate it now makes of the *Star's* readers; an estimate which does not follow from what is said so much as from what is concealed.

You describe that volley of epithets your indignant readers are hurling at your head, as "an avalanche of Billingsgate." Temper thy reproaches, good critic! Has the *Star, before to day, taught* them otherwise? Has it not been for twelve years the great manufactory of Billingsgate? The "avalanche," therefore, cannot take the Alps by surprise. When such coals are shot down at your Newcastle you may complain of the error in the delivery, but you cannot be shocked at the *quality* of the coal; especially, you have no right to disqualify the judgment pronounced against your Manchester advocacy, because expressed in language which, (however erroneous), is still the only language they have been taught to employ.

You say that "so-called Councils" asperse parties, of whom they can, in reality, know very little—meaning the conductors of your paper. This can easily be remedied—just say *who* you are! My colleagues of the Executive may have been in error on this account, *in attaching so much importance to the* Manchester question. We said you were in a minority; we did not expect to find that you were also unknown. The negation of publicity may not be a negation of worth—perhaps the contrary—but the animus of this controversy has arisen from the supposition; that *particularly* known men were at the head of it.

The question of authority between the two Committees involves an element which you obscure; but if you are serious in assuming to represent the Democracy of Britain, it ought to be your part to distinguish it. There is at bottom a principle of *order*, which, if not recognised and respected, no Chartist party in this country can ever preserve associative unity, or command public respect. You say "'waifs and strays' included, that only 1800 votes were mustered by the London Executive;" but you conceal this fact, that, "waifs and strays" again included, the Manchester Council have not half that number of constituents. Now Democracy is not a caprice, but a body of defined principles, the clearest of which is that the *majority* alone can authorise government. For myself, I have no objection to the Manchester Council. If the majority who elected the London Committee choose to elect them, I am willing to obey them. But as the principle of majority is not one of absolute numbers, but of relative proportion, we are, as Democratic Chartists, bound to act upon the appointment of the greater proportion. Should we refuse in our own society to acknowledge government of the majority, how can we go to parliament and ask for the national election of members, to be placed on the principle of majority, as the Charter proposes? To call this a *personal* dispute is simply an unpardonable misapplication of terms on the part of a journalist. It is the vindication of the vital principle of government in which we engage; and how can the Manchester *Council hope to govern their own constituencies if* they begin by disregarding it? If you can concede that we have, in this respect, followed a sense of political duty, you will give the authority of journalist to a rule of discipline of indispensable value to the people. This point once clear, the Manchester question will subside on our part.

The argument of your article is, "Let there be *two* Executives without more dispute," and for this inexplicable reason: that it is great folly to be quarrelling who shall lead when there is nothing *to lead? which is true enough;* but surely *if* there be nothing to lead, *one* Executive is enough to do it. *Two* need not be set up for that purpose.

You very properly expose the nonsense (of which the public are well tired) of any small party, as the National Charter Association undoubtedly now is, of "assuming *national* authority, claiming *national* obedience, or affecting to lead a *national* party." But why did you employ all your indignation on us? In the same article you tell the Manchester Council,—who, at least, are equally insignificant, in point of funds, constituences, and station—you tell that Council "to set about its own work of organising a *People's* party." If it be "preposterous presumption" in us to do it, what is it in them? Why not apply your advice where so much more needed?

But is the term "national" ever intended to bear the sole interpretation you put upon it? Is it not also intended to imply not so much national authority, as an *aim* at national good, by a policy grounded, as all useful public policy must be, however, small the party, on the considerations of the interests of the *whole* people?

You send us without any misgiving "back to the first form of democracy, as ignorant of its very alphabet—ignorant both of its principle and spirit." I have no objection to relearn a lesson I may have forgotten; but let me hear your qualification for an instructor. Here is your declaration and your first lesson:—"Democrats must recognise the full and unfettered right of every individual to judge for *himself* on all questions of public and private interest." Here we have a dogma, in which private conduct and public policy are jumbled together—where the half which is true has nothing to do with democracy, and the other half is flatly false. Of course, in all questions of "*private* interest," every man must judge for "*himself*"—who else has he to judge for? But the first element of democracy, and the distinction which constitutes it, is that no man on "public" questions shall judge for "*himself*," but for *others*—not for his private good, but for the public. It is because every man thinks for *himself*, and not for others, that the political world is such a *bedlam* of vanity, ambition, and antagonism. If you set up such a dogma as that I have quoted, you open the gates of disunion wide, and for ever. Your maxim is the maxim of Anarchy, not of democracy. You let in *not only one Manchester Committee, but a thousand.* In your leader on the Manchester Conference, Dec. 21st, you told us the "Chartist ranks were shattered and dismembered." The rule you can lay down is the rule to keep them so. If this is the A B C of democracy instead of rehearsing such a lesson the sooner we forget it the better.

Your leader, to which this is a reply, is the ablest and best written I have ever read in the *Star*, and I trust to the penetration and latent good feeling displayed in it, not to put upon this explanation and defence of democratic principle, the interpretation of being *merely* another contribution to the justly despised squabble for leadership.

Permit me to observe, that if your own objection to the London Committee is not personal—a thing which you deprecate—it is hard to tell what it is. *They share your views even to the narrowness* which you recommend, even to the impossibility which you desire. In this respect they coincide with your adopted Manchester Council entirely. They propose to restrict themselves to mere political agitation, which in these days is narrowness; and they propose to resuscitate a party inspired with Social ideas, by asking them to abandon their public ascendancy, which is impossible. It is impossible to us, it is impossible to you, it is impossible to your Manchester *protégés*. The previous agitations to which you refer, which were founded on *one idea*, existed only when one idea was in the ascendent among the agitators. You know that when the political idea of Chartism was isolated, that Chartism flourished, and that it was the rise of the Social idea which paralysed it. Now the *two ideas* are in the field, and over-ride men's minds. Chartists are mostly Socialists, and Socialists have re-expanded into Chartists. Do you think it possible that the same men can be found to unite for *merely* political reform, and hold in abeyance their social claims, when both might be advanced together?—and, what is more to the purpose, the social changes in our laws, as those of Partnership and the Taxes on Knowledge for instance—can be obtained without waiting for the Charter. These are premises in your argument which you omit, forget, or conceal. If the Chartist is to get, as you say he should get, for you say he wants it—"Social discipline"—how can he do it without being a Socialist? and if he be a Socialist and also a Chartist, as thousands are, why should the same man be taxed to support *two* organisations, when *one* would do? If the London Committee do *not* expand their objects, so as to include social as well as political rights, they will necessitate a new party, and the one in embryo at John-street will arise to claim the support your *profession* of sympathy with them entitles them to expect.

Being involved in your strictures as a member of the London Executive, and not having troubled you before on this subject, and not desiring to do it again, I hope you will accord me insertion of this letter in your paper of next Saturday.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE JACOB HOLYOAKE.

*Reasoner* Office, January 15th.

[The preceding comment on our leader of last week has only confirmed us in the opinions there expressed. Mr. Holyoake has great experience as a debater; his professional pursuits naturally cultivate a power of analysis, and the facility of quickly perceiving the meaning of other writers, and when *he* has assumed conclusions so utterly at variance with the truth as those contained in the second and third paragraphs of his letter, we can have little hope that prolonged controversy will lead to any beneficial result. If Mr. Holyoake, under the influence which at the present moment induce him to look with a hostile, and a prejudiced eye, upon the policy recommended by this journal, and upon the motives and actions of its conductors, so grossly misapprehends both, how slender must be the chance of a truthful appreciation among those who, not possessing the same information and ability, are more violently prejudiced and hostile?

Mr. Holyoake assumes, that we condemned the vituperative and abusive resolutions to which reference was made last week, *because* they were hurled at *our* heads by our "indignant readers." This is quite a mistake, and the "smart bits" which follow the assumption, as a matter of course fall harmless. The resolutions were directed *against the members of the Manchester* Council, not against the *Star*, or its conductors. Mr. Holyoake questions the right of the *Star* to find fault with the use of "Billingsgate," because "for the last twelve years it has been the great manufactory of Billingsgate." If the accusation be true, *it* applies to more than one of Mr. Holyoake's colleagues on the Executive, who, for a considerable portion of that twelve years, were more or less connected with the management of this journal, and responsible for its contents: "Our withers are unwrung." Since the first moment of our connexion with the paper, we have never written a sentence that could be in the most remote degree personally offensive to any individual connected with the movement. After accepting the office of Editor in August last, we formally and explicitly announced that our great and *guiding principle*, on all occasions, would be to discourage the personal quarrels, and the use of the abusive language, which had cast so much disgrace on the Chartist movement in the eyes of the rest of the community. If Mr. Holyoake will turn to the *Star* of November *last, he will* find in the anniversary article, a statement on the subject, which we respectfully submit justifies *us* in condemning language which is as discreditable to the parties who make use *of it*, as it is to the cause they profess to have at heart. If, since the date of that article, we have been unable to keep our columns entirely clear of those personal disputes, and the torrent of invective, which, unfortunately, some people seem naturally to pour out upon such occasions, it is again some of Mr. *Holyoake's* colleagues and supporters who have been the cause. Had we not given insertion to their letters and resolutions, we should have been accused of partiality, and of desiring to suppress and stifle the expression of public opinion in what has been—even as it is—*most untruly* call our "Star Chamber."

Another misapprehension on the part of Mr. Holyoake is, that we send the *Executive* "back to the first form of Democracy, &c." If he will look back again at the passage he will see *that it refers* to the West Riding resolutions. As to Mr. Holyoake's exposition of democracy, and other portions of his arguments, we do not pretend to controvert them in these notes. Our readers will judge for themselves as to their force and applicability.

We desire, once for all, *most sincerely*, to assure Mr. Holyoake and his colleagues that we have neither personal nor party feeling on the subject. We are, fortunately, placed in an independent position, and trust we may add without egotism, that during a long public life we have endeavoured to *maintain an impartial tone of mind, and to aim at all* times rather to promote the diffusion and the triumph of great principles, than to subordinate them to personal interests or influences.

In this spirit we shall continue to conduct the *Star* so far as we are concerned. If, in past times, "it has been the great manufactory of Billingsgate," *it is our earnest desire, and shall be our* unremitting endeavour, to render it in future free from all reproach, in that respect at least. We have said, and now repeat it, that the principles of which it is the advocate are noble and beneficient, and they ought to be advocated in a corresponding spirit. We feel certain, that whatever may be the case in other quarters, Mr. Holyoake will not disapprove of this sentiment, or distrust the sincerity of our statement, that we mean to act consistently upon it.—ED. N. S.]

## THE HALIFAX DISTRICT DELEGATE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—*On looking over the Star of Sunday* last I found I had omitted to mention that previous *to the first resolution* being put from the chair, it was moved that the "Lower Warley and Sowerby localities withdraw from the district." The reason for so doing was that they were determined to support the Manchester Council. By inserting the above in your next journal you will much oblige,

Yours, &c.,

January 12th. URIAH HINCHCLIFFE.

SUNDAY TRADING IN BERMONDSEY.—A general meeting of the master butchers of this populous district of the metropolis, took place on Wednesday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Bermondsey-square, for the purpose of taking into consideration the provisions of a bill about to be introduced into Parliament, by Mr. Williams, M.P., for Lambeth, the object of which is to suppress Sunday trading as far as possible. Mr. Hayman presided, and stated, that from communications which he had with about 300 butchers, he was convinced that they were almost to a man in favour of a measure which would enforce entire closing on the Sabbath. They well knew that if such a measure were passed it would have a most beneficial effect in preventing the working classes from wasting their money on a Saturday night. The fault of all Sabbath legislation hitherto was, that it was impracticable—a character which would be removed by Mr. Williams's bill. He then went through the clauses. The bill had the merit of being very short and definite in its provisions. There are but twelve clauses. The first contains a general prohibition against selling, hawking, crying, or publicly offering or exposing for sale in any shop, warehouse, market, thoroughfare, or other place within the metropolitan police district or the city or liberties of London, any goods, chattels, effects, matter, or thing whatever (*the excepted articles are afterwards stated.*) The second clause continues the existing statutes as to taverns, steam packets, club-houses, &c. The third takes away the responsibility of servants. The exempted articles are declared by the fourth clause to be: medicines or drugs for medicinal purposes; milk, before nine in the morning and after one in the afternoon; tea, coffee, ready-dressed food, or other refreshments, in any coffee-shop, &c., before ten in the morning and after one in the afternoon, or at any period of the day to lodgers or residents; meat or fish, before nine, between May and October; fruit, pastry, &c., before nine and after one; newspapers before ten and after one; and cigars and tobacco after one. The fifth clause prescribes the penalties on conviction—5s. for the first offence; from 5s. to 20s. for the second; and from 20s. to 40s. for the third; only one penalty to be incurred in a day until the third offence. The 6th clauses authorises the goods of hawkers to be seized, redeemable on payment of 1s. By the 7th clause, no articles, except meat, fish, poultry, fruit, pastry, or ice, can be delivered after ten o'clock. The remaining clauses relate to the enforcing of the act, and the recovery of penalties. It is to come into operation on the 1st of June. The several clauses were discussed *seriatim*, and appeared to meet with general approval; and a resolution was come to, affirming the necessity of some legislative enactment for securing one day's rest in seven.

"PERVERTS" TO ROME.—The secession from the Church of England of Mr. Francis R. Ward, son of Mr. Alderman Ward, of Bristol, and a member of the eminent legal firm of Osbornes, Wards, and Co., of that city, who, with his lady, were last week received into the Roman Catholic church, has been followed by that of the Rev. J. H. Woodward, incumbent of the large and populous parish of St. James, in that city, who has intimated his intention of immediately placing his resignation of that living in the hands of the bishop. The church was densely crowded on Sunday, it being understood that the rev. divine would preach his farewell sermon, and enter upon a statement of the reasons which had led him to secede. This, however, he did not do; having, in concurrence with some friends, thought that his doing so might lead to excitement, and possibly to confusion and uproar. The living is vested in trustees, all of whom are of evangelical principles, to which section of the church Mr. Woodward, when appointed as the successor of the Rev. T. Biddulph, belonged. He has for some time, however, been a Puseyite, and not long since Dr. Pusey preached two sermons in his church in opposition to an intimation by the bishop that the proceeding did not meet with his approbation. One of the rev. incumbent's curates preceded him in the march to Rome. Mr. Woodward was a man of active benevolence, and, apart from his peculiar views, was very much beloved by his parishioners.

FIRE.—On Thursday morning, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises in the occupation of Messrs. M'Corquodale and Co., printers, situate in the rear of Cardington-street, Hampstead-road, and near to the Euston station of the London and North-Western Railway. Considerable damage was at first apprehended, from the circumstance of the building in which the fire occurred being surrounded by workshops containing property of an inflammable character. The prompt arrival, however, of the engines arrested the progress of the devouring element; but not before the entire destruction of Messrs. Corquodale's establishment was completed. The fire is supposed to have originated from a piece of lighted paper having accidentally fallen on the floor during the operation of lighting a fire in one of the offices.

FROST CANNOT penetrate through a thick covering of snow, below a sheet of ice, or through a covering of grass on pasture, all of which act as non-conductors.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P., President.
*Established* 1845.

"FIAT JUSTITIA."

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

We are still compelled to keep the Wolverhampton case prominently before our members. The ancient maxim, that "When the breath is out the man must die," holds not good with the Perrys, and their *co-freres*. Although dead beaten at every turn, they seem determined still to maintain a contest, to them utterly disgraceful. We inserted last week Mr. E. Perry's address of condolence——to himself, with the mean and shabby feeler for a public subscription, to remunerate him for his heavy sacrifices and losses, incurred by his desperate efforts to perpetuate the exactions he has, for the last eight years, been extorting from his men. Our space last week would not permit us to comment upon this mendacious and mendicious document. It sets out with the expression of a conviction—Mr. Perry's of course, and what he has gammoned 102 wiseacres to indorse—that "Trades' Union proceedings have uniformly proved seriously detrimental to the interests of all manufacturing towns, &c., in which they have been suffered to prevail." To this bold assertion we give our unqualified contradiction. Our conviction, founded upon a pretty extensive experience is, that Trades' Unions, with all their imperfections, have, wherever they have prevailed, exercised a powerful and salutary influence in arresting the downward tendency of wages. That they have not been more effective, is referable to imperfections in their construction and practice, and not the principle upon which they are founded—"To raise or keep up the general rate of wages, by associative combination, is a thing to be welcomed and rejoiced at," upon the authority of Mr. Mill, a higher authority, we expect, than the combined experience and wisdom of Mr. E. Perry and his 102 self-interested condolers. We can give plenty of instances in our own practice, where not only have wages been maintained, but advanced, and not to the detriment, but manifestly to the benefit of the localities where those successes have been obtained. And we shall presently have the Tin Trade of Wolverhampton to add to our list.

He then expresses his "*high approbation* of the resolute and able resistance he is offering to the attempt now making to subject himself and his brother George, the gentle Fearncombe, and Mr. Thrustan, to what he terms the dictates of the National Association of United Trades."

In answer to this equally untrue statement, we beg to say there has been no further dictation in the case than the butcher uses to his customers, or than Mr. Perry constantly uses to his customers. "My leg of mutton is to be sold for so much per pound," quoth the butcher, "and if you want to buy it, you know the price." "My tin saucepans and pepper boxes, &c., are so much per doz.," say the Perrys, &c.; "you know our terms." The tinmen, upon just the same principle, have said, "If you, gentlemen, want to buy our labour, such and such, as you will find in this book, being the same as your neighbours pay, and two thirds of all the tinmen in Wolverhampton are now receiving, is our price; you know our terms."

Dictation! dictation! groans Mr. Perry. Dictation! dictation! echos the 102 wise-acres who have so inconsiderately suffered themselves to be bamboozled by "the Perrys."

The next paragraph (without quoting it), in general terms, attributes the comparative prosperity of Wolverhampton to the absence of Chartists and Trades' Union Emissaries, and that Mr. Perry has merited a civic crown for his uncompromising opposition to them, since the latter have made their appearance. Mr. Perry may lay this "flattering unction to his soul," but it is quite evident that the burgesses of St. Paul and St. John are of a totally different opinion, as we gather from their unpurchased votes.

Ah! Mr. Perry, notwithstanding this vapour—not all the names (however obtained, and "thereby hangs a tale") of all the manufacturers, and all the factors of the town, endorsing a fulsome address, written at your own dictation, by your paid scribe, and hawked about the town like a "beggar's petition"—can heal the wounds inflicted upon your pride and ambition, during this protracted struggle. Such a thing never entered your imagination, that the men you had injured and insulted would meet you on the hustings. A mode of warfare you know, sir, quite in the "legal and constitutional" way, and, considering our "Chartist tendencies," especially remarkable. We will place, sir, these electors against your address, as the true exponent of public opinion upon your conduct in your present proceedings.

You were driven like a hunted fox from ward to ward; and, notwithstanding all your instinctive cunning, and all your doublings, whether fighting in your own person, or behind the ambush of the person and purse of your friend Moore, you were thoroughly and triumphantly beaten.

We rather think, with all your well practiced forethought, you little anticipated these and some other results, when you so vaingloriously dared us to a contest. Yes, sir, it is *you, and not us, that in this case has been* the strikemonger. We offered you terms which an honourable man would have accepted; but you are the dictator, and we, in the name and on behalf of the Tinmen of Wolverhampton, protest against your usurpation of a power, which, neither by law nor justice, you are entitled to; and we will continue, as heretofore, our strenuous resistance to it, if it pleases you and your friends to protract this struggle for another twelvemonth—and then will resist you still.

The last paragraph in the address is a rich piece of egotistical bombast; and we think Mr. Winn is entitled to some credit for the truthful delineation he has given of Mr. Perry's peculiar pompous vanity. How Mr. Winn, old stager as he is, must have chuckled in his sleeve when penning the following —

"........ and we feel firmly convinced that you will eventually find yourself abundantly consoled and rewarded, in the approbation and gratitude of all intelligent and well disposed persons among your fellow townsmen, and in your own consciousness of the signal benefits you will have conferred on the commercial community generally, by successfully resisting a formidable attempt to array labour against capital, &c."

What a peculiarly ignorant and badly disposed people, according to this logic, the "worthy and independent Burgesses of St. Paul and St. John must be," or how stupidly blind to the immense claims Mr. Perry had on their "approbation and gratitude." And as for Mr. Perry's "*own consciousness of the signal* benefit he has conferred upon the commercial community generally," how intensely satirical! Think of Haines on the treadmill for two hours' absence—think of the poor Liverpool man and his dead and unburied child—think of the family conspiracy to entice the Frenchmen, by false representations and promises—think of these things, and then think of Mr. Perry talking about his "own consciousness of the signal benefits, &c." Fudge. The Protean Perry having thus addressed himself, in the name of his 102 friends, with the agility of an Harlequin, shifts his position, and replies to his own address. Of course the answer is a counterpart to the address. There is but one sentence we desire to refer to. We think, for wilful assurance, it "caps the climax" Perry, loquitor: "Next to the approval of my own conscience, the approval of my principal fellow townsmen," (what a thrust at the burgesses), "conveys the greatest satisfaction I could enjoy, more especially when tendered spontaneously, and after I have been the subject of so much misrepresentation." The crack about "my principal fellow townsmen," and their "approval when tendered spontaneously," is highly rich. And can Mr. Perry really suppose, that the issue of this contest can be effected by *such a farcical proceeding* as this? Does he suppose that we, or the tinmen, care two straws for the opinion of himself and his 102 "principal townsmen." Let him just ask his principal townsmen to make him a gross of tin saucepans, or a good supply of baths, which are likely to be in great demand this next season. Let him ask them to make him a Town Councillor. We would rather advise him to cultivate the respect and affection of those by whose labour he has realised his present wealth, and by those exertions alone he can expect to increase it. There is, not and never has been, *anything unreasonable required of* him. He is simply asked to pay the same for his labour as his neighbours are paying, and less even than they have been paying for some years; surely there is nothing very unreasonable in this. We also have the opinion of some of the principal inhabitants—the magistrates to wit—that Mr. P. ought, in justice, to pay the same price as Messrs. Walton and Shoolbred, that being the market price. We hope, and believe he will pay it yet. We have received an "addres issued by the Hammermen of Messrs. Sharp, Brothers, and Co., of Manchester, in the eight week of their strike, *to the* trades of Great Britain." We have also received an application from the seamen of the Port of Lynn, formerly connected with this Association, who also are on the strike in resistance to a most unwarrantable reduction in their wages. We need scarcely say to them, and all men similarly situated, our sympathies naturally extend to them, not from a desire to array labour against capital, but to repel the encroachments of capital against labour. If consistently with our laws we can render any service to the seamen of Lynn; the Central Committee believe it will be their duty, as well as it is their inclination, to do so.

But both these questions we must postpone for another week, as we may not encroach too much *upon the privilege so kindly* awarded us by the proprietor and Editor of the *Star*.

WILLIAM PEEL, secretary
259, Tottenham-court-road.

BAKEWELL'S COPYING TELEGRAPH.—We, some time since, gave an account of a very ingenious invention, by means of which an individual writing at one extremity of the country can transmit, through a single telegraphic wire, a perfect *fac-simile* of what he has written, so that it shall appear in the course of a few minutes, though it were a whole page or more, at the other extremity of the line, and of course, at however great a distance. We are glad to perceive that this beau-ideal of the telegraphic pen is still held to be a practicable invention. We had feared that it had turned out to be more perfect in theory than attainable in practice. But on Wednesday last Mr. Bakewell exhibited it at the Russell Institution, Great Coram-street, with considerable success. The principle, as many of our readers may remember, *consists mainly in the winding of an iron point round* a cylinder at each extremity of the line of telegraph the cylinder in the one case being covered with a sheet of tinfoil, written on with a non-conducting nk, while in the other it is covered with a sheet of paper chemically prepared, so that the iron points in electrical action (as both cylinders turn simultaneously, regulated in synchronous time by electro-magnetism) trace their apparent course round the cylinders spirally; the non-conducting intervals, as they pass over the ink in the one case, being marked and denoted in the other by blank or white intervals, in a blue spiral, so that an exact copy of the writing appears in white characters on a blue ground, and distinctly legible. The paper can also be prepared so as only afterwards to show the writing, and thus to insure secresy between *correspondents.—The Builder.*

THE LATE PRETENDED POPISH MIRACLE AT LYONS.—The *Gazette de Lyon* contains the following:—"We learn that the Commission appointed by the Archbishop of Avignon, to examine into the facts affirmed with regard to the picture in the chapel of St. Salumin-les-Apt, has decided unanimously that there are no grounds for proceeding any further in the matter, as the facts have nothing of a supernatural character in them. A letter which we have just received, and which emanates from a person as remarkable for his intelligence as for his perfect good faith, announces to us that everything which has appeared miraculous in the reported phenomenon is only the result of a miserable intrigue, the work of a person of whom some very sad information has been given to us. This conclusion proves how necessary it is on all questions of this kind to wait for the decision of the ecclesiastical authorities, who are alone competent, and, for our part, we cannot too much applaud ourselves for having followed the dictates of prudence in our reserve on this subject."

THE ASSAULT ON MR. MIALL.—Our readers will remember that at an Anti-Papal meeting of the parishioners of Islington, on the 18th of November last, Mr. Miall was assaulted and pushed off the platform by the Rev. Messrs. Over and Cole, on his attempting to move an amendment. Legal proceedings were instituted against the Rev. delinquents, but as they have publicly apologised in the *Nonconformist* journal, and consented to pay costs, the proceedings have terminated.

THE PLEASURE OF DOING GOOD. — There is a satisfaction in the thought of having done what we know to be right; and there is a discomfort, amounting often to bitter and remorseful agony, in the thought of having done what conscience tells us to be wrong. This implies a sense of the rectitude of what is virtuous. There is instant delight in the *first conception of benevolence; there is sustained* delight in its continued exercise; there is consummated delight in the happy, smiling, and prosperous result of it. Kindness, and honesty, and truth, are of themselves, and irrespective of their rightness, sweet unto the taste of the inner man. Malice, envy, falsehood, injustice, irrespective of their wrongness, have, of themselves, the bitterness of gall and wormwood.

A LETTER from Constantinople of the 25th ult., in the *National Gazette* of Berlin, says that the remaining Hungarian refugees who had been at Schumla, arrived in that city on that day, and were about to be shipped off for England. The government had given each of them 300 piastres. The refugees at Kintaya were shortly to be set at liberty, the government of Vienna having, after much resistance, yielded to the wishes of the Ottoman Porte. This letter confirms the news of the death of General Bem, at Aleppo, and states that the government greatly regretted his loss, as he had commenced the introduction of several useful reforms in the Turkish army.

Accessibility takes away, instead of bestowing the zest. Sir Walter Scott *admitted that* he had never visited Melrose Abbey by moonlight; and L.E.L., who had lived most of her life in London, bade her last farewell to England without having once entered the doors of Westminster Abbey.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE FOLLOWING is the proportion of committals to the population of the three kingdoms:—In England and Wales, one offender to 572 persons; in Ireland, one offender to 194 persons; in Scotland, one offender to 601 persons; so that by this scale Scotland appears to be the highest, and Ireland the lowest in general civilization.—*Spectator*.

SOMETHING BENEATH THE SURFACE.—A Frenchman, conversing in English with an Englishman staying in Paris, on the subject of the underground concerts in that capital, asked if there were any similar establishments in London. The Englishman quietly replied, that London abounded in *Musicsellers*. Oh!—*Cock's Musical Miscellany*.

A YOUNG lady, passing from Scotland to England at Christmas, brought with her, *openly*, a couple of gallons of whisky, with a permit attached, which, she was told, would keep her all right. Not so. Her whisky was seized at Berwick—and she, too, was seized. She was kept in durance three days, and then set at liberty.

REPRESENTATION OF GLAMORGANSHIRE. — A Protectionist candidate, Sir George Tyler, supported by the Bridgend Agricultural Protection Society, has issued an address to the electors. Although no second candidate has yet been formerly announced, it is not expected that Sir George will be permitted to walk over the course unopposed.

THE GOOD-HUMOUR of some people is owing to an inexhaustible fund of self-conceit—*Eliza Cook's Journal*.

The recent statement in reference to Dr. Kitto's infirmities—*that* he is both deaf and dumb—is corrected, on "the best authority;" only the former of these misfortunes is suffered by him.

THE reduction of the duty on conveyances does not affect cabs nor omnibuses.

THE STAMP on Indentures of Apprenticeships depends on the number of words, it being thought that, between master and servant, the fewer words the better.

SONG FOR MR. ST. BARNABAS BENNETT.—"I've been Rome-ing, I've been Rome-ing."—*Punch*.

THOSE who contemplate on the multitude of railroads—the immensity of steam power—the improvements in the mechanical, manufacturing, and agricultural knowledge of our countrymen, may truly exclaim, 'This is an Age of Wonders.' But it is not in those extensive affairs only that society is rapidly advancing: the art of medicine puts in its claim for a share in producing the general amelioration. Diseases which, only a few years ago were most alarming, are now subdued, or rendered easy of cure—the small-pox annihilated by the philosophy of a Jenner, and the gout not feared, seeing there is a speedy remedy in Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills.

## The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday, 1,023 deaths were registered in the districts of the metropolis. In the corresponding weeks of the ten years (1841-50), the average was 1,162; compared with which the present return exhibits a favourable result. And if it could be safely assumed, notwithstanding the effects of the various epidemics, that the population has increased yearly at the rate of 1·55 per cent. (the annual rate of increase observed in London between the two censuses of 1831 and 1841) and the above average were proportionally augmented, the comparison would show the public health of the week in a still more satisfactory point of view. But it will be found on examination that, in five out of ten corresponding weeks, the returns differ little from that of last week, or fall much below it, whilst an excessive mortality presses on other parts of the series, the deaths rising to 1,450, at one period, when influenza was in the wane, at another, when cholera had broken out in Drouet's institution, and thus swelling the account above what an average state of health would produce. The last week exhibits a marked improvement on the first week of the year, chiefly in the decline of fever and the epidemics to which children are subject, but also in the diminished effects of diseases of the respiratory organs. In the previous week the deaths from epidemics in the aggregate were 239, in the last they were 173; and to take particular maladies in this class, there were in the former week, from smallpox, measles, scarlatina, and hooping cough, 28, 29, 14, and 58, respectively; in the last week there were 16, 21, 16, 43; scarlatina alone, which, however, is now less fatal than usual, not showing a decrease. Typhus has declined in the two weeks from 48 to 35; erysipelas from 14 to 2. Amongst complaints which assume an epidemic character, influenza alone shows any tendency to increase; it has carried off 9 persons in the week, though it usually reaches less than half that number. In connection, with three cases of typhus, which proved fatal in three different parts of the metropolis, the Registrars call attention in their notes to the circumstances in which these events occurred, here "a filthy and overcrowded court," which had been repeatedly complained of as the nursery of disease; at another place, "miserable huts," which had been constructed without regard to comfort or decency; and in the third case, a small back-room is described, where six persons had been sleeping, and into which air could not penetrate either by means of the chimney or other channel. Fatal cases arising from affections of the respiratory organs (exclusive of hooping cough and phthisis) are diminished from 321 in the former week, to 275 in the last; and amongst these, laryngitis from 11 to 4, bronchitis from 152 to 136, pneumonia from 101 to 96, and asthma from 37 to 27. In the same period, phthisis exhibits a decrease from 147 to 123. On the 7th of January, in St. Giles-in-the-Fields, at the Union Workhouse, a woman who had been a servant, died, as mentioned in the medical certificate, from "old age and decay," after having reached the extraordinary age of 105 years. Mr. Faulkner, the Registrar, adds, that "this woman retained full possession of all her faculties till within a fortnight of her death." It is not stated, as is desirable in such cases, whether so singular a fact rests on the authority of a parish register or other sufficient evidence. The birth of 792 boys and 788 girls, in all 1,580 children, were registered in the week. The average of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1,356. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer, which had fluctuated on the first four days of the week, fell to 29.385 in. on Wednesday, and then rose gradually to 29.998 in. on Saturday. The mean of the week was 29.635 in. The mean daily temperature was lowest on Monday and Thursday, when it was about 38 deg. 5 min. It was highest on Saturday, when it rose to 48 deg. 2 min. The mean of the week was 42 deg. 2 min. On every day the temperature was higher than the average of the same day in ten years. On Tuesday and Wednesday the mean was about 7 deg. above the average; on Friday 8 deg. 5 min., and on Saturday nearly 12 deg. The wind was S., and on the last four days was in the S.W.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST THE TRUSTEES OF A ROAD.—On Monday Mr. Payne concluded the inquest on the body of William Brent, who met his death by an accident alleged to have arisen from the disgraceful state of the road at Newington Causeway. After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Mr. Pocock. Chairman, and the five trustees of the South District Board of St. George, Southwark." The Coroner took the recognisance of £50 from Mr Pocock, for his appearance at the Central Criminal Court, and stated that he would accept the recognisances of the other trustees in a similar amount.

SUSPECTED CHILD MURDER.—On Monday morning the body of a male child was discovered in the drain running from the house of a person named Donovan, residing in Seven Dials. The closet was stopped up and Donovan was opening the drain with a pitchfork, when to his horror he discovered he had stuck it into the neck of an infant. The police were called in, and the body conveyed to the St Giles's Workhouse, when Mr. Bennett, the surgeon, gave his opinion that the infant was four or five days old.

MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.—On Tuesday evening Mr. H. M. Wakley held an inquest at the Prince of Wales, Sudeley-street, Islington, on Sarah, aged sixty-three, the wife of Thomas Johnson, an old soldier, who lately followed the trade of shoemaking. The evidence was that of Elizabeth Batty, a schoolmistress, occupying the apartment adjoining the deceased's, who deposed that about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, she heard a dreadful noise in her room, but of which she took no notice, as deceased and her husband were always quarrelling. The noise resembled that created by the upsetting of cups and saucer and of the furniture. She heard deceased's husband exclaim, "You old ——— I'll do for you." After which she heard a heavy fall on the floor. All was then silent. In the morning witness was awoke by the police, who asked her if she knew anything of the murder? She replied in the negative, and then went to see deceased.—Sarah Harris stated that she had frequently heard deceased and her husband quarrelling, and they both were addicted to drunkenness.—The jury deliberated a short time, and returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the husband, whose committal to Newgate the coroner handed to the police.—Deceased and her husband had been married forty-three years, and lived in the neighbourhood upwards of twenty years, during which time the husband rendered himself notorious for his brutal treatment of deceased.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—An inquiry of three days' duration was concluded on Tuesday last at the Railway Inn, adjacent to the Ponders-end station of the Eastern Counties Railway, before Mr. Higgs, the coroner for the Duchy of Lancaster, concerning the death of Vincent Ladwick, a night inspector at the station, who was killed on the 8th inst. by a special train coming in contact with a goods truck, which he was removing into a siding. Mr. Hawley, from the office of the solicitors to the company, was present to watch the evidence, and Mr. G. Richardson, the superintendent of the line, and other officials attended to afford every information. It may be at once mentioned that the special train was conveying a gentleman named Haviland, from London to Cambridge, to see his father, who was dangerously ill, and who is since deceased. In his summing up, the coroner told the jury that the deceased was doing his best in getting a truck over the line; and as it had been stated that it would require twenty minutes to run and place the fog signal six hundred yards beyond the obstruction and to get back, it was obvious that he could not have done it. Then, with reference to the special train, did they consider that the driver of the engine observed that caution which was expected from him when running under such peculiar circumstances? They had evidence as to the rate he was going; they would judge whether he was going at a reckless speed. If they were satisfied that he was, and that he did not exercise that precaution which he ought under the circumstances, than their verdict would be one that would criminally affect him.—The room was then cleared of strangers, and after three hours' deliberation, the Foreman announced that they had agreed upon a verdict of manslaughter against Ronald Baxter, the driver of the engine of the special train. They also handed in the following as an addenda to their verdict:—"The jury cannot separate without expressing their unanimous opinion that the duties assigned to the deceased, who was killed during their proper performance, were more multifarious than a person in his station of life and with his emolutions could reasonably be expected to perform, and that greater precautionary measures, by means of the electric telegraph, might have been adopted. They think it right also to add, that the regulations of the Eastern Counties Railway Company appear to require modification, and that punctuality should be more strictly enforced."—The Coroner then made out the warrant for the commitment of the engine-driver, Baxter, to Newgate, to await his trial at the next sitting of the Central Criminal Court. In the course of the evening he was conveyed in custody to the Old Bailey.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE TRAVELLER'S CLUB HOUSE.—On Wednesday, an inquest was taken by Mr. Bedford, at the Charing-cross Hospital, on the body of Michael Flanagan, aged twenty-two. The deceased had been at the works now going on in the Traveller's Club House, Pall-mall, and on Friday afternoon he and four others were going on as usual, when the foreman observing they had been drinking desired them to go home. The deceased had got to the top of the building and was going down a very high ladder, but the foreman suggested a better way by which he had come up by a ladder only twenty feet high. The deceased assented to this, and was missed among the scaffolding, but was soon found lying on the stone flooring in an insensible state, and bleeding profusely from the ears. He was taken to the Charing-cross Hospital and died the next night, never having been able to speak. On a post mortem examination of the body it was found that the skull was fractured from ear to ear, and there was laceration of the brain by the bone. The foreman thought if the deceased was incapable of work he ought to have been assisted down the ladder. The jury then returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

SUPPOSED CHILD MURDERS.—On Wednesday Mr. M. Wakley, the deputy coroner, held two inquests at the Fountain public-house, King-street, Seven Dials, on the bodies of two male infants, supposed to have been murdered. The first case was on the body of the male child of Julia Maloney, who was charged on Wednesday at Bow-street, for concealing the birth. The body was found in the drain of Mr. Donovan's house in Queen-street, at which place Maloney had been a servant. She denied all knowledge of the child at the police-court, but it was found that she had recently been delivered of an infant.—Mr. Bennet, surgeon at the workhouse of St. Giles's, said he was of opinion that the child had been born some eight or nine days. He had made the examination, and believes that the child had breathed. He believes that if the child had been properly attended to it would have lived. The witness added that the woman had made a confession that the child belonged to her, and that it had been in the watercloset for some days. The jury, in the absence of any positive evidence, returned an open verdict, "That the child was found in a privy, but whether born alive or not there is no evidence to show." The second case was on the body of a male child found in a drain in Church-lane. Mr. Bennet said a portion of the head was knocked in and he attributed death to violence. The jury returned a similar verdict in the second case.

THE CORONER FOR MIDDLESEX AND THE GUARDIANS OF ST. PANCRAS.—A full attendance of the guardians of St. Pancras was held at the Court-house on Tuesday to consider the allegations against the Deputy-Coroner. Mr. Fraser, the senior church-warden, presided, and opened the business of the meeting by saying he had just received a letter from Mr. James Clarke, who was unable to attend, and who requested that some other gentleman would take the matter up. He (the chairman) since their last meeting had seen Mr. Wakley, jun., who had stated to him that his feelings had been much hurt and irritated at different times by remarks which had been made by members of the board. He had no personal feeling of hostility against the board; the observations that escaped him had been made in the heat of the moment; and he had authorised him (the chairman) most fully to retract what he had said upon that occasion. Mr. Wakley, sen., having also said he had no ill feeling towards the board, he trusted they would agree with him that it would be injudicious to proceed further with the discussion. Mr. Wakley, jun., denied having sent communications to the Dispatch newspaper; and, with respect to holding unnecessary inquests, declared that the fault lay with the beadles and not with him. Mr. Churchwarden Baker thought after what had been said the board would be satisfied. Mr. Healy concurred. Mr. Wakley, M.P., then said, his son had authorised him to state that he was labouring under feelings of irritation on the occasion alluded to, and if any one felt annoyed he was willing to recall the expressions. He (Mr. Wakley) regretted there had been any misunderstanding between the board and the coroner; there was the greatest difficulty in giving satisfaction to all parties. If there was a desire to heal the wounds that had been laid open, he (Mr. Wakley) should be most anxious to apply the most soothing emollient. (Hear.) Mr. Baker then proposed that, after the explanation and apology offered, the board should proceed to the next business of the day. This motion was seconded and carried unanimously. Mr. Wakley then said that, in regard to the charge made against the reporter, he had felt it his duty to make inquiries concerning that gentleman, and he found that, with respect to what arose at the inquest on the late Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett, the reporter had no connexion with certain articles which were offensive to his (Mr. Wakley's) feelings. He hoped thenceforward there would be peace between them. (Hear.) The reporter having expressed his acknowledgments to Mr. Wakley, the business terminated; after which Mr. Wakley, at the invitation of the directors, made an inspection of the house and expressed his satisfaction at the improvements made in it since he went over it some years ago.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WOOLWICH.—On Tuesday morning a fire, involving a serious loss of property broke out in the premises belonging to Mrs. Burch, known as the Roebuck Tavern, situate at No. 43, Church-street, Woolwich. The discovery was made by a police-sergeant, who perceived smoke issuing from the window shutters. At that time the whole of the residents were in their beds, but the officer managed to make them sensible of their danger, and they escaped, although nearly stifled with smoke. The flames travelled with surprising rapidity, and very speedily enveloped the whole of the spacious building. The engines were soon on the spot, and eventually succeeded in extinguishing the conflagration, but not until the tavern and its contents were reduced to ashes, and the premises on either side considerably injured by water.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Shortly before one on Wednesday morning a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. J. Murray, tallow chandler and oilman, 49, Bridge House-place, Newington-causeway. The inmates were fortunately assisted to make their escape by the window, but the fire could not be stayed until all the back rooms, the shop front and warehouse, and several of the front rooms were burned out.

DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor, pursuant to ancient custom, gave on Plough Monday an elegant entertainment to the various City officers, including the governors of the City prisons, and several of his private friends.

ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Saturday afternoon last a most unfortunate and fatal accident happened at Grays Thurrock. A boat containing nine persons—viz., two watermen, two women, and five children, was being rowed over the river. A coal brig going down the river ran them down, and the whole party met a watery grave. The names are at present unknown. It is supposed to have happened in consequence of the weather having been so foggy that the brig was upon them before they had the chance of getting out of the way.

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—On Monday the Corporation Committee appointed to inquire into the most efficient means for securing Blackfriars Bridge against further subsidence paid an official visit to that structure. It was found that the sinking had been checked by the works lately carried on at the piers, and no further damage is anticipated. The model of an iron stay, which it is proposed to apply to the arches, was inspected and approved. It is expected that the necessary repairs on the road of the bridge may be completed without closing the bridge.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW TAX.—On Monday evening a crowded meeting of the ratepayers of Marylebone, composed of gentlemen of all shades of political opinion, was held by permission of the vestry, in the spacious court-house, for the purpose of organising final measures with a view to the total and immediate repeal of the window tax. Resolutions deprecatory of the window tax were carried unanimously, and a considerable subscription to carry on the agitation having taken place, thanks were voted to the chairman and the meeting separated.

BURGLARY AT THE LAMBETH MONEY ORDER OFFICE.—On Monday morning the premises of Messrs. Buck and Wootons, of the money order office, 33, Mount-street, Westminster Bridge-road, were entered by burglars, who remained unperceived on the premises long enough to pack up considerable property for removal. About half-past three the shopmen were alarmed by an unusual noise, and proceeding to ascertain the cause, disturbed the burglars, who fled over the backs of the houses at the rear of the premises, and effected their escape with about £40 value. This is the second time that these premises have been burglariously invaded within these few months.

REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON TEA.—Reports have reached Newcastle that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is willing to reduce the tea duty "threepence per pound on the 5th of April next, and threepence each year for the ensuing three years." The duty on tea is now 2s. 2d. per pound, so that by this plan it would be reduced to 1s. 2d. per pound in and after 1854. Some such reduction as this has long been called for, and will no doubt soon be carried into effect; but we think the duties might safely be lowered at a more rapid rate. Threepence a pound might favourably affect the retailer, but certainly not the small consumer. And we do not believe that a much larger reduction would operate injuriously upon the revenue. On the contrary, it would so stimulate the consumption of tea, that the annual amount of tax paid by it into the Exchequer would be increased rather than diminished. This is not a question of surplus or no surplus, for, at any time, Sir Charles Wood may be assured that the revenue will not suffer, although the country will be most materially benefited, if he plucks up the courage to make a bold experiment with tea.

AN ABSCESS IN THE BREAST CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—About three years since, Mrs. O'Flaherty, of Mill-street, Cork, accidentally bruised her breast. For months afterwards the pain increased, and the part became fearfully swollen: various applications were tried without giving the least relief; ultimately an abscess formed, discharging a great quantity of humour, which debilitated her constitution to an alarming extent; at this stage, a lady strongly recommended her to try Holloway's Ointment and Pills, having witnessed their good effects on former occasions, which advice she followed, and these fine medicines answered most satisfactorily, for the wound was soon healed, and her health is now quite renovated.

## The Provinces.

CRUELTY TO A SERVANT.—A case having something of the features of that of the unfortunate Jane Wilbred has just been brought before a bench of Worcestershire magistrates. In this case the ill-used domestic was a young girl named Hannah Hinton, aged sixteen years, who at Michaelmas last was hired at a statute fair by Mr. John Lee, a farmer, of Kempsey, near Worcester, who engaged her as nursemaid to his children at the wages of £2 per year. The girl was never healthy or strong, but has become much emaciated since her entry upon her new service. On her appearance before the magistrate she appeared much emaciated, and her features appeared pinched and careworn, her general appearance being that of a person much older. She deposed to frequent castigations inflicted by her master and mistress, but especially the latter. Her master had struck her over the head with a pair of leggings, because she had not got the fire lighted at seven o'clock in the morning; and just before Christmas Mrs. Lee called her a "nasty hussey," and picking her up by the arms threw her down stairs. She added—"I was hurt badly all up my side, and my arms were bruised and as sore as could be. My master and mistress were in the habit of cursing and swearing at me." She also represented that the food which was given to her was scanty, and when she had meat, or dripping upon her bread, it was stale and offensive to the nose and palate. —Mrs. Powell, a neighbour to the Lee's, deposed to the ill-treatment of the girl. On a Sunday evening witness heard a great noise as of something falling down stairs, and great cursing and swearing from Mr. and Mrs. Lee, and the girl Hinton was crying. Next morning the girl told witness that her mistress had pushed her down stairs from top to the bottom, and had hurt her thigh. Witness saw a large bruise on her thigh, about the size of her hand. Had often heard Mrs. Lee threaten to kill the girl, knock her brains out, &c. She (the girl) looked very bad six weeks ago, but looked worse now. She had come to witness many times and begged for a bit of victuals—"a bit of bread or a cup of coffee." Last Sunday she sent witness's little girl to her to ask her for a potato. The potatoes were not quite cooked, and she sent her a bit of pudding. The girl had told witness many times that she had not half enough to eat.—Matilda Munn, a dressmaker, living in the same village of Kempsey, deposed to acts of cruelty exercised by Mrs. Lee towards the girl, who had often complained to witness that she was kept short of food, beaten, and ill-used. Had known Mrs. Lee beat her with a walking stick, and heard the girl scream out. And also heard threats used towards her, both by Mr. and Mrs. Lee. The girl had shown to witness the food that had been given to her. It was bread, with something like lard upon it, and which "smelt very bad." The magistrates, after hearing the evidence, and receiving from the superintendent of the county police a good character of the male defendant's "humanity," came to the determination to convict the defendants of a common assault. They were accordingly fined £2 each and costs; and in delivering the judgment of the Court the chairman characterized the case as one of "great and unnecessary cruelty."

DARING ESCAPE OF THREE HIGHWAY ROBBERS FROM CARLISLE GAOL.—Between three and four o'clock on the morning of Saturday last, J. Thompson, W. Mounsey, and T. Pinnick, three men who, along with another man named William Graham, were committed about six weeks ago to take their trial for highway robbery and attempted murder, made their escape from Carlisle gaol by a well planned stratagem. Three of these fellows have been previously convicted more than once. The circumstances attending their escape are briefly as follow:—Ever since their committal to gaol Graham has been subject to epileptic fits, consequently the surgeon ordered that he should sleep in a cell with two other prisoners, whose duty it was to take charge of him during these attacks. He was at first separated from his fellow offenders, but since the sessions, which were held last week, there were no other untried prisoners remaining, with the exception of one, therefore the governor, who is prevented by law from placing convicted prisoners along with those who have not yet been tried, had no alternative but to place one of his own party with him, in connexion with the untried prisoner already alluded to. On Saturday morning this man objected to remain any longer in the same cell as the two highway robbers, consequently the governor placed another of their companions with them, thus making a party of three. Owing to an uproar shortly after two on Saturday morning, the night watchman (John James) went to the governor's bed-room window, and stated that there was great shouting and knocking in ward No. 4, and that he thought Graham had taken another fit. The governor therefore gave him the keys and a light to go into the gallery and ascertain the fact; he accordingly went to the door of the cell in which the three robbers were confined, looking through the key hole, and seeing the other two prisoners holding Graham, inquired, "Is there anything amiss?" One of the party replied, "For God's sake make haste and open the door, the fellow is dying." Knowing that Graham was subject to fits, he incautiously opened the door, and introducing his light (though against his instructions, which were, never under any circumstances to enter a cell by himself.) No sooner had he opened the door than he was seized by the throat by Graham (the dying man), thrown upon his back, and the keys forcibly taken from him. He made every resistance, but all was of no avail; moreover, Mounsey civilly said to him, "If you don't be quiet d——d sharply it will be the worse for you." The three robbers than left the cell, having locked the watchman up in it, who still shouted, but could not be heard from the governor's bed-room. They then liberated their companion, Pinnick, who was locked up in another cell, and the four immediately proceeded to plan means for effecting their escape. They first got a plank, which they fixed upon the spikes of some railings, which border the south wall of the prison; they next carried off a short ladder, used by the night watchman for lighting the lamps. This they placed upon the plank, but as their machinery was still defective, they secured a long towel, which proved very useful. The towel was handed to Graham, who, being the tallest man, mounted first, and with difficulty got upon the wall. The other prisoners, assisted by Graham with the towel, were then pulled up one by one, till the whole four were upon the wall. The next business was to descend. They accordingly drew up the ladder, and let it down on the opposite side of the wall; the towel was again brought into requisition by Graham, who let the other three down till they reached to the top of the ladder, which they descended with comparative ease. When Mounsey reached the ground he threw down the ladder and shouted to Graham (for whom they all appeared to entertain a great dislike), "Stick there, you skylark." The three men then made off as quickly as possible along the Caledonian Railway, and according to Graham's statement, ran in the direction of Ravinglass. Graham, not being able to help himself either in one way or another, sat upon the wall for at least an hour, when he called a watchman, telling him that all the prisoners were escaping, and that he believed they had murdered the night watchman. The governer was instantly aroused. He ran out, half naked, and saw Graham upon the wall. Several watchmen now entered, and Graham was then brought down by a ladder and secured. Every possible means have been resorted to for the re-capture of the escaped prisoners. Police officers and other parties were instantly despatched in all directions, but up to ten o'clock on Saturday evening no intelligence of their re-capture had been received. £20 reward has been offered for their apprehension.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire, which unfortunately resulted in loss of life, broke out on Saturday morning last at No. 7, Upper North-street, Brighton. The house is occupied by a laundress named Figg. Her husband, it appears, arose at his usual time, six o'clock, and lighted a fire in the front parlour, which is used as an ironing room. He then left home, and soon after he had left, the room was discovered to be on fire. In the back parlour Figg's daughter was lying dead in her coffin, her funeral being appointed to take place on Sunday. On the alarm being given, Mrs. Figg rushed down stairs, with her infant granddaughter in her arms, and succeeded in escaping into the street, by forcing her way through the flames, which had by that time communicated from the front parlour to the passage. Both grandmother and grandchild were burnt, but not very seriously. A man named Holden with his wife and child occupied the upper floor, and a son of Figg's slept in the attic. All these rushed to the top of the house, but the smoke becoming every minute more and more dense and suffocating they determined to attempt an escape by the back attic window. The young man, Figg, succeeded in gaining the roof, passed over to the front of the house, and thence safely descended by means of a ladder into the street. Holden and his wife and child next made the attempt, Holden having an impression that the roof was flat. It was quite dark at the time. The roof proved to be slanting, and they all three rolled off into the back yard. The houses in this part of Upper North-street were built by the side of an ancient chalk pit, and in consequence, although the front of the houses show only a height of three stories, there are five stories at the back. It was from this height, between thirty and forty feet, that the unfortunate family fell into the yard. Eventually the child was found sitting on the mould of a small flower garden, having sustained only a few slight bruises. Mrs. Holden was greatly injured, one of her arms being smashed by the fall; some fractured bones have since been removed from the arm, and she is recovering. Her husband was taken up insensible. He was at once removed to the Sussex County Hospital, in a fly, where he died on Sunday morning. On the alarm of fire being given the neighbours and fireman were quickly in attendance, and the fire was soon subdued.

THE LATE GALE IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.—The gale which on the 8th inst. swept over Bristol and the Bristol Channel, did a great deal of mischief along the western coast, and particularly at the fashionable little town of Weston-super Mare, almost every house or building of which was more or less affected by it. At Emmanual church two pinnacles, weighing over three tons each, were thrown down, and one of them falling backwards to the church carried in the roof of the nave, smashing the pews beneath and doing injury to a considerable amount. Several vessels off the shore were placed in imminent peril; a schooner was prevented going on a rock by the intrepidity of some boatmen who went off to her assistance, and a sloop drove from her anchorage under Bream Down went in among the fishing nets, doing a great deal of damage both to herself and them. At Clevedon, Burnham, &c., the gale also raged furiously. At the former place several pieces of wreck and a small boat have come ashore, as also a West India sugar hogshead (supposed to have belonged to some outward bound ship) with linseed meal and branded M in a diamond. The gale has not been unattended with accidents on the Welsh coast, as we find the Maria, a French vessel, sank in Penarth Roads when the elements were in their highest fury; and it is surmised that the crew are lost. She was taking a cargo of coal from Newport to France.

THE WRECK OF THE LATE EMIGRANT SHIP EDMOND.—The committee of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, have presented respectively to the five Coast-guard boatmen who so laudably exerted themselves at the late lamentable wreck of the ship Edmond, at Kilkee, on the 19th of November, the silver medal of the institution and an award of £2 each. The committee have also offered their best thanks to Mr. Richard Russell, J.P., of Limerick, for his prompt and very efficient services on that painful occasion, with a request that he will accept the silver medal of the institution, and an award of £2 to his butler, who courageously aided the exertions of his master and the Coast-guardsmen during that dreadful night.

CASE OF CHILD MURDER AT BRISTOL.—The coroner for Bristol, J. B. Grindon, Esq., on Tuesday, held an inquest at the Old Cider House Tavern, Lower Maudlin-street, in that city, on the body of a fine female infant, which had been found dead under circumstances which induced a suspicion that she had been murdered soon after birth, by her mother. From the evidence taken the following facts transpired.—A young woman, named Sarah Rickards, who resided with her grandmother, in apartments at No. 9, Harford-street, had been observed by the neighbours to assume an unusual rotundity of person, and suspicions were entertained that she was likely to become a mother. The grandmother, however, with whom she lived, and who slept with her nightly, protests that she never observed anything to induce her to suspect such a thing. On the 8th inst. the grandmother, upon the suggestion of the girl, went out for a walk with some nurse children, and on her return in about two or three hours afterwards she found the girl, who in her absence made the bed and put the room in order. The grandmother states that even at this time she suspected nothing, although a man who knew the young woman and who saw her that day, declares that her appearance was very much altered, as she was much paler in the face than he had seen her before, and was not so stout as she had been. On the following morning the wife of the person who rents the house, discovered that the water closet was stopped up. She informed her husband of it, who in endeavouring to ascertain the cause hooked up a cloth, and also disturbed something which he thought was the body of a child. He did not at once remove it, but raised an alarm which brought all the inmates of the house down to see it, among those who came and who expressed surprise at the circumstance, was the young woman herself. The police were called in and the body taken up, and suspicion falling on the girl she was apprehended, and submitted to a surgical examination. The medical gentleman, Mr. Bernard, being of opinion that she had been recently confined, a search of her apartment was made, and appearances were discovered which bore out the medical opinion. Mr. Bernard, surgeon to the police force, was examined, and gave it as his decided opinion that the child was born alive, and that its death was occasioned not by natural causes but from suffocation. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the mother, Sarah Rickards, who was committed by the coroner to take her trial for the offence.

A CHARGE OF INTIMIDATION AGAINST FACTORY WORKERS.—On Tuesday morning a case which excited a good deal of interest was brought before the Lancashire county magistrates, at the New Bailey Court House, arising out of a strike at the cotton mill of Sir Elkanah Armitage and Sons, Pendleton. The factory hands of Sir Elkanah Armitage and Sons left their work, in consequence of a dispute about wages, on the 12th of September last. A small portion of them have since returned, but the greater portion are still out of employment, their places having been filled up to a considerable extent by other workpeople. The new hands have been allowed to pursue their employment up to last week very peaceably, but on Tuesday, as some children were going from the factory to dinner, they were attacked by a crowd of girls—mere children like themselves—were nearly covered with mud, and hence the present proceedings before the magistrates. There were seven defendants altogether appearing to summonses charging them with assaults and intimidation, two girls and a boy being very young—one about eleven years of age, and the others about thirteen years old, and the only adult was an elderly woman who was the mother to one of the other defendants. The court presented a curious appearance, the galleries being crowded with young girls and boys, to the number of 700 or 800, all turnouts. The magistrates—Mr. J. L. Trafford, Capt. Whittaker, Mr. J. Brotherton, M.P., and Mr. C. J. S. Walker—heard the case with a good deal of patience, and decided to call upon the woman and two of the oldest of the girls to find sureties to keep the peace for three months. The other defendants were discharged.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A SOLICITOR.—On Monday at Abingdon, an inquest was held, to inquire into the death of Mr. Thomas Frankum, solicitor, and for many years clerk to the magistrates in that town. It seemed, that on Friday the 20th ult., the deceased, with a Mr. Nicholls, went in a dog cart to Lechlade, Gloucestershire, accompanied on the way by Mr. E. Harris, draper, and his servant, who were in another vehicle. When the business which took the parties to Lechlade was concluded, they dined and drank moderately, and returned from there about seven o'clock in the evening. On their way home they stopped at Farringdon, and Pusey Furze, at both of which places they had refreshments, not sufficient however, it was alleged to produce intoxication. It was about ten o'clock when they left Pusey Furze, when a race took place between the horses belonging to Mr. Harris and Mr. Nicholls; and on coming to a part of the road where some heaps of stone were placed at the side for repairs, the vehicle of Mr. Nicholl's came in contact with them, and threw both him and Mr. Frankum out violently, and it was subsequently found that the thigh of the deceased was fractured by the fall. The coroner ordered a post mortem examination to be made, and the medical evidence showed that the death ensued directly from congestion of the brain. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKERS.—A meeting of the Association of Cotton-brokers in Liverpool, took place on Tuesday, for the purpose of endeavouring to adopt some plan to prevent a repetition of the errors in the amount of stock at the termination of the year. After a very animated discussion regarding the various modes suggested, it was agreed to, upon the motion of Mr. George Holt, that a committee should be appointed to examine evidence, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of taking the stock more frequently than once a year: and, in the course of their investigations, to discover, if possible, the cause of the discrepancy, in order to prevent its recurrence.

DEATH OF A PAUPER AT HEYWOOD.—An adjourned inquest was held last week at Heywood, on the body of Edmund Wild, aged 71, who died in the Bury workhouse. On the 16th ult. deceased fractured his thigh and was attended by Mr. Hinxman, one of the medical officers of the union. He died the day following. The surgeons who made the post mortem examination gave it as their opinion that the deceased had died of a bed sore. Mr. Woodcock, clerk to the board of guardians, attended, and from a letter he had sent to Mr. Hinxman, it appeared he intended to show "that the deceased died, not for want of a water-bed, or Hooper's water cushion, but from injudicious treatment of the medical officer. Several skilful surgeons were examined, and it was admitted that a water cushion might have assisted in deceased's recovery, but it appeared there had been great neglect in not carrying out the orders of the surgeon. The jury returned the following verdict: It "is the opinion of the jury that Edmund Wild died from bed-sores; but must accompany that verdict with the censure of the jury upon the guardians for want of proper attention to the deceased, in not forwarding such means as in opinion of the medical officer were considered essential for obviating, or endeavouring to make his disease less painful or fatal."

REPRESENTATION OF BEDFORDSHIRE.—On Saturday last a meeting took place at the George Hotel, Bedford, and it was agreed that Colonel Gilpin should receive the support of all then present. A requisition was prepared, and on Monday morning it was in course of signature. Colonel Gilpin is the present high sheriff of the county, but it is expected he will have completed his term of office before the election takes place. Other candidates are talked of, but no address is out at present.

NORTH DURHAM.—Lord Seaham, the youthful protectionist member for North Durham, who received severe injuries from a gun accident, which hindered him from attending the house last session, has been visiting his constituents in the seaport towns in that division. On the 10th inst. his lordship and a numerous party of conservatives were entertained at a banquet, given by Mr. Joseph John Wright, the Marquis of Londonderry's electioneering agent, in Sunderland. From the remarks that fell from his lordship at the meetings held in those towns it would appear that he and his party are prepared, when the house meets, to give the recent Papal aggression their determined opposition. His lordship did not give his shipowner friends even the forlorn hope of a resumption of the navigation laws.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—KINGSTON.—The mail steamer, St. Columbia, which arrived from Holyhead on Monday, states that on Saturday night last, during a violent gale from the westward, a large American ship, from Boston, ran ashore to the south of the Stack Light, and in a very short time went to piece, and what is melancholy to state, eleven of her crew met with watery graves. Her cargo, a valuable one, principally tobacco in leaf, is strewed along the shore in that locality; men, women, and children supplied themselves plentifully with it. The night was very thick, which may have been the cause of their not sighting the above light. The commander of the Scotia (since arrived) states that the name of the shipwrecked vessel was the Francisco. It is stated that her commander and chief mate were lost also in addition to those already mentioned. She is 700 tons, heavily laden with cotton and tobacco.

ELECTIONS IN BEDFORDSHIRE AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. — Tuesday night's Gazette contains the Speaker's notice that at the end of a fortnight from the 13th inst. a writ will be issued for the election of members of parliament in place of Viscount Alford and of Robert Bromley, Esq., both deceased.

BRIGHTON.—ACCIDENT TO A SMUGGLER. — At six o'clock on Monday morning last a man was found lying on a ledge of the cliff, about sixty feet above the level of the beach, a short distance to the east of the Ecclesbourne coast guard station. On the ledge were fifteen tubs of spirits, and on the beach below were a quantity more, making fifty-eight in all. Two of the tubs on the ledge were broken, one being quite empty, and the other standing upright about half full. The man, whose name is John Tilden, lay helpless on the ground, being evidently much injured by falling from the cliff above. His head was severely wounded, and it was afterwards found that his body was much bruised, especially on one of the thighs. It is supposed that he had laid there from two in the morning. The upper part of his dress was soaked in blood, and he was saturated with water from the rain which had fallen. He was unable to move, and was benumbed with cold, but not insensible. The horrors of his situation during the night were aggravated by fears as to the falling of the overhanging cliffs, a fragment of which fell as he lay and struck him on the stomach. Close by him was the half tub of brandy, from which he would have refreshed himself, but he was unable to reach it owing to the injuries he had received. On being discovered he was removed to the Preventive Station, where he remained a short time, after which he was conveyed to the Hastings Infirmary. On examination it was found that he had broken no bones, though he was severely bruised and shaken. The coast guard knew nothing of the occurrence. He was very reserved, showing no disposition to commit himself. On the morning of the occurrence a boat, containing two men, landed on the beach at Hastings, its occupants stating that they were come ashore for beef. Having landed they forthwith decamped. The coast guard took possession of the craft, which is a French punt without any name on her. Rumour states that two tubs of spirits were "run" over the cliff. The locality selected for this daring enterprise was a most dangerous spot, the cliff rising to a great altitude. Of course the tubs are in safe custody. Neither the spirits nor the boat are very likely to be claimed.

DISCOVERY OF A DEPOT FOR STOLEN PROPERTY.—A beer-house keeper, named George Hirst, has been taken into custody at Leeds, under circumstances which induce the belief that the prisoner has been in the habit of receiving stolen property. The prisoner keeps the Angel Inn, in Market-street, in the centre of the town, and in his house the police found a large quantity of property, consisting of woollen cloth, silks, new umbrellas, and a variety of articles; some of which have already been identified. He at present stands remanded till next Tuesday, the magistrates refusing bail for his appearance.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Henry Fordham, an innkeeper, residing at Brotherton, near Pontefract, is at present in custody at Leeds, on the charge of having embezzled various sums of money belonging to Messrs. Tetley, common brewers, of Leeds. The prisoner keeps the Punchbowl Inn at Brotherton, and, while acting as agent to the prosecutors, he appropriated money belonging to his employers. He has not yet been examined by the magistrates, but stands remanded till the latter end of the present week.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT occurred on Tuesday morning at the railway station, Ingatestone, whereby John Wilson, an engine driver of the company, unfortunately lost his life. The driver of the goods trains got off his engine, it is supposed, to expedite the passing of the train, when, by some extraordinary oversight he got between the two trains. He was giving some directions to the driver of the passenger train, when the engine of the goods train caught him and jammed him between the trains, and, unfortunately, crushed him to death.

LYME.—On the 2nd inst. about two o'clock in the morning, during a tremendous gale of wind, with the wind blowing strongly from the south-west, the coast guard man on duty at Whitlands, about one mile and a half westward of Lyme, observed a vessel in distress near the dangerous reef of rocks in that locality, when he fired a pistol, and showed a blue light, which was answered by cheers from the crew of the vessel. The man then hastened for assistance, but on his return found the vessel a total wreck, and the crew drowned. Fragments of the vessel have since been washed ashore, together with a tin case, with the name "Angelina" marked thereon, and that of the London agent, Mr. Frederick La Mark. Three of the bodies (two men and a boy) have since been picked up in Lyme Cobb, and one other body has been found near the spot of the catastrophe, and various articles of wearing apparel have also been washed ashore. An inquest was held on the bodies found at Lyme on Saturday last, before Mr. S. Cory, coroner, when a verdict of "Accidentally drowned" was returned.

ANOTHER COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN DURHAM.—On Tuesday morning last an explosion occurred in the Black Boy Colliery, about two miles from Bishop Auckland, which unfortunately resulted in the loss of two lives. About two o'clock in the morning some of the men had proceeded to work, when the overman and a boy entered a drift recently opened; they had proceeded upwards of a mile with naked candles, when it is supposed they had come in contact with a "blower," or pent-up quantity of gas, which instantly exploded, and both were instantly killed by the blast. Happily no other men were in the neighbourhood, otherwise the consequences must have been very disastrous. The bodies were taken out during the day without further accident. Mr. Dunn, one of the Government Inspectors, visited the colliery last week, and pronounced Black Boy pit one of the best ventilated mines he had visited.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday last a man named Elijah Whittaker, when crossing the railway on his way from the union house to Writtle, at midnight, to procure the attendance of a surgeon for a sick inmate, observed something which he supposed to be a parcel lying across the rails. On stooping to pick it up he discovered it to be a man asleep. He immediately awoke him from his bed of danger, when he stated his name to be Turner, from Roxwell. But for the timely intimation of his dangerous position his life would, there is little doubt, have been sacrificed, several luggage trains passing over the spot during the night.

## Scotland.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT EDINBURGH.—On Saturday evening one of the most destructive fires which has occurred in the city for a considerable period broke out in the printing establishment at Gifford-park of Mr. Thomas Nelson, the well known publisher. The premises, which were only erected three or four years ago, consist of a handsome range of two-story buildings, the eastern extremity of which is occupied, the ground floor as an engine-house, and the upper story as a store for printed works, paper, &c. The fire originated in the engine-house referred to, but what was the immediate cause cannot at present be ascertained, the men having all left, and the place being shut up some time previously. It was first discovered about nine o'clock, when a dense volume of flame was observed by a woman residing in the neighbourhood issuing with great violence from one of the windows on the ground floor. The alarm was immediately given, and four engines were as soon as possible on the spot, but the flames had reached the windows of the second story, in which, from the highly combustible nature of its contents, they were making fearful ravages. It was at once apparent that the total destruction of this portion of the building was inevitable, and the firemen therefore directed their efforts to the preservation of the rest of the premises, and the immediately contiguous property, comprising Roy's court, Gifford-park, &c. In this they were happily successful, for, though the fire raged with almost unabated intensity till nearly one a.m., four hours after its first discovery, its destructive effects were confined to the portion of the building in which it originated. The damage sustained in goods and property is, as nearly as can be at present estimated, between £2,000 and £3,000., there having been probably not less than £2,000 worth of sheets, &c., ready for publication in the store in question at the time of the occurrence. It is reported, however, that Mr. Nelson is insured in the Norwich Office to an extent which will fully cover all the loss which has been occasioned.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT COWLAIRS.—The High Court of Justiciary of Scotland sat on the 10th inst., for the trial of James Cardell, John Galletly, John Fulton, and James Brown, engine men and guards in the employ of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway Company. The indictment set out the specific charge against each of the traversers respectively, and concluded with averring that by reason of misconduct and culpable neglect of the accused, John Morrison, Jean Lennox, Janet M'Arthur, Walter Lennox, jun., and George Middleton, passengers by said railway train, were mortally injured, and afterwards died. There was a large attendance of witnesses, most of whom deposed to the facts, with which the public have been made already acquainted by the reports of the accident, as published in the newspapers. At the close of the evidence, which did not appear sufficiently strong to warrant a verdict of guilty against the prisoners, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" in the case of all the panels, who were thereupon discharged from the bar.

LORD PANMURE.—The Montrose Standard says:—"We are sorry to state that this nobleman is at present in a very precarious state of health. He has been almost constantly confined to his bed for a week past, and has taken scarcely any sustenance during that period, having sunk into a state of great weakness, and unable to see any one except his medical attendant."

## Ireland.

THE WEATHER.—Complaints are heard from various parts of the country of the injurious effect of the protracted rainy weather, upon agricultural operations. A Limerick paper says:—"The country is in a deplorably wretched state from the rains which, for the last month have swamped the fields, and rendered the ground entirely unfit for tillage or farm work of any kind. Ploughing and seed sowing has been, generally speaking, impracticable, and every sort of husbandry is in deep arrear of the season. Farmers appear very despondent, and with good cause, for bad weather, free trade, poor rates, county cess, and rents, are enough to baffle the labour and skill of the very best agriculturist in Ireland."

APPROACHING VISIT OF HER MAJESTY.—We are informed, on what we conceive good authority, that it is the intention of Her Majesty to visit Limerick in or about June next. The Lakes of Killarney will, of course be honoured by the royal notice.—Waterford Mail.

PROSPEROUS STATE OF MANUFACTURES IN ULSTER.—The Belfast Mercantile Register has the following cheering account of the condition and prospects of the cotton, as well as the linen and yarn trade in that part of the Northern Province.—"Every hand has full employment. Factories, as by magic, rise on every side. The cotton manufacture in its different branches, particularly the sewed muslin branch, has of late increased to a wonderful extent, but beyond all in importance and above all in utility, the linen manufacture seems to have chosen Ireland as its favourite seat; and all we want is peace and confidence at home, to insure its permanent settlement with us; for whether we consider the superior adaptation of the soil and climate for the growth of the raw material, the unequalled quality of our water for bleaching purposes, the enormous water power that Ireland affords, or the cheapness of labour, there is no country so well adapted to the seat of the linen manufacture." The Londonderry Journal mentions, that the imports of flax seed at that port are the largest that have been known for a great many years, observing that this increase is explained, by the very reasonable expectations that have been formed of a large demand for the article, owing to the flax movement throughout the country.

REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK.—A meeting of the O'Connell committee was held last week at the Limerick Town Hall, "for the purpose of organising a collection to enable Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., to continue in the representation of the city." The Rev. John Brahan, P.P., presided. Several Roman Catholic clergymen and some members of the corporation attended, and addressed the meeting, after which a subscription list was opened, and contributions amounting to £80 were handed in. A committee was appointed to collect further subscriptions, after which the meeting adjourned. Mr. J. O'Connell has addressed the following communication to the Secretary of the Society of Congregated Trades in Limerick:—"Dublin, January 7, 1851. Dear Sir, —I beg to acknowledge the copy of the resolutions of your body, that you have forwarded, calling on me to do my duty against Lord John Russell in the approaching session. In answer I beg to say that I will earnestly, and to the utmost of my power, labour so to do; and I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant, JOHN O'CONNELL. To Mr. Timothy O'Sullivan, Secretary to the Congregated Trades of Limerick."

COMPETITION FOR LAND, AND AGRARIAN CRIME.—The Carlow Sentinel has an account of an attack, by an armed party, on the house of a farmer named Laffan, in that county; they fired shots through the windows and posted a threatening notice, cautioning him, on the penalty of death, against taking a farm in an adjoining townland, from which some persons had been ejected four years since. The farm is situate in the barony of St. Mullins, where 400 acres are untenanted.

DUNCAN CHISHOLME.—Mr. O'Connor, ex-inspector of the detective force, has been sent by government to America, in search of George Mathews, alias Duncan Chisholme, of Dublin Castle.—Leinster Express.

GREAT WILL CASE.—The Court of Delegates gave judgment on Saturday evening in the will case of "Thewles v. Kelly," involving property to the extent of £300,000. Judgment was unanimous in favour of the appellant, the Court thus reversing the decision of the Court below, and refusing letters of administration to the will propounded by the respondent, who was also condemned to all the costs of the proceedings, amounting to £15,000.

HORRIBLE AND MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A FEMALE.—The neighbourhood of Westland-row was in a state of the greatest excitement on Sunday, arising from the circumstance of the body of a female being found suspended from the railings in the front of the Railway Hotel, opposite the terminus of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway. Her head was fixed between two of the spikes, and one side of the face was slightly bruised, and some blood flowed from the back of the body. When discovered she had on a cotton wrapper, a plain cloak and slippers, but no cap or bonnet. The police had the body removed to Mercer's Hospital, but life was totally extinct, and she was then taken to an outer building attached to the hotel to await an inquest. It appears that about six o'clock on Saturday evening, a man who gave his name as John Fivey, of Union Lodge, county Down, about fifty years of age, with a female, stated to be his wife, and another female, named Margaret Ann Minnis, who is said to be cousin to Fivey, and a tiny boy, aged about nine or ten years, applied for accommodation at the Railway Hotel, and obtained a double-bedded room with a fire, but had no refreshment. The parties retired to bed, and nothing was heard of them until the discovery of the ill-fated woman in the morning. The men appeared to be greatly excited and affected with grief. The police took him and his cousin into custody, where they remain for the present. In the room a sum of upwards of £200 in Bank of Ireland and Northern Banking Company's Notes were found lying in an open desk, one of the articles of furniture belonging to the establishment. It is stated that Fivey and the deceased were living for some years as man and wife, and had several children, but that they had resolved upon being married this day in Monkstown Church, the necessary license for the purpose being lodged with the clerk of the church. The deceased was twenty-eight years of age, and must have been of prepossessing appearance. The boots of the hotel states [illegible] heard a considerable crash about five o'clock, while preparing to meet the first train from Kingstown. It is stated that they lodged in a respectable house in Dalkey for some time, and that the deceased had been suffering from illness, and attended by Dr. Haslam. The whole affair is wrapped up in great mystery at present. An inquest was held on Monday which resulted in showing that the unfortunate deceased had committed suicide by throwing herself from the window of Gilbert's Hotel, while in a state of insanity.

THE POPE AND THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—The Cork Reporter, of Saturday last, has the following important announcement:—"We are in a position to state, on what we consider perfectly good authority, that the decrees of the Thurles Synod will be confirmed by the Sovereign Pontiff, and will, consequently, not take effect."

THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE were burnt out of their council room by a conflagration, which took place on Monday morning, on the premises of Mr. Le [illegible], a hatter, at No. 38, Westmoreland-street. The fire was discovered soon after midnight, and in a few hours the entire house was completely gutted. The Tenant League occupied the drawing room.

RETIREMENT OF MR. HENN, Q.C.—The Limerick Chronicle says:—"It is stated that Mr. Jonathan Henn, Q.C., will not accept any briefs. His retirement from the bar will be severely felt by the public. He was the first lawyer on this circuit."

DIOCESE OF CORK.—A numerous meeting of the united dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, convened by the Archdeacon of Cork, Vicar-General, was held at the Cathedral of Cork, on the 9th inst., when it was resolved to present an address to the Queen and both Houses of Parliament, on the subject of the Papal aggression.

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.—Accounts from Belfast bring the following particulars of the falling of a mill, accompanied by a melancholy loss of life:—"A most fatal accident, the most melancholy in its consequences which has happened in the neighbourhood of Belfast for many years, occurred on Saturday morning, near Beer's-bridge, and within a short distance of the town. We allude to the falling in of a new power-loom weaving mill, the property of Mr. Robert Boyd and

[Messrs.] Steen, which had been commenced in the month of October last, and was rapidly approaching completion. The persons who have lost their lives (believed to be thirteen in number) were workmen engaged upon the premises, carpenters and bricklayers, with a few labourers in the employment of the firm, who were at the time sinking a drain to carry off the water along the base of the columns within the building. About a quarter past seven o'clock the workmen commenced their operations for the day, and they had not been longer than three quarters of an hour at work when the whole building came down with a tremendous crash. The ruin was complete and instantaneous, and the unfortunate men, some of whom were employed in preparations for arching the second floor of the mill (which was three stories high and about eighty feet in length), and others, as we have already described, were at once overwhelmed. Those in the lower apartments, who had a slight warning afforded them by the noise of the metal beams upon the first floor, had, of course, the best chance, and most of them escaped with trifling injury. Not so, however, those whose business had brought them to the upper rooms. They were driven down and covered with immense heaps of building materials, planks, and metal beams, which bore before them all impediments to the very basement story in a few seconds. During the day, no fewer than seven persons were brought forth from the ruins alive, and conveyed to the General Hospital, where every attention which their condition required was paid them. Down to six o'clock in the evening, the remains of the following men were taken out:—Samuel Benson, John Maxill, Patrick Kelly, John Shannon, James Greer, John Sculion, and William M'Ilroy. It was then believed that seven others, named, respectively, Kelly, Lathers, Johnson, Bryson, Rae, and M'Manus, were still lying underneath the mass of rubbish which occupied what had been the ground *floor of the building.* The appearance presented by the bodies was, in almost every case, truly appalling, owing to *mutilations inflicted by the falling mass*; and the shrieks of the friends and relatives of the deceased were truly heartrending. The loss to the proprietors, we understand, will amount to £3,000." An inquest was held on Saturday on the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers. Several witnesses having been examined the inquiry was adjourned till Thursday. The *Belfast Newsletter* says:—"Shortly after the close of the proceedings, a warrant was made out by the coroner, endorsed by W. S. Tracey, Esq., R.M., and handed to head-constable M'Intyre, for the apprehension of Mr. John Magee, the contractor for the brickwork of the building; and in a few moments the warrant was executed, and Mr. Magee was brought, in custody of the head-constable, into the room where the inquest had been held, and where the magistrates, whose names we have above mentioned, were still sitting. Mr. Tracey then drew out Mr. Magee's committal to the county gaol. Messrs. Boyd and Steen offered any amount of bail which may be required, but the coroner refused to take it, and head-constable M'Intyre accordingly proceeded at once with his prisoner to the New Gaol, where he placed him in the hands of the governor, at the same time stating it to be the wish of the coroner and the magistrates that Mr. Magee should not be put upon the discipline of the prison, but should receive every possible *indulgence.*"

Restoration of the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Ross.—The *Cork Examiner* of Monday contains the following:—"It affords us peculiar pleasure to be enabled to communicate to our Catholic readers of the South the fact that our most Holy Father the Pope has graciously acceded to the ernest prayer of the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, *the respected* bishop of the united diocese over which his lordship so worthily presided should be divided, and Ross restored to its ancient episcopal rank and *dignity in the Catholic Church of Ireland.* The bull for the consecration of the new bishop, the universally respected Right Rev. Dr. Keane, late P.P. of Middleton, now lies in the hands of the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, the venerable Archbishop of Cashel."

Another death from starvation has taken place in the Ennistymon Union, and the verdict of the coroner's jury in the case attributes it to the neglect of the vice-guardians. It would appear, however, that these officials are not in any way to blame, having expressly directed the relieving officer to afford any relief that might be necessary to such of the cases as they were unable to dispose of on the board day; but that the deceased was sent away, nevertheless, with many others, and was found dead in a field next morning.

The tenant league have fixed on the 23rd inst. for their aggregate meeting, and have announced to their friends that they have not lost any documents on other matters of importance by the burning of their offices in Westmorland-street.

The Decrees of the Synod.—In reference to the statement of the *Southern Reporter*, that the Pope had the good sense to reject that decree of the bigots which virtually put a ban upon education in Ireland, the *Cork Examiner* says:—"We made inquiries in a quarter as likely to be informed of the fact, if such it were, as almost any that could be; and the reply was that not a word had been there heard upon the subject, nor was it likely that there was any foundation for the rumour."

Emigration.—On the 10th inst. the Albert and Mars, Liverpool steamers, left our river with nearly two hundred persons on board, bound for America. As we progress in the new year the wild mania of emigration appears to increase. Among them we observed several very respectable-looking people, and we fervently hope that their golden anticipations will not be disappointed; but we fear with too many they will. When the Mars was leaving at two o'clock those poor fellows essayed a valedictory cheer to their relatives and friends on shore; it was only an effort, for immediately many, both on board and on shore, burst into crying.—*Waterford [illegible].*

The Murder of Mr. Maulevere.—A letter from Armagh, in the *Newry Telegraph*, contains the following:—"I can inform your readers, on what I know to be reliable authority, that a young woman is now in safe keeping in Dublin, who is prepared to give important evidence in reference to the perpetration of the atrocious murder of Mr. Maulverer. I have my information from a respectable person resident near the locality where the revolting murder occurred, and also confirmation of it from a competent authority in Armagh. From what I can learn, the young girl in question was an eyewitness of the murder, and can, accordingly, identify the actual perpetrators. Shortly after the perpetration of the hideous atrocity the girl went to America; and when a reward was offered for any information leading to the discovery of the murderer, or murderers, a person who was a confident of the girl stated she had something of importance to communicate. As her evidence was only second-hand, it was of course considered legally defective; and on inquiry the name and locale of the young girl were ascertained. She had been since brought back to Ireland, and will be forthcoming at the next Lent Assizes, when two prisoners at present in our gaol—namely, M'Atarey and M'Nally—will be put on their trial on a charge of having been implicated in the murder of Mr. Maulaverer. Hanratty cannot be tried again on the same indictment as at last Assizes; but I believe he can be tried on an indictment for conspiracy to murder, which is a capital offence. If he be in America, the law of extradition renders him, under such a charge, amenable to the authorities here."

The Duty on Paper.—The *Freeman* says:—"We have the gratification of announcing that at a meeting of the committee of the Association for the Abolition of the Duty on Paper, held on Monday at their committee room, 3, College-green, a requisition to the Lord Mayor was agreed upon, to the effect that his lordship would be pleased to convene and preside at a public meeting to petition parliament for a removal of this oppressive and injurious impost; it was also removed to organise similar movements in the different cities and towns throughout the kingdom. The agitation promises to be prompt and vigorous."

Sales of Encumbered Estates.—Eight properties, none of which presented any remarkable feature, either as regarded territorial extent or net value of the rental, were set down in the list of sales for Tuesday. Of these the sales of three estates were altogether adjourned for want of competition, and a similar fate befel several of the lots of the other properties, which found partial purchasers only. Anything, however, really worth the attention of the speculator was readily bought up at, at least, the fair average rate of purchase under this Court. The Cork estates of Mr. Garret Standish Barry were offered in twelve lots, only two of which changed hands, the amount produced being £4,250. A small estate in the county of Tyrone, the property of the Hon. Andrew Godfrey Stuart, yielding an annual profit rental of £272 15s. 4d., was one of the very few desirable investments offered during the day, and was warmly competed for, a gentleman named Gunning being finally declared the purchaser at the high figure of £4,570. The estate of the Messrs. Knox, in the county of Mayo, containing [illegible] acres, yielding a rental of about £350 a year, subject to an annuity of £300 per annum, payable to the petitioners in the cause, "Barbara Knox White," was sold in five lots for £1,181. Another attempt was made to sell the estates of Mr. Samuel Maunsell, in the counties of Limerick and Kilkenny, but with no better success than attended the former experiment. With the exception of some house property in the city of Kilkenny, which realised about £250, the other portions of the property found little or no favour, and the sale of the several lots stood adjourned for a third trial. The estate of Mr. Thomas Gowan (owner and petitioner), consisting of 304 acres of land in the county of Wexford, producing a profit rental of £200 per annum, sold for £1,400. This wound up the proceedings of a rather dull day.

Resignation of Mr. Christian, the Law Adviser.—It is stated that Mr. Christian, Q.C., who some months since accepted the office of law adviser to the Irish Government, on the appointment of Mr. Baldwin as a judge of the Insolvent Court, has resigned, in consequence, it is mentioned, of the incompatibility of the duties of that office with his heavy professional engagements in the Equity Courts.

The late Lord Mayor.—The Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on Tuesday in the celebrated case of "Wauchob *v.* Reynolds," which first came before their Lordships in Michaelmas term, 1849. Its last form was in the nature of a demurrer taken to the validity of the return filed by the late Corporation, alleging, in answer to the *mandamus* to proceed to the election of a Lord Mayor in the place of Mr. Reynolds, that the office was full. The Judges, with the exception of Mr. Justice Perrin, decided that the return was no answer to the writ, and allowed the demurrer, with costs. It was intimated at the close of the proceedings that the case is to be brought before a superior tribunal, so that, after eighteen months' litigation, the whole question, thanks to the "glorious uncertainty," remains virtually undecided.

## FIRE IN ST. MARTIN'S-LANE AND LOSS OF THREE LIVES.

On Wednesday morning, at a few minutes before three, one of the most calamitous fires that has occurred in the metropolis for some months past, attended with fatal results to three of the inmates, broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Benjamin Caunt, known as the Coach and Horses Tavern, St. Martin's-lane. The building was three stories high, and had three rooms on each floor. In the attics slept three children, together with the deceased, Ruth Lowe, Edward Noakes (a waiter), and Samuel Lowe (the potman), the latter being a cousin of Mrs. Caunt. The second floor front room was occupied by Mrs. Caunt: the middle room contained a spare bed; and in the third, or back room, slept the nurse, Betsy Butler, with an infant child of Mrs. Caunt's. Mr. Caunt had left town on Tuesday afternoon for Lewisham; and Mrs. Caunt, having closed the house about two o'clock on Wednesday morning, proceeded to retire to rest; before doing so she requested a niece, who was staying with her on a visit, and who had hitherto occupied the second floor spare room, to sleep with her that night. The young woman consented, and went into her room to fetch her night dress, taking opportunity at the same time, by request of her aunt, to examine the apartment, and look under the bed to see that no one was concealed in the house. She had a candle in her hand while thus engaged, and, from subsequent occurrences, there appears too *much reason to fear that an accidental spark falling* upon some combustible material in this room must have occasioned the catastrophe. Mrs. Caunt had only been in bed a very few moments when she was aroused by the waiter, calling out from the third floor that the house was on fire, and urging his mistress to make her escape. Mrs. Caunt roused her niece instantly, and, rushing out of her own room, entered the middle room for the purpose of alarming the nurse, who was sleeping with her infant in the back room. As soon as she opened the door of the middle room Mrs. Caunt was nearly overpowered by the flames and smoke with which the room was filled. With great intrepidity, however, she rushed forward, and, forcing open the door of the third room, called to the nurse to bring out her child. The nurse, perceiving her danger in an instant, did not stop to dress herself, but snatched up the child, and followed Mrs. Caunt out of the room, literally walking through the flames with which the apartment was filled. During this terrible interval Noaks, the waiter, had opened the trap door on the roof, and was busily engaged in *handing the parties who slept in this part of the* house on to the leads, and thence down through a skylight into the adjoining dwelling. The barmaid the maid servant, the potboy, and Mr. Caunt's eldest son, a boy about twelve years of age, were all rescued in this manner and placed in safety by Noakes, who returned to look for the other children, but unfortunately too late to save them. It appears that in their alarm and excitement they had got out of bed, and hidden themselves beneath it, and here, when the fire was got under, the brigade men found their charred remains burned almost to a cinder. The body of Ruth Lowe, a remarkably fine young woman, aged 18, was found in another part of the room, extended on the floor, and reduced to an almost shapeless mass. In less than three minutes after the alarm was given, the Royal Society's fire escape arrived, and was closely followed by the brigade engines from Chandos-street station. An abundant supply of water was obtained, and other engines having arrived, the firemen set to work vigorously, but, notwithstanding the great streams of water thrown upon and into the burning property, the work of destruction continued. The flames, which rose some considerable distance above the house-tops in the neighbourhood, were not subdued until the whole of the upper part of the premises was destroyed, and the lower portion extensively damaged.—Mr. Caunt returned home from the country in the course of the morning, and then learned the loss he had sustained.

## FIRES IN MANCHESTER.—TWO COTTON MILLS BURNED.

No less than six fires have occurred in Manchester since Friday, the 10th inst., one of which broke out in a mill belonging to Messrs. Wallace, Waterhouse, and Thompson, Chepstow-street, Oxford-street, on Friday morning, about five o'clock. Notwithstanding the immediate arrival of the fire brigade and their utmost exertions, the various upper floors of the building rapidly gave way until the entire place was destroyed. Upwards of 300 hands will be thrown out of employment by this sad event. The building is insured in the Phœnix-office for £6,000, and the machinery and stock in the West of England for £4,000, Alliance £4,000, the Manchester Assurance Company £4,000, which, it is said, will be far from covering the loss. On Tuesday evening a fire broke out in the cotton factory of Messrs. Robert Marsland and Co., Ancoats, which destroyed a considerable portion of the building. Messrs. Robert Marsland and Co. are spinners and doublers, and their premises, called the Ancoats-bridge Mills, consist of three parallel buildings, on the north side of the river Medlock, the middle and principal building being 120 feet long and 32 broad, and consisting of six stories and an attic. It was in this larger building, filled principally with spinning machinery, that the fire originated. It was discovered about a quarter past six o'clock in the evening—the work-people having left their employment at six—by some persons outside the mill, who immediately communicated the fact that there was a strong light in the top story to the private watchman. An alarm was given immediately in the neighbourhood, and Messrs. Gallimore and Co., whose print works are on the opposite bank of the River Medlock, sent a private fire engine, which was got into play with considerable effect though some delay occurred owing to the muddy bed of the river rendering it necessary that the water should be laden into tubs before it could be passed through the engine. The town fire engines, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Rose, arrived at the scene of the fire about twenty minutes to seven o'clock. At this time the fire, which had commenced at the north end of the mill, had extended nearly the whole length of the building, and the two upper stories—the sixth and seventh—were a mass of flames. By the energy of the firemen the flames were much reduced by ten o'clock, and there was a hope that the damage would be confined to the two top stories of the mill. By an accident which occurred at about this time similar to that at the fire of Messrs. Wallace and Co.'s, last week, the amount of damage was much augmented. The floor and other supports of the top stories appear to have been so much injured by the fire, that about ten o'clock they were no longer capable of sustaining the weight of machinery upon them at the north end, and the floor, extending along nearly one-half the building from the north end falling in, carried down corresponding portions of the fifth, fourth, third, and second stories to the bottom of the mill. Had the fire not been so much reduced at this time, it is probable that the flames would have extended to the lower stories of the other part of the building, in which case the destruction of the entire mill would have been almost inevitable. As it is, the fire has destroyed nearly one half of the larger mill, and the two top stories of the remainder including the entire roof. The whole of the walls are standing, except a small portion of the top of the western side. The other buildings upon the premises have not suffered, except from water. The buildings are insured in the North of England to the amount of £2,700; in the West of England for £2,900; in the Guardian £600; and in the Atlas for £600; total, £6,800. The amount of damage done by the fire is estimated at about £5,000. About 230 hands will be thrown out of employment by the calamity. The cause of the fire is not known. It is said to have originated in some waste-rovings at the north end of the sixth storey of the building, but how they were ignited is a mystery. Dirty waste will ignite spontaneously if suffered to lie long in one place, but these were perfectly clean rovings in a basket which the spinner had placed in his corner, on the steam pipe. Two of the fires alluded to above occurred on Saturday afternoon, between four and five o'clock. One of them in a house in Moreton-street, Strangeways, was caused by the joists of the flooring of the lower storey running into a flue, and not being sufficiently protected. The other, also in a dwelling-house, in Windmill-street, originated in a spark from a fire igniting some bedding. The damage done in either case did not exceed £5, the flames being confined to the rooms in which they originated, and being extinguished, with the assistance of the neighbours, before the arrival of the fire engines. The third fire, which was more serious in its consequences, occurred in a four-storey building, occupied by Mr. Henry Parker, a leather currier, and situated in a court near Deansgate. At a little before six o'clock on Sunday morning, the two upper stories were discovered by a policeman to be in flames. Information being immediately given at the police yard, Mr. Rose was speedily on the spot with three engines, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire by about eight o'clock, it having been almost entirely confined to the two upper storeys. The warehouse was closed at half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and, consequently, nothing is known as to the cause of the fire, though it is conjectured to have originated from a sizing stove in the third storey. the total damage done to the building and stock is estimated at about £400. Another fire broke out about ten o'clock on Sunday evening in the sugar refinery of Messrs. Binyons and Shapland, Chester-street, Oxford-street. The workpeople succeeded in extinguishing the flame before the arrival of the engines, and the damage will not exceed £20.

## THE PAPAL HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.

The agitation upon this question may be said to have nearly subsided, until it is again aroused within the walls of St. Stephen's when it may be expected that the zealous and enthusiastic will buckle on their armour and again send "forth their sound and fury." The last of the county meetings have been held in Cornwall and Caermarthen, but the proceedings at the former is the only one worthy of notice. Sir C. Lemon moved, and the Hon. G. W. Fortesque seconded, an address to the Queen. Mr. J. R. Lethbridge said he stood there the advocate of civil and religious liberty, but if they allowed Popery to be paramount, farewell to religious liberty. (Cheers.) Mr. J. W. Ellis professed his opposition to Romanism, but could not consent to interfere with or curtail the liberty of his Roman Catholic fellow countrymen. He concluded by moving an amendment—that the address was uncalled for amidst considerable confusion. This was seconded by Mr. E. Stephens, and after speeches from the Rev. Mr. Molesworth, Mr. W. R. Peter, the Rev. E. J. Treffry, the Rev. J. Wallis, the Rev. Canon Rogers, the Rev. J. Noy, and Captain Riley, was put from the chair, when only one hand being held up, it was lost. Another amendment, moved by Captain Thompson, expressive of the disapprobation of the honours conferred on Irish Roman Catholic prelates, and of the grant to Maynooth, was also lost, and the address carried by an overwhelming majority. The Chairman read letters from the Earl of Falmouth, the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, and others, expressive of their concurrence in the objects of the meeting.

The Church of England and Ireland.—The Irish prelates have addressed, through the Archbishop of Armagh, a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing their regret, and even "apprehension," at observing that their brethren on this side of the channel describe themselves in "the Episcopal Address to the Queen," as "the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England," a title which, "we beg permission to say, is unknown to the law of the land, and which imports a virtuous denial of the fifth article of Union between England and Ireland." They have painfully felt that, of late years, in legislating on ecclesiastical affairs, as on many public occasions, a disposition has been manifested to regard the Irish provinces of the United Church as if they did not form an integral portion of the one church of the nation." The Archbishop submits to the correction, and soothingly replies that, though it did not appear "to any of the bishops" consulted that the co-operation of the Irish prelates could be invited, still "it would have been better to have indited an harmonious sentence, than to have given ground for the apprehensions expressed in your Grace's letter. He promises to communicate the letter to his episcopal brethren, but meanwhile can venture to say that 'we all consider the Irish branch of the United Church to be so closely identified with our own, that if one member suffers, the other cannot fail to suffer with it, and that in all cases where co-operation is desirable or practicable, we shall be ready to act with your Grace and the other Irish prelates as an united body.'"

The following paragraph is from *Tait's Magazine*, for January:—"Dr. Wiseman's documents are no new manifestations of the nature of Popery, and his appointments confer upon it no new power. Still more—and here again we approach the root of all the mischief done out of doors, and rumoured as likely to be done in the Cabinet and Legislature—you ought not, and you cannot, legislate against influences. We ought not—it is persecution; if we, as Liberals, think Romanism has a despotic tendency; Tories think Protestant Dissent has a democratic tendency; and if legislation, or attempts at it, had a beginning, where would be the end? We cannot—all history shows, in letters of blood, that these things are too subtle for laws and penalties; in the present case, to forbid the names would be paltry—to forbid the thing would be persecution: but both are practically impossible. The check and cure for bad influences is the application of good ones. We say, with Milton, "Let truth and falsehood grapple," and perish all force and "protection," as puerilities and paltrooneries."

A meeting was held at the Freemason's Hall, on Tuesday—Mr. H. Hoare in the chair.—Mr. G. Hughes moved:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the recent daring aggression of the Pope is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the crippled state of the Church of England, the direct consequence of the long-continued suppression of her synodical functions; that the Church of England can deal with this aggression only in her corporate capacity—that is to say, in her national synod, which the 139th canon declares to be 'the true Church of England by representation;' and that, therefore, the present emergency constitutes an additional plea for urging the revival of her synodal functions upon the basis of the existing provincial Convocations of Canterbury and York." He described the church as not only diseased, but helpless.—The Rev. J. B. Sweet, in seconding the resolution, added:—"Romanists had been in the habit of talking triumphantly among our poor of the helplessness of the English Church, and the profanation of her service; and the Anti-State Church Association had delighted to echo the same topics."—Mr. D. Percival moved an address, which declared that the exercise of the right of convocation, involved in the divine constitution of the church, guaranteed by Magna Charta, confirmed at the Reformation, and implied in the coronation oath, would prevent, or effectually resist, such aggressions, and rectify all internal grievances.—Dr. Biber, in seconding the address, deprecated driving matters on to a separation of Church and State, delivering the Church of England, bound hand and foot, into the hands of the secular power—not into the hands of a consecrated Sovereign, but into the hands of a Prime Minister, who might be nothing more than the representative of the democracy—(great applause)—who was not the Lord's anointed, who might have every creed ever thought of, and perhaps creeds never thought of—(laughter)—and in some instances no creed at all? (Continued applause.) Many of all opinions were in Parliament, and sat in her Majesty's Council, through the toleration of the Church of England, or they never would have had that privilege. The Anti-State Church Association was allowed to promulgate its opinions, provided they fell short of treason; so were the Chartists. The Methodists and other Dissenters were allowed to consult together from time to time, to settle how they might make themselves more powerful, and it was the crying shame of the Church of England that she was not allowed the same liberty. (Cheers.) He (Dr. Biber) felt that he was pleading not only for Church emancipation—he was pleading for the emancipation of our Queen—(loud cheers)—from the fetters in which she was fast bound, so that she could not carry out her solemn vows. ("Hear, hear," and "No.")—The Rev. J. E. Cox moved an amendment which negatived every assertion in the address, and opposed to the right of Convocation the prerogative of the Crown.—The amendment, on being put to the meeting, was rejected, and the address was carried amidst great cheering. The proceedings lasted six hours.

Southwark.—A meeting was held on Tuesday in the Town Hall, the High Bailiff in the chair.—Mr. Apsley Pellatt moved a resolution to the effect that the recent bull of the Pope was an insolent attack upon the civil and religious liberties of Great Britain; repudiating persecution on account of religion, and called upon Lord John Russell to bring before Parliament a measure for the immediate abolition of the Maynooth grant and all other endowments of Popery out of the public purse.—A letter was read from Sir William Molesworth, written in Paris, in which after designating the recent acts of the Pope as a foolish and impudent proceeding, he reminds his constituents, "that in accordance with the principles of religious liberty and equality (which were the true principles of the Reformation), every man ought to be entitled to adopt the religious faith which he prefers, and to propagate it to the best of his abilities; that the State ought to interfere as little as possible in religious matters, and that every sect ought to be permitted to manage its spiritual concerns in the manner which it considers best."—Several amendments were proposed by different persons, but the original motion was carried, with some verbal amendment; an address and petition were voted, and the meeting broke up.

Spring Flowers.—During the past week, primroses have been offered for sale in great quantities, wallflowers and polyanthuses may also be seen blossoming in gardens in the neighbourhood. The appearance of these heralds of sunnier days indicate the unusual mildness of the present season.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

## BALANCE SHEET OF THE NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE.

From Nov. 30th, 1847, to Aug. 19th, 1849.

| 1847 DR. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 1.—Balance in hand ... ... ... | 69 | 10 | 10½ |
| 2.—Macclesfield, per H. B. Leach | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " W. Hamer, Oldham, per T. Clark ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " Sunderland, per Mr. M'Grath ... | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| " Blyth, per Ralph Darling ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| " Bishopwearmouth, per Mr. M'Grath ... ... ... ... | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| 9.—Exeter, per T. Clark ... ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 1848 | | | |
| Jan. 12.—Willinsborough, per T. Clark | 0 | 9 | 3 |
| 18.—Totness, per T. Clark ... ... | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| " E. Young, and W. Dean, Brighton, 2s. 6d. each, per W. Rider ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 19.—Falkirk, per T. Clark ... ... | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| " Mansfield, per T. Clark ... ... | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| 20.—Bristol, per T. Clark ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Feb. 3.—Ashton-under-Lyne, per W. Woodroffe ... ... ... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 17.—Dundee, per James Graham ... | 0 | 8 | 7 |
| Mar. 16.—H. Barrow, Leicester, per T. Clark ... ... ... ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 18.—E. Stallwood, Great Marlow | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| " Mr. H. Landay, ditto ... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 22.—Georgie Mills, Scotland ... | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| May 3.—Returned by Carlisle Election Committee, R. Lowry ... | 11 | 14 | 3 |
| 14.—Mr. Parke's Book ... | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| 1849 | | | |
| May 18.—Interest on Money in Bank ... | 1 | 9 | 8 |
| July 10.—Loan from Westminster Locality ... ... ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " Mr. Watson, from Hand Books of Registration ... ... | 1 | 14 | 3 |
| " Received by Secretary, for ditto ditto ... ... ... ... | 0 | 7 | 10 |
| Returned by Overseers, St. Mary's Lambeth, for List of Voters ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| | £93 | 18 | 1½ |

| 1847 CR. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 7th—Error in last Balance Sheet | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| " Secretary, for services and loss of time ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| " Rent of Committee-room... ... | 6 | 13 | 9 |
| " Stationary and Postage ... ... | 3 | 13 | 11 |
| " Auditing Accounts in 1847 ... | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| " Mr. Simpson, for returned ticket | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1848. | | | |
| March 11th—Carlisle Election ... ... | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| " Post-office orders ... ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| " Trustees going to Bank ... ... | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| May 16th—Messrs. M'Gowan, and Co., for printing Addresses, &c. ... | 1 | 13 | 0 |
| June 20th—Deputation waiting upon Mr. O'Connor ... ... ... | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 1849. | | | |
| March 26th—John Earle and John Arnott, delivering Addresses ... | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| April 11th—Deputation waiting upon Thomas Cooper... ... ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| " John Arnott, registering voters in the borough of Lambeth, filling up claims, and sending them in to the Overseers ... | 16 | 17 | 6 |
| " Lists of Voters for various parishes ... ... ... ... | 0 | 17 | 10½ |
| May 18th—Advertising Hand Book of Registration ... ... ... | 2 | 16 | 6 |
| " Messrs. M'Gowan and Co., printing Hand Books, Claims, &c. | 25 | 10 | 10 |
| " 21st—Lambeth and Metropolitan Election Associations ... ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| " Paid John Simpson, Treasurer ... | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | £96 | 2 | 9½ |
| Amount received ... ... ... | 93 | 18 | 1½ |
| Balance Due... ... ... | £2 | 4 | 8½ |
| *Liabilities.* | | | |
| Messrs. M'Gowan and Co., for Printing | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Westminster Locality ... ... | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Amount Due ... | £6 | 12 | 8½ |

Swindling and False Titles.—A Spaniard, named Campos was a few days ago tried by the Court of Assizes of the Department of Indre, for innumerable acts of swindling. In 1847 he established himself at Corcasonne, with a woman whom he represented to be his wife, and passed himself off as a grandee of Spain, and as a near relative of the late King Ferdinand. He showed several pretended bills of exchange, and a mass of what he represented to be valuable jewellery. He succeeded in running into debt, and in borrowing different sums of money. He then vanished from the place. The next place at which he figured at was Sotteville, near Rouen; there he pretended to be a relative of the President of the Republic, and he made dupes. He also induced the housekeeper of a barber to confide to him her two daughters, aged fourteen and nine; he seduced the elder, and violated the younger. He then took them from place to place, to prevent them from returning to their mother. He afterwards went to Chateauroux, where he again passed himself off as a grandee of Spain, and a relative of the President of the Republic; and he here committed numerous acts of swindling. From one person he obtained 6,000f., and from another 12,000f. He next resided at Pailleux and Issoudun, and there he represented himself as a prince of the Bourbon family, cousin to Henry V., and brother-in-law to the Count de Montemolin. His dupes in these places were very numerous. He afterwards went to Marseilles with the two girls, and was about to leave the country when he was arrested. His frauds altogether amounted to an immense sum. It was ascertained that he had held the rank of colonel in the Spanish army, but had been obliged to leave on account of having committed some frauds. He was condemned to twenty years' hard labour at the hulks.

Death of the Duke of Newcastle.—We have to record the death of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, which took place at his residence at Clumber Park, Nottinghamshire, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 12th instant, after a long and painful illness. Henry Pelham Fiennes-Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, was the son of the third duke, by the fifth daughter of the second Earl of Harrington. He was born on the 30th of January, 1785, and succeeded to the family honours as the fourth duke on the death of his father in 1795. At an early age he was sent to Eaton, where he remained for seven years. After having attained the distinctions of that celebrated school, it was thought advisable that the young duke should travel, and he accordingly accompanied a portion of his family to the Continent, where, in consequence of the troubles which prevailed at that day, he, with his relatives, was detained a prisoner for some years. In 1807, shortly after his return to England, his Grace married Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Edward Miller Mundy, of Shipley, in the county of Derby, by whom he had a numerous family. The deceased Duke was *custos rotulorum* of Newark, steward and keeper of Sherwood Forest and Folewood Park, and high steward of Redford; and he was the patron of eight livings. The late Duke is succeeded by his son, the Right Hon. Henry Pelham Clinton, Earl of Lincoln; and a vacancy is thus created in the Parliamentary representation of the Falkirk district of boroughs.

Central North America.—The Hon. H. Wenman Coke and the Hon. Edward Stuart Wortley have lately arrived at St. Louis, after an absence of about five months, on a hunt in the buffalo range of the Red River of the North. The party to which they belonged have been unusually successful in the chase, having killed 200 buffalo cows. The company consisted of eighty horsemen, principally half-breeds, and travelled the range far north-west of Devil's lake. The party, in their excursion, visited Pembina, Selkirk settlement, and Fort Garry, and learned, from the census recently taken, that Pembina, with the settlement attached, contained 1,200 inhabitants, and Fort Garry, the English trading port, with its environs, about 3,000. The country was quiet, and the people as prosperous as they could be. These travellers report that, owing to commercial restrictions, imposed on them by the Hudson's Bay Company, the population of Selkirk was in a state of partial revolt, which, it was thought, would break out openly, unless their alleged grievances were removed. It is reported that the Indians had burned the whole country on the plains, and that large war parties were moving in every direction.

The new Money Orders now issuing from the General Post-Office contain an important alteration which has been made in the printed rules. Hitherto it has been necessary that a money order should be presented for payment before the expiration of two calendar months from the date of issue, to prevent its becoming a lapsed order; but with respect to the new money orders, it is necessary that they should be paid before the second calendar month, or they become lapsed. If, therefore, one of the new orders should be presented just before the second calendar month has expired, and through any error on the part of the post-office cash cannot be obtained until the second month has expired, the order becomes a lapsed one, although it has been presented within the given time. In the new money orders there is a similar alteration of the rules respecting the twelvemonth's grace allowed to the holders of money orders before all claim on the Post-office for the amount of such orders ceases.

The Vacant Quarter-Master Generalship.—It is rumoured, and with some degree of certainty, that Major-General Sir Frederick Stovin, K.C.B., Colonel of the 83rd Regiment, will succeed the late General Sir Willoughby Gordon as Quarter-Master-General to the forces; a saving of the extra allowance of £500 per annum, as in the recent appointment of Adjutant General, will, of course, be made.—*United Service Gazette.*

## THE MINERS OF THE NORTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—By the enclosed hand-bill you will perceive the gross injustice now being practised upon the miners of this district, by attempting to deprive them of the valuable services of their weighman; but in order that it may be better understood what is meant by the conduct of the masters in this instance, and also to show the importance of the weigher to the workmen, I submit the following explanation.

When the miners here became united they found, upon investigation, that they were defrauded to a considerable extent, by the employers not paying them for the full weight of coals sent to bank; and although they had been defrauded by these means to the amount of five or six shillings per man in the fortnight, yet they overlooked the past in their generosity, but secured themselves for the future by appointing one of their own body to stand by the weighing machine, in addition to the party appointed to look out on the part of the employers. The result was, that the workmen got just weight, and were advantaged several shillings per man each fortnight, out of which they paid the wages of the person they employed. This practice has now become nearly general in this neighbourhood. Many of the employers have evinced the greatest alacrity in responding to the request of their workmen for leave to appoint such weighers, and have never attempted to disturb the arrangements thus made.

The gentleman, however, belonging to these collieries have made the bold attempt to deprive the workmen of this privilege, and have necessarily and justly roused the whole body of men to a determined resistance, which it is to be hoped will be successful. It is, therefore, fully expected that, should any miners be applied to to leave their district or colliery and come to any of these collieries now on strike, that they will at once perceive the object of their employers. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." Hence the utility of this notice, that the coaxing qualities of the masters in enticing workmen from their homes may in this instance be fruitless.

Yours truly,

M. Jude.

It may be added, as affording a proof of the christian tendencies of the owners of the above collieries, that they have commenced the usual practice of ejecting the workmen from the dwelling houses, although we are in the middle of the winter season.

## TO THE MINERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Brother Miners and Fellow Working Men,—We, the workmen of six united collieries, viz., Crow Trees, Little Chilton, Heugh Hall, Joint Stock, Byer's Green, with South Kelloa, having had recourse to a strike, in consequence of our master dislodging our weighman from the heap, at Little Chilton Colliery, and all the alledgement is that he called a meeting according to the order of his constituents; we therefore think it an infringement on our rights, and we intend to stand by him or perish in the attempt. We therefore hope that no encroachment will be made during our struggle on the said collieries. And we remain yours,

In the Bonds of Union,

The Workmen of the above Collieries.

William Shaw, Secretary.

January 9th, 1851.

## THE ADDRESS OF COAL AND IRON-STONE MINERS TO THE MINE PROPRIETORS AND THE COAL MASTERS OF DERBYSHIRE, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, AND LEICESTERSHIRE.

Gentlemen,—It was resolved, at a Delegate Meeting of Miners, held at the Bay Tree Inn, South Normington, on Monday, October 28th, 1850, to forward a copy of the ensuing address to every coal master and mine proprietor, in the above three counties, for the purpose of removing any prejudices or unfavourable impressions which may exist concerning the objects and principles of the Miners' National Association, and also to show that the Association is not an illegal one or founded upon antagonistic principles, but that it is really and truly intended to benefit both master and man.

The Miners' National Association was first established at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, in the year 1841, and its principles have since been gradually extending throughout most of the mining counties of Great Britain. Its laws and objects have been lately modified and improved by a Miners' Conference held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on October 14th, 1850, and following days.

Gentlemen,—*The objects of the Miners Association are to prevent, by all peaceful and legal* means, the warfare of classes—to bring about a general and correct feeling among miners—to evade the bickering, the hatred, and the jealousy which has so long prevailed among that useful body of men, and to create a healthy harmony of action not only among the men but also between the masters and men. It also aims to improve the condition of the working miner, both physically, mentally, and morally; to bring about as speedily as possible a harmonious and correct feeling among all miners, and to promote their mutual advantage; likewise to prove to their employers, and the community at large, that while our objects are to procure a fair day's wage for our dangerous and health destroying labour, yet, we are also desirous that the capitalist shall be remunerated for his risk, and to show that both parties have but to understand each other, to ensure to both that mutual relief so desirable and so necessary to the healthy existence of the coal trade; in fine to prove that masters and men have been too long enemies—acting against instead of with and for each other, and to endeavour to make them friends acting justly to each other for the mutual benefit of each.

We hold that competition fairly and justly carried out may be useful as a stimulant to trade, but that competition as at present carried out has become an hydra-headed monster, swallowing up the fair return which the capitalist ought to enjoy, and the just reward which the labourer ought to receive, while the public enjoy the benefit and do not thank either party for the sacrifices they make! Considering the peculiar nature of mining we consider it both unjust and impolitic for the masters to be competing against and underselling one another in the market, and then reducing the wages of their workmen, or what is the same thing, adding more work for the same money, thereby creating ill feeling and acrimony between the employer and the employed, and making those enemies that ought to be friends.

These evils and all differences between masters and men the Association proposes to adjust by arbitration and fair argument instead of having recourse to disastrous strikes.

Gentlemen,—Such are the objects of the Miners' National Association, should they, as we trust they will, meet your approbation, we respectfully solicit your aid in carrying them out; and hope you will encourage your workmen to join the Association for a like object. We are, Gentlemen,

On behalf of the miners of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire,

William Daniells, Thomas Watson,

Agents of the Miners' National Association.

Death of the Author of "Wild Sports of the West."—We regret to announce the death of a writer whose genial and sportive pen has delighted thousands, Maxwell, the Irish novelist, and author of innumerable humorous sketches in the periodical literature of the day, expired on the 29th of December, at Musselburg, near the Scottish capital. His generally vigorous health had of late broken down, and he crept into the retirement of this sequestered village to die. He had been in early life a captain in the British army, and was, of course, the delight of the mess-room, and a general favourite in social circles. He subsequently entered the Church, and was some years prebendary of Balla, a wild Connaught church living, without any congregation or care of souls attached to it; though it afforded what he was admirably capable of dealing with, plenty of game. Of a warm-hearted, kind, and manly temperament, he made friends of all who came within the range of his wit, or the circle of his acquaintance. He was the founder of that school which counts the "Harry Lorrequers" and others among its humble disciples: but "The Story of my Life," and "Wild sports of the West," will not be easily surpassed in the peculiar qualities of that gay, off-hand, and rollicking style of penmanship, of which he was the originator.—*Globe.*

Loss of the Richard Cobden by Fire.—We are sorry to notice the total loss by fire of the barque Richard Cobden, of this port, from Calcutta to London, on the night of the 22nd of October last, about fifty miles from the island of Bourbon. Most fortunately the weather was fine and calm, and bright moonlight, and the Prince of Orange of Leith was in the immediate vicinity. She sent all her crew on board, but all the efforts of both crews were quite ineffectual, and in a few hours she was burnt to the water's edge, and sunk stern foremost. The captain and crew were taken on board the Prince of Orange, and landed at St. Helena, on the 21st of November. The fire originated by spontaneous combustion of part of the cargo (safflower).—*Liverpool Mercury.*

## ROBERT OWEN AND THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

TO THE SOCIAL REFORMERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Friends and Brethren.—Great reforms are the result of great efforts. The year 1517 will ever be remarkable in the annals of Europe as the *most important* epoch in the revolution of mind, when a poor Monk electrified the western world by proclaiming the ascendancy of reason and settling for ever the right of every man to private judgment in matters of faith.

The year 1649 saw, for the first time in our own country, the triumph of popular will. An obscured farmer succeeded, by the aid of public opinions, in exploding that monster fallacy of political science the "right divide" of kings.

The year 1776 is immortalised by one of the noblest victories in the records of nations, when the New world declared its independence of the Old, despising the trappings of regal pomp, and founding National Law upon National Will.

The year 1793 is distinguished for the birth of those European Revolutions which threaten the disruption of the old system of things, and demonstrate that "peace and order" will be a stranger in society until the principles of equity and fraternity, in their most enlarged and enlightened interpretation, are established amongst us.

The year 1851, we are assured, will be memorable in the progress and developement of civilisation. For the first time in the history of the world there is to be a meeting of the peoples of the leading nations of the globe, not with the view of butchering each other, and making the earth around them groan in agony and death, but for fraternal Communion, each contributing their measure of ingenuity and skill to one common emporium, in which will be exhibited all that modern intellect can produce.

Such a brilliant opportunity should not be lost by the Social Reformers of this country to make further known to the world, through their brethren visiting the International Exhibition, the means of universal happiness and brotherhood. There is a tide in the affairs of nations as of men which, taken at its flood, leads to fortune. A people, as an individual, by seizing the proper moment may achieve more by one great effort than years of agitation and suffering. And what moment more opportune for promulgating these views so well calculated to make the *world* happy, than the time when the *world* is there to listen to you? The friends of Social Progress, of all shades of opinion, will have serious cause of regret if they permit an event so propitious to pass by, without an effort equal to the occasion, to place their opinions in the hands of these numerous foreigners who may be instrumental in sowing the seeds of truth in quarters they might not otherwise reach for a generation to come.

It is anticipated by the projectors of this Exhibition, and their expectations are reasonable, that it will give a mighty impetus to the progress of physical science—probably advance it a century. Why not also make it subservient to the advancement of those sciences more immediately involving the welfare of the people? If our means of increasing wealth are to be augmented by it, why not also the mode of *distributing* it facilitated? This is, in fact, the *desideratum* of modern civilisation. To increase wealth, without distributing it, is only a partial good. It rests with the devotees of social science, therefore, to see that this memorable demonstration fulfils the highest possible missson.

As many will come from countries where freedom of speech and press are almost unknown, such an opportunity of getting political and social information may be to them of double value, and the sense of this ought to be to us a double stimulus.

It is proposed that tracts and lectures on political and social subjects be translated into the leading languages and distributed at the Exhibition, as well as at the residences of various foreigners. It is intended, also, to invite the venerable founder of English Socialism, Robert Owen, to deliver a series of lectures during the season. It would be a worthy triumph in the career of such a man. Who ought to be heard with more affection and respect at the meeting of "all nations," than he who has been the devoted and consistent advocate of the welfare of all nations for these last sixty years? The world owes him a debt of gratitude, and no time can be more fitting for its acknowledgment. Public meetings will also be held in varsous parts of London, to which invitations will be sent to the leading visitors of the Exhibition, and every effort used to take advantage of the great occasion. But in entering upon a war, though a bloodless one, the sinews of war must be forthcoming, or the attempt at once abandoned. Let our friends, therefore, north and south, unite with a generosity and enthusiasm commensurate with their cause, and the opportunity and the year '51 may prove the brightest era in the destiny of nations. We would suggest that committees be forthwith formed in Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other populous towns, to receive subscriptions and act with the central committee in London. No time should be lost, a week now being worth a month at any other period. Let every true friend of progress feel himself delegated to do a great work, and a great work will be done. We live in an age of popular triumphs. Let us add one more to the list, and that the greatest, the noblest.

Robert Cooper,
George Jacob Holyoake,
James Rigby.
Henry A. Ivory, Hon. Sec.

Communications to be sent in the meantime to the Secretary, 52, College-place, Camden-town, London.

## THE GALASHIELS CO-OPERATIVE PROVISION STORE COMPANY

Held their annual *soiree* and ball on New Year's night, in the Bridge Inn Assembly-room, which was crowded to excess, great numbers applying in vain for admission. The tea, bread, and fruits were supplied from the company's stores, and were of the best description. An accomplished violin band, and numerous singers and reciters, enlivened the evening with choice and appropriate pieces, and the greatest harmony prevailed throughout. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, drew a humourous contrast between the domestic economy of the days of his "granny" and the present, and showed the tendency towards a state of co-operation. Mr. William Sanderson, in a talented speech, made the following statement:—Our Co-operative Provision Company began with a capital of only £28; we have now about £800; it was started in a small room in the Overhaugh, at a rent of about £5 per annum; we now rent premises to about £70 per annum; then we had only one establishment; now we have three provision shops, a baking and a butcher's meat establishment, doing business to the amount of about £10,000, and all doing well. I am convinced that if the members only thoroughly understood the system and looked to their own interest, all of our establishments would prosper much better. Let them understand that, by giving them the profits according to their dealings, that they have all their provisions at prime cost, and that all the stores, the groceries, baking and butcher's meat establishments are one concern, the profits on the whole being equally divided in the gross purchase of the whole stores. Mr. Walker next addressed the meeting on the force of habit, and the meeting broke up, highly pleased with the evening's entertainment.

A Life Fitly Closed.—"On Saturday morning," says the Paris *Constitutionnel*, "a humble hearse, followed by an old woman, leading a dog by a string, left the Rue de l'Hirondelle, near the Pont St. Michel. It contained the body of a woman who, under the Directory and the Consulate, had been one of the most fashionable *merveilleuses*. She was the daughter of a poor fruitwoman of the Rue St. Victor, but her extraordinary beauty caused her to take to the *pavé*. Whilst leading that life she attracted the attention of the late English Marquis of H——, and he gave her an hotel in the Rue Caumartin, a carriage and four horses, boxes in all the theatres, and the toilet of a queen. In three *fêtes* of Longchamps, Tubéreuse—such was her *nom de guerre*—cast by her luxury that of all the Parisian aristocracy into the shade. But some escapes caused the Marquis to abandon her, and her own extravagance and orgies reduced her lower and lower; her beauty at length also faded, and she was obliged to become a seller of oranges and oysters. She subsequently became a dealer of poultry in the market, and so continued up to her death."

The Opening of Parliament.—The Premier has addressed copies of the following letter to his supporters in the Lower House:—"Downing-street, Sir,—I take the liberty of informing you that the meeting of parliament having been fixed for Tuesday, the 4th of February, business of importance will be brought forward without delay. I therefore request your attendance on that day.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant.—John Russell."

### MEETING IN THE TOWER HAMLETS.

A public meeting of the Chartists of the Tower Hamlets was held on Sunday evening, at the Woodman, White-street, Hare-street, Bethnal-green, to hear a lecture from Ernest Jones. The spacious room was crowded to excess. Before the proceedings commenced the landlord announced that he had been in communication with the police authorities, who, hearing that a riotous meeting was to take place at his house, had informed him that policemen would be in attendance, but in attending at and all future meetings, they would come in their uniform, and not disguised.

Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. J. Shaw was called to the chair and briefly introduced Ernest Jones to the meeting.

Ernest Jones, who was greeted with great applause, commenced by stating that his subject was the "Past, Present, and Future." It was a wide field, but he should confine his attention to that portion of it which related to democracy. For some years past the condition of the working classes of this country had been steadily deteriorating with a few fluctuations of prosperity. It was the same in all other countries similarly situated to Great Britain. Montesquieu, the celebrated French writer, truly said—"That nations which base their prosperity on commerce rise rapidly, and as rapidly fall, for while extending their prosperity abroad they were undermining it at home." Such nations might probably flourish until they met with competition from abroad. They might even then continue to flourish, if by possessing superior machinery they were enabled to banish foreign competition; but the possession of superior machinery was only an ephemeral advantage, one that was impossible to be lasting; other nations would speedily avail themselves of it. We found that this was now the case relative to England; other nations were even surpassing us; two steam vessels were being built in America for a firm at Newcastle, and several for Hamburg and other places. In Saxony 24,000 looms were employed in making what was termed mock goods, whilst only 6,000 looms were employed here upon the genuine ones, and none but superior judges could tell the difference, whilst the price was greatly lower. In the combmakers, and other trades, the result was the same. A barrel bulk of combs could be sent here from America for less freight than they could from the Tweed to the Thames. When things arrived at this stage the only way the home manufacturer could meet this competition was by reducing the wages of his labourers. Still all might go well if food was reduced in proportion. Now food could only be procured either from the soil at home, or by exchange from abroad. They found that other nations would not send them food in exchange for manufactured goods, as they were thereby injuring themselves, but only in exchange for gold. Still prosperity might continue if they procured cheap food from the soil at home; but manufacturers finding they could not realise the amount of profit they did prior, to making their profits equal to their previous gains, employed more hands to make more goods, and thus withdraw the hands from the agricultural districts, and prevented the growth of a sufficiency of cheap food; they produced the natural result of increased poor rates, misery, and destitution. They were told that hats, clothes, &c., as well as food, being cheaper, the working man must be better off than in prior times. But it was not so. Cobden estimated that food had fallen thirty per cent. within late years, but facts proved that the wages of labour had fallen sixty per cent. within the same period. It was not the amount of work that was done which was a criterion to guide them, but the price they got for that work. When trade was brisk they were worked to death, and when trade was dull they were starved to death. They were told that the wealth of the country was increased, that our income had risen from 120 millions yearly to double that amount; he acknowledged that, and it had got into a few hands, and the misery of the many had increased. In 1807 the wages of the agricultural labourer was 15s. per week, with £2 10s. for six weeks' work in harvest time, ten bushels of malt, and other privileges; now the average of wages in England and Wales was 8s. per week, with, on an average, thirty-six miles per week to walk to and fro to their employment, and no harvest money, malt, &c. In 1797 the average wages of the manufacturing operative was 19s. per week; now the average in Scotland, where it was higher than in England, did not exceed 8s. per week. Mr. Jones then showed that during the same period, as wages had fallen crime had increased. We had 70,000 criminals to provide for every year; whilst in France, prior to the revolution, there were only 7,000 committals, and since then it had sunk to 5,000; and to see the full force of the contrast they must remember that France had a population of thirty-two millions, whilst the population of England and Wales was only sixteen millions. Truly poverty was the mother of crime. Mr. Jones then showed, from the tables of the celebrated Dr. Guy, that the average age of the working classes at death, as compared with others, was as follows:—

| | Gentry. Years. | Tradesmen. Years. | Operative. Years. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leeds | 44 | 27 | 19 |
| Bolton | 47 | 27 | 18 |
| Bradford | 34 | 23 | 18 |
| Manchester | 38 | 20 | 17 |
| Liverpool | 35 | 22 | 15 |

In London the average age of the operative was seventeen years. It might appear strange to some, seeing around him many men forty or fifty years, that the average was so low, but they must take into account the great numbers that die in their infancy. With regard to the causes of death among the working classes, one out of every three-and-a-half who attained the age of fifteen years died of consumption. Mr. Jones then went into the statistics brought by Mr. Slaney before the house, relative to the cost of hospitals, prisons, &c. He then showed that the superiority of mortality in France arose from the greater sub-division of land. In France they had eleven millions of small farmers, and twenty million persons interested in agriculture; whilst in this country we had only 700,000 employed upon the land. He then demonstrated that if the land of this country, reckoning it at sixty millions of acres, capable of excellent cultivation, was divided among the people, it would give eleven acres to each family, and he was well convinced that two or three acres were quite sufficient to maintain a family in comfort. He did not advocate an equal division of land, he was only showing them that there was sufficient to maintain our present population, and leave a large margin for increase. He was in favour of the land being made national property. Mr. Jones then dwelt on the various schemes propounded by government, and also by the working classes, to remedy our social evils, laying it down as his opinion that all were useless, or at best but of minor importance, compared with the possession of political power. Mr. Jones then stated that the report of the Manchester meeting in the *Star* was false, and denounced the leading article.

A resolution similar to that adopted by the Delegate Council, with the addition appended of a vote of confidence in the Executive, was carried. Several members of the Executive were present. After a collection had been made on behalf of the funds, Mr. Thornton Hunt was nominated as a Candidate for the Executive.

Great People who died last Year.—Louis Philippe, Queen of the Belgians, Emperor of China, President Taylor, Duke of Cambridge, Sir Robert Peel, Calhoun (the American statesman), Count Brandenburg (the Prussian minister), Duke of Palmella, Wordsworth (the poet), Jeffrey, and Bowles; Miss Jane Porter, Wyatt (the sculptor), Sir Martin Arthur Shee (President of the Royal Academy), Fraser Tytler (the historian), the elder Brunel, James Smith (the agriculturist), Neander (the German theologist), and Lieutenant Waghorn (the founder of the Overland mail). To this list might be added the names of many other individuals eminent in their calling, who have ceased to exist during the past year, but whose memory will, perhaps, live for ages to come.

Manchester Library.—The Mayor of Manchester has been, for some time, working to effect the establishment of a free library and museum in that borough. He has conducted a personal canvass for subscriptions, purchased the building formerly known as the Hall of Science, in Campfield, and taken measures for the ultimate formation of the library. The first public appeal was made on Wednesday, when a number of gentlemen met in the large lecture hall of the building, to hear from the Mayor a statement of his proceedings and plans. He was supported by the Lord Bishop and the very Rev. the Dean of Manchester; and the company present included Mr. J. Brotherton, M.P., and a large circle of the most influential residents in Manchester and the neighbourhood. Resolutions were passed for the immediate realisation of the scheme. Between £6,000 and £7,000 is already subscribed.

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 25.—The Prince Albert, Rossiter, from London to California, grounded in the Straits of Magellan, was got off, but so leaky that she put on shore on Pulta Delgada; was attacked by the natives, two of the crew killed, one wounded and made prisoner, together with the mate. The Prince Albert was afterwards found to have been dismantled by the natives. The prisoners were subsequently released by the American steamer, Wilson G. Hunt, and as much of the cargo (coals) taken out as the steamer could carry, which vessel proceeded for Valparaiso, with Mr. Rossiter and one of the crew on board. Three of the crew have arrived here in the Nuevo Pacifico, which vessel, when she passed Punta Delgada, Oct. 25, found the Prince Albert on fire, and burned down to her beams. The rest of the Prince Albert's crew remained at Sandy Point, waiting a conveyance to Valparaiso.—*Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.*

### THE FATAL FIRE IN ST. MARTIN'S-LANE.

*(Concluded from our seventh page.)*

Mr. Bedford, the coroner, held an inquest at half-past two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, at St. Martin's Workhouse, on the bodies of Ruth Lowe, Cornelius Caunt, and Martha Caunt, who were destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning in the Coach and Horses public-house, St. Martin's-lane, kept by Benjamin Caunt, the ex-champion of England. (The account of this fire will be found in our seventh page.) The jury having been sworn, proceeded to view the bodies, which presented a most appalling spectacle—the limbs mangled and disfigured, the entrails protruding, and their whole frames presented a blackened and frightful aspect. Mrs. Caunt was not examined, but Susannah Thorpe, the principal witness, said, I live at 5, Kensington Park Road, Notting Hill. I went to Mr. Caunt's in the afternoon of Tuesday. I am a relation of Mrs. Caunt's. I was there when an alarm was given shortly after two o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Caunt and myself were in the bar when the clock struck two, and we went to bed shortly after. The three deceased persons went to bed some hours before. They all slept in one of the attics. I saw them when they were going to bed. The servant was sober and apparently well. Mr. Caunt was not at home, and I slept with Mrs. Caunt. When we had got into bed the man servant gave the alarm. We had not put out the light. Mrs. Caunt had not got into bed, but I had. The barman came and alarmed us. Mrs. Caunt immediately ran down stairs. We saw fire in the middle room. We lay in the front room on the second floor, immediately under the others. The deceased were in the room above us. We saw smoke and fire in the middle room on the floor in which we slept. I don't know if there was a fire in the room where the deceased lay. I did not see the deceased taken out. The barman had gone to bed. There were no other persons occupying the attics that night. I suppose the fire broke out in the middle room on the second floor. A servant and the baby were in an adjoining room, there was no fire in either of these two rooms. I cannot account how the fire originated. The barman slept in one of the attics. There are three rooms on each floor. The barman went into the room where the girl and the baby were sleeping. I don't know much about the house or its arrangements. Mrs. Caunt and myself ran down to give the alarm. We were very much frightened.—Several witnesses were examined, after which the jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased had come by their death from fire, but that there was no evidence as to how the fire originated." Cornelius Caunt was about six, and his sister about eight.

Two Fires.—On Thursday morning the premises of Mr. J. Wilshire 37, Colt-street, Limehouse, caught fire from some unknown cause, and before the engines could subdue the flames, the furniture and a considerable portion of the stock were destroyed.——A second fire broke out at 19, Moorlane, Cripplegate, on the premises occupied by Mr. Bryant, a pork butcher, and was caused by the explosion of gas which had escaped from a faulty pipe. The shop was set on fire, and the flames were ultimately extinguished by engines. The amount of damage is not ascertained.

Mysterious and Fatal Occurrence at the Regent's Canal Docks.—On Thursday afternoon about one o'clock, as a man named Robert Apling was heaving up the winch on board the Lively, a vessel recently arrived from Germany, a discharge of firearms was heard, and Apling exclaimed, "My God, I am shot," falling back immediately a corpse. A surgeon was immediately in attendance, and discovered that a shot had entered the right breast, leaving an orifice the size of a shilling. Up to the present time all efforts to ascertain whence the shot came, or by whom it was fired, have been fruitless. The Dock Company propose to offer a reward for the discovery of the perpetrator of the fatal deed.

The Fatal Accident on the Eastern Counties Railway.—Mr. C. C. Lewis, the coroner for the southern division of Essex, held an inquiry on Thursday, at the New Inn, Ingatestone, respecting the death of James Wilson, one of the new engine drivers in the service of the company, who was killed by being crushed between his own engine and a passenger train. The particulars will be found in our sixth page. After hearing the evidence, the jury announced that they were of opinion that the stoker of the goods engine was much to be blamed for moving his engine before he had the proper signals to come on, and not seeing when he did so that the points were clear. They therefore returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Henry Hampshire, and the coroner made out the usual documents for his trial at the ensuing assizes at Chelmsford.

*(From our Third Edition of last week.)*

### THE NEW MINISTRY.—DISMISSAL OF CHANGARNIER.

PARIS, Friday Morning.—The *Moniteur* contains the official appointments of the new ministry as follows:—Foreign Affairs, Drouyn del l'Huys; War, General Regnaud St. Jean d'Angely; Marine, Ducos; Public Works, Magne; Commerce, Bonjean. Rouher, Baroche, Perieu, and Fould retain their seats; General Changarnier is dismissed. General Perrot is appointed Superior Commander of the National Guard. General Baraguay d'Hilliers is appointed commander-in-chief of all arms of the first military division. General Correlet will preserve his post. The decree is countersigned by Baroche and General Regnard de St. Jean d'Angely.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers has issued an address to the soldiers calling upon them "to respect and make respected, on all occasions, the rights of the powers established by the constitution. To support energetically the authority in the execution of the laws."

### DEFEAT OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

Friday Evening.—The ministers were defeated to-day in the Assembly; all the ministers were present except M. Ducos. M. de Remusat moved that the Assembly should retire immediately to its bureaux to appoint a committee which should propose the measures commanded by circumstances. This proposition was adopted by 330 votes against 253. Half the Mountain abstained from voting. The Assembly withdrew to its bureaux to name the committee proposed. Paris is perfectly quiet.

The following appeared in the *Evenement* of Thursday evening:—"At the moment of going to press we learn the result of the conference of the Burgraves, which took place in the early part of the sitting. The three following hypotheses were discussed, and it was decided to try them progressively:—1st. M. Dupin shall be required to give in his resignation as President of the Assembly, in favour of M. Changarnier, On this M. Dupin is said to have observed, 'I see only one thing certain—namely, that I shall quit the chair.'—2nd. Or 40,000 men shall be required for the protection of the Assembly; the command of whom shall be given to General Changarnier.—3rd. Or, an order of the day shall be passed hostile to the ministry and to the President of the Republic. M. Thiers is one of the most active promoters of these propositions."

The Case of the Sloanes.—Mr. Huddlestone applied to the court to give the amount of recognisances that should be entered into by Theresa Sloane, the wife of George Sloane, against whom the grand jury had returned a true bill, for ill-using their servant, in the event of her being taken—The Chief Baron directed that Mr. Sloane should enter into a recognisance of £500, and that she should also find two sureties in £250 each.

Fatal Cab Accident.—On Friday Mr. H. M. Wakley concluded an adjourned inquest in the Middlesex Hospital on John Sharpe, aged fifty-six, a carpenter. Mr. Samuel Steele, vestryman of St. Marylebone, deposed that he was walking along Portland-place, Cavendish-street, when he saw a Hansoms cab, driven by Joseph Birch, badge 4,463, knock down and run over deceased as the latter crossed Portland-place. The cab was going rather rapidly, and the driver was the worse for liquor. It was his opinion that the accident was the result of reckless driving. Mr. Goodall, house surgeon, said that deceased died of erysipelas, the result of his injuries. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That deceased died of erysipelas, after having been run over by a cab; but there is not sufficient evidence to return a verdict of manslaughter."

### The Gazette.

*From the Gazette of Friday, January 10.*

BANKRUPTS.

William Cave, Cranwell, Ely, Cambridgeshire, potato merchant—Hans Crosby, Burnley, Lancashire, linen-draper—Charles George Jones, Elizabeth-street, Hans-place, licensed victualler—Alfred Moore, South Wharf, Paddington, stone and marble merchant—George Thomas Rollason, Birmingham, china and glass dealer, and George James Rollason, Birmingham, brassfounder—Jesse Smith, Kent-place, Old Kent-road, cheesemonger—Thomas Toynbee, University-street, Tottenham-court-road, horse dealer—Alfred Willsher, South Island-place, Clapham-road, livery stable keeper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Henry Gore Booth, Artarman, Dumbartonshire, merchant—Alexander Law, Burntbroom, Lanarkshire, farmer—William Little, High Borgue, Kirkcudbright, cattle dealer—Kenneth McKenzie, Reatonhall, tile manufacturer—Archibald Menzies, Aberfedly, Perthshire, hotel keeper,—Thomas Weatherston Tait, Breadhaugh, Berwickshire.

*From the Gazette of Tuesday, January 14th.*

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Cox, Cambridge, chemist—Henry Gladwell Mortimer and James Mortimer, Nayland, Suffolk, builders—Edwin Hobbs, Brighton, victualler—William Bell Harrison, Sunderland, draper—Joseph Hinchsliffe Stevenson, Sunderland, miller.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Joseph Curl, East Winch, Norfolk, grocer.

### Police.

LAMBETH.—Attempted Highway Robbery with Murderous Violence.—Charles Wood, who described himself as an omnibus driver, and living at No. 20, Bull and Gate-yard, High Holborn, was charged with committing a most murderous assault on the person of Mr. Thomas Carter Wiggs, residing at No. 2, Lorrimer-terrace, Walworth, with a life-preserver, and also with intending a highway robbery. Mr. Games attended for the prisoner.—Police-constable James Kay, 57 P, deposed that about half-past one on Sunday morning he was on duty on Manor-terrace, and on approaching within about one hundred yards of Lorrimore-terrace, he distinctly heard the sound of a blow, and instantly heard loud cries of "Murder" and "Police." He ran towards the place from whence the cries proceeded, and found there a gentleman bleeding profusely from the head. At the instant he saw by the shade of the lamp a man running in the direction of West-street, and in consequence went right after him, as fast as he could, but had not proceed far when he met a brother officer coming towards him with the prisoner in his custody. The prisoner was taken to Mr. Wiggs, and the latter at once said that he was the person who struck him the blows on the head.—Mr. Elliot: Did he state what he had struck him with?—Witness: Yes, sir, he said a short stick with a knob at the end; but, in my opinion, it was a "life preserver."—S. Coppin deposed that about the same time before mentioned, he heard the cries of "Murder" and "Police," and while going to the spot from whence the cries proceeded, he met the prisoner, who was blowing at the time, and appeared to have been running. He asked him where he came from, and he said from Penton-place, and knowing this to be false, he stopped him, and told him he must take him to the place from whence the cries proceeded. The prisoner then said, "If there is a row between a man and his wife, I have nothing to do with it," He (Coppin), however, told him he must come with him, and at this time the last witness, Kay, came up, and said that there was a gentleman very nearly murdered. He then took the prisoner to the house of Mr. Wiggs, and that gentleman, on seeing him with his hat on, exclaimed, "that is the fellow who struck me; take care of him." Mr. Wiggs also said that there was another man with the prisoner. The witness here produced a life-preserver of a new and novel shape. At one end was a large lump of lead, while the body, which was of gutta percha, was tapered off, so as to resemble a riding-whip, of the most formidable description.—The prosecutor was so severely injured so as to be unable to attend.—The prisoner was remanded, the magistrate refusing to take bail for him.—The prisoner was again brought up on Wednesday, when Mr. Wigg, who was sufficiently recovered to appear, identified the prisoner, who was fully committed for trial.

SOUTHWARK.—Important to Cabmen.—John Hayes was charged with being drunk and refusing to pay his cab fare.—The cabman stated, that he was hired by the defendant at the west end of the town to drive him over to the Borough. When they arrived at the place the defendant wanted he refused to pay the fare, so, added the driver, I drove him off to the station-house and gave him into custody. He (the defendant) was in liquor.—Mr. A'Beckett said that if the defendant was intoxicated, the cabman had no right to let him get into his vehicle. At all events the cabman was not justified in giving a man into custody for not paying his fare.—Cabman; What was I to do?—Mr. A'Beckett: You ought to have taken out a summons against him, for no driver is authorised to give a man in charge for merely refusing to pay a fare.—Cabman: But he refused to give his name or address, and if I let him go I might whistle for my fare.—A policeman said the defendant, although he appeared to have been drinking, was not intoxicated, but he heard him use very abusive language when he asked for the fare.—Mr. A'Beckett said the defendant was discharged.

WORSHIP-STREET.—A Scoundrel.—William Bayliss, a well dressed fellow, of dissipated appearance, was charged with the following dastardly attack upon a young woman named Maria Taylor.—The complainant, whose face was perfectly black with contusions, said that she had formerly lived under the protection of the prisoner, but in consequence of repeated acts of ill-usage, which were ultimately followed on his part by a demand that she should go into the streets to support him in idleness by her prostitution, she determined to leave him, and went to reside with a relative in Whitfield-street, Finsbury. She endeavoured to keep her place of refuge secret from him, but he succeeded in discovering it, and finding that she repelled all his overtures for a reconciliation on the disgraceful terms he had before proposed to her, he became outrageously violent in front of the house, and expressed his determination to cut her throat the first opportunity that presented itself. She contrived for some time to keep out of his way, but on Friday evening while passing with a female friend through Leonard-street, Shoreditch, she was overtaken by the prisoner, who again importuned her to live with him, and on her repeating her refusal tore her bonnet and shawl from her person, struck her to the ground, and while she was lying partially stunned upon the pavement, dealt her such a terrible blow between the eyes that she endured the greatest agony, and afterwards found that the bridge of her nose was broken.—The complainant subsequently applied for a summons against the prisoner, but before it could be executed, he again went to her house and threatened to take her life, and the magistrate therefore issued a warrant for his apprehension, which he managed to evade until the preceding night when he was at length captured by Holland the warrant officer.—A respectable-looking woman named Ellen Turner, who was in the company of the complainant at the time of the outrage, was also examined, and described the prisoner's conduct as ferocious and brutal in the extreme.—Mr. Arnold sentenced him to pay the full penalty of £5, or in default to stand committed to the House of Correction for two months.—The penalty was not paid, and the prisoner was carried away in the van.

An injured Woman.—William Dives, a journeyman manufacturing chemist, wss charged with refusing to support his illegitimate children.—In October, 1846, prisoner being acquainted with a young woman named Wise, offered to make her his wife. They left for church and came back, the young woman with a ring upon her finger, and they passed among their friends as man and wife; they had not, however, been to church. Since that time the complainant has borne two children to Dives, one three years old, and the other recently born. Just before the birth of the latter, the prisoner turned the young woman out of doors.—The defendant said his wife had been away from him four years, and that she suddenly returned and claimed him, and he was obliged to abandon the other woman, who had no further claim upon him, but he was willing to allow her 3s. 6d. per week, which he had in fact been doing ever since he left her.—Mr. Yardley said the defendant must support his illegitimate children, and ordered him to pay 2s. 6d. for the support of the last born, and 2s, per week for the first, and all the costs.—The prisoner said he would not pay the money.—Mr. Yardley—Then you will go to prison.

Barbarous Treatment of a Horse.—John Cumber, a countryman attending Whitechapel hay-market, was charged with cruelty to a horse.—The animal was old, worn out, starved, and galled, yet the prisoner had driven it on the preceding day 20 miles with a ton of hay along a hilly road. When seen by the policeman it could scarcely move for agony.—Prisoner pleaded that others were doing the same.—Mr. Yardley fined him 40s., and ordered him to remove the animal by easy stages and after a few days' rest to its master's.

GUILDHALL.—Charge of Forging a Mining Share.—William Daniels was brought up, charged with obtaining £50, the money of Mr. Thomas Fuller, mining share broker, 48, Theadneedle-street, by means of a forged transfer of one 512th share of the Wheal Mary Anne Mine, Menhenoit, in Cornwall, and also with forging the same. There were other charges of a similar nature against the prisoner, but as he had not succeeded in obtaining the money, those cases were abandoned by the prosecutor, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial on the above charge.

Spanish Morals.—Charles Gomez, a South American, was charged with assaulting Antonio Gomez, a Spaniard.—Complainant said he was walking on Monday night in St. Paul's Churchyard when prisoner came and struck him a blow on the head, and immediately drew out a clasp knife, with which he pursued and threatened to kill him.—A police-constable corroborated this evidence.—Prisoner: I am a bow and arrow maker, and used to live in Liverpool-street. Complainant came to me and told me he could get me a great deal of custom among his connexions in England. He often came to my house, and soon afterwards I found him with my wife in a dark room. I forbid him my house. I have often met them since arm in arm. Upon the last occasion I told him I would kill him if ever I caught them together again. After all this, on Monday night I was walking through St. Paul's Churchyard, and there I saw complainant walking with my wife again, and they were laughing and talking together; I was enraged at it and struck him, and I could not help doing so.—Alderman Farebrother: And I think you served him quite right. If I had caught a man with my wife in the same manner, I would have broken every bone in his skin. You were wrong to attempt to make use of the knife though; and as for you (turning to the complainant, who was preparing to sneak out of the court), the sooner such disreputable characters as yourself return to their own country, the better. Such tricks as these may do there, where the people are not so particular; but in a country like this we don't allow them. Now go away, and never let me see you here again under similar circumstances, or I shall place you where the prisoner now stands. I shall dismiss this case; and (to prisoner) I would advise you, if ever you find that man with your wife again, to give him a good thrashing, but use no knives.

Overworking a Van Horse.—Benjamin Worthy Horne, of the well-known carrying firm, was charged with ill-treating two horses.—John Sewell, clerk of the chamber, Guildhall, stated that on Friday last he was in Skinner-street, Snow-hill, nearly opposite the Saracen's Head, when he saw a van, loaded with goods so high as nearly to reach the drawing-room windows of the houses near. He saw one of the van horses panting in the agonies of death, and the other breathing so hard that it appeared as if it would burst its heart at every respiration. The first, a grey horse, dropped down dead soon after. The surviving horse, which appeared much exhausted, and in very low condition, was hanging by the traces, and it was some time before they could release it. He had ascertained that the weight of the load was two tons five cwt. He believed the van weighed another twenty-five cwt., and this was to be drawn up a steep hill by two horses. A policeman said he saw the surviving horse at the tail of the van, it had been just taken out of the shafts. It appeared very weak, and laboured very hard in its breathing. He lifted its collar, and found an old wound on the shoulder renewed by the friction of the collar. Both the horses appeared like old worn-out coach horses, and quite unfit for work. They did not belong to Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, but were the private property of Mr. B. W. Horne, of the same firm. They were in very low condition.—Other witnesses were examined who said that all the horses were well attended to. The wound on the shoulder of the horse was as large as half-a-crown, and had fresh skin forming over it.—Alderman Farebrother said that no evidence had been produced to show from what cause the other horse had died. The defence at present set up only confirmed the charge of working a horse in an unfit condition. The fact of sending a horse out to work with a sore shoulder had been admitted by the witnesses for the defence, and he must therefore fine Mr. Benjamin Worthy Horne 10s., and costs 2s. The money was immediately paid.

MANSION-HOUSE.—An Italian Pickpocket and a Lady of Spirit.—Andrew Carter was charged with having stolen a pocket-handkerchief.—Miss Caroline Weston, who resides in Bermondsey, said: On Monday night, at a little after six o'clock, as I was passing through Fenchurch-street, I saw the prisoner put his hand into the pocket of a gentleman, and pull out part of a handkerchief. I immediately seized the prisoner by the collar, and I called to the gentleman, who turned about. The handkerchief fell at his feet.—The Lord Mayor: You held the prisoner fast?—Witness: Certainly I did, my lord; and I would not let him go, as the attempt was so palpable.—The Lord Mayor: What have you to say, prisoner, to this lady's statement?—The prisoner: I don't deny that she took me, my lord. What was I to do? I am a poor Italian, in great distress, and as hungry as a wolf. I must eat, and I must get something to buy food?—The Lord Mayor: Is the prisoner known?—The policeman into whose custody the prisoner was given said the fellow was the companion of thieves.—The Lord Mayor: I shall send him for six weeks to hard labour in prison. I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the spirit and presence of mind exhibited by the young lady who performed so hazardous a feat as that of taking into custody a person of this description.—The prisoner was then committed.

How Pickpockets are Punished.—Several pickpockets were brought up in the custody of Finnis, and summarily convicted by his lordship for having attempted to pick pockets. The Lord Mayor said he was happy to be able to state that the course he had pursued with respect to pickpockets coming before him, had been followed by the best results. Whenever any pickpocket had previously been summarily convicted, he directed the police to produce the certificate of such conviction at the trial. In consequence of this plan during the past session many thieves who would, if evidence of former crimes had not been produced, have escaped with imprisonment for a few months were sentenced to transportation, and thus society was relieved from those depredators at any rate for some years. It was, his lordship added, quite shocking to see thieves who had been long exercising their calling, sentenced perhaps to confinement in gaol for two or three months, and afterwards to find them not only committing plunder, but haunting the very scenes of their former adventures.

CLERKENWELL.—Charge of Murder by a Husband.—Thomas Johnson, an elderly man, by trade a shoemaker, residing at No. 24, Graham-street, Islington, was charged with the wilful murder of Sarah Johnson, his wife.—Edward Constable said that on Sunday morning last, about five o'clock, he was on duty in Macclesfield-street, St. Luke's, when the prisoner came up to him in a state of agitation, and said his wife was dead. Witness asked him the cause of her death. He replied, "I don't know. I was up stairs and heard a noise: I went down stairs and found her lying on the floor. He spoke to her, but she made no reply, and he ascertained that she was dead." Witness accompanied the prisoner to the house. As he was going along he said he knew nothing about it. On entering the back parlour, which was used as a workshop, witness found the deceased lying on the floor. The place and furniture was all in confusion, and she was surrounded by a pool of blood. He lifted her arm up, and discovered that she was quite cold and dead. He called on Sergeant Barber and another constable, when they procured the attendance of Mr. Hutchinson, a surgeon. There was no bed or fire in the room. The deceased was dressed, with the exception of her shoes and one stocking. Mr. Hutchinson examined the deceased's head, and the prisoner said, "I have not done it; I have not done it." Witness took him to the station-house, where he was locked up.—Mr. John Hutchinson, surgeon, of No. 8, River-street North, Islington, sworn, said that on Sunday morning last, he was called upon by the last witness to attend the deceased, at 24, Graham-street, Islington. He proceeded there immediately, and in the back parlour found the deceased, whom he had seen on Saturday last. She was lying on the floor; her hair was disordered, and matted with blood. She was on her right side, with her legs drawn up. The lower extremities were quite cold; also her hands. Her face was very much bruised, and her eyes very much blackened and swollen. Her lips were cut; her face was covered with blood; there was a deep wound on her face. Her hands were covered with blood. Her knees were also injured. The deceased was sixty-three years of age. She was quite dead. Witness asked the prisoner how it had happened. He said he did not know. The scalp of the head was very much injured and swollen. A cloak was in the apartment, which was saturated with blood. He again asked the prisoner how it occurred. He replied that she fell down in a fit, and knocked herself about. He said, "I did not do it, I did not murder her. I missed her out of bed. I did not hear her breathe. I went down stairs and found her lying on the floor. I lifted her up, and that caused the blood to be on my hands. I found she was dead, and immediately went for a policeman. She had had some dreadful falls. She was always falling about I could not do anything else. She never complained to witness of her being subject to fits or falling down since he attended on her. The prisoner's working tools were in the room; the bench was overturned. He went with the prisoner and the policeman to the station-house, and on his return he examined the body of the deceased more minutely. There were three females and a man, lodgers in the house, at the time.—Sergeant E. Barber, who assisted the first witness, said that before prisoner went to the station-house he (witness) turned the light of his lantern on him, and saw that his hands were covered with blood, particularly his nails. There was also blood on his temple and on the hearthstone; it appeared to have been wiped up with a cloak which lay close by the deceased, which was saturated with blood. There was blood also on the walls and mantel-shelf; it was quite dry, but fresh. There was a jug upon the hob of the firegrate containing beer; the jug was splashed with blood. There was also blood on the table. Mr. Hutchinson having said that the wounds were on the head and face, &c., might have been caused by kicks from a boot, witness returned to the station-house, and examined the prisoner's boots (now produced), and he found marks of blood upon them, quite dry. Witness asked the prisoner how the blood came on his boots, He said they must have been caused by feeling after the deceased in the dark. There were four other parties lodging in the same house. He had ordered them all to attend that day to give evidence, but they were not present. They could give information as to the prisoner's ill-treatment of the deceased. Mr. Hicks, overseer of Islington, recognised the prisoner as being in the habit of ill-using the deceased, and she prosecuted him in this court for cruelly beating her, when he was sent to prison for one month.—Mr. Tyrwhitt said he would remand the prisoner for the result of the coroner's inquest.

A School for Young Thieves.—William Bristol, a fellow of evil appearance, well known to the police as a notorious thief, receiver, and trainer of thieves, was placed at the bar before Mr. Tyrwhitt, charged by Sergeant Archer and Fisher, under the following circumstances:—Sergeant Archer said, that on Sunday evening last he was in company of Fisher in Gray's-inn-lane, when he saw the prisoner following a gentleman near Fox-court, endeavouring to pick his pocket of a handkerchief. A woman of loose character, seeing them watching the prisoner, called out to him that "B—— old Archer and Fisher are after you," when he ran away, and, in order to avoid them, he entered a tobacco-shop, under pretence of purchasing some tobacco, and they took him into custody.—Mr Tyrwhitt asked the officers what they knew of the prisoner? Archer said, that the prisoner acted as "deputy," at a place called "the Kitchen," in Fox-court, Gray's-inn-lane, a receptacle for notorious thieves, and the worst characters, and which was a regular nuisance to the respectable portion of the inhabitants. On proceeding to the "Kitchin" where the prisoner lodged, he made a search, and in his apartments he found a bayonet, the property of Mr. J. Yeoman, gunmaker, &c., of Chamber street, Goodman's-fields. It may be remembered, that Mr. Yeoman is contractor for guns and bayonets to the East India Company. One of his workmen was sent to the East India House with nine guns and nine bayonets, for inspection prior to the order being finished, and during his temporary absence in a public-house, to have some refreshment, the property was stolen from the passage, where he had left it. The bayonet now produced was one of the identical bayonets that had been stolen, and had no doubt been received by the prisoner. He (Archer) was endeavouring to trace and apprehend the thieves.—Mr. Tyrwhitt inquired who was the owner of the house called the "Kitchen."—Fisher, 127, G, said he did not know who was the owner of the house, but he knew that it was rented by a person named Burgess, and the prisoner acted as deputy to the establishment, and was in the habit of receiving stolen property from boys and thieves of every description, and training youths in the art of picking pockets. A few nights ago he was watching after some thieves at this Kitchen, when he peeped through the window and saw the prisoner and several boys below. A string was affixed from one side of the apartment to the other; a coat was pinned to it, and, a handkerchief being put into the pocket, the prisoner instructed the boys how to pick the pocket of the handkerchief, and if they failed in performing the thing well, and to the prisoner's satisfaction, he would knock them down and illuse them; and at length, after some practice, his "pupils" would become perfect adepts in the "art and mystery" of picking pockets. Stolen goods were every day and every night taken to this place, which was constantly full of the most depraved characters in London.—Mr. Tyrwhitt remarked, that scarce a day passed over but something of the "Kitchen," in Fox-court, was mentioned in connexion with robberies or other disgraceful transactions. It was the duty of the parish authorities to look after such a place; they were bound to put it down by indictment at the sessions. Country people would look upon the police of London and the parish officers with contempt when, after the publicity given by the press to such an infamous place existing in the very centre of the metropolis, it was not put down. He directed that Mr. James and the parish authorities of St. Andrews, Holborn, should be communicated with upon the subject, and their attendance requested at this court on the day of the prisoner's next examination, when the whole matter would be laid before them, and he did hope that the most decided measures would be adopted to crush so disgraceful a nuisance, and nothing should be wanting on his part to accomplish so desirable an object. He then remanded the prisoner for a week for further evidence.

BOW-STREET.—Robbery in an Hotel.—A respectably dressed man, aged 63, who gave the name of William Graves, but who refused to give his address or occupation, was charged with stealing two table plated spoons and a silver salt spoon from the coffee-room of the British Hotel, Cockspur-street.—J. Dobson, waiter, said on Saturday evening last, shortly after six o'clock, the prisoner entered the coffee-room. He remained about a minute, and then left the room. Witness met him at the door, and the prisoner asked him if Captain Wilkinson was stopping there. Witness told him he was not, and the prisoner, after thanking him, quitted the hotel. Witness went into the coffee-room, and immediately missed from one of the tables two plated spoons. Witness ran after the prisoner, and desired him to return. He would tell him what for when they got to the hotel. The prisoner said, "Oh, my God, here they are; pray, forgive me." He then produced the missing spoons, and witness took him back to the hotel.—W. Tue, the head waiter, said, on being informed of the robbery, he went into the coffee-room and missed, besides the table spoons, a silver salt spoon, which he charged the prisoner with stealing, and he immediately replied, it is of no use; here it is." He then handed the spoon to the constable.—The prisoner made no answer to the charge, and Mr. Hall full committed him for trial.

The Holborn Riot.—J. Abrams, J. Thomas, W. Walker, and J. Snooks, were charged with fighting and collecting a mob in Holborn.—A police-constable said that at half-past one on Tuesday morning, the prisoners came out of the Holborn Casino, and commenced quarrelling. Words were followed by blows, a mob of from fifty to a hundred collected, and the noise was such as to disturb and alarm the neighbourhood. He called upon them to disperse, and they made a show of doing so, but presently collected again. Having again tried to disperse them and failed, he procured assistance, and singled out the defendants as the ringleaders.—The defendants admitted fighting, but pleaded their ready submission to the police when taken into custody. They had been in the Casino, and one of the ladies had fainted, out of which the quarrel arose. Abrams also pleaded that he had defended the policeman from violence, with which he was menaced by the mob.—Mr. Jardine discharged Abrams, and convicted each of the other three prisoners in a fine of ten shillings, or ten days' imprisonment.

The Policeman's Enemy.—S. Gills was charged with committing an aggravated assault on a policeman.—E 108, said he found the prisoner about two o'clock on Tuesday morning, in Tottenham-court-road, making a disturbance, and desired him to go away. As he took no notice several other constables spoke to him, but persisting in defying the police witness attempted to take him in custody. He then struck witness a violent blow in the eye and ran off, followed by witness, who overtook him when he again struck witness in the face, knocked him down, and struck and kicked him while on the ground. He again ran away, and was recaptured in Tottenham-court-place, a *cul de sac*, which afforded no means of escape. Prisoner had been many times in custody for offences of that kind, and was a known associates of thieves and prostitutes. Sentence—One month's imprisonment.

Robbery in Limerick.—C. Corklin was charged, upon his own confession, with stealing, in conjunction with another, the sum of £18, the property of Mr. W. Goen Sibthorp, of Limerick. On the Tuesday evening the prisoner surrendered himself at the chief office in Scotland-yard, and said he had absconded about a fortnight since from his employer, taking with him £18, his master's money. Another young man accompanied him, and it was through his inducement that he applied his employer's money to his own use. The money was all gone, and his companion had turned his back upon him and would not assist him. The prisoner said the charge was quite true, with the exception that his companion was not the sole cause of his robbing his master. He did not wish to throw blame upon others. In answer to questions by the magistrate, the prisoner said he filled the situation of clerk to Mr. Sibthorp, who was an agent to the City of Dublin Steam-packet Company, and was also agent to Mr. Watkins, a brewer in Ireland.—Mr. Henry remanded the prisoner for a week.

Attempted Suicide of a Frenchman.—J. H. Gaucher, who was brought up on Saturday last, charged with having attempted self-destruction, was again placed at the bar. The prisoner, who had since been in the Strand Union Workhouse, now appeared quite calm. He said he was a teacher, and was on his way from Halifax, Novo Scotia, to Paris. A few days since, on arriving in London, he was robbed of his pocket book, which contained £27. He was left utterly destitute. The thoughts of being in a strange country without any friends drove him to the commission of the act. He was now truly sorry for what had occurred, and he had to express his gratitude for the kindness he had received, both at the hospital and the workhouse—Mr. Henry advanced the prisoner £2 10s. from the poor box, in defraying his expenses to Paris, where his brother would receive him. The prisoner thanked his worship, and then left the court.

WESTMINSTER.—Stealing Wearing Apparel.—Ellen Roland was charged with stealing several articles of wearing apparel, the property of her master, Mr. Sloman.—James Abrahams, 296 S, stated that he took the prisoner in custody on Wednesday night, when she told him that she had given some of the property to a potman in the neighbourhood. On going there an embroidered waistcoat and two handkerchiefs were found. The potman stated that the prisoner had given him the things for a present.—The prisoner, in defence, said the potman had asked her, on several occasions, to get him things.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

MARYLEBONE.—Assault on an Overseer.—Robert Messenger, a sturdy young fellow, was charged with an outrageous assault on Mr. Messer, assistant overseer of Marylebone.—Mr. Messer deposed that on Monday afternoon, about two o'clock, as he was leaving the workhouse, the prisoner came to him, and in a very authoritative tone demanded some relief. Complainant refused to relieve him, and desired him to attend before the board of guardians. The prisoner then with his fist struck him a violent blow on the right temple, inflicting a large wound, from which the blood flowed in copious streams. The prisoner then retreated a few steps and aimed a blow at complainant's head, with a glass bottle which he had in his hand, but which was fortunately prevented taking effect by Mr. Bartraun, the superintendent inspector of the poor, warding off the blow with his hand.—Mr. Bartraun corroborated the evidence of complainant.—The prisoner, who did not deny the charge, was committed to the House of Correction for one month.

Street Interruption.—Mary Pratt was charged with using insulting and abusive language to Mr. Campbell, a gentleman residing at St. John's wood. A few days ago the complainant was walking with a lady in Portman-square, when the defendant went up to them, and, addressing the complainant, called him a scoundrel and other insulting names. After she had vented her rage upon the complainant, she turned to the lady with whom he was walking, and called her several names too filthy to mention, and threatened to knock her teeth down her throat, and also to stick a knife into her. In consequence of these threats the present proceedings were adopted, in order to compel the defendant to keep the peace. The defendant, in reply to the charge, said she had formerly lived with Mr. Campbell, and had a child by him. He left her some months ago, and now refused to do anything for her or the child. She denied using any bad language or threats towards either of them. Mr. Long fined her 10s. and costs. The money was immediately paid.

Embezzlement by a Collecting Clerk.—Edward Mansell was finally examined on a charge of embezzling various sums of money, the property of Messrs. Druce and Co., upholsterers, of Baker-street, his employers.—John Hollingshed, managing clerk to the prosecutors, deposed that the prisoner had been engaged as collecting clerk by the firm, for nine or ten months, at 40s. per week, and it was his duty to receive and collect in all monies due to the prosecutors, and pay it into witness's hands the same day. He had on several occasions neglected to do so, and appropriated the money to himself.—This latter statement was confirmed by the evidence of various clerks and customers of the firm, and the prisoner, who declined offering any defence, was fully committed for trial.

THAMES.—Scruples.—James Nash, a dock labourer was charged with sucking spirits from a cask by means of a tube, in the London Docks.—Jabez Dickens, a cooper in the company's service, on being handed the book refused to be sworn.—Mr. Yardley: Why do you refuse to be sworn?—Dickins (a very respectable-looking mechanic) replied: Because I read in that very book the words "Swear not at all."—Mr. Yardley: are you going to tell lies?—Dickins: No, I intend to tell the truth; but that book exempts me from taking an oath.—Mr. Yardley: Stuff and nonsense. You put a wrong construction on the passage, as many clever men have done before you.—Dickins: When I was made a special constable by the company, they did not require me to take an oath.—Mr. Yardley: Then you were not made one before me. I would not have made such a foolish fellow a special constable (laughter). When people are called to speak to the truth, their evidence given thus is not an oath, as you understand it, but a high attestation.—Dickins, on the book being again tendered, said he had no objection to kiss it, but protested against the act being supposed to be an oath.—Mr. Yardley: Have you any objection to speak the truth?—Dickins: No.—Mr. Yardley: Then take the book.—The oath was then delivered by the magistrate himself with great solemnity. The case was fully proved by the witness, and the prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of 20s., or eight days imprisonment.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—Robbery at a Jeweller's.—W. Harop, a well dressed man, was charged with stealing two gold chains from the shop of Mr. Attenborough, silversmith, &c., Piccadilly.—G. Roe, shopman in the employ of Mr. Attenborough, said that on Monday night the prisoner came into his master's shop, and asked to see some gold guard chains. Witness showed him eight, which the prisoner looked at, and asked if they had not some larger. Witness went round the counter to get some more, and, suspecting the prisoner, kept his eye upon him, and saw him put one chain into his pocket. Witness then produced two more, but found that two of the original eight were deficient. He told the prisoner that would not do, and desired him to pull the chain out of his coat pocket. The prisoner said, "What do you mean?" and, before witness could secure him, contrived to return the two chains and place them on the counter. The prisoner then ran out of the shop, and witness's fellow shopman pursued and gave him into custody.—The prisoner was remanded for a week.

The large and beautiful Estate of Beal, in the north-eastern part of this county, the property of Prideaux John Selby, Esq., of Twizell House, Belford, containing 1,320 acres, and hitherto let at a rental of £1,700, and which has been for several months in the market, has, it is stated, been sold to Hugh Taylor, jun., Esq., of the Coal Exchange, London, for the sum of £47,000.

### Markets, &c.

CORN.

Mark Lane, Wednesday, January 15.—The principal supplies of foreign wheat and oats as well as flour since this day se'nnight have been from French and Belgian ports. We had only a small show of English wheat this morning, and mostly in bad condition, in consequence of which the sale was very heavy, without any material alteration in price. The best dry foreign wheat met some inquiry, but to sell any quantity rather lower terms were accepted. The flour trade was excessively dull, unless for superior qualities. Fine malting barley sold fully as dear, but other sorts very unsaleable. In malt but little doing. Beans and peas rather cheaper, excepting fine maple peas, which are scarce and wanted. Good fresh oats sold pretty freely, the arrivals being moderate, but prices held much as last week.

Richmond, (Yorkshire,) Jan. 11.—We had a tolerable supply of grain in our market this morning. Wheat sold from, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; Oats, 1s 10d to 3s; Barley, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; Beans, 4s to 4s 8d per bushel.

CATTLE.

Smithfield, Wednesday, January 15.—Our market to-day was again seasonably supplied with foreign stock as to numbers; but the general quality of the beasts was very inferior. The supply of home-fed beasts being somewhat extensive, the weather very unfavourable for slaughtering, and the dead markets exceedingly inactive, the beef trade was again unusually heavy, and the salesmen were compelled, in most instances, to submit to a reduction in the prices of Monday last of 2d, per 8lbs. The highest figure for the best Scots was 3s. 8d. per 8lbs., and a total clearance was not effected. Generally speaking, the stock came to hand in good condition. With sheep we were tolerably well, but not to say heavily, supplied. Even the primest old Downs were very slow in sale, and last week's currencies were with difficulty supported. The highest quotation was 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. Notwithstanding that the supply of calves was limited, the veal trade ruled heavy, at barely stationary prices. In pigs next to nothing was doing, but we have no change to notice in value.

Beef, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s [illegible] to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 8d to 4s 0d.—Price per stone of 8lbs. sinking the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall, Wednesday, Jan. 15.—Inferior beef, 2s 0d to 2s 2d; middling, ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime small, 3s 0d to 3s [illegible]; large pork, 2s 4d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 4d to 2s [illegible]; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to [illegible]; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 8d to 4s [illegible] per 8lbs. by the carcase.

PROVISIONS.

London, Monday.—During the most part of last week the dealings in Irish butter were slow and limited. Towards the close the demand slightly improved; the last quotations were well supported, and the prospects of the market rather more encouraging. For Foreign the inquiry was moderately good, and prices steady; best quality 92s. Bacon.—Irish and Hambro' singed sides met buyers to a fair extent, at previous rates. In hams and lard no change.

English Butter, Jan. 13.—We now experience an extremely dull trade, and prices are not supported. Dorset fine weekly 88s to 92s per cwt.; do. middling and stale 70s to 80s; fresh 9s to 13s per doz. lbs.

VEGETABLES.

Covent Garden, Saturday, Jan. 11.—Hothouse grapes, although becoming scarce, have not altered in price since our last account. Pine-apples are a trifle dearer, as are also apples and pears. Oranges and lemons are plentiful, and improving in quality. Nuts have scarcely altered since our last account. Among vegetables, there have been some excellent seakale, asparagus, and rhubarb. French beans, carrots, and turnips are in good quality, as so are potatoes. Lettuces and other salading are sufficient for the demand. The best mushrooms fetch 1s 3d [illegible] bottle.

POTATOES.

Southwark Waterside, Jan. 13.—From the unprecedented mild weather trade is very heavy, which, with considerably supply, has caused less prices to be submitted to, particularly Scotch Cups, which are nearly unsaleable. The following are the present quotation: Yorkshire Regents 8?s to 100s per ton; Lincolnshire Shaws —s to —s; Scotch 55s to 70s; Scotch Cups 55s to 60s; Fife —s to —s; Cambridge and Lincolnshire Regents 50s to 70s; Rhenish Whites —s to —s; French Whites — to 60s.

WOOL.

City, Monday, Jan. 13.—The imports of wool into London last week were nearly 3,000 bales, of which 1,783 were from Sydney, 716 from the Cape of Good Hope, 248 from Spain, 193 from Germany, 25 from Belgium, and 2 from Peru. There is not much doing in colonial and foreign sorts, the stocks in first hands being small, and the imports moderate. Prices are firm. British wool is in request privately.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.—Scotch.—There has been a little more doing in Laid Highland this week, at late rates. White Highland the stocks are light. There is still little if anything, doing in either Crossed or Cheviots, and the stocks of these classes are very large.

Foreign.—There have been some considerable arrivals of Peruvian and Aipaca in the week, which are eagerly sought after. Stocks of all other kinds are low, and anything offering meets a fair demand at full prices.

Imports for the week 3,350 bales; previously this year 2,115 bales.

HIDES.

Leadenhall.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to [illegible] per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2¼d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3d. to 3¼d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3¼d to 3½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3¾d to 4d.; ditto 96lb. to 104lb., 4d. to 4¼d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4¼d to 4½d.; Calf-skins, [illegible] 2s. to 3s.; Horse-hides 6s. to 7s.

A Young Patriot.—The son of Mr. George Cavill, Sheffield, born on the 22nd of December, 1850, has been registered George Bem Cavill.

Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesfield-street, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printing-office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. M.P., and published by the said William Rider, at the Office in the same street and parish.—Saturday, January 18th, 1851.