The Northern Star,
AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV. No. 709. LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1851. PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

TO THE WORKING MEN.

My Friends,—Perhaps you have seen a report of the attack made upon me by Thomason at half-past eleven on Friday night last, as I was coming from the House of Commons. I met him as I was walking from the turnpike down to my own house, and walked a considerable way with him, reminding him of his insolence to me, but that, nevertheless, I would render him any service that I could, by publishing his present state in the "Northern Star." We parted very good friends at nine o'clock, and at half-past eleven o'clock, just as I was going to bed, I heard a tremendous noise outside the hall-door, and afterwards such a knock at the door as I thought would have knocked the house down. My landlord came up and asked me if he should have him taken into custody? I said certainly. He got two policemen, and just as I walked out of the hall-door, to go with him to the station-house, he attacked me, put his hand into my collar, and, with a big stone in his hand, tried to knock me down. I hit him, however, on the side of the head and knocked him down. One of the police took out his truncheon and was going to hit him on the head, but I prevented him. I could not describe the riot. There were fifty or sixty people just opposite the door, and the ladies and gentlemen in the adjoining houses looked out of their windows, thinking the house was being robbed.

I dare say you are aware that this fellow was imprisoned for two months for smashing the windows in the Land Company's Bank; and he walked up and down in front of the Bank for several weeks, swearing that if he saw me come there he would shoot me. The police took a carpet bag from him, in which he had two large hammers, pincers, and a chisel, no doubt for breaking open the door. I dare say you are also aware that this man once lodged with a poor widow in the Vale of Leven, and after being for several months with her he said he was going away for a fortnight or so, and when he returned he would pay her. He left two large carpet bags full of clothes, as he stated, as security, and, not returning for some months, the poor widow opened the bags and found that they were full of hay.

Nine or ten years ago I was travelling from Manchester to Leeds outside the coach, and he said that he had a silver watch which he was going to pawn, that he would be much obliged to me if I would advance him five pounds upon it; however I declined.

This fellow, when outside my door, said that I owed him £70 or £80, but when he was brought before the magistrate, he said that he said no such thing, although the policemen proved it. This fellow, in the attack he made upon me, knocked my hat off, broke my watch chain, and broke my eye glass; however, the magistrate behaved very fairly, and bound him over in recognizances, himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each, and fined him a pound; and he is to be tried at the next Middlesex Sessions.

If I had not been a powerful man and able to defend myself, this fellow would have smashed my head with a huge stone that he had in his hand, or, perhaps, with one of his hammers. I will give you the following account, extracted from the "Daily News," of Monday. Here it is:—

Violent Assault upon Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P.—About eleven o'clock on Friday week a disturbance took place at the residence of Mr. F. O'Connor, 24, Notting-hill-terrace, occasioned by an attempt being made by a man named Thomason, a tall powerful Scotchman, to commit a violent assault upon Mr. O'Connor. Police-sergeant Davis, F 20, and constable 240, hearing a great noise in front of Mr. O'Connor's residence, went into the front garden, where they found Thomason with a bag of housebreaking implements in his possession, and requested him to leave the premises. He refused to do so, and said he would not leave till he had seen Mr. O'Connor, who, he said, was a thief and vagabond, and owed him between £60 and £70. The sergeant told him he might take legal proceedings for the recovery of his debt, but he should not stop there. Mr. O'Connor came out of the house, and requested the police to take him away. Thomason then flew upon Mr. O'Connor, and seizing him by the throat, attempted to choke him, broke his eye-glass and watch-chain, and it was with the greatest difficulty the police could pull him off. The bag in his possession, on being searched, was found to contain a large chisel, a pair of pincers, and two hammers, with which he said he intended to break into the house; and close to him was found a large stone, weighing eight or nine pounds. He was taken to Kensington station, and conveyed on Saturday afternoon to Hammersmith police-court, before T. Paynter, Esq.—Mr. O'Connor attended to prefer the charge, and said Thomason had laid wait for him at the House of Commons, on Friday evening, and had abused him there, and then followed him to Notting Hill.—The prisoner stated, in defence of his conduct, that the honourable member had inserted a letter in his paper, the *Northern Star*, which had caused him to lose his employment, to the value of £60 or £70, and that he had wished Mr. O'Connor to insert a letter in the paper in contradiction, but he had refused.—Mr. O'Connor said he had not written anything against the man himself, but a letter from a poor widow, whom Thomason had lodged with, and to whom he owed a sum of money, had appeared in his newspaper, stating that she had applied to him, Thomason, for money, and he had desired her to pay herself by selling the contents of two carpet bags he had left at her house, but on examining the bags, she found them to contain nothing but hay.—Mr. Paynter having cautioned the prisoner as to his future conduct, fined him 20s. for the assault, and ordered him to find bail himself in £40, and two sureties in £20 each, to appear at the sessions.—The fine not being paid, the prisoner was taken away in the van. Mr. O'Connor said the prisoner had been confined before for two months, for walking up and down outside his bank in New Oxford-street, breaking the windows, and threatening his life.

Now I think this will show you the kindness that I receive from a man that I have been kind to myself. I declare to you that if I was to fill the "Northern Star" with an account of the riot that he created, I could not sufficiently describe it; but although he is a powerful fellow, and a ferocious fellow, notwithstanding the implements in his possession, I knocked him down, and had it not been for the police, I would have given him such a thrashing as no fellow ever got. My throat is still very sore, as he put his knuckles into my collar, and thrust them against my throat. I do not think I can give you a fairer definition of the treatment I receive from men to whom I have been sometimes kind, for, as you are aware, I allowed this fellow to make an appeal to the people in the "Northern Star;" and when we parted on Friday night, before he appeared at the house, he was most civil.

Your Faithful Friend and Advocate,
Feargus O'Connor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—Mr. O'Connor in his letter of last week remarked that I have in my possession a clock which was formerly at the Land Office, but he omitted the fact that *I bought it*, and that I paid the outside price for it. I hold a receipt for the money.

Mr. O'Connor remarked that I had sent a copy of *Lloyd's Newspaper* to the Parliamentary Committee, and that I am in the employ of the Financial Reformers.

I have only to observe that both of these statements are totally untrue. I am, Sir,
Thomas Clark.

Office of the National Land Company,
144, High-Holborn.

From whom did Mr. Clark buy the clock? Mr. Doyle wrote to me stating that it was Mr. C. who sent "Lloyd's Paper" to the Committee. F. O'Connor.

Seed for another Revolution.—The *Giornale di Roma* of the 17th ult. publishes a sentence of the Supreme Tribunal of the sacred consulta, condemning Pietro Ercoli, aged thirty-four, to the galleys for twenty years, for having on the night of the 10th of May attempted to prevent one Luigi Gianaini from lighting a cigar he wanted to smoke.

It is calculated that the coal-fields of Northumberland and Durham would yield the annual supply they now do for a period of eight centuries.

ADDRESS OF THE CHARTISTS AND LAND MEMBERS OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE TO THE DEMOCRACY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

"He who permits oppression shares the crime."

In consequence of what we and every unprejudiced mind must see in reference to the general bad treatment of Mr. O'Connor, we deem it a duty we owe to the cause of freedom and a deeply injured individual, to address you on this subject.

Every individual among you, who has paid attention to the passing events of the last twenty years, has seen foremost in the van of the progressing army of Democracy the recognised leader of the Chartists of this country, viz., our mutual friend, Feargus O'Connor. And, however some of you may have differed from the policy he has sometimes pursued, all must admit that his untiring zeal, his indomitable perseverance, and almost Herculean labours, are such as few men either can or would go through, to carry out the principles of government best suited to the emergencies of the age, and the Social advancement of the working classes of this great country.

However the people may have slumbered, he has always been alive to a sense of more than his share of public service; and it is now the solemn duty of the Chartists of this country to shew the unprincipled allottees, the government, and press of this country, together with the Committee of the House of Commons, that Mr. O'Connor shall not lose a single shilling of his money; that now, in the hour of his greatest trials and persecutions, you will rally round him with the same tenacity and devotion that he has clung to the principles of "equal rights and equal laws."

It is well known to all those who attended the Conference at which the Bank was established that Mr. O'Connor was hostile to the project; but true to the principles of Universal Suffrage, he has allowed himself to be governed by a majority; and, we ask, would it be honest or right to allow him to pay the expenses of carrying on that Bank? Is it right that those individuals who have paid no rent to the Company, but *have drawn rent* from the letting of their allotments, should receive *compensation*? And because Mr. O'Connor would not agree to so monstrous a proposition, he is not to receive again the money he has advanced—and proved to be owing to him by no favoured source—namely, two government actuaries?

Mr. Herbert, in the House of Commons, calls those allottees who have paid no rent a part of the "noble people of England." A greater misapplication of terms never emanated from the mouth of senator or fool. But this refusal of Mr. O'Connor's claims, and sending him to Chancery for his money, is another exhibition of the kind of justice he has received from the government, judges, juries, the press, and the hosts of cormorants who thrive on the famine of the people, exist on the spoils of a misgoverned state, and would hunt to the farthest verge of the green earth any man like Mr. O'Connor who holds up to scorn and contempt the present unjust system, which makes *millionaries* of a few hundreds, and keeps the millions toiling within a week's march of the poor house. We ask, will those hundreds of thousands of Chartists who have cheered Mr. O'Connor in his denunciations of wrong and his support of right, stand listlessly by and see him robbed and ruined without any semblance of decency? Our Sheffield friends whose numerously signed invitation attest their respect for the Chartist Leader, will, we are sure, assist us in setting an example for the establishment of a fund to repay Mr. O'Connor his money. As the House of Commons has sent him to Chancery, and the chances are that he will never get his money, we suggest the establishment of a fund for this purpose, to be called "THE EQUITY FUND;" to which every Chartist in the empire ought to contribute his share. True, there are many calls on your bounty, but this is an especial case, demands immediate and prompt attention, and gives all an opportunity of showing their gratitude for a life-long service in the cause of freedom and social rights. It will have the effect of relieving on the one hand, your friend from any pecuniary embarrassment, and on the other, of baulking the enemies of progress in their intention to ruin Mr. O'Connor, for it must be evident to you all such is their intention.

Let it be done quickly, and let us see by the beginning of August, such a sufficiency of money raised for the emergency and inserted in the "Star", as shall do credit to the old and young guards, and will be like gall and wormwood to your enemies; and if this be not done the world will know that lip-sympathy is the only kind of support the democracy of this country give to their most devoted friends and advocates.

We now hope, in conclusion, that every Chartist will use his best endeavours to raise the Equity Fund, and do justice to their old friend, and disappoint his enemies.

On behalf of the Land Members and Chartists of Ashton,

Samuel Newton, Chairman.
W. Aitkin, Hon. Sec.

CHARTIST MISSIONARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Dear Sir,—Very often in your valuable paper we see letters from almost all parts of the kingdom, principally, I suppose, from working men, all endeavouring to propound means for their own amelioration, and I must say, that I admire the tone as well as the principles which they embody. I doubt not of the sincerity of these noble champions, who are identified with the army of "fustian jackets, blistered hands, and unshorn chins." I believe that much good has resulted from their united energies. But still, sir, I think you will agree with me when I say, that the Chartist movement is not at present, and has not been for some time, working as well as we would like to see it, or as it ought to be. There are many parts of the country where the inhabitants have a strong desire for the principles of the Charter, but no one is found to introduce the National Charter Association to these places; in some parts they want to be enlightened a little; in others, they want some person to take them by the hand. After this is done they would be able to conduct their own affairs, under the superintendence of the Executive Committee. Do you think, sir, that one of the Executive could not mission the various places, where he would be likely to meet with success, or any one else whom the Executive might deem qualified to perform the work. The expense of such an undertaking might easily be covered by each of the various localities, in favour of the resuscitation of Chartism, contributing their mite. What is to be done for the people must be done by the people. The aristocracy will not aid them; the middle classes, generally speaking, will not aid them; therefore they must, of course, do their own work.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,
Dalston, Cumberland, Nimrod.
June 2nd, 1851.

The War Medal.—His Grace the Commander in Chief has extended the period for the reception and investigation of claims to the war medal to the end of June; such claims are to be forwarded immediately to the board of general officers, Whitehall, as no further extension of time will possibly take place.—*United Service Gazette.*

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening at the *King's Arms Tavern*, Upper Holloway.

Mr. Erle was called to the chair, and explained the objects of the meeting; it was the first meeting that had been held in Holloway for that object, but he trusted that prosperity would attend their efforts.

Mr. Reynolds addressed the meeting at considerable length, showing the effect which politics had upon the interests of both middle and working classes. It was a fiction to suppose that they had a constitution—it was one of the prejudices by which society was guided. They were told that under their nicely-balanced constitution they enjoyed more peace, more liberty than any other people. So far from this being the case, since the time of the Conquest they had had eight civil wars and nineteen rebellions. This did not say much for the peace or liberty enjoyed by Britain. They were told that under their nicely-balanced constitution each power was a check upon the other, and all were thus prevented from encroaching upon the rights of the people. He would prove this to be a fiction. The crown was only a talisman representing the grandeur and dignity of the nation, but it was powerless to effect any good to the masses; and it was so environed and encompassed with the spirit of aristocracy, that it was almost impossible for it to be otherwise than entirely aristocratic in action. The House of Lords, composed of peers, spiritual and temporal, exercised the real power that governed the nation. The power exercised by the Commons was a mere farce, as far as it professed to be a representation of the middle class. A thousand taxes pressed peculiarity upon the middle classes, which they were powerless to remove. Out of 656 members of the House of Commons, 350 were by birth or marriage allied to the aristocracy; they did not in any way represent either the middle or working classes. If the middle classes were represented would they allow fifty-four million a year to be levied upon them in the shape of taxes? Would they submit to pay the infamous pensions, sinecures, &c., which they were now compelled to pay? The speaker then went into the claims of the aristocracy to wield this power. He illustrated it as follows:—If they agreed to form a society for any purpose, would they elect a man as secretary, simply because he professed to be the son of Greenacre the murderer? Would they elect another as their treasurer because he professed that his mother had got her living by walking the streets? Yet these were the claims which a large portion of the aristocracy had to their present wealth and positions. He then contrasted the expense of the English government with that of the American, and showed the utter subserviency of the present House of Commons by the manner in which they had acted in reference to the pensions of Queen Adelaide and the Duke of Cambridge, upon their demise. Mr. Reynolds then showed the manner in which the government misrepresented the doings of the Chartists in 1848, and that they would carry out the same system in 1851, if the Chartists gave them the opportunity. He then referred to the treatment of Ernest Jones, as contained in his petition to the House of Commons, and contrasted it with that of O'Connell and others. The speaker concluded by explaining the six points of the Charter, and showed the superiority of that measure over every other measure of Parliamentary Reform, and demonstrated that the manner in which the working classes had conducted themselves throughout Europe when all power was in their hands, and where oppression had done all it could to brutalise them, was a sufficient proof that Britons, who were still more favourably situated, would not behave in a less worthy or magnanimous manner than their brethren on the continent during the year 1848. They had also the experience of America demonstrating the same fact. Mr. Reynolds sat down loudly cheered.

Mr. Cordello next addressed the audience, and regretted that Mr. Reynolds had not been more with them in their late parochial agitation. He differed in some points from Mr. Reynolds. In the parish the Tories had complete rule; but, on the late election, the Radicals were but in a small minority. In parochial matters in that parish, a man was compelled to have a £20 qualification, whereas, a £10 qualification was sufficient for the parliamentary franchise. He believed that Mr. Reynolds's eloquence would have roused the inert, and have changed their minority into a majority. They now intended to extend their sphere from a parochial to a political agitation. The Vote by Ballot would be a great shield in parochial matters, but he thought it would not be so in political matters.

Mr. Reynolds explained that it would be open voting in the House of Commons.

Mr. Cordello stated, that with that explanation, he believed the reformers of Islington would be entirely with Mr. Reynolds's views. He objected to Payment of Members. He thought that plenty of middle class men would represent the people without being paid; it would be an enormous expense for little profit.

Mr. Reynolds explained at some length, combating with great energy the opposing portions of Mr. Cordello's speech, and promising them his influence in parochial matters. As far as his exertions could extend, he never would agree that the working classes should be represented by middle class men.

Mr. Wheeler also supported the views laid down by Mr. Reynolds, and still further illustrated them.

Other speakers followed on the same side.

Mr. Clark wished to know why some members of the Chartist body advocated the policy of the National Reform Association, and others opposed them; he believed that a split had taken place in the Chartist body, and that Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Reynolds differed.

Mr. Reynolds explained.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Reynolds, and a locality of the National Charter Association formed.

THE "CHARTIST PROGRAMMISTS."

[From the *Leader*.]

[The following is a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Dundee Courier*. In two hours after the questioned article was issued the writer of the letter went down to the office, but, not finding the responsible editor, Mr. Holyoake appeared before him later in the day, as suddenly as an apparition of the Executive, and demanded to know what the editor saw in him that was "hungry," that he should publish him as a voracious agitator; and expostulated generally upon the assertions of the article. The editor said it was not intended to bear an imputative construction. In order that such a disclaimer might be made to the public, the remonstrator forwarded the following letter, which has duly appeared in the said *Courier*:—]

DEFENCE OF THE CHARTIST PROGRAMMISTS.

To the Editor of the Dundee Courier.

Sir,—Being on a visit to Dundee, I had the opportunity of perusing your *Courier* of this morning, May 14, in which I find an article on the "Chartist Programme," about which it concerns me to say a few words, as I am one of those responsible for that document.

There is that quality about your article which Lord John Russell ascribes to Thomas Slingsby Duncombe's speeches—namely, "an agreeable levity." If one is abused, it is a consolation to be abused well. One can admire the variegated superficies of the panther even while entertaining a profound aversion to his indiscriminate habit of springing on every person in his way.

You tell us you "thought Chartism defunct," and ascribe your mistake to overlooking that there were "too many *interested* in keeping it alive." That this "interest" is to be understood as *venal*, you mark beyond doubt by observing in the next sentence, that "you consider what a flock of *hungry patriots* have been fed, and how many unattached agitators have received employment, by means of the Chartist movement;" and infer, therefore, that "it is not wonderful that an effort should be made to perpetuate such a *profitable* concern."

Now, what I wish to ask is, by what right you represent the Convention here alluded to as composed of hungry agitators and interested patriots? For myself, what do you know to my disadvantage that you should make no exception? I have nothing to hope from the Chartists that I should cajole them. I have nothing to fear from them that I should flatter them. I am simply an independent servant of them and the public, able to live at the bench, by my pen, on the platform, or in the class-room. And the same is true of my colleagues, as to independent means of existence. There is Thornton Hunt, son of Leigh Hunt, the poet and politician. The same Thornton Hunt who was the playfellow of Shelley, and to whom Charles Lamb addressed verses, and who has realised all the noble promise of his boyhood—whose genius must always command for him affluence, as his integrity always commands for him respect wherever he is known. On what ground do you include *him* among the "hungry patriots?" Is the Reverend Mr. Duncanson, of Falkirk, delegate from Paisley, whom we all listened to with respect, one? What charge of this kind have you to lay at *his* door? Would you point to Julian Harney? Certainly venality is not his crime; for he, to all our knowledge, made as large sacrifices to what he deemed public duty as any editor to whom you can point. Nor can you cite Ernest Jones, who with the precedents of a gentleman, has often accepted penury rather than forego the advocacy he deemed most useful to the people. What you may think of Mr. Reynolds I know not, but certainly his pecuniary advantages as a Chartist have been confined to paying certain bills as treasurer when we had a bottomless exchequer. Will you take those of humble station; Your townsman, James Graham, has no other crime to answer for, that I ever heard of, than that of being a working man. As he has appeared as a delegate in London, you assume that he has relinquished his "honourable calling of a weaver." How does this follow? If every man who, by delegation, represents others' interests in a distant city, is to be held as deserting his honourable vocation, many of your fellow-townsmen among the middle class and the religious ministry deserve your instant exposure. Go, sir, through the list of our delegates, and you will in all cases fail to substantiate your imputations.

Some of the propositions you point out as erroneous in our Programme several of us thought so. The columns of the *Leader* have recorded how some of us struggled against them. Expose our want of wisdom where you find it, and we are your debtors. But when you deny our integrity—when you paint us as hungry patriots and venal agitators, we beg, respectfully but emphatically, to protest against you; for if we keep silence in such a case we shall appear to consent to the infamy you impute to us.

The vice of imputation has been the besetting sin of Chartism, but it may be forgiven to us on account of our inexperience and our privations. But should a middle class journal set us the example of continuing what we are trying to forget? If we should say that any middle class movement you patronise is selfish and interested, you would feel at once the injustice and rudeness of the accusation. And if your own gentlemanly sense of courtesy does not teach you to restrain your imputations against us, the obscurity and helplessness and sufferings of those who appointed us to represent them ought to protect us from rudeness.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
George Jacob Holyoake,
Member of the Chartist Executive.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Offices—14, Southampton-street, Strand.

The Executive Committee of this body held their usual weekly meeting, as above, on Wednesday evening last. Present—Messrs. Arnott, Grassby, Holyoake, Jones, Milne, and Reynolds. Messrs. Harney (through indisposition), Hunt (being engaged to take the chair at a public meeting), and O'Connor, were absent. G. J. Holyoake presided. The correspondence received was read.

The secretary called the attention of the committee to the letter from the "London correspondent" of the "Glasgow Sentinel," inserted in that truly Democratic Journal of Saturday last, and which contained several mis-statements relative to the public meeting recently held in St. Pancras.

On the motion of Messrs. Jones and Reynolds, it was unanimously agreed, "That the Secretary be instructed to write to the Editor of the 'Glasgow Sentinel,' in order to correct the mis-statements alluded to."

On the motion of Messrs. Reynolds and Arnott, it was also unanimously agreed, "That a great Public Meeting be held, for the purpose of calling the attention of the public to the atrocious and inhuman treatment inflicted on the Chartist prisoners generally, but more especially to support the case of Ernest Jones, now before the House of Commons; and that the said meeting be holden on Monday evening, June the 16th, in the most suitable place that can be engaged for the occasion."

The Chairman then, at some length, reported what he had witnessed of the progress of Democracy during his recent tour in the North. He had much pleasure in stating that he had lectured on Chartism in Glasgow, Paisley, and other places; those lectures had been more numerously attended than any he had previously delivered in Scotland. Party and personal antagonism was subsiding; the Programme issued by the late Convention had inspired the friends to the cause with renewed hope; and although at present there appeared to be a lull as to active organisation, yet he felt convinced that the time was not far distant when we should see a truly healthful and progressive agitation.

After the transaction of financial and other business, the Committee adjourned to Wednesday evening, June 11th.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
John Arnott, Gen. Sec.

Crown and Anchor, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town.—At a meeting of the Council of the Tower Hamlets, on Wednesday evening—Mr. Hall in the chair—Messrs. Cummins, West, and Shaw stated what they had ascertained respecting the malicious demolition of the Sharp and Williams monument. It was proposed by Mr. West, seconded by Mr. Burge, and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting be adjourned to Sunday next, at three o'clock, at the Hall in Golden-lane, when it is expected that all who respect the memory of the departed patriots, and especially the original Monument Committee, will be in attendance to receive the report of the delegation."

John-street, Tottenham-court-road.—On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in the Coffee Room of the John-street Institution, for the purpose of forming a locality of the National Charter Association. Mr. John Milne was called to the chair, and briefly stated the objects of the meeting. It was then unanimously agreed, "That a locality be now formed, to be called the John-street locality." John Arnott was requested to act as sub-secretary, *pro tem.*, and several members were enrolled. It was also decided that discussions be held on every Tuesday evening, and that the subject for next Tuesday be "the relative merits of Free Trade and Protection," which Mr. G. J. Holyoake consented to open. A vote of thanks was given to the Committee of the Institution, and the meeting adjourned.

Finsbury Democratic Association.—On Sunday last Mr. Worseldine delivered a lecture on "Ancient and Modern Eloquence," at the Crystal Coffee-house, Vine-street, North end of Hatton-garden. He asked, what was it that made Greece and Rome so great and polished? Not the splendour of their courts and the prowess of their arms, but the thundering eloquence of Demosthenes in the one, and the graceful oratory of Cicero in the other. It was the eloquence of Demosthenes that Philip of Macedon feared more than the force of arms, and the eloquence of Cicero in behalf of the liberties of his country, that made Cæsar and Anthony tremble; so that the Greek and Roman orators have, in every age, been admired and imitated—not for the sake of their antiquity, but for brilliancy of diction and tornado-like impetus. Hence Leland, speaking of Demosthenes, says, "From him critics have formed their rules, and the greatest masters in the art have thought it an honour to imitate him." The lecturer said that diffusiveness was the characteristic of modern oratory, contrasted with which was the conciseness of the great models of antiquity; for instance, the respective orations of Demosthenes and Æschines, although involving matters of paramount importance, might be read in less than four hours; the respective orations of Cicero, for Archias, Ligarius, and Milo, in thirty minutes each; and the four orations against Catiline in one hour each. Whereas, that of Sheridan, in defence of Warren Hastings, lasted five hours and forty minutes. The same with Lord Chatham's speech on the American war. With the exception of diffusiveness he did not see any great difference between the Ancient and Modern orators; both having trimmed their eloquence over the midnight oil. It was generally thought that Socrates was opposed to Rhetoric, but that was a great mistake; since his opposition, like that of Plato's, had only reference to the perversion of it. Indeed, the study of Rhetoric was cultivated by all the learned of that day, and was interwoven with their philosophy. For what reason did Charicles and Critias prohibit the teaching of Rhetoric? Was it not to annoy Socrates, who, so far from being deterred, argued the matter with Charicles? But, as to Plato, he might be referred to the Gorgias. Well! he did so, and used that work as a weapon with which to annihilate the public fallacy! Nay, more, he referred to the Sophists, the Protagoras, and the Phœdms. The lecture gave great satisfaction. After the lecture, resolutions to the following effect were adopted, "That the Association procure a place of its own to meet in, when a subscription list was opened for that purpose. That the business of the association be transacted on Sunday night. That a Loan Society be established for the benefit of members, and that no motion be entertained having for its object the union of this association with any other political party. Mr. Leno was announced to lecture on Sunday night next.

Birmingham, Ship Inn.—At the weekly meeting on Sunday evening last, after the usual business, correspondence was read from Ernest Jones and G. W. M. Reynolds, the former of whom stated that he would be in Birmingham on the 23rd inst. A committee was formed to take a place of meeting, and make the necessary arrangements for holding a public meeting on the above day.

Todmorden.—On Sunday last a camp meeting was held at Basinstone, a very high hill a short distance from Todmorden, which was very well attended and conducted. The meeting was addressed by Mr. T. Dickenson of Manchester, in his usual, original, and convincing style for two hours. After the meeting Mr. Dickenson delivered a lecture in the Odd Fellows' Hall—Subject: "England and Englishmen." The evening's lecture was a rich treat to all who felt an interest in the history of old England and her industrious sons. After the lecture a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Dickenson for his ardent exertions throughout the day, and the people separated, highly pleased with the advice and information they had heard.

Manchester.—On Monday evening June 2nd, at the weekly Council meeting of the Manchester Chartist Association, held in the People's Institute, the speeches made at the London Tavern by Messrs. Hume, Cobden, and others, were read from the *Daily News*, when the following was unanimously agreed to:—"Having heard the speeches of Messrs. Hume, Cobden, and others, and believing them to be practical men to carry out Parliamentary Reform, we pledge ourselves to render them all the assistance in our power in procuring the greatest possible extension of the suffrage to the unenfranchised working classes."

Manchester.—Mr. Thomas Cooper from London has delivered a course of six lectures in the People's Institute, to crowded audiences. On Sunday evening, May 25, he lectured on "Constantine the Great, and the Corruption of Christianity on its establishment." On Tuesday evening, May 27, on "The genius of Shakspere as displayed in his Hamlet." After the lecture a grand display of dissolving views was given. On Wednesday evening, May 28, "Life and genius of Milton, with recitations from *Paradise Lost*," dissolving views after the discourse. On Thursday evening, May 29th, "Life and genius of Burns with recitations, "*Tam O'Shanter*," dissolving views, &c. On Friday evening, May 30th, "Astronomy," &c. And on Sunday evening, June 1st, "Washington and the independence of America." It has been a rich treat to the Chartists of Manchester, and done much good in drawing persons to our hall, who were surprised at the multitude of people assembled to hear a Chartist lecturer. It has increased our number of members, and we are weekly progressing. Our position is far more cheering than it was six months ago. Thanks to the zeal and abilities of the Council.

Ashton-under-Lyne.—At a meeting of the Chartists and Land members, on Sunday last, an address to the democracy of England was unanimously adopted, which will be found in another place.

Islington.—This locality held its usual weekly meeting on Wednesday evening, at the Camden Coffee-house, Camden-street, Islington-green, when, after the transaction of business, a deputation was elected to wait upon the Executive Committee, with a request that it will aid the locality by calling a public meeting as early as possible, at the Islington Temperance-hall. The lecture was then postponed until Wednesday, the 18th inst., after which the meeting adjourned.

Finsbury Locality.—The usual weekly meeting was held at the Albemarle Coffee-house, Albemale-street, Clerkenwell. Mr. Feline in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Mr. O'Connor's letter having been read, it was resolved:—"That we, the members of this locality, cannot agree with Mr. O'Connor in his praise of Mr. M'Grath, considering that Mr. M'Grath has done much to injure the Chartist cause." The following resolutions were also adopted:—"That we highly approve of the arrangements of the Executive relative to the monthly reports of progress, and the distribution of tracts." "That we regret the apathy of the Chartist body in the cause of Louis Kossuth, and agree to present a petition to Parliament, praying that steps be taken to procure the immediate liberation of that patriot, and the rest of the Hungarian exiles." "That a committee be formed to obtain signatures to a requisition for a public demonstration on their behalf." "That we recommend the different localities throughout the country to take steps to obtain a searching investigation, by Parliament, into the treatment of the Chartist prisoners and exiles, of 1848." The meeting then adjourned till Sunday evening next, at the Finsbury Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester Place, St. Peter's Terrace, Hatton Garden, at half-past six o'clock, to transact the business of the locality, and to make arrangements for the opening festival of that institution, which will take place on Whit-Monday, June 9, with a concert, *soiree*, and ball.

Finsbury Literary and Scientific Institution.—We perceive by a circular just issued, that this institution, for the purpose of promoting the cause of democracy, will be opened on Whit-Monday, by a grand concert tea party, and ball. It augurs well for Chartism when we find localities (particularly in London) possessing, by their own exertions, a place to meet in for the dissemination of useful knowledge, and is a sufficient proof that the untiring labour of Mr. O'Connor has not been in vain. Classes for reading, writing, and arithmetic, lectures, discussions, and temperance are opened, subscriptions, books, maps, or the delivery of lectures are earnestly required. We also perceive that the institution will be let to trade societies.

The Representation of Bath.—Bath, Wednesday.—On the elevation of Lord Ashley to the Upper House, consequent on the death of the Earl of Shaftesbury, has caused a vacancy in the representation of the city. His Lordship has issued the following farewell address to the electors:—"To the Electors of Bath, June 2nd, 1851.—Gentlemen,—By a domestic affliction, which has just occurred, I am removed from the representation of the city of Bath. I take the earliest opportunity of expressing to you my deep sense of the high honour you conferred on me when I obtained the seat by your suffrages in 1847, and, I must add, the lasting gratitude I shall feel for the kindness I have ever experienced at your hands; nor shall I cease to entertain the liveliest interest for your individual and collective welfare. I am, gentlemen, with much gratitude, your very faithful friend and servant,—Ashley." Captain Scobell, R.N., has offered himself a candidate on the Liberal interest. A meeting of the Liberal portion of the constituents was held last night, and it was resolved to adopt the necessary steps to secure the return of the gallant officer. It is stated that Mr. William Sutcliffe, of this city, will be solicited by the Conservatives to contest the representation.

National Loan Society.—A meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the City Chartist Hall, Golden-lane, Barbican—Mr. Endean in the chair. Correspondence was read from Sheffield, Rotherham, Eccles, Blackburn, Carlisle, Ashton, Nether Haugh, Exeter, Galston, Wigton, Morpeth, Brightlingsea, and other places, promising in nearly every instance, to render assistance to the views of the Society. Several applications for loans were taken into consideration; others which had been previously inquired into were granted. Scrip was given to several of the members who had paid up their £1 shares, and instalments paid upon others. A considerable number of rules were disposed of. Scrip to a large amount was deposited with the Society, and other business transacted.

HEBREW JUSTICE AND CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

Mr. Samuel Kydd lectured on Sunday evening at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham Court-road. Subject, "The Laws of the Hebrews." The lecturer commenced by stating that no person in the world's history stood forth more prominent than Moses, the Jewish lawgiver. His career was an eventful one; an orphan picked up on the banks of the Nile, he became an inmate of palaces and the lawgiver to a people. However much of legend or myth might be mixed up with his history, there could be no disputing the fact, that for some thousand years his doctrines had been followed by the Jewish nation, and that scattered as they now were throughout the world, they still reverenced his name and practised his laws. The laws of Moses were admirably adapted to the purpose and people for whom they were intended, and there was much in them which was highly applicable to the present phase of society. The great object of the laws of Moses was to put down or control the spirit of selfishness. He was aware of the fact, that self-interest was the motive power of human action; but he was also aware that an ignorant and mistaken self-interest was baneful to the interests of humanity. All his laws were framed to prevent one class of men from spoliating another, and it was a most remarkable circumstance, that the Hebrew language contained no word which bore the same meaning as the word "Beggar" or "Pauper." How wide a contrast to the civilised world of the present day! The great evils of the present day were created by the unchecked development of the spirit of selfishness. Men added house to house, and field to field; they monopolised the soil, they monopolised machinery, utterly regardless whether by so doing they contributed either to their own happiness or to that of their fellow men. The whole object of our system of civilisation would appear to resolve itself into the best means for amassing wealth. The laws of Moses were framed to counteract this spirit. To prevent the monopoly of the soil and the continued enslavement of the poor, he established every seventh year as a jubilee, when all property was reverted back to its original owners, when the land became free, and the debtor released from the claim of his creditors. This prevented the Jewish commonwealth from exhibiting the extremes of wealth and misery, of which England presented such a mournful spectacle. In the eleventh century the celebrated Jewish Rabbi Maimonides, spent a long life in arranging the ancient Hebrew laws. These laws he was led to believe were in a great measure followed by the Jews of the present day. The lecturer then read from the works of Maimonides the belief of the Hebrews, and expressed his opinion, that though it was erroneous, yet that it was consistent throughout, and the same could not be said of of any other sect of the day. The Jews were too learned, too philosophical, too material a people to fall into the errors and inconsistences with which modern Christianity abounded. The Hebrew Law was worthy of deep consideration in its treatment of the "Poor and the Stranger." It did not acknowledge the word charity—it declared that the fruits of the whole earth belonged to the people thereof; and, though it did not inculcate equality, it provided for all receiving a share of earth's bounties. The law provided, that when a field was to be reaped that a certain portion should be left for the poor; the same rule applied to every description of fruit, &c.; this was not charity—it was the law, and could not be violated without subjecting the party breaking it to a severe penalty. The lecturer then expatiated upon the laws relative to gleaning, to dividing the portion set apart for the poor, so that the aged and the infirm should be injured. The laws of Moses, in this particular, were most perfect, no detail necessary to ensure them from evasion was omitted. The same law which applied to the poor Jews they extended to strangers. It said, "The poor gentiles are not to be excluded from these laws, but are to share with the poor of Israel." These laws were not only true to humanity, but also to sound philosophy. Property was a trust, and not a right. Our greatest lawyers, including Blackstone and Bacon, held the doctrine that no man had a right to call the fruits of the earth his own until the poor were fed. But in our days, when law was made a science, when we looked back with contempt upon the wisdom of our ancestors, property was claimed as an absolute right. He denied that such a thing as absolute right existed, all rights were relative, all property was a trust involving certain duties. This might not be the doctrine of the present day, but it was the doctrine of God, and it was the law of Moses. We professed to be a Christian country; Christ came not to abrogate, but to fulfil the law; and if they professed to be Christian in name, they should show it by their acts. The word charity should be excluded from every civilised community. Charity was the bastard child of justice; justice was not blind as it was represented to be. It was far-seeing—it measured the wants of all. If the people of this land had justice they would need no Soup Kitchens—they would not need the teaching of M. Soyer to learn the Spitalfield weavers to make soup at one halfpenny per basin; they would need no Charitable Institutions whatever; such institutions were false in principle and injurious in practice, and he prayed them to rid themselves of them as speedily as possible. Amid all our other discoveries we had found out that marriage was injurious; Malthus said that a man should not marry until he ascertained whether there was room for him at Nature's table. This might be correct, but they had first to show that there did not exist accommodation for all, and that those who were seated were so arranged as not to injure the coming guests; that the food was not wasted, nor the few fed to repletion to the injury of the many. The lecturer then explained the economy of the Jewish laws relative to the portioning of marriageable orphans, and the delicacy and humanity with which their females were treated, and contrasted this with the conduct of our own land—referring to the case of the Sloanes as an illustration. The Hebrew law provided, that if a poor man was possessed of a house or vineyard, and poverty compelled him to part with it, that he should not be compelled to sell in the winter season when it was comparatively valueless, but that he should receive out of the tithes a loan oven to the extent of half the value of his property, in order that his richer neighbours might not be able to take advantage of his necessities. How entirely opposed was this to our "buy cheap and sell dear" system. Under the Hebrew law, a man who got rich by taking advantage of his neighbour was treated as a criminal, but with us he was rewarded with magisterial and legislative honours. The lecturer then contrasted the effects of

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

On Saturday last the motions of M. Moulin and Morin, relative to the peocedure to be adopted with respect to the revision of the constitution, was taken into consideration by the Assembly. The project recommended by the committee to whom the matter had been referred, provides in Art. 1, that all motions for revision shall be submitted to a committee, which shall prepare its report within a month, was then adopted.

The clause fixing the appointment of the committee in the bureaux at eight days after the presentation of the first motion was withdrawn. M. Santayra proposed two days. This, and other amendments of the same class, having been rejected, the article was adopted without indication of the delay.

Art. 2, provides that the rejected proposition cannot be renewed until the expiration of three months from the rejection. M. Jules Favre moved an amendment declaring that after rejection motions for the revision cannot be brought forward again. In developing this amendment, which he considered in conformity with the spirit of the 111th article of the constitution, he entered into a short discourse upon the general question, and represented the majority as being really as divided as possible for all practical constructive purposes, and united only to raise agitation with a view of extinguishing the republic. M. Moulin answered Jules Favre, and showed that his amendment was contrary to the constitution. The amendment was put to the vote; rejected by a large majority. M. Dufaure voted with the majority; General Cavaignac on the opposite side. It was insinuated by the majority that the Left did not venture to demand a ballot, lest the number of the minority should be found below the number of 188, necessary to prevent the revision.

After the rejection of amendments moved by Sontayra and Bouhier De l'Ecluse, M. Vesin moved an amendment in favour of making a speedy report on the petitions in favour of revision. He reminded the house of the frauds which had been detected on the occasion of the petitions against electoral reform, and wished that the house should be enlightened as to the nature of the present petitions. His amendment having been rejected, the *ensemble* of the project was put to the vote, and carried by a large majority.

M. Leon Faucher is actively employed in stimulating the municipal councils to supply as much as possible the failure of work in consequence of the suspension of private enterprise incidental to a political crisis. In order to this end he exhorts them to promote improvements of all kinds, with a view to the occupation of workmen thrown out of employ. M. Faucher has applied to the municipal council of the Seine to push the construction of the halles, which will involve an outlay of sixty millions, and to carry out the prolongation of the Rue de Rivoli. It is true the city is forty-two millions in debt, but notwithstanding this, owing to the re productive nature of these works, the municipality may on easy terms procure a loan from the Bank of France. The minister will propose a bill for the exemption of the newly-constructed houses in the continuation of the Rue de Rivoli from taxation for twenty years.

Among the petitions for the revision of the Constitution already presented to the Assembly, one of the most remarkable is that addressed by the Chamber of Commerce of Amiens. It calls on the Assembly to adopt prompt and efficacious measures to put an end to the present disastrous position of affairs. The manufacturing establishments in Amiens, formerly so active, are now working short time only. The value of their produce is declining, and there is no demand for it, although the stock on hand is superabundant. Nevertheless the operatives are animated by the best spirit, and the most perfect tranquillity prevails in consequence of the laudable efforts of the manufacturers to prevent the closing of their establishments, and the consequent loss of employment to their workmen. The present crisis is caused by the apprehension which prevails among mercantile men that they may meet the same losses in 1852 which they did in 1848, and they abstain from engaging in any mercantile speculation. Such a state of disquietude is incompatible with the prosperity of France.

The President of the Republic went to Somerre on Sunday to open the new railway, and was received by the whole of the authorities and the clergy, and was saluted with the most lively acclamations of 'Vive Napoleon' by the populace, who had assembled in a radius of twenty leagues. The President was accompanied by MM. Dupin, Boulby de la Meurthe, the Ministers of the Interior, of Public Works, and of War. He received at the railway all the deputies and the authorities, and afterwards reviewed the National Guard, amidst enthusiastic cries of 'Vive Napoleon,' 'Vive le President.' After the review he assisted at a splendid collation.

The President was well received at Dijon. At the conclusion of his speech, at the mayor's dinner, he said:—'I seize upon the present occasion to open to my fellow-citizens the inmost feelings of my heart. We are entering on a new phase of our political life, and all France is petitioning for the revision of the constitution. I wait with full confidence this manifestation of the national will, and the decision of the Assembly, which will be inspired by the sole desire of conferring happines and order upon the people. Since succeeding to the Presidency, I have ever disregarded mere personal interests in presence of the wants of France, but the most unjust and violent attacks have been made to drive me from my peaceful intentions. Whatever duties the nation may impose it will find me ready to accept, and, believe me, France shall not perish in my hands.'

This speech has occasioned a perfect tempest in the conservative press, or rather by the two speeches, the speech pronounced and the speech expurgated. The difference between the real and the official speech consists mainly in one sentence, of which M. Leon Faucher procured the suppression. The President said that he had never lacked the concurrence of the Assembly as often as repressive laws were to be passed, but the instant that his government came forward with bills for popular ameliorations, the support of the legislative power completely failed him. It is to be regretted that this paragraph was not maintained; it would not have been the least true.

The most important feature in the criticisms of the press is the decided disapprobation expressed by the 'Debats,' the organ of the most powerful supporters of Louis Napoleon in the parliament. As for the stones thrown by the legitimists, these have so long rung all the changes of a rancorous virulent opposition, that their censure is at present comparatively blunt. The 'Constitutional' alone is satisfied, and expresses its contentment through the vigorous organ of M. Granier de Cassaignac.

The Assembly was in a great state of excitement, on Monday last, about this speech; and interpellations will doubtless be put to the government on the subject.

Several merchants, manufacturers, and proprietors of Paris, to the number of 200, have signed a petition for the abolition of the law of May, which was presented on Monday by M. Carnot.

The report of the committee on the proposition of M. Emile de Girardin for the abrogation of the decree of August 11, 1848, relative to offences of the press, was distributed to the National Assembly on Saturday. The committee recommends the rejection of the proposition.

The close of the sitting of the Assembly on Tuesday was marked by a serious incident relative to the President's speech at Dijon. M. Desmousseaux de Givre had presented a motion to interpellate the ministry regarding the paragraphs of the uttered speech, which had been omitted in the 'Moniteur's' version.

After some unimportant votes, the Chamber proceeded to discuss the bills for granting the salary of the Legion of Honour to the republican guards decorated for their conduct in June, 1848; although, not being under colours at the moment of decoration, they were not entitled to the proposed pay. General Gourgaud moved that the same pay should be allowed to the soldiers wounded at the Chateau d'Eau on the 24th February.

M. Madier de Montjau considered the amendment as an insult to the revolution of February. He reminded M. Baroche, who was a member of the ministry which had decorated those soldiers, of the acts by which he had identified himself with the revolution of February. M. Baroche made a confused reply. General Changarnier, who ascent of the tribune roused general attention, in reply to an allusion of M. Madier de Montjau, said that the decoration of the soldiers who had fought at the Chateau d'Eau was not a corrollary of his own dismissal. He had, on the contrary, strongly recommended the measure. (Applause.) The general, in returning to his place, shook hands with two of the ministers, MM. Leon Faucher and Buffet.

After Larochejaquelin had proposed to extend the same benefit to the soldiers who had been wounded in combating the revolution of 1830, and Colonel Charras had made a speech which excited frequent murmurs, General Changarnier, making evidently a covert allusion to the President's manifestation at Dijon, said that the country had nothing to fear from usurpations; that the spirit of the army was to be trusted; and, in order to feel reassured, it was sufficient to demand where was the pretext for enthusiasm. (This blow at the Elysee, after the general had shaken hands with the two ministers, produced much sensation.) There was no fear of France being subjected to the misery and shame of the Cæsars, successively imposed by debauched Pretorian soldiers. (Immense sensation.) Its discipline was founded on such solid basis that nobody could prevail on the soldiers to attack the laws or march against the Assembly. No man could find a battalion, a company, or a chief to obey him. 'Representatives of the nation,' added the General, 'you may deliberate in peace.' (Bravo and applause.)

M. Leon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, could not help deploring that the army should be made a ground for political discussions. He accepted for no portion of the government the lesson the General had intended to give it. There was but one conspiracy in which the government gloried, that of devotedness to the country. The General had spoken of Pretorian soldiers. M. Faucher would tell him that the army was national, and would never serve as a stepping-stone to ambition. The minister, in conclusion, declared that without military discipline all government was impracticable.

After a few words of General Lebreton in favour of General Gourgaud's amendment, the discussion was closed, and a division having been called for, there appeared, for the amendment 295; against it, 306. The amendment was accordingly rejected, and the Assembly afterwards decided that the bill should go to a third meeting.

The President subsequently announced that M. Desmousseaux de Givré had applied for leave to address interpellations to the cabinet relative to the speech delivered by the President of the Republic at Dijon, on the 1st inst., and asked on what day the ministry wished to fix the interpellations. 'Immediately,' replied M. Leon Faucher.

M. de Givré said that he had applied for leave to put questions to the ministry, relative to an insulting and calumnious speech for the Assembly, said to have been pronounced at Dijon, where he heard M. Faucher disclaim, on the part of the government, all participation in plots and conspiracies. After hearing that declaration, and that made by General Changarnier, which was so well understood by the Assembly, he withdrew his demand, at the same time that he requested the Assembly to consider a proposition he had deposited long ago, to the effect of interdicting the presence of officers of the National Assembly at public festivities.

M. Dupin replied, that the Assembly was only represented at such solemnities when it appointed deputations for the purpose.

M. Piscatory then asked if a sentence insulting for the Assembly had been pronounced. He was aware of the difficulty of arriving at a proof; but he thought that any colleague, or even a minister who heard it, being questioned as to its authenticity, was bound to tell the truth.

M. Dupin observed, that he had no right to interpellate other ministers.

M. Leon Faucher here said: 'The speech had been published in the 'Moniteur.' It is the only official version. The cabinet recognises no other.'

M. de Givré subsequently asked the ministers if the following sentence was in the speech: 'The Assembly lent me its co-operation for all measures of repression, but it denied it to me for the measures of benevolence I had proposed in the interest of the people.'

M. Piscatory here interfered, and declared that the existence of the sentence having been denied by the cabinet, the latter was entitled to credit, and the Assembly should proceed no further. He accordingly moved the simple order of the day, which was adopted by a considerable majority, and amidst great agitation the sitting broke up.

The Mountain abstained from voting.

GERMANY.

By a circular of M. Manteuffel, the old provincial Diets which existed before 1848 are revived provisionally. This has caused great sensation. The step is considered as a virtual abrogation of the constitution. It is supposed that conflicts will arise between the provincial states and the chambers, and it is even stated that most restive conduct may be expected from the provincial states of the Rhine and of East Prussia.

News from Berlin of the 31st of May states that inauguration festival of the statute of Frederick the Great took place quietly on that day. M. Manteuffel made one of his usual old style speeches, talked of the fidelity of the army and ancient institutions, and was followed by the King, who also delivered an address.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna announces the arrival at Olmutz, on the evening of the 28th ult., of the Czar. The questions to be treated at Olmutz seem likely to be that of the incorporation of Schleswig-Holstein into the confederation, and that of the absorption also of all the Austrian non-German provinces.

A letter from Frankfort-on-the-Main dated May 30th says—'Formally opened on the 15th of the month, the German Diet holds to-day its first sitting for business; and with this act closes the circle in which the affairs of Germany have been moving since the days of March 1848. The old Diet exists again, in the same shape, and in several instances in the persons of the same worn-out, toothless, pigtail-wearing diplomatists of the old school. The figures of several are in truth so ridiculous and uncouth, their garments smack so completely of a bygone age, that the spectator is compelled to laugh at the idea of their being capable of founding, still less of maintaining, a vigorous rule in Germany. Such as they are, the thirty-four representatives of the governments of Germany are at this instant sitting in solemn conclave for the first time since they committed suicide in 1848. The commencement of their second career is an apt illustration of their nature. They will to-day receive the Dresden resolutions, which are a perfect nullity; and the plenipotentiaries to the Diet will, without hesitation or consideration, plunge boldly into the discussion of the papers which accompany the following resolution, the last of the Dresden conferences.' Here follows a long-winded resolution, the substance of which is, that the Diet is to continue the deliberations which ceased at Dresden and of the necessity existing for the establishment of a federal military force. 'Gen. Rochow brings from Warsaw the assurance that the utmost cordiality has characterised the meeting and conferences of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. The latter has been pardoned for his erratic movements of 1848 and 1849, and in the joyful prospect of this pardon he appears to have rushed to Warsaw, forgetting altogether the indignant refusal of the Czar to meet him in the course of the past year. Very little attention is understood to have been paid to the internal affairs of Germany at Warsaw. The Emperor of Russia knows well the apathy of the German people and the enormous military force which the governments possess. He fears France and the consequences of a revolutionary movement in that country upon Germany. To prevent any evil consequences, the monarchs have discussed what measures they ought to take. Of this there can be no doubt; but I am informed that they have determined (very wisely so) not to assume the aggressive. The Diet here must decide everything, and from the proposals of the Austrian and Prussian plenipotentiaries enough must transpire to give a clue to their aim.'

The sitting of the Diet on the 30th ult. was very short. Of the proceedings which took place nothing more has as yet reached the public than the appointment of a select committee of seven members for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the resolution and materials which have been transmitted from the Dresden Conferences. Until their report be ready the sittings will be without importance. The President of the Diet is Count Thun, who represents Austria. The other representatives amount to twenty.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Olmutz on the 28th ult.

BAVARIA.

Under the guise of a loan for railway purposes to the amount of 41,500,000 florins (about £3,600,000), the Bavarian government is seeking to obtain funds for extricating itself from the financial difficulties into which its struggles to obtain a first-class position in Europe have plunged the national exchequer. Three millions and a half of pounds sterling is a very large sum indeed for such a state as Bavaria to ask from the provinces of Germany in the shape of a loan, spread though it may be over a period of four years. Nevertheless, there is every possibility that Von der Pforthen and his colleagues will obtain the sum they seek.

BELGIUM.

In the Belgian Senate on Thursday, the 29th ult., Baron de Royer asked for explanations from the Minister on the Ministerial Crisis. M. Rogier replied that he had nothing to add to the explanations already given in the Chamber of Representatives, but that the gentlemen called on by his Majesty to form a cabinet could give information. M. Dumon-Dumortier, the president, having quitted the chair, said that he had had the honour to be called on by the King to form a cabinet, but had declined to undertake the task, because he did not think a new one was necessary, inasmuch as the hostile vote against the ministry was a mistake. The majority, he said, had not changed its policy or principles, and if the ministry were to consult it on any other subject than that on which the hostile vote had been given, it would obtain all its support. He concluded by calling on the ministers to put an end to the state of uncertainty by again taking possession of their portfolios. M. Rogier thanked M. Dumon-Dumortier for his observations, but said the cabinet considered itself bound to persist in its resolution. The position in which it had been placed was not changed, and consequently it could not hope to realise its programme, as it could not obtain the resources necessary for re-establishing the financial equilibrium and undertaking public works. The Minister concluded by expressing regret that M. Dumon-Dumortier had not accepted the mission conferred on him by the King, and said that the ex-ministers would have been happy to have seconded him by all their efforts. The matter then dropped.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen has dissolved the Chamber of Deputies, and convoked the Cortes for the 15th of September, for the purpose of the revision of the Constitution.

The Montrose has arrived with dates from Lisbon to the 29th of May, and Oporto the 30th of May. She brings fifty passengers. The news from Lisbon announces that a number of obnoxious individuals, heretofore in personal attendance on the Queen, had been removed by the new administration, and more popular persons had been appointed in their stead. Obnoxious civil governors and administrators of districts and subordinate officers had also been dismissed. The conduct of all persons heretofore in authority is to be investigated, and any person proved to have been guilty of corruption or improper conduct is to be dismissed. Cabralist military officers have also been dismissed. The militia battalion, called the volunteers of the charter, is to be re-organised or disbanded. The law against the press, passed last August, has been abrogated. The previous law is now in force, but this is considered to be too stringent, and the press is dissatisfied. Saldanha is still very popular, and is zealous in carrying out the principles he proclaimed. The Cabral Cortes has been dissolved, and an extraordinary general Cortes will meet on the 15th inst. This has given great satisfaction to the people. The conduct of Costa Cabral in pleading poverty on board the English packet is much canvassed. It is declared that he is enormously rich, and that he had above one thousand pounds in his pocket when he escaped from Portugal. All the peers proscribed by Don Pedro, because they were considered Miguelites, have been restored to their prerogative and privileges, provided they will swear to maintain the present dynasty. All persons who assisted Saldanha in the revolution have been rewarded and promoted.

At Oporto a regiment of Caçadores, at the instigation of the Cabralists, attempted to get up a reactionary movement on the 28th ult., but the troops and populace rose and threatened to fire on them, and the regiment returned to their duty.

The government have formed a commission, composed of the most enlightened and influential men of all parties, to frame a law to regulate the approaching elections; this has given much satisfaction, as a diversity of opinions exists upon the subject of direct and indirect election. The principle of the law, it is generally conceived, will be in favour of indirect election, for this alleged reason—that as education is very backward in this country, a body of electors might fix upon a man for a deputy who might be, like themselves, totally ignorant, and perfectly unfit to take part in any legislative measure; therefore, by forming an electoral college, the electors returned to that college could with more propriety chose a man qualified in every respect for the important end in view; but as on all former occasions great corruption was manifest by the electors being obliged to come to Lisbon, and here elect their deputy, the colleges are to be formed in the respective localities, and the deputies to the Cortes chosen simultaneously on the same day, so as to avoid even the appearance of tampering. The qualification, it is also understood will be the bare fact of being a householder, or, in other words, as being more applicable to this country, having a separate fire-place or chimney.

Three regiments of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry, and a battalion of infantry, pronounced against Saldanha at Elvas and Montemar on the 31st ult. The 7th military division in Estramadura has refused to obey St. Antas, declaring itself for the Quen and against the revolutionists.

SPAIN.

A decree in the 'Gazette' unites the general direction of the state domains with that of direct taxes; this will enable a considerable saving to be effected. The representatives of different parties were about to hold meetings previous to the assembling of the Cortes.

The appointment of the Marquis de Viluma, chief of the absolutist and protectionist party, as president of the Senate, has tended to weaken public confidence in the ministry. The party of Narvaez conspire with unflagging activity against the cabinet. Sartorius has been received at a private interview by Queen Christina; and Ventura de la Vega has started upon a secret mission to Paris, with despatches from Count St. Louis to Narvaez. Hence rumours are rife of a ministerial crisis.

The 'Heraldo' has been acquitted on its second trial, as well as on the first, while the 'Clamor' has been condemned. Our readers will recollect that this paper was seized for publishing the infamous articles contained in the Concordat recently settled between Spain and the Pope. The students are not yet pacified, and will neither return to lectures nor pay the newly imposed fees. There have been disturbances also in Granada, and the discontent of many provinces at their increased expenditure tends to augment the feeling of insecurity. On the whole, the situation is full of anomalies and difficulties, which will present a still more formidable array on the opening of the Cortes.

The Cortes were opened on the 1st in the usual form, and with perfect order. M. Mayans, the ministerial candidate, was elected President of the Deputies.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople state that Mehemet Ali Pacha was on the 17th ult. suddenly deprived of his post of seraskier, or commander-in-chief; and Mehemet Pacha, who has studied in the military schools of England and France, has been named in his place. The disgrace of Mehemet Ali Pacha is attributed to the intrigues of Fethij Ahmet Pacha. Mehemet Ali Pacha, being the Sultan's brother-in-law, will not remain long without office. The Ministers of police and finance are spoken of as likely to lose their places also.

ALGERIA.

According to the 'Moniteur' several sharp engagements have taken place with the Kabyles. On the 11th ult. General St. Arnaud, at the head of nine battalions, forced some heights, which 4,000 Kabyles defended so obstinately as to have cost him eleven killed and eighty-one wounded. The 12th was passed in fighting. On the 13th, during a difficult march, the 10th Regiment were attacked in a wood and suffered severe loss. On the 14th, an attack of the Kabyles was repelled. Col. Maralat, on the 15th, penetrated to the dwellings of the Kabyles in the mountains, whom he chastised severely, and on the 16th the French were enabled to bivouac at Djigelly. Quitting this place on the 19th General St. Arnaud attacked and cleared the overlooking heights, with the loss of two killed and thirty-one wounded. The next day the Kabyles were driven from a strong position, leaving 380 dead. This victory was followed by the submission of three great fractions of the B. Amran, the Achaib, the O. Boucra, and the O. Bou Achair. The B. Ahmed has asked peace. In fact, the main objects of the expedition were looked on as achieved.

The 'Debats' sets down the French losses in these engagements at 100 killed and 300 wounded.

INDIA.

Another case of military banking delinquency has been brought to light. Colonel Ponsonby, while chairman of the North Western Bank, had taken sixty-six shares without giving an actual value in return; but, instead of leaving the scrip for these shares with the North Western Bank till they were *bona fide* paid for, he pledged them to the Delhi Bank for a loan of 33,000 rupees to Major Angelo, not as secretary, but in his private capacity, having obtained the par value of his stock from the Delhi Bank. Colonel Ponsomby cancelled these shares in the books of his own bank, of course, without informing the mortgagees of the fact, who did not discover it till lately, as the dividends on the shares continued to be paid to the Delhi Bank, although the shares themselves had actually disappeared from the register of the North Western Bank.

The Nizam's dominions are in a worse state than ever—even in the capital no law prevails but that of the sword. The Nizam's palace is besieged by a large body of starving soldiery clamouring for their arrears, and throughout the districts the unpaid and disbanded troops are paying themselves by plundering the temples and inhabitants, seizing (in one instance) the women and children of a whole village till their demands are paid. It is generally asked whether the paramount power of India is not morally responsible for the continuance of outrages which it has the power to put an immediate end to, by the adoption of measures which, according to Indian ideas and precedent, it is no more than its duty to adopt in such an extreme case.

CHINA.

Accounts from China up to the 30th of March have reached Bombay. The rebels to the Imperial authority in the provinces next to Canton were making head successfully against the Emperor's troops. The 'Friend of China' of the 30th of March says—'We have heard that Kwei-lin-fu, the capital of the province of Kwangsi, has been taken possession of by the rebels. This town is but a short distance from the province of Hunan (bounding Kwangtung on the north.) The whole tract of country reported to be in possession of the Insurgents is about the size of England and Wales united.'

BUENOS AYRES.

In the Brazilian province of Rio Grande, on the eastern frontier, 12,000 troops of the line are collected, and 8,000 national guards are under arms. Paraguay is also arming, and 18,000 men are ready to march against Buenos Ayres. The hatred of Rosas which existed in all these countries has no doubt exaggerated the character of the preparations. Brazil, Paraguay, Entre-Rios, and the Oriental States are all combined against him, and it is with a view of extricating himself from the difficulty that he has offered his resignation to the legislature of Buenos Ayres.

The yellow fever was very prevalent among the shipping at Rio Janeiro, at our last dates from that port, reaching to March 31.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The legislature of Nova Scotia is still in Session. An ineffectual attempt has been made in the house to repeal the tax on salt, hooks, nets, and seines. The seal fisheries have not met with their usual success. The influenza is prevailing with great severity at St. John's. A great railroad meeting has been held at Halifax, and Earl Grey's proposition in regard to the Halifax and Quebec Railway was unanimously accepted. The old pledge of £5,000 sterling in aid of the enterprise was renewed.

CANADA.

The Canadian parliament met at Toronto on May 20th. The governor, in his speech, stated that the revenue from customs and canals is increasing; that the change in the imperial navigation laws has increased foreign shipping in the Canadian ports, and that the Emigration Act has been complained of as being unfavourable to our import trade. The new postage law has considerably increased correspondence. The arbitrators appointed to settle the boundary dispute with New Brunswick have reported; a measure will be introduced for reducing the civil list, and an increase in parliamentary representation as recommended; also amendments in the school and municipal laws of Lower Canada. Notice was given of bills for fixing the time for meeting of parliament and for establishing courts of conciliation.

The government are in favour of proposing that Canada shall extend her aid to the railway. The announcement of the intended withdrawal of the troops has been received with few expressions of regret, except by the Montreal guards. Since the Fugitive Slave Law went into operation, the number of annexationists has materially decreased. The idea of an independent northern empire, consisting of the British provinces, and the territory now held by the Hudson's Bay Company, in a federal union, is floating in many minds, and, according to the New York papers, it would not be surprising if it should prevail to a considerable extent. The episcopal church is making great efforts to prevent the secularisation of the clergy reserves. A convention of delegates, lay and clerical, from all parts of Upper Canada has been held at Toronto in opposition to the measure.

At Toronto, on the 23rd ult., the government suffered a defeat in the Legislative Assembly, in resisting a motion to introduce a bill for preventing the expenditure of public money not previously authorised by the Parliament, and for restraining the granting of pensions. It was the first division of the session, and the votes stood 26 to 25.

UNITED STATES.

The City of Glasgow steam-ship arrived at Liverpool on Saturday morning, about eleven o'cloc, after a run of fifteen and a half days. She left the Delaware on the 15th ult., with above 130 passengers, and 140,000 dols. on freight.

On Sunday last the British and North American Royal Mail steam-ship Europea, arrived in the river from New York direct, with dates from the United States to the 21st ult., 118 passengers and £116,000 in specie.

It would appear from the advices now received that the expedition to Cuba has not been abandoned, one of the United States revenue cutters having lately captured thirty of the desperadoes off the coast of Georgia; Florida, however, seems to be the locality where the invaders have their rendezvous. And above 6,000 of them are said to be enlisted. The proclamation, or manifesto, of the American President had contributed greatly to lessen the apprehension of a descent at Havanna. And the chief ports and cities of the island had forwarded to the Governor-General addresses of loyalty and confidence. His excellancy, was, however, continuing his measures of precaution, and had issued a proclamation to the army, instructing them to show no mercy to the 'pirates,' who were led on by a 'traitor to his own country,' and one 'without a flag' to support him. An English war-steamer, the Inflexible, has arrived at Havanna, and was to remain there for some time. The Spanish war-steamer, Bazan, had also arrived with additional troops.

The President's tour to the Erie Railroad and the opening of that line of traffic form prominent features in the week's advices. The President, who was accompanied by the Hon. D. Webster and many of the leading men of the United States, had been received everywhere with demonstrations of enthusiasm and regard.

The English ambassador, Sir Henry Bulwer, delivered an animated address at a recent meeting of the Maryland Historical Association in Baltimore, in which he lauded the 'Baltimore clippers' and the 'Baltimore beauties,' who now were 'three of the proudest coronets in the British peerage.' Sir Henry is becoming a great favourite with the American citizens, some of the Irish excepted.

The intelligence from San Francisco is continued down to the 15th of April. During the past week additional arrivals of gold dust had been reported, and fully two and a half millions of dols. had either arrived at, or were on their way to North American ports.

The Maryland Reform Convention had adjourned after pronouncing in favour of the abolition of state lotteries, abolition of imprisonment for debt, and also for a more uniform state representation.

The state of business throughout Texas is spoken of favourably. The census returns show a population of 62,000 slaves as against 158,000 white population.

The steam propeller Franklin, trading between Newfoundland and Halifax, has been lost, the crew, passengers, and mails only being saved.

Two boiler explosions had occurred at New York and Brooklyn, occasioning the death of three persons.

The accounts from the Sandwich Islands report aggressions on the part of the French, to repel which the King (Kamahamaha) and government were about to appeal to the American Cabinet. The French authorities, at the period when the latest advices were sent off, had threatened to destroy the fortress and blockade the port, in case the wine and brandy duties were not repealed; they also demanded a seat in the cabinet, and that in future, all the official correspondence of the island should be carried on in the French language. The cabinet will not consent to any one of the demands.

The North American mail steam packet, Arctic, has arrived with later intelligence from the United States.

The Arctic sailed from New York direct on the 24th ult. (three days after the departure of the Europa), and has 160 passengers, and 425,000 dollars in specie on freight.

Twenty-five men arrested in Florida as Cuba conspirators had arrived at Baltimore, and during the previous month 1,500 suspicious men had been on the coast, but had dispersed.

Letters from Ohio (three days later) of the 18th of April, state that Brazil had declared the slave trade piracy, but give no details.

The accounts received by this arrival prove the growing popularity of the Hon. D. Webster, as a candidate for the Presidency. He had delivered at Buffalo several splendid orations, advocating the cause of union.

The United States Cabinet had published the new apportionment table of representatives, under the new census; it gives New York thirty-two members.

A clipper ship of large tonnage was about to be built in New York, for British capitalists, in order to meet the competition in the China trade.

Mr. Martin F. Tupper, and M. Cabet, the Icarian philosopher, are passengers to Liverpool in the Arctic.

Letters from Tehuantepec, Mexico, received at New Orleans, state that the Mexicans had refused to allow the landing of cargo of the United States. Other accounts state that great excitement prevailed, and that the passengers by an American steamer had been detained.

DEFALCATIONS IN THE INCOME TAX AND ASSESSED TAXES.—On Monday, a return to the House of Commons, obtained by Mr. Alderman Copeland, was printed, from which it appears that forty-three collectors of Income Tax have been defaulters to a large amount, and thirty-four collectors of Assessed taxes. In the majority of cases no security was given; in others, proceedings have been adopted against the sureties.

"AS THE OLD COCK CROWS THE YOUNG ONE LEARNS."—Not always. One of the sons of Mr. Malthus has a wife and fourteen children!

CURES FOR THE UNCURED!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

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

Cure of Acute Rheumatism of Four Years Standing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and Stiff-joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions		Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
	Fistulas	Scurvy
Coco-Bay	Gout	Sore-heads
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Tumours
Chilblains		Ulcers
Chapped-hands	Lumbago	Wounds
	Piles	Yaws

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

Beware of Ten Shilling Quacks who imitate this Advertisement.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT.

9,211 CURES LAST YEAR!!!

As adopted by Lallemand, Ricord, Desland, and others, of the Hopital des Veneriens a Paris, and now uniformly practised in this country by

WALTER DE ROOS, M.D.,

35, ELY PLACE, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON,

AUTHOR OF

THE MEDICAL ADVISER,

Translanted into Seven Languages.

An improved edition, written in a popular style, devoid of technicalities, and addressed to all those who are suffering from Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, and the various disqualifying forms of premature decay resulting from infection and youthful abuse, that most delusive practice by which the vigour and manliness of life are enervated and destroyed, even before nature has fully established the powers and stamina of the constitution.

It contains also an elaborate and carefully written account of the anatomy and physiology of the organs of both sexes, illustrated by numerous coloured engravings, with the Author's observation on marriage, its duties and hinderances. The prevention and modern plan of treating gleet, stricture, Syphilis, &c. Plain directions for the attainment of health, vigour and consequent happiness during the full period of time alloted to our species.

The work is illustrated by the detail of cases, thus rendering it what its name indicates, the silent but friendly adviser of all who may be suffering from the consequences of early error and vice—a work which may be consulted without exposure, and with every assurance of complete success and benefit.

May be obtained in a sealed envelope through all booksellers, 2s. 6d., or to avoid difficulty, will be sent direct from the Author, by post (free) for forty postage stamps

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Extract from the *Medical Gazette* and *Times*:—'Fortunately for our country, a more efficient (because certain) mode of treating these deplorable complaints is at last introduced; and we hail the time as not far distant, when such diseases shall be comparatively unheard of; we would earnestly recommend all persons afflicted with any kind of generative derangement to avail themselves of the information contained in almost every page of Dr. De Roos's work, which we unhesitatingly pronounce the best extant.'

'THE MEDICAL ADVISER is indeed a boon to the public, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainness, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently well understands his subject.'—*W. Times.*

'Many a man, who unmarried and miserable; is now enduring in silent sorrow the penalties of former folly (perhaps committed in ignorance,) had he possessed such a book as this, would have been a happy husband, a honoured parent and useful member of society.'—*B. A. Dispatch.*

The diffidence and fear of exposure, consequent on these affections, frequently prevent persons applying for assistance; until great mischief has been inflicted on the constitution and powers of life. It is hoped the perusal of this work will teach such persons the evil of delay, and lead them at once to seek that assistance which alone can save them from the horrors of an existence protracted amidst long enduring wretchedness, both mental and physical.

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

From the great extent of DR. DE ROOS'S practice for many years, and his former connexion with the various institutions, both in London and Paris, for the relief of those afflicted with Debility, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Stricture, Gleet, Veneral and Scorbutic eruptions, &c. of the face and body; he has had perhaps unusual facilities for observing the peculiarities and consequences of each particular stage. Hence he is enabled confidently and conscientiously to undertake the removal of every symptom (no excepting the most inveterate or long standing) in as short a time as is consistent with safety or return of money.

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

Patients in the country corresponded with till cured.

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

Skin Eruptions, Nervous Debility, Scrofula, Diseases of the Bones and Glands.

DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ (or Life Drops) is as its name implies a safe and permanent restorative of manly vigour, whether deficient from long residence in

Poetry.

EARTH'S BURDENS.

"Why groaning so, thou solid earth!
Tho' sprightly summer cheers?
Or is thine old heart dead to mirth?
Or art thou bowed by years?"

Nor am I cold to summer's prime,—
Nor knows my heart decay;
Nor am I bowed by countless time,
Thou atom of a day!

I loved to list, when tree and tide
Their gentle music made;
And, lightly, on my sunny side,
To feel the plough and spade.

I loved to hold my liquid way
Thro' floods of living light;
To kiss the sun's bright hand by day,
And count the stars by night.

I loved to hear the children's glee
Around the cottage-door;
And peasant's song right merrily
The glebe come ringing o'er.

But man upon my back has lain
Such heavy loads of stone,
I cannot grow the golden grain:
'Tis therefore that I groan.

And where the evening dew sank mild
Upon my quiet breast,
I feel the tear of the houseless child
Break burning on my rest.

Oh! where are all the hallowed sweets,
The harmless joys I gave?
The pavements of your sordid streets
Are stones o'er virtue's grave!

And thick and fast as autumn leaves
My children drop away:
A gathering of unripened sheaves
By premature decay.

Gaunt misery holds the cottage door;
Black sin supports the throne;
And slaves are slavish more and more:—
'Tis therefore that I groan.

Notes and Poems, by ERNEST JONES.

Reviews.

An Essay on Church Reform. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

THE Church Reform, propounded in this essay, is of so radical a character that we have no doubt the whole of the bishops and clergy would rather go over to Rome in a body than accept it. Only imagine a policy to repel the aggressions of the Papacy, which begins by proposing to examine our own position, and to dismiss any errors that may be discovered *in our creed, or the constitution of our churches!* Nor does the writer hesitate to indicate what he means by "error." He throws overboard at the outset, the doctrines of a special Providence and original sin, and scouts the doctrine of miracles, "or exceptions to the uniform and established course of Divine Providence." In opposition to the supernatural, or, as the writer terms it, the superstitious theory of religion, he advocates what he calls "the natural view" based on the following proposition:—

Every event in which man is voluntarily concerned has *two distinct causes: God is the first or producing cause, and man is the second or occasional cause.* If we use the means of a physical or mental improvement, a change in conformity with the circumstances is effected, and the two causes have operated. If we are idle or vicious, the result of our conduct will be a physical and moral degradation, and the same causes have brought about the change. Again, if we sow corn, we shall reap a crop, of which God is the producing cause, and man the occasional cause. These instances may represent all events in which man is concerned, and in none of these cases could there have been a miracle or the interposition of a special act of providence, or the results could not have corresponded to the known causes.

And he then proceeds to apply this test of truth practically:—

This interpretation of religion renders that knowledge which interests man most to know impossible; hence it depresses reason, and hinders the growth of the soul, and the object of existence. With this creed can the Christian tell us what is the cause of any event that happens to him? Can he define what he means by Faith and Grace? Can he tell us in what original sin consists; and if so, where it is? and what it is? Can he vindicate the acts of the Almighty in permitting the temptation of our first parents by a supernatural being. In short, does his faith admit of granting the perfections of the Deity in all their infinitude. Ignorance must be professed on all these essential points; hence we are not surprised that man is made out to be a *being incapable of knowing anything that concerns* his eternal interests. And if none of these questions can be answered, we should like to know how superstition can be known, and how the Catholic claims can be refuted. We must ever be confined exclusively to faith; and man's intellect must by no means be permitted to convert faith into knowledge. These are the practical results of the theory by which the christian religion is at present interpreted.

The science of human nature *ought to take its place at the head of all the sciences*, and as it includes all knowledge it is the science of sciences, But what is its present position? It is the least studied and the least understood of any science. Shall the object of Creation for ever continue to be its riddle? We can guage the Heavens and tell the wanderings of the stars; but man, the object of all creation, is left to wander without rules of action, and without a knowledge of the laws under which he exists. The materials for the science are scattered *in profusion in the literature of Europe*; but that knowledge has never been gathered together, nor condensed into a system: far less has it been reduced to practical rules, and taught to the people. In these circumstances we are entitled to say, that the science of human nature is practically a blank in the education of man; and to what but to the influence of superstition can we attribute this neglect. How can human science enter into the teaching of our schools and pulpits, when principles are held which discourage self-reliance? and how can we expect evil to be reduced while superstition *continues to hold its present influential position?*

Here is a statement for Protestants of all denominations to ponder deeply:—

The doctrines of Protestantism were fixed at the Reformation, when Europe was just emerging from the darkness of the Middle Ages. These doctrines were embodied in the Articles of Faith of the different Protestant Churches, and *thus religion* became stereotyped, and it has ever since effectually resisted all improvement. The centuries that have since elapsed have increased knowledge tenfold; hence while science has gone on advancing, theology has been left behind: and the longer this false position of the Church is permitted to stand, the greater will the separation become, that exists between science and religion, and between knowledge and faith. If man is a progressive being, knowledge, both sacred and secular, must progress; for what is man apart from knowledge? *Theology*, like nature, is unchangeably true, but our knowledge of both is progressive.

One extract more from this bold, thoughtful, and comprehensive pamphlet, which we cordially commend to the attention of all who take an interest in the unimportant topics of which it treats:—

Never was there a better opportunity for a universal Reformation than the period of Revolution through which we are now passing, and in which our destinies are cast. The great powers of Europe are in a dead lock,—a fact which adds courage to the bold, and fear to the timid. *The day of partial changes has gone by*—Civilisation has reached that point that it must either take a great step in advance, or be hurled back into another "Dark Age." Man is a progressive being, and yet the experience of the past teaches that the abuse of privileges may throw back his progress for many centuries of which the history of the Middle Ages is the proof. With these facts before us, let us not throw away the present opportunity for emancipating mankind. Delays are dangerous—a few years lost may render universal ruin inevitable.

France and Austria find their people so unruly that they keep up enormous standing armies, which they have no means of supporting. This cannot go on long. Either Reform or Revolution must come soon. If the governments appeal to the people for pecuniary aid, that implies Reformation and concessions. Then the army may be reduced. If a headstrong government prefers to fight it out, they must wring the pay of the soldiers from the pockets of the industrious peasant and artisan, which cannot fail to make every man inimical to the government. This is the signal for Revolution, and of rising *en masse*. Reformation or Revolution is at present optional—a few years more of suffering, and the former is impossible.

Let England emancipate herself from the tyranny of superstition, and she will not only secure herself from the danger of Communism, but she will break the chains of Europe, and put an end to European despotism, both moral and physical.

Nothing is more palpable than the lock in which Rome has thrown England and America by her aggression, for America is as hard pressed as we are: and the fact proves that while a divided house may exist so long as there is no aggression, it cannot stand when the house is once fairly invested and attacked. If we repel the attack of Intolerance by Intolerance, we undo all that this century has already done in behalf of liberty and justice. In these circumstances our duty is plain. To reform the Church and remove error, is to remove the cause of dissension and of weakness; and this is the only course that an enlightened government and a generous people can consent to.

Pictures of Sweden. By HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. London: Bentley.

This volume seems founded on an excursion in Sweden: it is, however, rather a Swedish sketch-book than anything else. Andersen describes some of the most remarkable scenery, paints the manners and characters of the peasantry, selecting individuals as representatives of a class; he also gathers up the traditions connected with a place, or the historical anecdotes relating to a building, giving the reader the cream of the matter in a narrative and dramatic form. Thus, for instance, "Vadstene" opens with a picture of a turf cottage, and an old peasant grandmother, kind and pleasant in a life of some sadness; happy in death. The reader is next carried to the old monastery, with anecdotes thrown into the form of story, of nuns with earthly lovers, who have suffered within the walls and fled from them, together with an outline of the life of Sweden's Saint Bridget. The palace of Gustavus Vasa is then exhibited, and some of the worser traits in the hero's life paraded for the edification of the reader. His selfishly cruel marriage in his dotage, the dishonour and misfortunes of some of his children, are exhibited, not perhaps with exaggeration, but with some of the animus of a Dane, who may not in his heart of hearts forgive the liberator of Sweden the expulsion of the Danish tyrant and his troops. Occasionally Andersen walks among the utilities,—as in his visit to the copper mine by the copper-coloured town of Fahlun; though there he touches upon more human interests in the striking accidents that have happened in the mines. Now and then he handles graver topics,—as in the paper on "Faith and Knowledge;" and sometimes he revels in pure description, mingled with fanciful or historical reverie.

To plunge at once into the heart of this picture-book, who but Andersen could have given us such a glimpse as the following of "The Midsummer Festival in Lacksand?"—

Lacksand lay on the other side of the dale-elv, which the road now led us over for the third or fourth time. The picturesque bell-tower of red painted beams, erected at a distance from the church, rose above the tall trees on the clayey declivity: old willows hung gracefully over the rapid stream. The floating bridge rocked under us—nay, it even sank a little, so that the water splashed under the horse's hoofs; but these bridges have such qualities! The iron chains that held it rattled, the planks creaked, the boards splashed, the water rose, and murmured and roared, and so we got over where the road slants upwards towards the town. Close opposite here the last year's May-pole still stood with withered flowers. How many hands that bound these flowers are now withered in the grave? It is far prettier to go up on the sloping bank along the elv, than to follow the straight high-road into the town. The path conducts us, between pasture fields and leaf trees, up to the parsonage, where we passed the evening with the friendly family. The clergyman himself was but lately dead, and his relatives were all in mourning. There was something about the young daughter—I knew not myself what it was—but I was led to think of the delicate flax flower, too delicate for the short northern summer. They spoke about the Midsummer Festival the next day, and of the winter season hear, when the swans, often more than thirty at a time, sit (motionless themselves) on the elv, and utter strange, mournful tones. They always come in pairs, they said, two and two, and thus they also fly away again. If one of them dies, its partner always remains a long time after all the others are gone; lingers, laments, and then flies away alone and solitary. When I left the parsonage in the evening, the moon, in its first quarter, was up. The May-pole was raised; the little steamer, 'Prince Augustus,' with several small vessels in tow, came over the Siljan Lake and into the elv; a musician sprang on shore, and began to play dances under the tall wreathed May-pole. And there was soon a merry circle round it—all so happy, as if the whole of life were but a delightful summer night. Next morning was the Midsummer Festival. It was Sunday, the 24th of June, and a beautiful sunshiny day it was. The most picturesque sight at the festival is to see the people from the different parishes coming in crowds, in large boats over Siljan's lake, and landing on its shores. We drove out to the landing place, Barkedale, and before we got out of the town we met whole troops coming from there, as well as from the mountains. Close by the town of Lacksand, there is a row of low wooden shops on both sides of the way, which only get their interior light through the doorway. They form a whole street, and serve as stables for the parishioners, but also—and it was particularly the case that morning—to go into and arrange their finery. Almost all the shops or sheds were filled with peasant women, who were anxiously busy about their dresses, careful to get them into the right folds, and in the mean time peeped continually out of the door to see who came past. The number of arriving church-goers increased—men, women, and children, old and young, even infants; for at the Midsummer Festival no no one stays at home to take care of them, and so of course they must come too—all must go to church. What a dazzling army of colours! Fiery red and grass green aprons meet our gaze. The dress of the women is a black shirt, red bodice, and white sleeves; all of them had a psalm book wrapped in the folded silk pocket handkerchief. The little girls were entirely in yellow, and with red aprons; the very least were in Turkish-yellow clothes. The men were dressed in black coats, like our paletots, embroidered with red woollen cord; a red band with a tassel hung down from the large black hat; with dark knee breeches, and blue stockings, with red leather gaiters—in short, there was a dazzling richness of colour, and that, too, on a bright sunny morning in the forest road. This road led down a steep to the lake, which was smooth and blue. Twelve or fourteen long boats, in form like gondolas, were already drawn up on the flat strand: which here is covered with large stones. These stones served the persons who landed, as bridges; the boats were laid alongside them, and the people clambered up, and went and bore each other on land. There certainly were at least a thousand persons on the strand; and far out on the lake, one could see ten or twelve boats more coming, some with sixteen oars, others with twenty, nay, even with four-and-wenty, rowed by men and women, and every boat decked out with green branches. These, and the varied clothes, gave to the whole an appearance of something so festal, so fantastically rich, as one would hardly think the north possessed. The boats came nearer, all crammed full of living freight; but they came silently, without noise or talking, and rowed up to the declivity of the forests. The boats were drawn up on the sand: it was a fine subject for a painter, particularly one point—the way up the slope, where the whole mass moved on between the trees and bushes. The most prominent figures there were two ragged urchins, clothed entirely in bright yellow, each with a skin bundle on his shoulders. They were from Gagne, the poorest parish in Dalecarlia. There was also a lame man with his blind wife: I thought of the fable of my childhood of the lame and blind man: the lame man lent his eyes, and the blind his legs, and so they reached the town. And we also reached the town and the church, and thither they all thronged: they said there were above five thousand persons assembled there. The church-service began at five o'clock. The pulpit and organ were ornamented with flowering lilacs; children sat with lilac-flowers and branches of birch; the little ones had each a piece of oat-cake, which they enjoyed. There was the sacrament for the young persons who had been confirmed; there were organ-playing and psalm-singing; but there were a terrible screaming of children, and the sound of heavy footsteps; the clumsy, iron-shod Dal shoes tramped loudly upon the stone floor. All the church pews, the gallery pews, and the centre aisle, were quite filled with people. In the same aisle one saw various groups—playing children and pious old folks; by the sacristy there sat a young mother giving suck to her child—she was a living image of the Madonna herself.

The following is an Anti-Calvinistic, perhaps scarcely an orthodox "Story;" but it is well conceived for the writer's object, well and graphically told:—

All the apple-trees in the garden had sprung out. They had made haste to get blossoms before they got green leaves; and all the ducklings were out in the yard—and the cat too! He was, so to speak, permeated by the sunshine; he licked it from his own paws; and if one looked towards the fields, one saw the corn standing so charmingly green! And there was such a twittering and chirping amongst all the small birds, just as if it were a great feast. And that one might indeed say it was, for it was Sunday. The bells rang, and people in their best clothes went to church, and looked so pleased. Yes, there was something so pleasant in everything, it was indeed so fine and warm a day, that one might well say, "Our Lord is certainly unspeakably good towards us poor mortals."

But the clergymen stood in the pulpit in the church, and spoke so loud and so angrily! He said that mankind was so wicked, and that God would punish them for it; and that when they died, the wicked went down into hell, where they would burn for ever; and he said that their worm would never die and their fire never be extinguished, nor would they ever get rest and peace!

It was terrible to hear, and he said it so determinedly. He described hell to them as a pestilential hole, where all the filthiness of the world flowed together. There was no air except the hot sulphureous flames; there was no bottom; they sank and sank into everlasting silence! It was terrible only to hear about it: but the clergyman said it right honestly out of his heart; and all the people in the church were quite terrified. But all the little birds outside the church sang so pleasantly and so pleased, and the sun shone so warm,—it was as if every little flower said, "God is so wondrous good to us altogether!" Yes, outside it was not at all as the clergyman preached.

In the evening, when it was bed-time, the clergyman saw his wife sit so still and thoughtful.

"What ails you?" said he to her.

"What ails me?" she replied; "what ails me is, that I cannot collect my thoughts rightly—that I cannot rightly understand what you said; that there were so many wicked, and that they should burn eternally!—eternally, alas, how long! I am but a sinful being, but I could not bear the thought in my heart to allow even the worst sinner to burn for ever. And how then should our Lord permit it? he who is so wondrously good, and who knows how evil comes both from without and within No, I cannot believe it, though you say it."

* * * *

It was autumn. The leaves fell from the trees: the grave severe clergyman sat by the bedside of a dying person; a pious believer closed her eyes—it was the clergyman's own wife.

"If any one find peace in the grave, and grace from God, then is it thou," said the clergyman, and he folded her hands, and read a psalm over the dead body.

And she was borne to the grave: two heavy tears trickled down that stern man's cheeks; and it was still and vacant in the parsonage: the sunshine within was extinguished—she was gone.

It was night. A cold wind blew over the clergyman's head; he opened his eyes, and it was just as if the moon shone into his room. But the moon did not shine. It was a figure which stood before his bed—he saw the spirit of his deceased wife. She looked on him so singularly afflicted, it seemed as though she would say something.

The man raised himself half erect in bed, and stretched his arms out towards her.

"Not even to thee is granted everlasting peace. Thou dost suffer; thou, the best, the most pious!"

And the dead bent her head in conformation of his words, and laid her hand on her breast.

"And can I procure you peace in the grave?"

"Yes!" it sounded in his ear.

"And how?"

"Give me a hair, but a single hair of the head of that sinner whose fire will never be quenched—that sinner whom God will cast down into hell, to everlasting torment."

"Yes; so easily thou canst be liberated, thou pure, thou pious one!" said he.

"Then follow me," said the dead; "it is so granted us. Thou canst be my side, wheresoever thy thoughts will. Invisible to mankind, we stand in their most secret places; but thou must point with a sure hand to the one destined to eternal punishment, and ere the cock crow he must be found."

And swift, as if borne on the wings of thought, they were in the great city; and the names of the dying sinners shone from the walls of the houses in letters of fire: "Arrogance, Avarice, Drunkenness, Voluptuousness;" in short, sin's whole seven-coloured arch.

"Yes, in there, as I though it, as I knew it," said the clergyman, "are housed those condemned to eternal fire."

They visit the haunts of weakness, folly, and arrogance. They observe the wretched miser in his den; they see the felons in their prison; and the divine himself cannot doom them—nay, he stretches out his hand to save a felon even from human pain.

The scene changed.

They flew through rich halls and through poor chambers; voluptuousness and envy, all mortal sins strode past them. A recording angel read their sin and their defence: this was assuredly little for God, for God reads the heart; he knows perfectly the evil that comes within it and from without, He, grace, all-loving kindness. The hand of the clergyman trembled; he did not venture to stretch it out to pluck a hair from the sinner's head. And the tears streamed down from his eyes, like the waters of grace and love, which quenched the eternal fire of hell.

The cock then crowed.

"Merciful God! Thou wilt grant her that peace in the grave which I have not been able to redeem."

"That I now have!" said the dead: "it was thy hard words, thy dark, human belief of God and his creatures, which drove me to thee! Learn to know mankind; even in the bad there is a part of God—a part that will conquer and quench the fire of hell."

And a kiss was pressed on the clergyman's lips: it shone around him. God's clear bright sun shone into the chamber; where his wife, living, mild, and affectionate, awoke him from a dream, sent from God!

The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines. Tale VII. By MARY COWDEN CLARKE. Smith and Son, Strand.

In this tale we recognise the same subtle and penetrating insight into the minute influences that form the ductile character of youth, which we have noticed in the previous tales of the series. The story, in itself, is not so stirring in its interest as some of its predecessors, but the *dramatis personæ* are distinctly drawn and coloured, and stand out of the canvass with a clear individuality, which proves Mrs. Clarke has caught much of the peculiar characteristic of the Great Poet she reverently essays to illustrate.

The following description of the preparations for the annual distribution of prizes to the boarders educated by the "Ladies of the Holy Petticoat," though ostensibly applied to a fashionable convent in Padua a long time ago, is terribly suggestive as to the character of modern boarding-schools:—

It was a striking feature in this display, that all works of utility were omitted. Nothing but fancy works, works that would *show* well, were included among those got up for the occasion. Of course, during the long period of preparation for all this, every kind of useful lesson or solid acquirement was set aside, to give time for the heaps of show things that it was necessary to achieve.

Nothing was to be seen but pieces of satin, and silk, taffeta, lutestring, and brocade; beads, coloured papers, tinsel, gilded bordering, spangles, gauze, palettes dabbed with the gaudiest of paints, drawing boards, cards, fillagree, bran, embroidery, floss silks, worsteds, wools, ribbon, ivory, shells, feathers, wax, lace, pencils, paint boxes, silver and gold wire, thread, cat gut, gum, paste, varnish, bugles, gilt foil, muslin, tissue-paper, velvet; all kinds of smarteries in material,—all possible variety in bits, shreds, scraps, morsels, and small quantities.

And then, by degrees, this mass of trumpery was formed, modelled, and made up. Beneath the diligent fingers of the young ladies, aided by the skill and invention of the nuns, it shaped itself into innumerable objects of almost indescribable appearance, and of utterly indescribable and undiscoverable use; but which were collectively to be displayed as the works of the school—and to form that grand exhibition, upon which the hearts of the young ladies and their parents were so fondly fixed, as the result of their year's schooling, and the source of the forthcoming prizes. There were *pincushions* — vast numbers of pincushions—of every size and shape; but the favourite kind of pincushion was a singular fabric of crimson satin crammed with bran, fashioned three-corner-wise, the two upper points of which being strained across the top and fastened together, the whole was supposed to form a striking resemblance to that mysterious organ, the human heart. This,—to be dangled at the side, by a long ribbon,—was considered a useful present to a faithful servant, or favourite nurse; at the same time that it afforded an affecting typical assurance of the fond attachment for home maintained by the young lady during her school life. Upon the whole, perhaps, the pincushions were the most useful objects there: at any rate, there was a definite and specific use to which they might be put. But for the most part, the articles constructed, were purposeless; utterly devoid of any conceivable aim or avail whatever. There were boxes so small that they would contain nothing; boxes so fragile that they would hold nothing; boxes with such inadhesive sides, insecure handles, and limp, intenible bottoms, that they were fit recepticles for nothing but dead flies or dust. There were heaps of artificial flowers, with nearly as little the shape, or hue of nature, as the smell; set under glass cases. There were waxen effigies of lambs, or babies, embedded in myriad fillagree curls, closely wedged in flat boxes with glass lids. There were "suonarelli,"—or rattles, "pazienzi,"—nondescript things, supposed to be of great virtue, hung on the side, or round the neck; square bits of cloth, ornamented with sewing silk, and trimmed with coloured ribbons, and pen and ink minature figures of saints. There were more than one "Presepio" of large size; a sort of holy peep-show, representing Bethlehem Stable, with wax figures stuck about. There were worsted worked prodigal sons, with black and white stitches for eyes, and a speckled wool calf in the distance; embroidered Ruths, with blue and white floss silk eyes, and pink floss cheeks, and yellow floss sheaves of corn; framed and glazed. There were certain fabrications, popularly believed to be meant for watch pockets (were a watch among the family possessions),—or for reliquaries; these were fashioned of all conceivable varieties; octagonal, hexagonal, square, oval, round, and diamond-shaped; quilted, quilled, frilled, and rosetted; but invariably finished off with such slender hanging ribbons, that on putting these frail and treacherous pouches to the use for which they were professedly adapted, the watch or relic would disappear behind the bed's head—smash on to the floor. There were shell work bags that would not bear anything put into them heavier or stronger than flue; feather, and rice, and wafer baskets, that mightn't be touched, lest they should come ungummed, or unpasted, or unfixed. And then the things, by courtesy, called paintings! Daubs of heads, with mouths out of drawing, chins awry, eyes askew, nostrils formed by a dot or a scratch.

Poems and Notes to the People. By ERNEST JONES. Nos. II. and III. Pavey, Holywell-street.

THIS new publication well deserves extensive circulation. Mr. Jones advocates the cause of Democracy in a style peculiarly forcible and eloquent, and his "Poems and Notes" present every variety of topic and style for the popular reader. In the present numbers we may notice particularly the fine poem of "The Painter of Florence," as a production which would confer honour on the most gifted writers of the age. "The History of a Democratic Movement," and the "Letters on the Chartist Programme" are full of interest and instruction, while too many—the poems composed by the author while subject to the murderous heart and mind wearing treatment in his solitary dungeon, to which we adverted last week,—will not prove the least powerful attraction of this periodical.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Tait's Edinburgh Magazine. June. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

MR. WYLD'S MODEL OF THE EARTH.

The work has been the subject of Mr. Wyld's consideration for many years, and in its execution a large number of artists and workmen have been employed for more than six months. The building itself, which has long been an object of curious interest to the passers-by, occupies the greater part of the area of the enclosure in Leicester-square. It is surmounted by a lofty dome, modelled after that of St. Paul's, the entrance being on the north side. Passing through a hall of handsome proportions, paved with patent lava inlaid flooring, in the Grecian style, the visitor proceeds into the interior of the building, and sees spread before him and around him the model of the earth, the effect of which is extremely striking and beautiful. In order that a more enlarged or comprehensive survey of the surface of the globe may be obtained, the view is taken from the interior, the delineation being on the concave instead of the convex surface. Upon entering the globe in the Antartic regions, as it were, the large space which the model fills cannot fail to strike the attention. Its magnitude, however, as compared with the globe itself is so utterly insignificant, that if it were constructed upon the same scale for height and distance, the highest mountains upon the earth's surface would be scarcely perceptible, and a country like England would appear as a dead level. By varying the scale in a due proportion, the elevated portions of the globe are made apparent to the eye, and the heights and lowlands of our little island are shown down to the smallest hills and the narrowest marshes. Wherever it was practicable the hills have been modelled from the latest surveys. In our own country the ordnance survey has been followed. The northern hemisphere being well known is very fully modelled. Amongst other portions, England, Ireland, and Switzerland, may be especially referred to for the elaborate minuteness with which they are detailed. The knots and chains of hills in the Alps, and the springs of the Danube, the Rhine, and the Po, will also be found worthy of minute investigation, as exhibiting the wondrous works of the Almighty. That nothing may tend to divert the attention from the natural appearances which the earth's surface presents, there is no writing upon the model. The sea is coloured blue, and the land of as natural a tint as possible. The great model teaches us what no man can teach—the earth's form as a whole, its general aspect, the relative quantities and positions of its several parts, the bearings of its hills, the flow of its great waters, and the seats of its rich dales and its barren wastes. Here the intending emigrant may trace out his path over the great deep, and find out the spot on which his kinsmen have settled themselves on the shores of New England, or amidst the gold-bearing mountains of California, the wilderness of South Africa, or the great plains of Australia. The top of the globe is made the north pole, and the bottom the south pole, without regard being paid to what is known as the inclination of the ecliptic. The width or diameter of the model is sixty feet, the girth or circumference 188 feet, and the extent of its surface 10,000 feet. The scale upon which the earth's surface is represented is ten miles to an inch horizontal, and one mile to an inch vertical. The centre of the building is occupied by a series of four circular galleries one above the other, so that every point of the wondrous panorama may be viewed with convenience and accuracy.

On emerging, as it were, from the South Pacific Ocean, through which we enter the interior of the globe, we have, on the immediate left, above, the southern point of the African continent—the Cape of Good Hope; and a little higher, on the right hand, west, the great Fish River, separating it from Natal. To the right of the continent, high above, we just catch sight of the great island of Madagascar; and still further on, in the Ocean, the isles of France and Bourbon, and below these, and scarcely perceptible, several smaller islands, with Kerguelen's Land. Proceeding on in the same direction we cross the Indian Ocean, and reach the mainland of New Holland, or Australia, the region on the right being New South Wales, and that in the lowest extremity including Adelaide, Port Philip, and South Australia, with Western Australia, or Swan River, on the extreme left.

On the south is Van Diemen's Land, and to the right the islands of New Zealand. Further to the right, crossing the South Pacific Ocean, we reach the southern extremity of the continent of America—the Falkland Islands lying further on, and Cape Horn immediately below. Proceeding up the staircase to the first gallery, a little to the left is the continent of New Holland. Crossing the Indian Ocean we reach the great island of Madagascar, with the smaller islands of the coast of Africa, and find ourselves again on this continent, just above Kaffraria. Crossing the deserts and unknown regions of the interior, not failing to notice the large lakes in the way, that to the right being the newly-discovered lake Niassa, we find amongst the islands in the Ethiopic Sea, off the western coast of South Africa, the Guano Island of Ichaboe, St. Helena, the Ascension Island, &c., and at length reach the South-American continent, in its entire length, from Patagonia to the Isthmus of Panama, and to the far left of this the Polynesian Islands of the Pacific.

The gallery above this looks upon the equator, or burning zone of the globe. Over against the staircase are the great islands of Australasia; to the left is New Guinea; the other very great one being Borneo, in which are Sarawak and Labuan on the western side. Here also are the Spice Islands; and above Borneo, the Phillipines, &c., while below it and leftward are the islands of Sumatra and Java. Passing round the gallery, to the left, we have India above us and come to mid-Africa, on each side of which are the seats of the slave trade. The wide bend on its left side is the Gulf of Guinea, above which are the English settlements of Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, and the Gambia. The great chain of mountains stretching along the length of the continent, on the left, is the Cordilleras, or Andes.

The third gallery opens upon the Pacific. Going to the left are the Phillippine Islands and China, the large island of Hainan lying off the shore; and above the Phillipines, Formosa, to the north of which are the small Loo Choo Islands, and above these the great islands of Japan. The great inlet in the north of China is the Yellow Sea, having, on the right, the land of Corea, a great headland running south. To the left, and below China, is a great land running out into a narrow tongue, and having the sea all round it, except towards the north, where it is hemmed in by great hills. This is the Burman Empire. In it to the right are Tonquin, Cochin China, and Siam; on the narrow tongue is Malaya, and on the left Burmah. Near the end of the tongue is Singapore, and on its left are Malacca and Pulo Penang or Prince of Wales Island—all English settlements. To the left of Burmah, and on the other side of the Bay of Bengal is Hindoostan or India, running down to a peak. The great island below is Ceylon.

The fourth gallery, near the summit of the building, brings us close to the countries most familiar to us, North America, Europe, and North Asia. The details of this part of the globe are beautifully worked out, and the visitor is enabled to trace the course of the great rivers, the ranges of mountains, and the line of coast. Over head, at an elevation of sixty feet from the floor, are the northern frozen regions, where the route of the daring adventurers who have risked their lives in endeavouring to discover the north-west passage, may be readily traced. The accuracy and minuteness of the execution are wonderful—the peculiar features and physical characteristics of the several countries are given with the colouring after nature. All the numerous islands and coral reefs of the great southern ocean are laid down with the greatest precision, and the physical as well as the geographical features of the world are here presented with a startling reality, which has never before been realised. The exhibition may be rendered available in a variety of ways, for the purpose of indicating the isothermal lines of temperature, the currents of the great oceans, the magnetic currents and poles; and in short its value as a model for illustration and instruction can scarcely be over estimated. Mr. Wyld's name is alone a sufficient guarantee for the fidelity with which it has been executed. The lower part of the building has been fitted up as a corridor and promenade geographique, with couches, and a very extensive collection of maps, globes, &c. The style of this corridor is Byzantine, to meet the exigencies of the building, which takes a considerable curve inwards. The columns and decorations are exact models of the Alhambra, and we understand this is the first attempt that has been made to introduce this style of decoration in England. The corridor will be lighted with ground glass lamps, in the Moorish style. Attached to the building is a geographical library, containing a most complete collection of geographical works and maps, which will be accessible to all visitors; and the whole will form one of the most interesting and perfect geographical monuments that has ever been constructed in any country.

Varieties.

VIRTUE is the only true beauty.

BASHFUL people frequently confound themselves by endeavouring to avoid confusion.

GENEROSITY does not consist in giving, but in making some sacrifice in order to give.

CONS.—When is money damp?—When money is due in the morning, and mist at night.

WHY are persons having recovered their health by the beneficial influence of sea air, like convicts?—'Cause they are sea-cured.

GOOD.—If your means suit not your ends, pursue those ends which suit with your means.

ST. AMANT, the great chess-player, is appointed French consul at California.

CHARACTER OF AN HABITUAL SOT.—He was a man of no determination—except to the head.—*Punch.*

A WESTERN writer thinks that if the proper way of spelling *tho* is "though," *ate* "eight," and *bo* "beau," the proper way of spelling "potatoes" is *poughteightcaux*.

APPETITE.—A relish bestowed upon the poorer classes, that they may like what they eat, while it is seldom enjoyed by the rich, because they may eat what they like.

COMPETITION.—The man who travels a thousand miles in a thousand hours may be tolerably quick footed, but he is nothing to the woman who keeps up with the fashions.

THE importations of ice from Norway during the past month have exceeded 16,000 tons weight; whereas the supplies of the last and previous year each amounted in all to about 1,000 tons only.

GROG is a sea term for rum and water, and originated from Admiral Vernon, who first introduced it on board ship; he was called by the seamen, "Old Grog," from his wearing a grogan coat in bad weather.

We have artificial teeth, artificial hair, eyes, calves, hips, noses, and artificial religion and morality. We believe that some young ladies must wear artificial heads, as we read of a young lady whose *head was turned* by a young man.

A WRITER on Swearing, says:—"That an oath from a woman is unnatural and discreditable, and he would as soon expect a bullet from a rosebud."

A PARSON was one day busily engaged with the hard task of persuading a miser of the blessings derived from being charitable, when the miser replied:—"Since it is so good, I wish you would bestow a little on me." "Oh," said the parson, "I see yours is an incurable disease."

ONE of the Foreign Exhibitors says, that the principal productions of Great Britain are east winds, fogs, rheumatism, pulmonary complaints, and taxes; and that her imports are log-wood for her port wine drinkers, and chicory for the lovers of "Old Mocha."

AT a late trial, somewhere in Vermont, the defendant, who was not familiar with the multitude of words which the law employs to make a very trifling charge, after listening awhile to the reading of the indictment, jumped up and said:—"Them 'ere allegations is false, and that 'ere alligator knows it!"

HOOD mentions a sea toper, who never saw a flask or pewter measure that he did not inexorably seize, and gauger like, try the depth of. He had a son equally fond of potations; on which a neighbour remarked that he took after his father. Whereupon the would-be Trinculo retorted:—"Father never leaves none to take."

AN ORNITHOLOGICAL MARRIAGE.—In Edinburgh "once on a time," the following ornithological marriage took place, which set the whole neighbourhood all in a *flutter*:—Miss *Hen*-rietta *Peacock* was espoused to Mr. *Robbin Sparrow*, by the Rev. Mr. *Daw*, the bridesman being Mr. Philip *Hawk*, and the bride-maid Miss *Lark*-ins.

The value of the mineral products of Great Britain and Ireland are estimated at about £25,000,000 per annum, taking the various products as nearly as possible in their first state It has been further estimated by competent writers, that the annual value of the mineral substances raised in the British islands is equal to about four-ninths of that of all Europe.

SOME years since a couple of young ladies (who are now married and distinguished women), were tripping it over the green, when the one who was behind fell to the ground. The other looked back, and seeing her companion was uninjured laughed merrily as she said:—"Pride must be humbled." "And a haughty spirit goeth before a fall," retorted her companion.

LOVE AND LAW.—A young lawyer who had long paid his court to a lady, without much advancing his suit, accused her one day of being "insensible to the power of love." "It does not follow," she archly replied, "that I am so, because I am not to be won by the power of attorney." "Forgive me," replied the suitor, "but you should remember that all the votaries of Cupid are solicitors."

THE FAIR SEX IN THE ALPS.—The farmers of the Upper Alps, though by no means wealthy, live like lords in their houses, while the heaviest portion of agricultural labours devolves on the wife. It is no uncommon thing to see a woman yoked to the plough with an ass while her husband guides it. An Alpine farmer accounts it an act of politeness to lend his wife to a neighbour who has too much work, and the neighbour in return lends his wife for a few days' labour whenever requested.

SHAW'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER AIR GUN.—This is an ingenious and peculiar combination of the elastic power of vulcanised India rubber and air. With an unrifled barrel 400 discharges may be made per hour, as in that case the bullet requires no ramming down. One-quarter of a mile is its full range, and, according to a general rule for projectiles, it will do execution at one-third of the range. This is both a dangerous and useful weapon. See No. 254, Class 8, in the Exhibition.

A SINGULAR FAMILY.—In taking the late census at Otley, one of the enumerators had to record perhaps one of the most singular families in the kingdom, comprised of six individuals, father, mother, and four children; five of this number are deaf and dumb, and have been so from their birth, namely, the mother, three sons, and a daughter. In other respects few persons could be found to surpass them; they are particularly lively, active, industrious, and most interesting to those who know them.—*Wakefield Journal.*

LETTERS.—The number of letters transmitted by the mails in various countries, can be seen from the following table:—

	Population	Letters	Per head
England	29,000,000	320,000,000	11·0
Switzerland	2,408,000	13,600,000	5·6
France	36,000,000	108,000,000	3·0
Prussia	16,500,000	45,00,0000	2·7
Austria	37,000,000	23,000,000	0·6

If the civilization of a country can be tested by its public roads, the intelligence of a people can be tested by the number of letters transmitted through the post-office. By the above statistics, Britain stands high above all other European nations.

GOVERNMENT.—Whenever the people are worthy to reign, they will reign. Government is only the mould in which the statue of the people is cast, and in which it takes that form which is best suited to its more or less perfect nature. As is the people so will be the government, and when a people complains of its government, it is only because it is unworthy to have a better. This was the judgment which Tacitus passed on his own time, and it is still true of our day.—*Lamartine.*

A WIFE'S REVENGE.—Lady Lytton (wife of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton) has brought out a new novel, "Miriam Sedley;" and there is very little mistake as to her meaning when she says:—"The greatest monster I ever heard of was one who to the world passed for a paragon, because he spent his life in servilely flattering a rich and vicious old mother, who had an unentailed estate, till he won the prize; and, to continue this charming farce of filial affection (for he was fond of theatricals), he told eulogistic lies in marble of her after she had gone to her fearful account." This is about the most savage outpouring of a "wounded spirit" that we ever remember to have met with.—*Church and State Gazette.*

Mrs. BLOOMER, editor of the *Lilly*, has adopted the "short dress and trousers," and says in her paper of this month, that many of the women in that place (Seneca Falls) oppose the change; others laugh; others still are in favour; "and many have adopted the dress." "Those who think we look 'queer' would do well to look back a few years, to the time when they wore ten or fifteen pounds of petticoat and bustle around the body, and balloons on their arms, and then imagine which cut the queerest figure—they or we. We care not for the frowns of over-fastidious gentlemen; we have those of better taste and less questionable morals to sustain us. If men think they would be comfortable in long, heavy skirts, let them put them on; we have no objection. We are more comfortable without them, and so have left them off."

PRIMATE of all England, held by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Primate of England, by the Archbishop of York, arose as follows:—In the reign of Henry II. a synod was called at Westminster, at which the

DU BARRY'S HEALTH RESTORING FOOD THE REVALENTA ARABICA.

CAUTION.—The most disgusting and injurious compounds being sold by unscrupulous speculators upon the credulity of the Public, under close imitation of the name of DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, or with a pretence of being similar to that delicious and invaluable remedy for Indigestion, Constipation, Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints, Messrs. DU BARRY and Co. caution Invalids against these barefaced attempts at imposture. There is nothing in the whole vegetable kingdom that can legitimately be called SIMILAR to Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica, a plant which is cultivated by Du Barry and Co. on their estates alone, and for the preparation and pulverisation of which their own Patent Machinery alone is adapted. Let Corn Chandlers sell their pease, beans, lentil, and other meals under their proper names, and not trifle with the health of Invalids and Infants, for whom DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA alone is adapted.

Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

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; Captain 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 sixty 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. Thomas Woodhouse, Bromley—recording the cure of a lady from constipation and sickness during pregnancy; the Rev. Thomas Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years' nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, coroner of Bolton; Captain Allen—recording the cure of epileptic fits; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3 Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks; late surgeon in the 90th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; J. Smyth, Esq., 37 Lower Abbey-street, Dublin; Cornelius O'Sullivan, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dublin—a perfect cure of thirty years' indescribable agony from aneurism, which had resisted all other remedies; and 20,000 other well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127 New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. 'A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.'—*Morning Chronicle.* In canisters with full instructions, weighing 1lb. at 2s 9d.; 2lb. at 4s 6d; 5lb. at 11s; 12lb. at 22s; superior refined quality, 10lb. 33s; 5lb. 22s; suitably packed for all climates. Canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of post-office or bankers' orders (the 12lb. and 10lb. canisters free of carriage.) Each canister bears the seal and signature of Du Barry and Co. in full, without which none can be genuine, Du Barry and Co., 127 New Bond-street, London. As a measure of precaution against spurious imitations, Messrs. Du Barry and Co. have appointed such agents in London and the country whose high respectability is an additional guarantee to the public of the genuineness of their health-restoring food. Thus, in London, are agents:—Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 182 Piccadilly, purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler, 155 Regent-street; F. Deane, 116 Mount-street; Abbias, 60 Gracechurch-street; Browning, 4 Gracechurch-street; Skelton, 49 Bishopsgate-street; 109 and 451 Strand; 4 Cheapside; 56, Lamb's Conduit-street; 54 Upper Baker-street; 6 Edward-street, Portman-square; 24, Motcomb-street; 63 and 150 Oxford-street; Barclay, 95 Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67 St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton, Sanger, and Hannay; James Youens, 4 Laurie-terrace, Westminster-road, late of Ludgate-hill; Newbery and Son, St. Paul's; W. Windle, chemist, 48 Portman-place, Maida-hill; Russell and Co., 22 King-street, Covent-garden, and 72 High-street, Borough; Lindsey, 10 Newland-terrace, Kensington, Crosse and Blackwell, 21 Soho-square; Dann, Johnson, and Co., 84 New Bond-street; Robert Wood, 132 New Bond-street; W. S. Rumsey, 3 Queen-street-place, Cheapside, Laugher, chemist, Camden town; W. F. Smith, 12 Keen's-row, Walworth-road; Matthews, grocer, Albemarle-street; Shuttleworth and Stamper, 140 Leadenhall-street; Hicks and Son, 72 Welbeck-street; Holmes and Binneford, 1 Spring-street, Sussex-gardens; Samuel Hardstaff, 89 and 90 High-street, Camden-town; H. Freeth, 32A Great College-street, Camden-town; Lockwood, 75 New Bond-street; and through all grocers, chemist, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom. CAUTION.—The name of Messrs. DU BARRY'S invaluable food, as also that of their firm, have been so closely imitated that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. DU BARRY'S address, 127 New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Revalenta or other spurious compounds of peas, beans, lentil Powder, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounds, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.

DU BARRY'S HEALTH-RESTORING FOOD for INVALIDS and INFANTS.

The REVALENTA ARABICA, discovered, exclusively grown, and imported by DU BARRY and Co., 127 New Bond-street, London, sole owners of the Revalenta Estates and of the Patent Machine by which alone the curative principles of the plant can be developed.

This light delicious breakfast Farina (without medicine of any kind, without inconvenience, and without expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other more expensive remedies) speedily and permanently removes dyspepsia (indigestion), constipation, acidity, cramps, spasms, fits, heartburn, diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, affections of the liver and kidneys, 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, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spleen, general debility, paralysis, cough, asthma, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, delusions, loss of memory, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundlessfear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self destruction, &c. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it is the only food which never turns acid on the weakest stomach, and imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most unfeebled.—DU BARRY and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

An Analysis by the celebrated professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c.:—I hereby certify, that having examined 'Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica,' I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to construct dyspepsia, constipation, and their nervous consequences.—ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Analytical Chemist, 24, Bloomsbury-square, London, June 8th, 1849.

A FEW CASES.

DISEASE BY THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

The Consul-General has been ordered to inform Messrs. Du Barry and Co., that the Revalenta Arabica, they had sent to his Majesty, the Emperor, has, by imperial permission, been forwarded to the Minister of the Imperial Palaces.—Russian Consul-General, London, December 2nd, 1847.

From the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies.

Gentlemen,—I have derived much benefit from the use of the 'Revalenta Food.' It is only due to the public and to yourselves to state, that you are at liberty to make any use of this communication which you may think proper.—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant, STUART DE DECIES, Dromana, Cappoquin, County Waterford, February 15th, 1849.

Twenty-seven years' dyspepsia, from which I have suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by your excellent Revalenta Arabica Food in six weeks' time, &c.—PARKER D. BINGHAM, Captain Royal Navy, 4 Park Walk, Little Chelsea, London, October, 1848.

Dear Sir,—I will thank you to send me, on receipt of this two ten-pound canisters of your 'Revalenta Arabica Food.' I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by. dear sir, yours most respectfully, THOS. KING, Major-General, Louisa Terrace, Exmouth, August 17th, 1849.

I now consider myself a stranger to all compaints except a hearty old age. I am as well as ever I was, and even quite free from the vexatious and troublesome annoyance of an eruption of the skin, of which had suffered for years, and which my medical attendanthad declared incurable at my time of life. About sixty years ago I had a fall from my horse, hemiplegia was the consequence, my left arm and leg were paralysed; also my left eyelid and the eye was displaced. From 1798 these dilapidations have resisted all remedies until now, at the age of eighty-five, by two years use of your delicious breakfast food, my left arm and leg have been rendered as useful to me as the right, and the left eyelid restored to health, the eye so much so, that it requires no spectacles, &c. I deem this extraordinary cure of much importance to sufferers at large, and consider it my duty to place the above details at your disposal, in any way you think will promote the welfare of others. Faithfully, WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-Law, King's College, Cambridge, Oct. 15th, 1849.

My dear Sir,—It is not to be told all the benefit your food has been to me; and my little son cries for a saucer of it every morning, he has never wanted a doctor since it came into the house. I consider you a blessing to society at large. Most faithfully yours, WALTER KEATING, 2, Manning-place, St. Saviour's, Jersey, Nov. 4th, 1849.

Mr. Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica, it agreeing so well with his infant. (This infant was six days old when it commenced living on the Revalenta.) No. 21, Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, Nov. 22nd, 1849.

Sir,—I have given your Revalenta Arabica Food to my little girl, who is of a delicate constitution, and I find it does her much good, &c. H. CLARK, Catherine street, Frome, Somersetshire, Dec. 16th, 1848.

Respected Friends,—I have given your Arabica Food to a girl of fifteen, who during the last seven years had not been a day without vomiting fifteen or sixteen times, and sometimes oftener. The fourth day after she commenced your Food, vomiting ceased altogether, and she has not thrown up since; her health is improving wonderfully. WM. MARTIN, 12, Patrick-street, Cork, April 4th, 1849.

Gentlemen,—The lady for whom I ordered your Food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enama, and sometimes both. I am happy to inform you that your food PRODUCED IMMEDIATE RELIEF. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn and the functions are more regular, &c. THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31st, 1849.

Dear Sir,—I am happy to say my daughter has greatly benefited by taking your Revalenta Arabica Food. Her epileptic fits are much less frequent than formerly, instead of coming on every three weeks, there are now intervals of seven or eight weeks between, and with very little convulsion. I am in great hopes they are gradually leaving her, as she is greatly improved in health and strength. I am, dear sir, your faithfully, JOHN H. ALLEN, Captain R.A. London, 9th February, 1850.

Dear Sir,—I am glad to tell you that the diarrhœa, of which I had suffered for two years, is much improved, and all the attendant symptoms considerably abated, since I commenced taking the Revalenta; and should it continue without a relapse, I shall have little to complain of, &c SAMUEL LAXTON, Market-street, Leicester, November 2nd, 1848.

.....For the last five years I have been in a most deplorable condition of health, having been subject during that period to most severe pains in the back, chest, right and left sides, which produced vomiting almost daily. .....Next to God, I owe you a debt of gratitude. I have not had any sickness at the stomach since I commenced your Food, &c. I remain, gentlemen, yours very truly, (Rev.) THOMAS MINSTER, of Farnley Tyas, Yorkshire, St. Saviour's, Leeds, December 9th, 1847.

I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good in my own and other functional disorders. (Rev.) CHARLES KERR, Winslow, Bucks, Jan. 22nd, 1848.

Gentlemen,—I am happy to be able to inform you, that the person for whom the former quantity was procured, has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of long standing have been removed, and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above-mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers, &c. I am, gentlemen, very truly yours, JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 90th. Regt., 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks, December 3rd, 1847.

Some time has now elapsed since the lady (who had been an invalid for thirteen years for want of digestion, accompanied with cough and general prostration of strength) for whom I procured your Arabica Food, has been using it daily as directed, and I am happy to say that it has produced a most salutary change in her system.—JAMES PORTER, Athol-street, Perth, May 2nd, 1848.

Dear Sir,—Your excellent Arabica Food has completely restored my stomach, nerves, and liver, which has been disordered for nearly twenty years past, and my health is now everything I could wish, and has been so these three months past, &c. ANDREW FRAZER, Haddington, East Lothian, March 3rd, 1849.

A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and copious extracts from 20,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of two stamps, in canisters with full instructions, weighing 1lb. at 2s. 9d.; 2lb., at 4s. 6d.; 5lb., at 11s.; 12lb., at 22s.; superior refined quality, 5lb., 22s.; 10lb., 33s.; suitably packed for all climates. Canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of post-office or bankers' orders; the 10lb. and 12lb. carriage free to any town or railway station connected by rail with London. Du Barry and Co., 127 New Bond-street, London; also of Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 182 Piccadilly; Hedges and Bulter, 155, Regent-street; Barclay, 95 Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67 St. Paul's-Church-yard; Sutton, Sanger, and Hannay, 63 Oxford-street; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom.

Respected Friend,—I think no one who had received or seen so much good and comfort result from it as in my mother's case, would be without it in sickness. Thou art liberty to use this letter as thou thinkest best, and I will cheerfully answer any inquiries. I am, thy friend, EDWARD CORBETT, Sanitary Engineer, &c., 2, Princes-street, Manchester, 3rd month, 19th, 1849.

CAUTION.—The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable Food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Barry's address, 127 New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Arabian Revalenta, Lentil Powder, and other spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant or unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of the invalid or infant.

TOOTHACHE PREVENTED.

Price 1s. per packet; post-free, 1s. 1d.

BRANDE'S ENAMEL, for FILLING DECAYING TEETH, and RENDERING THEM SOUND AND PAINLESS, has, from its unquestionable excellence, obtained great popularity at home and abroad. Its curative agency is based upon a TRUE THEORY of the cause of Tooth-ache, and hence its great success. By most other remedies it is sought to *kill the nerve*, and so stop the pain. But to destroy the nerve is itself a very painful operation, and often leads to very sad consequences, for the tooth then becomes a dead substance in the living jaw, and produces the same amount of inflammation and pain as would result from any other foreign body embodied in a living organ. BRANDE'S ENAMEL does not *destroy the nerve*, but by RESTORING THE SHELL OF THE TOOTH, completely protects the nerve from cold, heat, or chemical or other agency, by which pain is caused. By following the directions, INSTANT EASE is obtained, and a LASTING CURE follows. Full instructions accompany every packet.

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.

COUGHS EFFECTUALLY CURED.

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, 2s. 3d., and in boxes at 2s. 9d., post free, 3s. 5d., containing three of the smaller packets.

The *Durham Advertiser* states that the potato disease has again made its appearance.

A HEAD properly constituted can accommodate itself to whatever pillows the vicissitudes of fortune may place under it.

GREAT AND IMPORTANT BENEFITS TO ALL CLASSES.

THE UNITED PATRIOTS' NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, AND BRITISH EMPIRE FREEHOLD LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

United in action. Enrolled and Empowered by Act of Parliament to extend over the United Kingdom.

AGENTS REQUIRED TO FORM LOCALITIES IN ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Bankers.—The Commercial Bank of London (Branch) 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

Society's Office.—No. 13, *Tottenham Court, New Road, St. Pancras, London.*

DANIEL WILLIAM RUFFY, Founder, Manager, and Secretary.—MR. JOHN SMITH, Treasurer.

SOCIETY'S MEETING HOUSE.—'Lamb and Flag,' Rose Street, New Street, Covent Garden.—Meetings every Tuesday evening at Eight o'clock.

BENEFITS ASSURED IN THIS SOCIETY.

The Member being Free to Half the Benefits in Six Months from his date of entering.

	1st. Div.	2nd. Div.	3rd. Div.	4th. Div.	5th. Div.	6th. Div.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In Sickness per Week..	0 18 0	0 15 0	0 11 0	0 9 0	0 7 0 ..	0 7 0
Death of Member	20 0 0	16 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0 ..	2 10 0
Death of Member's Wife or Nominee	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0 ..	—
Loss by Fire	From £5 to 20 0 0	£5 to 15 0 0	£5 to 10 0 0	£5 to 10 0 0	5 0 0	
Superannuation, per Week	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0 ..	—

For Medicine, Gift, Widow and Orphan, Benefits, &c., see and read the rules.

The Entrance Money (which can be paid by instalments) is from 8s. to £1 1s. 6d., according to Age, and the Division entered by the candidates.

PAYMENTS FOR SICKNESS AND MANAGEMENT PER MONTH.

	1st. Division.	2nd. Division.	3rd. Division.	4th. Division.	5th. Division.	6th. Division.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
If Under 30 years of Age ..	2 7	2 1	1 7	1 4	1 1	1 0
If Under 40 years of Age ..	2 9½	2 3½	1 8½	1 5½	1 2½	—
If Under 45 years of Age ..	3 0½	2 5½	1 10½	1 7	1 3½	—

If under 20 years of age, no Levies in the Sixth Division.
Levies according to the demands on the Divisions per Quarter.

ADVANTAGES IN LAND AND BUILDING SECTION.

OBJECTS.

First.—To enable Members to build dwelling-houses.

Second.—To afford the means of purchasing both Freehold and Leasehold Houses or Land.

Third.—To advance mortgages on property held by Members.

Fourth.—To enable mortgagees, being Members, to redeem their property.

Fifth.—To give to Depositing Members a higher rate of interest than is yielded by ordinary modes of investment.

Sixth.—To enable parents to make endowments for their children, or husbands for their wives, or for marriage settlements.

Seventh.—To purchase a piece of freehold land of sufficient value to give a legal title to a county vote for Members of Parliament.

Repayments for a Loan of £100, with interest. Surveyor for examination of Property, and Expenses of Solicitor for executing Deed of Mortgage, paid by the Society.

Term of Years.	Monthly.			Quarterly.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5 Years.	2	4	2	6	12	4
10 ,,	1	4	8	3	13	10
13 ,,	1	0	8	3	0	11
16 ,,	0	18	2	2	14	4

Value of Shares, and Payments for Investors.

	Payment.	Per Week.	Per Month.
Full Share	£120	2s. 8d.	10s. 6d.
Half Share	£ 60	1s. 2½d.	5s. 3d.
Quarter Share ..	£ 30	0s. 7½d.	2s. 8½d.

Entrance Fee, including Certificate, Rules, &c., 4s. per share, and 2s. 6d. for any part of share. No back subscriptions to pay. Persons can enter and be dated from the first Wednesday in each month.

In seven years the Benefit Society has paid to its Members benefits in sickness, superannuation, loss by fire, and deaths, the sum of £11,331 7s. 11d.: and has a capital at the present time, of from £3,000 to £4,000. The surplus capital of the Benefit Section is invested in the Land and Building Section.

N.B.—Persons can become Members of the Benefit and Provident Section, without being Members of the Land and Building Section, and *vice versa*. Meetings for the admission of Members every Tuesday evening in the month, at eight o'clock. Persons can enrol their names by paying the entrance money, any day, at any time, at the Society's House or at the Office. Blank forms and information for the admission of Country Members, for appointing agents, &c., can be obtained by letter, prepaid, enclosing three postage stamps; copy of Rules of either Society twelve postage stamps, to

D. W. RUFFY, General Secretary.
13, Tottenham Court, New Road,
St. Pancras, London.

Number of present Members 2,500.

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY AND BALL OF THESE FLOURISHING INSTITUTIONS,

Will be celebrated on Tuesday, July 8th, 1851, at Highbury Barn, Tavern, Islington. Mr. John Smith, treasurer, in the chair. Dinner on table at Two o'clock precisely. Tickets to admit a Gentleman to Dinner and Ball, 4s. 6d.; Tickets to admit a Lady to Dinner and Ball, 3s. The Ball will commence at Eight o'clock in the Evening. Single Ball Tickets, 1s.; Double Ball Tickets, to admit a Lady and Gentleman, or Two Ladies, 1s. 6d. Tickets to be had of the Secretary, at the Office, at Highbury Barn Tavern and of the Stewards. Conductor of the Ball, Mr. Clements.

EMIGRATION.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE PERMANENT EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION SOCIETY.

To secure to each Member a Farm of not less than Twenty-Five Acres of Land in America, by small Weekly or Monthly Contributions.

LONDON OFFICE:—13, Tottenham-court, New-road, St. Pancras.—D. W. RUFFY, Secretary.

OBJECTS.

To purchase a large tract of Land in the Western States of America, upon which to locate Members, giving twenty-five acres to each share subscribed for.

To erect Dwellings, and clear a certain portion of the Land on each allotment, previous to the arrival of the allottees.

To provide for the location of groups, holding the Land in common, as well as for individuals, securing to each their collective and separate rights and immunities.

To purchase in large quantities, for the common benefit, all necessary live and dead stock, and other requisites, supplying each Member on location with the quantity required at cost price.

To establish a depot, from which to provide each family with the required quantity of wholesome food, until their own land produced sufficient for their support.

VALUE OF SHARES.

Each Share to be of the ultimate value of Twenty-Five Pounds; to be raised by Monthly or Weekly Subscriptions, as follows:—

A payment of Ninepence per week for ten years will amount to £19 10s.; bonus £5 10s. A payment of Sixpence per week for fifteen years will amount to £19 10s.; bonus £5 10s. Repayments may be made to the Society in Money, Produce, or Labour.

Prospectuses, Rules, Forms of Application for Shares, and every other information, may be had at the Office as above. All applications by letter, addressed to the Secretary, must be prepaid, and enclose a postage stamp for reply. By enclosing twelve postage stamps a copy of the Rules will be forwarded, post free. Forms of Entrance by enclosing three postage stamps.

Agents required in all parts of Great Britain.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?

THE immense public patronage bestowed upon Miss Ellen Graham's NIOUKRENE is sufficient evidence of its amazing properties in reproducing the human hair, whether lost by disease or natural decay, preventing the hair falling off, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., in three weeks, without fail. It is elegantly scented, and sufficient for three months' use, will be sent free, on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by Miss ELLEN GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness, well known to be so injurious to it.

AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

'My hair is restored; thanks to your very valuable Nioukrene.'—Miss Maue, Kennington.

'I tried every other compound advertised, and they are all impositions; your Nioukrene has produced the effect beautifully.'—Mr. James, St Albans.

'Your Nioukrene is the most elegant preparation I have ever analysed, being free from colouring matter and injurious scent. The stimulent is excellent.'—Dr. John Thompson, author of a Treatise on the Human Hair, and Professor of Chemistry.

For the Nursery it is invaluable, its balsamic properties being admirably adapted to infants' hair.

WHY NOT WALK WITH EASE?

Soft and Hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly relieved and permanently cured by Miss Graham's PLOMBINE in three days. It is sent free for Thirteen Postage Stamps.

'It cured my corns like magic.'—Mr. Johns, Hounslow.

'My bunion has not appeared since.'—Mrs. Sims, Truro.

YOURSELF! WHAT YOU ARE! AND WHAT FIT FOR.

'See yourself as others see you.'—BURNS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER of Testimonials from all classes, Philosophers, Peers, Literary Persons, and Divines of every denomination, have been received by the ORIGINAL GRAPHIOLOGIST who continues to give her novel and interesting DELINEATIONS OF CHARACTER from an examination of the handwriting, in a style of description peculiarly her own, filling four pages of a sheet of paper. Persons desirous of knowing their true character, or that of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating sex and age, or supposed age, (enclosing fifteen postage stamps), to Miss GRAHAM, No. 6, Ampton street, Gray's-inn-road, London, and they will receive in a few days a minute detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected.

Just Published, Price 1s.,

ETIQUETTE FOR THE MILLION: Or, the Hand-Book of *Courtship and Matrimony.* Addressed to all Young People. By Miss Graham, who will forward it, post free, under cover, on receipt of fourteen postage stamps.

'A charming little book.'—'Daily News.'

'To all contemplating marriage it is worth its weight in gold.'—'Ladies' Newspaper.'

'We urge all our readers to possess this treasure.'—'Herald.'

Address Miss GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's inn-road, London.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

Dr. ALFRED BARKER begs to inform the readers of the NORTHERN STAR that a Volume of Upwards of One Thousand Testimonials will shortly be published.

READ THE FOLLOWING:—

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

'We have witnessed the cure of three cases of Rupture by Dr. BARKER'S treatment, which confirm the remarks we made some time since on the utility of this discovery to those suffering from Hernia.'—MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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

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

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

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

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

'Mrs. Sims begs to inform Dr. BARKER that his remedy has been successful.'—Willesden.

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

'I have witnessed a good cure of double rupture in a lady by your remedy.'—R. Brindley, chemist, Bow.

'Your remedy has quite cured my rupture of twelve years' standing.'—H. Morgan, Camden-town.

'Send me another remedy for a customer. I have recommended it in scores of cases with perfect success.'—R. Jones, chemist, Snaith, Yorkshire.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

DR. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated Remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single and double rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or female of any age. The remedy, with full instructions, for use, &c., will be sent post free, to any part of the Kingdom on receipt of 6s. 6d. in postage stamps or post-office order, by Dr. BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

At home every day (Sundays excepted) for consultation from 11 till half-past 12 mornings, and 5 to 7 evenings; Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post Office.

A cure in every case is guaranteed.

DREADFUL BAD LEGS CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Extract of a letter from John Eastman, Esq., Merchant at Buenos Ayres, dated January 3rd 1850. 'To Professor Holloway.—My dear Sir, your Pills and Ointment are in very great repute here, and many wonderful cures have been performed by their use; one in particular I will relate. A Portuguese farmer, who had been confined to the house with sore legs for more than five years, which rendered him quite incapable of following any work, is now so perfectly cured by the use of your Pills and Ointment that he can follow the plough and attend personally to the most laborious farming occupations.'

THE local papers describe the weaving trade at Paisley to be in a very gloomy state.

SOCIALISM IN THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

ROBERT OWEN'S JOURNAL of the 15th of June will contain a speech in favour of Mr. Owen's plans made by His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent in 1817, as Chairman of a meeting at which a committee for carrying those plans into operation was formed, of which committee their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Kent and Sussex were members; with other information on the same subject.

Mr. Owen's discourse addressed to the delegates of the Human Race who attend the World's Fair, which he will deliver at the INSTITUTION, JOHN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE, on SUNDAY, the 8th inst, at seven p.m., will be given in the number of the Journal for the 21st.

Published by Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

Now Ready, Part I., of

"THE HOME."

EDITED BY

RICHARD OASTLER.

Price Sixpence.

There can be no better medium for Advertising than 'THE HOME,' it being extensively circulated among and read by numerous sections of the Clergy, Nobility, Gentry, and Working Men.

London:—A. M. TATHAM, 2, York-street, Catherine street, Strand, 1851.

PUBLISHING EVERY SATURDAY,

NOTES TO THE PEOPLE.

A new Periodical, to reflect the advanced mind of the age, and prepare the people for the advent of popular power, by

ERNEST JONES,

Of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law.

Containing forty columns of close print (besides wrapper) FOR TWOPENCE.

THE POEMS composed in prison.

THE LETTER ON CO-OPERATION, its present errors and remedy.

THE LETTERS ON THE PROGRAMME, explaining each clause, and answering the *Times*, etc.

THE LETTER ON THE MIDDLE CLASS FRANCHISE, and how it would injure the People.

Can still be had with the back numbers.

No. VI. (this day),

Contains a DEMOCRATIC ROMANCE, compiled from the Journal of a Democrat, the Confession of a Demagogue, and the Minutes of a Spy. Chapter VI.

OUR LAND—its Lords and Serfs—A tract for Labourers and Farmers.

The Walk Home from Beldagon—The History of Florence, etc.

No. VII. will contain

No. I. of a series of articles, compiled with the assistance of the leading Continental Democrats, entitled

THE CONSTITUTIONS OF EUROPE,

Being the only authentic version in England, and revealing the true position of peoples and governments. 1.—The Constitution of France, with an appendix: The Game of Napoleon.

OUR COLONIES—their climate, soil, produce, and Emigrants. —No. I. the Cape.—The Romance continued—Concluding Letter on the Programme—The History of Florence, etc.

'The Constitution of Europe,' No. II, will contain 'Prussia and the game of Frederick William.' 'Our Colonies,' No. II, will contain 'Australia.'

In Immediate Preparation,

A series of Democratic Songs, to popular airs, or to original melodies, with the music annexed.

Published by R. Pavey, 47, Holywell-street, Strand, London, and to be had through all Booksellers.

Just Published,

IN NOS. AT ONE PENNY EACH,

THE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE TO THE GOLDEN LAND.

CALIFORNIA,

ITS PAST HISTORY; ITS PRESENT POSITION; ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS:

WITH A MINUTE AND AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF

THE DISCOVERY OF THE GOLD REGION,

AND

THE SUBSEQUENT IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

In the course of the work will be given

PLAIN DIRECTIONS TO EMIGRANTS

TO

CALIFORNIA, OR THE UNITED STATES,

OR TO

CANADA; AUSTRALIA; NEW ZEALAND,

OR ANY OTHER

BRITISH SETTLEMENT.

SHEWING THEM

WHEN TO GO. WHERE TO GO. HOW TO GO.

No. 1, and No. 3, will be Illustrated with

RICHLY COLOURED ENGRAVINGS.

And numerous Engravings, all executed in the most finished style, will illustrate subsequent Numbers.

Shortly will be Published in Nos. at One Penny each, Splendidly Illustrated,

A HISTORY OF THE DIFFERENT EXPEDITIONS ENGAGED IN

THE SEARCH FOR SIR J. FRANKLIN

CONTAINING ALL THE

RECENT VOYAGES TO THE POLAR REGIONS.

Including in partic

ngs on the part of the Free Traders as against Protectionists; and the latter are emphatically warned to keep quiet, or the Tamworth riot will only be a small taste of what they have to expect if they persevere in their agitation.

Now we must say that we have not the slightest taste for broken heads and bloody noses, and would rather, at any time, see whole windows than shattered ones; but if we leave and license are to be granted to one party to commit whatever violence they please, in their assertion of their own opinions, or in gratification of their party prejudices, let us all start fair. We have certainly as good a right to smash the windows of St. Stephens, in furtherance of the principle that "representation and taxation should be co-equal," as the Free Traders have to bombard and shatter the windows of Tamworth Town-hall, in support of the less dignified proposition, that we have a right to "sell in the dearest and to buy in the cheapest market." If brickbats and bludgeons are to be the weapons of party and political warfare, in future let all be equally provided. We must emphatically protest against any body setting up a monopoly in these articles under pretence of defending Free Trade.

The style of Chartist oratory has occasionally been more emphatic than elegant, and its vocabulary more remarkable for its strength, than its refinement. But if, in future, they should be accused of not "sacrificing" sufficiently "to the graces," they have only to justify themselves by the example set by such notable people as Sir R. PEEL and Mr. G. F. YOUNG. The baronet, in not very intelligible English, thanked his constituents at Tamworth for "the spontaneous burst of indignation with which they greeted the musty pilgrims of Protection," who wended their way to that town for the purpose of giving utterance to slander and vituperation within a few yards of the grave of a Minister who made Free Trade the law of the land. But not content with this open encouragement of rioters and disorderly conduct, the baronet proceeds next to denounce Mr. YOUNG, the principal Protectionist orator, as a "miserable impostor," and to call for his being bound over to keep the peace, in order that his reckless folly may not again excite the peaceable inhabitants of Tamworth to acts of violence and outrage!

Mr. YOUNG, on his part nothing loath, takes up the cudgels, and belabours his hon. opponent right lustily. After very distinctly and clearly proving that the term "impostor" is not applicable to him, and declaring that he will not bandy scurrillity with such a proficient as the hon. baronet, because he is unacquainted with it, Mr. YOUNG proceeds to show his ignorance of the art of abuse by the following exquisite passage:—

> And now, sir, having shown what is not, allow me briefly to describe what, in my judgment, is an impostor. If a man should be discovered who, representing a pure and virtuous Sovereign in a foreign embassy, should be discreditably distinguished as a profligate and a gambler; if as a member of a British House of Commons he should aspire to the dignity of an orator, write his speeches, and break down in delivering them; if, after breathing for years the atmosphere of the very land of freedom, he should return to his native soil, professing to be the champion of liberal principles, and be found practising on his vassal tenantry the most contemptible freaks of impotent tyranny—should such a man be discovered, well indeed might he be branded as an impostor, and if he should have ventured to fling the foul epithet at men more upright and consistent than himself, deservedly might he be set down as a calumniator also. Let Sir Robert Peel beware—'They who live in glass houses should never throw stones.'

This is not personal or abusive, by any means. It is all quite in accordance with conventional etiquette. Of course, if the cap does not fit, Sir R. PEEL need not put it on; but, whether he does or not, the wicked, scandal-loving public, knows right well at whom the allusions are pointed. The shaft hits the bull's eye, and the wound will rankle all the more bitterly because the wounded cannot, without additional exposure, openly resent the injury.

Such are the new aspects of the war between the manufacturing and the agricultural interests. They are indicative of stormy times approaching. A General Election is likely to let loose upon the country the pent-up angry passions of both parties to a lamentable extent. But, before that time arrives, we shall endeavour to do our duty, as we do now, by warning the industrious classes against becoming the tools of either party. "A plague on both their houses!" Neither of them have shown an honest desire to do justice to the toiling and industrious millions. The attempts that have been made for their political enfranchisement, for their mental elevation, and social improvement, have met with resistance from both parties; and in the contest which approaches, if their aid is sought by either, it will most assuredly be for selfish, not national objects.

We trust that the people will let the factions fight their own battles, and unite, upon the broad basis of citizenship, to demand for all, full participation in the rights of citizens—the first step to which is a searching and radical Reform of our Representative System. *That* is their battle. Upon it all their energies ought to be concentrated.

Our Weekly Mirror.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The utter incapacity of the present Parliament to "turn out work" of any kind becomes more obvious daily. Night after night do the Members of the House of Commons maunder and jabber about the silly and unintelligible Bill aimed at the recently-created Papal Hierarchy, without making any progress. On other topics, either they refrain from making a House, or only meet to throw overboard whatever measures, of a practical and useful character, may be submitted to them.

On Tuesday they were frightened by the prospect of a debate on the condition of our West Indian Colonies, followed *perhaps* by the Franchise question, on Mr. HUME'S motion, and, therefore, there were only twenty-eight Members present.

On Wednesday they mustered in sufficient strength to defeat Lord MELGUND'S bill for providing additional educational facilities for Scotland. The Government, to their credit, supported the measure, but the lovers of ignorance and the "good old times" were too strong for them. As far as the House of Commons is concerned, the 300,000 children, for whose instruction no provision whatever is made in Scotland, are still to grow up in utter ignorance and barbarism, under pretence of zeal for religious truth! The religion that produces such fruits as these, must surely have its origin and show its results at the antipodes of Paradise.

The Government job for perpetrating the will of the London Water Companies occupied the principal portion of Thursday night. It was carried by a majority of sixteen. A morning meeting was held for the purpose of proceeding with the bill respecting the corrupt elections at St. Albans. No progress was made. A renewed attempt to prevent the fraudulent adulteration of coffee was nearly successful. Notwithstanding the resistance of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and the "out-and-out" Free Traders, the adulterators had only a majority of five.

We have reached Whitsuntide without having done anything whatever except to vote the major portion of the taxes. Beyond that all else is naught.

DOMESTIC.

The apathy and lassitude which prevails in Parliament extends out of doors. "Nothing is stirring; but stagnation," and the Great Exhibition. All JOHN BULL'S faculties are concentrated in his eyes for this season. Till the Great Glass House is closed, he has no time for anything,—at least such is the popular explanation. There may be some truth in it; but we suspect there is more in the suggestion that this breathing time is but the calm which precedes a period of active political agitation. The dead lock in which all parties now find themselves placed, will necessitate a movement whether they will or not. When once it is begun, who will say where it shall stop?

The most noticeable point in the week's news is the defeat of the Tractarian and High Church party in the Establishment, with reference to the long pending dispute as to the supervision of Church Schools by the Committee of Privy Council. The priestly party, who arrogate to the Church supreme power in all matters of doctrine and discipline, have, for a considerable period, waged war against secular interference with these schools. They were quite willing to take the grants for their support, but they denied that the State had any right to see how these grants were applied. Connected as the question was with other extravagant pretensions of the Anglican clergy to priestly supremacy, the agitation has created great attention among certain circles; and the defeat of the extreme party may be taken as a sign that a more liberal spirit is beginning to pervade the Ministers of the Established Church on this question.

The death of RICHARD LALOR SHEIL removes one of the remaining celebrities of a past generation. Politically speaking, it is no loss. For many years his principal distinction was, what Mr. REYNOLDS pithily termed "a lucrative taciturnity." Perhaps no man ever more completely realised the lines of MOORE:—

> "As bees on flowers alighting, cease their hum,
> So Whigs on Treas'ry benches soon grow dumb."

The great rhetorician and orator of the Catholic movement seldom spoke except in defence of some petty job—or when he was spurred on to give a momentary impetus to some lagging debate.

FOREIGN.

The event of the week in France is a speech by the PRESIDENT at Dijon on the occasion of opening a new railway. The object was, evidently, to cut, by a bold stroke, through the meshes woven by the party politicians at Paris, and threw himself at once on the support of the nation in the struggle for place and power which is approaching. He directly accused the Assembly of having been always ready to assist him in measures of repression; but whenever he came forward with measures of an ameliorative character they opposed him. This declaration has produced general consternation among the jobbing adventurers, and by disturbing all their previous calculations will set them to work on new schemes to secure their respective dynastic objects. In the meantime LOUIS NAPOLEON has distinctly declared himself as opposed both to the restoration of Legitimacy and the establishment of the Democratic Republic. Like the smith in Scott's novel of "The Fair Maid of Perth," "he fechts for his ain hand," and means, if he can, in spite of the constitution and all opposing parties, to keep his place at the head of the Executive Government, no matter by what name he may be dubbed.

Conferences between the KING of PRUSSIA, the EMPEROR of RUSSIA, and other continental sovereigns, look ominous for the liberties of Germany. As yet, however, no definite policy has been divulged. The tigers are waiting in order to make their spring more sure and deadly to their victims. In Rome matters progress from bad to worse. Under the mild and orderly sway of the POPE and the French army, a reign of terrorism has commenced, which quite rivals the often-quoted terrorism of the early French Republicans. The ostensible cause of the continued series of cruelties, and unjust persecutions, which are mercilessly indulged in by the Papal authorities—backed by French bayonets—is the determination of the people not to smoke tobacco. One young man, for having persuaded a companion with whom he was supping, not to smoke after his meal, was condemned to twenty years in the gallies. Do the besotted fools that passed the sentence, imagine their government will last as many months?

A counter revolution is threatened in Portugal. SALDANHA will find his seat an uneasy one, as the Court—humbled by the manner in which he obtained it—will put in motion all the machinery of intrigue at its command, in order to revenge itself.

The only political news of importance from the United States is, continued rumours of a Cuban invasion. Large numbers of persons have been arrested, on suspicion of being concerned in expeditions fitted out for that purpose. M. CABET, the French Communist, and founder of the Icarian Colony, the former settlement of the Mormons, is one of the late arrivals in this country from the States.

MONIES RECEIVED

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1851.

NATIONAL CHARTER FUND.

Received by W. RIDER.—Honley, near Huddersfield, per B. Dyson 4s.

FOR THE HUNGARIAN AND POLISH REFUGEES.

Received by W. RIDER.—G. Payne, Abingdon 1s.—C. Finley, Higham 1s.

INTERIOR OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE

Agents and subscribers requiring Plates of the Crystal Palace, must write to Mr. DANIEL COTTER, at this Office, accompanying their order with a remittance for the amount, and stating how their parcels are to be forwarded. I have many letters from agents desiring me to supply them, and to add the amount to their "Star" account: this would cause a complication of accounts we must avoid. The Plate, both plain and coloured, is *now ready*. W. RIDER.

National Land Company.

HULL.—At the weekly meeting of this branch on Monday evening, a committee was formed for the purpose of purchasing the shares of the dissatisfied members in the neighbourhood by an unlimited number of one shilling shares. More than one hundred shares were promised, and the meeting adjourned to Monday next and every succeeding Monday until this object is attained.

ARRIVAL OF SOME OF THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOTS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Sultan, Captain Joy, arrived on Thursday at Southampton. Among her passengers were the distinguished Hungarian Lieutenant-General Loizar Messaros, forty-nine other Hungarian officers, and forty Hungarian soldiers. M. Francoes Izsollosy, Kossuth's secretary, was a passenger on board the Sultan from Constantinople to Malta, but he was left at the latter place in consequence of his being in ill health. Messaros took leave of Kossuth, at Kutayah, on the 6th of May last. The great Magyar was then in bodily health, but much broken in spirit owing to his long captivity. He has again been promised his liberty, in September next, by the Turkish government; but faith has so repeatedly been broken with him through the machinations of Austria, and Russia, that there is no certainty when he will be suffered to go at large. Kossuth's wife and child were with him, and about twenty-five Hungarians, who are still prisoners in Kutayah. There are now remaining prisoners in the Turkish dominions, about forty Hungarians. Messaros, on landing, waited upon the Mayor of Southampton to ask if any assistance could be rendered to his compatriots. The Mayor offered to place him and the principal Hungarian officers at one of the chief hotels at his own expense. Messaros, however, respectfully declined the offer, and said he would prefer remaining with the Hungarians. After his interview with the Mayor he hurried down to the docks to acquaint the Hungarians that he had been successful.

THE King of Greece has returned to his capital on board the Austrian steamer Vulcan.

THE subscriptions for the free public library at Manchester amount to £8,875.

GLANCE AT THE EXHIBITION AND ITS CONTENTS.

In our last visit we overlooked some of the principal of the British dependencies, and too curtly dismissed others. The neglected compartments lie on the right hand of the western aisle, turning from the transept. Ceylon is the first of these, and has just now an extra political interest. One of the most prominent objects in the collection indicates the tropical richness of its vegetable kingdom—a large round table composed of fifty different woods. The growth and preparation of coffee native and plantation, are exemplified by samples of the seed and of the plant, and models of the rude machinery used to separate the husk from the berry, the houses in which it is dried, stored, &c. Cocoanut oil is observable among these natural products; and of minerals the show is such as to indicate all the elements of wealth—iron, tin, manganese, and plumbago, with the rarer stones of the jeweller. In the next division are a number of rich and ingenious contributions from Malta, in addition to those of the opposite side. Malta stone is well known to sculptors; and the carvers of Valetta display a skill worthy of their material. In mosaic work they appear to excel, from the exquisite manner in which coral, lapislazuli, red Gozo marble, and other materials are brought up. A table composed of one thousand seven hundred and thirteen pieces, excites regret as well as admiration for such an outlay of patient and delicate industry. Of metal filagree and artificial flower and lace-work, there are several cases which justly attract very great attention. The native cotton, silk, and nankeen, with samples of wheat, cinnamon, &c., are suggestive to one who remembers that they are the growth of what was probably the "little island of Melita," and was certainly a barren rock until garrisoned by the enterprising Knights of St. John. From the neighbouring Ionian Isles we have nothing more valuable than a set of wax figures, and a number of prettily embroidered dresses, remarkable as the work of peasant girls. Our little sisters, Jersey and Guernsey, make a good figure. The latter send specimens of raw silk, sea-weed, and arrow-root, and some pieces of tapestry work, for ladies' dresses—indicating altogether a peculiar industrial condition. Jersey is more ambitious—her artificers have modelled in paper the scene presented at the landing of the Queen and Prince Albert on their visit in the autumn of 1847; carved a noble sideboard of oak, surmounted by a representation in bold, individualised figures, of the signing of Magna Charta; and constructed a clock warranted to go five hundred days without winding up.

Now we may recross the nave, and gratify high-pitched curiosity with an inspection of "Mediæval Court." Opposite to it are several objects that may appropriately be included in the survey. Here, for instance, is the restoration, in alabaster, of a portion of the monument erected by Edward the Third, in Westminster Abbey, to his Queen, Philippa of Hainault;—of the more interest because the entire monument, which has long since disappeared, must have been of extraordinary splendour, and employed the best artificers of the age. A tablet in brass to the memory of a lady is one of the sweetest conceptions of art or affection. The face and form impress one as those of a saintly woman. The altar fronts of St. Mary's, Greenwich, and Hereford Cathedral—the unnatural figures and exaggerated adornments, especially the flaring brass lecterns—rather repel one in contrast with the quiet beauty of this tablet. Over the western entrance to the court hangs a stained glass lantern; the figures on which it is almost impossible to get a distinct view of, but the colours blaze gloriously from the adjacent mirrors. The same is true of the whole fronting of the court—"a storied window richly dight;" but with what it is not easy to make out. We seem to have stepped at once from the nineteenth into the fifteenth century. We are not surprised that all is Gothic. That element was almost exclusive when dominant. There is a good deal of the sanctuary, but as much of the drawing-room and the shop. On one side are altars, carved from Caen stone—one with a sculptured basement, and surmounted by a gorgeous canopy. In the corners are oaken pulpit-stairs, eagle lecterns, and gigantic candlesticks. On the north side of the room is a tomb and effigy—the most satisfactory object of the whole—a mitred priest reposing in his robes, with hands clasped in prayer; and an adjacent sepulchral brass personifies a crusader. On the third and fourth sides are cabinets, buffetts, chairs, stools, pianos—all carved and gilded in that flat, angular style popularly characteristic of mediæval art. In the centre of the room are fonts—cases of clerical vestments, of rich material and work—huge fire-places, surrounded by castings of heraldic monsters—and suspended over all are chandeliers and lanterns. Among this crowd of articles, one is a screen, of tapestry, worked by sixty young ladies of Islington, with national legends, the escutcheons of the Royal frmily, Sir Robert Peel, &c. Significant of a strong modern religious tendency, is a sort of bureau-altar, the open doors of which disclose pictures of saints and the injunction, "Vigilate et orate." Equally suggestive of another contemporary fact is the announcement on a lable, that nearly all the carving work here exhibited was executed by machinery. Thus it is that social elements balance each other. A religious or sentimental eccentricity may lead men back four or five centuries—but science will not stay its progress, industry will not consent to retrograde; yet both will lend their aid to the former. If any would restore the forms of the middle ages, the mechanism and ingenuity of to-day will enable him to do so—but the *spirit* will be awanting. The retrogresistas will bear but the same relation to the age and the people, as does this single compartment to the vast edifice of which it is a niche.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

ICE PRODUCED BY STEAM POWER.—That ice can be produced by mechanical means many may have heard; but that steam may be used as an auxiliary for the purpose will seem hardly credible. It is, however, now being daily demonstrated at the Great Exhibition by Mr. Thomas Masters, of the Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent Street, the inventor of various ingenious machines for freezing. The apparatus used by him at the Exhibition is capable of freezing upwards of 100 quarts of dessert ices (six different sorts are produced in the one machine) every fifteen or sixteen minutes, of a perfectly smooth quality. A more perfect and simple contrivance for producing a perennial supply of these delicacies in a crowded place like the Exhibition could not be conceived, and the invention is undoubtedly one of the most ingenious novelties in the section devoted to the machinery in motion. The machines, however, are not limited to making dessert ices; they are made to produce cylinders of solid ice, sufficiently large to hold decanters of water and many bottles of wine. These cylinders are made in the form of castellated towers, and have a very novel appearance. The converting steam or vapour into snow may also be effected by this machine, and in this way a whole room may be easily cooled down in the hottest weather. The patentee's smaller machines, of which there are several exhibited in class 22, are calculated for use in a small family or bachelor's chambers. The cost of turning pure water into ice for sherry cobler, cooling wine, and other purposes in less than what it can be purchased for at the ice stores. They may be seen in the Western refreshment-room in the Exhibition, and are well worthy of the curious and scientific.

We understand that at a meeting of the Goldsmiths' Company, held a few days ago, a resolution was unanimously passed that the sum of £5,000 should be expended in the purchase of some of the magnificent plate exhibited at the Crystal Palace, for the use of the splendid hall. At the next Court of Common Council, Alderman Copeland is to bring forward a motion that a sum not exceeding £5,000 be voted from the City cash to purchase some of the works of art in the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, adapted for the decoration of the City of London.

The Queen has accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor to a grand banquet in the Guildhall on the 2nd of July. The preparations are to be on a scale of unprecedented magnificence. Alderman Sidney has proposed that £5,000 be spent in the purchase of exhibited works of art.

In several parts of the Exhibition, convenient rooms, fitted up with wash-stands, towels, &c., are to be found; for the use of which a trifling charge is made. This is in part an experiment; and answers so well, that the committee appointed by the council of the Society of Arts recommend the immediate establishment of similar lavatories in the Strand, Holborn, Cheapside, and other public parts.

Her Majesty has purchased at the Exposition a tiara of sapphires of great lustre and size, and a brooch, consisting of two enormous rubies, set round with diamonds, by Lemonniere, of Paris.

The Great Western Railway Company have granted all their officers four days' leave of absence, for the purpose of visiting the Great Exhibition.

The corporation of the City of London intend to give all the clerks at the Mansion House and the Guildhall, and also all the officers in their service, an opportunity of viewing the interior of the Crystal Palace, and the gorgeous display of foreign and English manufactures. For this purpose, we believe, they have resolved to give them all a holiday, and present each of the clerks with a guinea in lieu of a ticket of admission. But as the public business would be interfered with by giving them all leave of absence on the same day, it has been arranged that each one shall take his turn, so that not more than three or four may be absent at one time.

The Exhibition in Hyde Park has attracted the notice of the French dramatists; and last week a *revue*, in no less than five acts, written by MM. Clairville and Jules Cordier, was produced at the Porte St. Martin, under the title of *Le Palais de Cristal*. There is more plot than is generally the case with *revues*, and the vicissitudes of a French party who came to London to see the Exhibition are treated so as to excite some degree of interest. Of the *tableaux*, one representing a gallery in the Palace, and another the Thames covered with the vessels of different nations, are mentioned in terms of high praise.

The Directors of the Iron and Citizen Steam-boat Company have arranged to give all their servants, (between 400 and 500) a holiday to visit the Great Exhibition, and have given £40 to enable them to do so free of expense to themselves.

LIBERAL EXAMPLE.—Mr. Richard Burnet, in the Piazza, Covent-garden, has presented the Charity School of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, with 1s. 6d. for each child, and 2s. 6d. for each teacher, to enable them to visit the Crystal Palace.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The South Eastern and Eastern Counties Companies have granted leave of absence to their officers for the purpose of visiting the Exhibition. We learn that the Great Northern Company intend to give the same privilege to their officers.

EXCURSION TRAINS AND THE GOVERNMENT DUTY.—A meeting of the general managers of railways was held in the Euston station a few days since, at which Mr. Harding, the secretary of the South-Western Railway, drew attention to the position of those companies who are aggrieved by the interpretation put upon Clause 9 of 7 and 8 Vic., cap. 85 (providing an exemption from tax on fares at and under 1d. per mile), by the Railway commissioners, and the commissioners of inland revenue, on which Mr. Swift has reported that a remedy by legislative enactment cannot at present be anticipated. It was thereupon resolved that the attention of the committee of the clearing house be respectfully called to the unsatisfactory position of this question, the railway companies being now refused all exemption from tax on excursion fares, though under 1d. per mile except on the lowest fare—that is to say, if, in an excursion train running 100 miles, the fares are 7s., 6s., and 3s., it is only on the 3s. fare that the commissioners will grant exemption from tax. A penalty is thus practically imposed on giving any but the worst class of carriage accommodation. This will be much more severely felt in a pecuniary shape as the excursion train traffic to the Exhibition increases, and should, therefore, it is submitted, be looked to before such excursions commence.

It is worth while to observe the very distinct contrast drawn by nearly all the journals between the demeanour of the several classes of visitors. "On Saturday," says the *Times*, "a considerable sensation was created in the building by the appearance of a Spanish family, dressed in their picturesque national costume. They were accompanied round the interior by Lord Ranelagh, and were stared at and crowded round with a perseverance and impudence, which, considering the charge for admission, and the presumed presence, in consequence, of a rather select assemblage, said very little for its good breeding. Greeks, Persians, Egyptians, Indians, Turks, and Armenians, have all been allowed to exhibit their finery since the Exhibition opened without let or hindrance, but the appearance of a Spanish senora in the dress of her country offered too great an attraction to be resisted in deference to the ordinary rules of politeness."

Of Monday's assembly, we are told, it approached nearer the ideal upon which the scale of shilling admissions was fixed than anything that we have yet witnessed. The mass was well leavened with the unmistakeable traces of a labouring population; it was at once interesting and gratifying to observe how, after a short time spent in simple wonder and astonishment, each seemed, by a natural instinct, to betake himself to those departments upon which he could bring his own practical knowledge most distinctly and intelligibly to bear. Every portion of the interior was well examined, and though crowds still collect round the more curious and attractive objects, there is evidently a singular instinct at work among the body of the community to which our upper classes were not subject. While they retained possession of the building the eastern, or foreign half, was more favoured or frequented. Now the western division comes in for the largest amount of admiration. Altogether, the conduct of the visitors to the Exhibition, now that the price of admission is lowered to 1s., is beyond praise, and amply vindicates the confidence reposed in their good behaviour.

CHAUCER AND THE EXHIBITION.—Chaucer, it would seem, possessed a prophetic faculty in his prefiguration of this palace of glass. The passages we quote occur in the *House of Fame*, in the introduction to which the poet describes it as a vision, and speculates upon the causes of dreams, affirming his inability to decide whether

> "Spirits have the might
> To make folks dream o'night,
> Or if the soul of proper kind
> Be so perfect as men find
> *That it wote what is to come.*"
> "As I slept," he goes on to say,
> "I dreamt I was
> Within a *temple made of glass*,
> In which there were more images,
> Of *gold* standing in sundry stages,
> In more rich tabernacles,
> And with *jewels* more pinnacles,
> *And more curious portraitures;*
> And quaint manner of figures
> Of gold work than I saw ever."
> * * * *
> "Then saw I stand on either side
> *Straight down to the doors wide*
> *From the dais many a pillar*
> *Of metal* that shone out full clear."
> * * * *
> "Then gan I look about and see
> That there came ent'ring in the hall,
> A right great company withal,
> *And that of sundry regions*
> *Of all kinds of conditions,*
> That dwell in earth beneath the moon,
> Poor and rich."
> * * * *
> *Such a great congregation*
> *Of folks as I saw roam about,*
> Some within and some without,
> *Was never seen nor shall be more!*"

So palpable a coincidence is, to say the least of it, very curious.

TOTAL RECEIPTS AT THE DOORS.—The following is a correct statement of the sums taken at the doors of the Great Exhibition since its opening, May 1st to May 31st:—

Date.		Rate.	Amount.
Thursday	May 1	Season tickets only admitted.	
Friday	„ 2	£1	£560 0 0
Saturday	„ 3	£1	482 0 0
Monday	„ 5	5s.	1,362 19 0
Tuesday	„ 6	5s.	1,458 10 0
Wednesday	„ 7	5s.	1,790 15 0
Thursday	„ 8	5s.	2,018 0 0
Friday	„ 9	5s.	1,824 10 0
Saturday	„ 10	5s.	1,843 15 0
Monday	„ 12	5s.	1,597 10 0
Tuesday	„ 13	5s.	2,229 10 0
Wednesday	„ 14	5s.	2,064 15 0
Thursday	„ 15	5s.	2,426 0 0
Friday	„ 16	5s.	2,556 10 0
Saturday	„ 17	5s.	2,473 5 0
Monday	„ 19	5s.	2,345 0 0
Tuesday	„ 20	5s.	3,360 15 0
Wednesday	„ 21	5s.	3,512 5 0
Thursday	„ 22	5s.	3,797 11 0
Friday	„ 23	5s.	4,095 10 0
Saturday	„ 24	5s.	5,078 0 0
Monday	„ 26	1s.	920 2 0
Tuesday	„ 27	1s.	1,347 17 0
Wednesday	„ 28	1s.	1,859 4 0
Thursday	„ 29	1s.	2,375 18 0
Friday	„ 30	2s. 6d.	2,839 8 0
Saturday	„ 31	5s.	1,771 12 6
			£57,990 1 6
Amount received for Season Tickets			65,871 15 0
Total			£123,861 16 6

The receipts at the doors of the Crystal Palace on Tuesday, amounted to £2,415 2s.; the number of visitors, according to the police returns, was 53,371.

The receipts on Wednesday amounted to £2,500 16s., and £18 18s. was taken by the sale of season tickets, which still continues. By the police returns 55,255 people visited the building the day, a considerable portion of whom were evidently from the country.

On Thursday the receipts are reported to have been £2,566 17s. From the sale of season tickets, £18 18s. was received, and the police returns state that 55,059 persons entered the building. The only new feature of the Exhibition was the display in the Belgian department of a very rare and precious collection of jewels, by Mr. Hope, including an immense pearl shaped like a man's hand, and said to be the largest in the world.

On Friday, £2,558 11s. was taken at the doors, the charge for admission being half-a-crown, 26,134 persons entered the building.

THE PORTABLE URINALS.—Mr. T. Davis, the patentee of the portable urinal was summoned to appear at Guildhall and the Mansion-house for having unlawfully placed in the public street a machine which was a common nuisance to the residents. It is intended for the convenience of gentlemen only, who are admitted by an attendant inside on payment of 1d. each person.—Mr. Payne said that both vehicles should be instantly removed, and upon that understanding the case was discharged.

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 were last week enabled, by favour of the editor of the "Northern Star," to obtain insertion of the important address of the Silk Dressers of Leeds to their fellow workmen of the United Kingdom. To that address we desire to call the serious attention of our members, and indeed every working man who seeks to better his own condition, and that of his fellow labourers, through the medium of trades' combinations. We know not that we ever met with a document the production of working men, so much entitled to profound consideration.

Its language, sober and argumentative, appeals directly to the reason and common sense of its readers upon a question of vital import to every grade and class of British labourers: a question, the consideration of which cannot with safety be any longer evaded—a question upon which must ultimately turn, and at a date possibly nearer than by many may be anticipated, the condition, well-being, nay, the peace and very existence of society, as at present constituted with all its time-honoured and boasted institutions. It is a question, moreover, in which the working class is not alone interested—it concerns, perhaps, in a high degree, the distributors of the nation's productions, whose emoluments are derived exclusively from the wages of labour.

The growth of a system, the tendency of which is to diminish and depreciate the purchasing power of the community, must be disastrous to all those whose income is contingent upon the consuming power of the people. The degradation of one class implies the inevitable destruction of the other.

To maintain a healthy state of society, the powers of consumption must be co-extensive with the powers of production, and any arrangements by which this latter is petted and unnaturally stimulated, to the neglect and injury of the former, can only lead to anarchy and confusion. That to this condition we are rapidly approaching every day's experience bears ample testimony. The scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions now exhibiting in the Crystal Palace, when brought into active operation, will supersede the manual labour of millions of human beings. Production will thus be multiplied and cheapened, until those who possess the purchasing power will be gorged and satiated with the excess of physical enjoyments at their command. But as these must of necessity be a small minority of the nation, what is to become of the vast majority, who have no means of consuming except through the beneficial application of their labour? Will a fraction, the monopolisers of the money, the raw material, and the scientific and mechanical riches of the nation be content to feed, clothe, and house the whole of the community in a state of degraded idleness? Or will these latter ever consent to be thus maintained? The assumption would be preposterous. What then is to be done? To arrest the march of improvement is impossible, if it were desirable. But, assuredly, some means must be discovered whereby the people may be provided with employment! "The right to labour" is a social axiom not recognised by modern governments. The people must themselves; and, by a proper application of the means within their reach, assert and maintain the reality and inviolability of that essential right. If they are to be driven from their workshops and factories as useless incumbrances, they must claim and make good their right and title to the soil of their birth, as the source—indicated by God himself—for the sustenance of man. If the Government will not protect the rights of the labourer, the people, by union and co-operation, must themselves perform that duty.

The Silk Dressers, in their admirable appeal, make particular allusion to some of the more prominent evils which have produced, and are now producing, such lamentable results in their own, and other trades. The unlimited introduction of apprentices into trades already overrun with numbers unable to find employment, is a species of suicide on the part of those who encourage, or connive at it. The system of over time and long hours is another very fruitful source of injury, wherever it is adopted. A surplus labour is by these means created and perpetuated, and the market value of labour necessarily depreciated. The Free Trade maxim, that "to make a thing *dear* it is only necessary to make it *scarce*," appears to be either not understood, or wilfully disregarded by working men.

The remedy for these things is in our own keeping. The supply of labour should always be regulated by the demand, but in an isolated and individualized state we are incapable of any operation which requires, for its success, a unity of action. What successful result could be anticipated from the most numerous and best appointed army, though every individual of that army was a personification of the highest courage, if each unit pursued his own individual view of duty, without design or unity of purpose in conjunction with his fellows; or if each regiment fought its own battle, regardless of the fate of others? Certainly the alleged glories of an Agincourt, a Cressy, Trafalgar, or Waterloo, had been unenacted and unsung. It appears, therefore, to us, that the address of the Silk Dressers is a highly important document. It shows that they are thoroughly acquainted with their position. They correctly—as we think—point to "surplus labour" as the monster evil, against which the whole of our energies should be directed. They invite all trades to reflect upon and consider this momentous question; they point—and as we again think, correctly—to the sole remedial agent—an effective national organisation of the now scattered elements of labour. It would be impossible to conceive a more judicious or beneficial investment of working mens' money, than to a fund to be constantly appropriated to the permanent removal of the surplus labour of the country, by opening up new fields of employment, where that valuable element, which is now made to assume the character of a pernicious drug, might be converted into an instrument for strengthening and enriching our common country. This great design has always been the *ultima ratio* of this Association. Those who look to it merely as a strike machine upon an enlarged and improved principle, take but a contracted view indeed of our great design. We have always contended that with any thing approaching even to a national organisation, such a thing as a strike would be an impossibility. The necessity which is now so generally felt for legislative protection would be felt no longer—Short Time Bills, Laws for the Regulation of Apprentices, Anti-Truck Acts, and all other measures deemed necessary for labour's protection would be enacted, in strict accordance to the law of the land, by the people themselves, instead of wasting their time in fruitless appeals to their sham representatives in St. Stephen's. We are proud, therefore, to find that those important principles, which were first enunciated in connexion with a trades' movement, by the founders of this Association are evidently becoming better understood, and extensively recognised.

We feel confident that the working classes will soon perceive the wisdom of leaving Protectionists and Free Traders to fight their own battles without their aid; while they will steadily apply themselves to protect their interests from the plundering propensities of either faction. The application of the first year's sixpenny weekly contribution from half a million of men, would lift off an immense incubus from the shoulders of labour. Its beneficial effects would be immediate and prodigious. It would be the commencement of a noiseless, peaceful, and perfectly constitutional social revolution, totally unconnected with any of those theories with which it is the fashion to frighten the old women of either sex.

It would be but the application in a wider field of principles now in every day operation; but its effects would be felt with almost the force of an electric shock through the moral, social, and political worlds. Labour would assume from that hour a more dignified attitude. Our position would be somewhat akin to the man whom Dr. Franklin speaks of—when he had got two coats, his neighbour greeted him with "good morrow." The opprobrious epithets, mobs, swinish multitude, lower classes, *canaille*, &c., would no more insult our hearing—a thousand virtues would be discovered in us by Parliamentarians, Peers, and Potentates, which we never dreamed of possessing, and those high minded individuals who now deem and call themselves our superiors, would, with surprising quickness, discover that humility was one of the greatest virtues, and practice it, to the great benefit of themselves, here and hereafter.

The adhesion of the Silk Dressers of Leeds have been received.

W. PEEL, Secretary.
259, Tottenham-court-road.

SEAMEN'S NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Minutes and resolutions of a Conference held at the Grapes Inn, Trippet-lane, and the White Bear Inn, High-street, Sheffield, on Tuesday, June 3rd, and following days, 1851.

Delegates were present from the ports of London, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Hull, Sunderland, South Shields, Yarmouth, Hartlepool, Middlesbro, North Shields, Stockton, Aberdeen, Dundee, Montrose, &c. The Miners' National Association was also represented by Mr. William Daniells, for the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, and by Mr. David Swallow, for Lancashire and Cheshire, Northumberland and Durham by letter.

TUESDAY'S SITTING.

The Conference met at nine o'clock, when Mr. J. H. Oliver, of Hull, was called to the chair; and Mr. William Daniells, of Chesterfield, appointed secretary.

Credentials of the delegates were received, and letters of importance read; it was then passed that the Conference should meet at nine o'clock in the morning, adjourn at one for dinner, meet at two, and sit till four.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The delegates assembled at two o'clock, and proceeded to business.

Proposed by Mr. J. Fraser, seconded by Mr. T. G. White—"That there be a public meeting in the Hall of Science, and that 150 crown bills be printed calling the same."

Proposed by Mr. Mountain, seconded by Mr. J. Chalk—"That the Minutes of the Conference be printed, and that the delegates take what number they think proper at the cost-price of printing."

A long conversation now took place relative to the publication of the *Mariners' Journal*, and after a friendly discussion, the following resolution was passed:—

Proposed by Mr. R. HOLMAN, seconded by Mr. J. FRASER:—"That the Editor of the above paper be authorised to print 5,000 of No. III, and that the following ports pay for the same, in equal proportions, viz.:—London, Hull, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Shields, Blyth, Sunderland, Seaham, Stockton, Middlesbro', Yarmouth, Aberdeen, Dundee, and Montrose."

Proposed by Mr. T. G. WHITE, and seconded by Mr. J. SMITH:—"That as the Grapes Inn is not in a central part of the town, resolved, 'That this Conference do now adjourn, and meet to-morrow morning, at the White Bear Inn, High-street.'"—Adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING.

The Conference met this morning at nine o'clock, and after the names of the delegates were called over, letters were read from London, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and from the editor of the *Mariners' Journal*, relative to the future publishing and carrying on of that important publication. A long and animated discussion now followed, relative to the union of the Miners' and Seamen's Associations, in which Messrs. Chalk, Fraser, Daniells, Holman, White, Mountain, Swallow, Oliver, and Smith took part. Ultimately the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Moved by Mr. SMITH, seconded by Mr. Mountain:—"That after hearing the opinions of the respective delegates from the mining districts and ports of Great Britain, this Conference is decidedly of opinion that a bond of union, founded on the principles of brotherly love, mutual support, and defence, should be and is hereby formed between the miners and seamen of the United Kingdom; and that the following form the *basis* of such union:"—

Moved

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—The official report says the mortality of London has been greater than usual during the four weeks of May. In the first three returns of the month the deaths numbered respectively 1,041, 1,002, 1,000; in the week ending last Saturday a decrease occurred, but not of considerable amount, the number having fallen to 990. Taking the weeks corresponding to last week of the ten years 1841-50, it will be seen that the mortality, which in one instance fell so low as 736 (namely, in the fourth week of May last year), did not in any case exceed 960, and that the average was 855 If this average be raised in proportion to the supposed rate of increase in the population, it will amount to 933; compared with which the 990 deaths of last week exhibit an increase of 57. The zymotic or epidemic class of diseases produced last week 220 fatal cases, and of these 169 occurred amongst children under 15 years. Small pox had fatal termination to 23 persons, 6 of whom were twenty years of age and upwards; measles carried off 39 children; scarlatina 10; hooping cough 61; and croup 5. Of these complaints, almost exclusively confined to young persons, hooping cough much exceeds the usual contingent, and scarlatina falls still more below it. To diarrhœa 16 deaths are ascribed; to dysentery 6; to erysipelas 11; and under tyhus, which shows about the usual amount of fatality for the present time, 32 are enumerated. The above class of diseases exhibits an increase on the preceding week; but those which affect the organs of respiration show a diminution. Laryngitis numbers 5 cases, bronchitis 51, pleurisy 6, pneumonia 64, and asthma 7; these, with other undefined diseases of the lungs, numbering in the aggregate 136 deaths, which is rather more than the corrected average of corresponding weeks. Four diseases are comprised in the tubercular class:—Scrofula from which 5 deaths are enumerated last week, tabes mesenterica which counts 10, hydrocephalus 35, and phthisis, or consumption, 150. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50, the lowest number ascribed to consumption is 103, and the highest 166 The births of 764 boys, and 769 girls, in all 1,533 children, were registered last week. The average number of six corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1366. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the main daily reading of the barometer was 30 114 in.; on Wednesday, and on the following days it rose continuously, and was 30 351 in. on Saturday. The mean of the week was 30 097 in. The mean daily reading of the thermometer was on Sunday 2·6 degree above the average of the same day in ten years, but on all the following days, except Friday, was below it. The mean temperature of the week was 55·6 deg., which is about 2 deg. below the average. The wind generally blew from the north in the beginning of the week, and towards the end was in the south-east and north-east.

LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE.—Shortly before ten o'clock on Saturday night last, violent screams were heard proceeding from the premises of Mr. George Caplin, a master carman, at No. 1, Bridle-lane, Golden-square. On entering the rooms over the stable, the unfortunate wife of the proprietor was discovered lying in the midst of a raging fire. The fire was eventually extinguished, when it was found that nearly all the furniture in the room was seriously injured, and a medical man was immediately sent for, who pronounced life to be quite extinct. The husband of the poor woman had left the room only three minutes before the fire occurred; at that time she was striking a light with a lucifer-match to light a candle. The deceased was a very sober woman, and only thirty-three years of age.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—An inquest was held on Saturday last at Guy's Hospital, before Mr. W. Payne and a jury, as to the death of Charles Palmer, aged forty-three, a cab-proprietor and driver, who died from the effects of injuries received on the Derby night under circumstances of a very mysterious character. It appeared that the deceased recently resided in the Old Kent-road, and on the Derby day was engaged with his cab in conveying persons to and from various points on the road, whereby, it was stated, he had received about £4. At a late hour the deceased stopped at a public-house near Cheam, where he was engaged by Jemmy Welsh, Barnash, and other well-known pugilists to convey them to London, at a half-a-crown each. They gave deceased some meat, bread, &c., and then proceeded on their way home, when the deceased received some injury by falling from the box of the cab, or by other means, at present unknown to the police. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, where he expired on the 23th ult. from severe injury to the spine, fracture of the leg, and other violence, no doubt caused by a fall. The sister of the deceased stated that before her brother expired he informed her that he had been hocussed and robbed by some persons who had been in his cab, by whom also he was brutally ill-treated by being pushed off the cab The coroner was informed that several persons engaged in the case were absent, but if time was allowed they, no doubt, would be forthcoming. The coroner, thereupon consented to adjourn the proceedings for a few days, and the inquiry was accordingly adjourned.—On Tuesday night the adjourned inquest was held by Mr. Payne, when T. Barnash, pugilist, of 3, Little Marylebone-street, was examined, and stated that he and Jem Welsh, also belonging to the "ring," had been to the Derby, and when they had got back as far as Ewell the deceased hailed them, and they agreed to give him 2s. 6d. a piece to convey them to London, and they got inside, having first purchased a bottle of ale, of which the deceased drank. He had before been drinking, and was now alleged to be tipsy. When they got to the turnpike at Cheam the deceased ran against it and broke the shaft. When this was tied up they went on, and witness got on the box lest any other accident should occur. He had not got far when he drove against the bank, was pitched off the seat, which he held on to, and was dragged along the ground. Witness was also thrown on the horse's back. Deceased was put into the fly and driven to the Lord Nelson Inn, at Cheam, and he complained that his shoulder was hurt. They obtained coffee for him, and he went to sleep in the cab. As he did not appear better at three, it was thought advisable to take him to the hospital. Witness himself drank some of the ale, as did Welsh. The deceased's brother here repeated that his relative had £4 or £5 when he left Epsom, and that Welsh had knocked him down. Mr. Carter, the landlord of the Lord Nelson, at Cheam, stated that at the request of the parties the deceased was searched, and had only 16s. in his pocket. Mr. Swinhoe, the house-surgeon, who had made a post mortem examination of the body, stated there was a mark of a bruise on the left leg, and another on the neck, which had dislocated the vertebræ and caused the death. The injury was more likely to have been caused by a fall than a blow. There were also fractures of the leg and arm. The coroner having read over the whole of the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SCOTLAND-YARD.—On Monday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Charing-cross Hospital, on the body of John M'Carty, forty-five, labourer, who on the previous Thursday suddenly met his death in a sewer. The evidence showed that deceased was engaged on the above day as bricklayer, in making some repairs in a drain at Scotland-yard. About nine in the forenoon he was seen by a fellow-workman to ascend from the drain with a hod of bricks, and attempt to step on to a plank placed about eighteen inches from him; but instead of attaining a safe position he swerved with his load and fell back into the excavation, the depth of which was eight feet. A fellow-workman directly ran to him, and found his face buried in the clay, he having fallen on his head. With assistance he was taken, after a lapse of five minutes, to Charing-cross Hospital, but was found to be quite dead. No external injury was discovered, and the surgeon's opinion was that death was caused by suffocation. The jury, being of opinion that the accident was occasioned by deceased's having avoided the ordinary means of walking from the sewer, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

THE SUSPECTED CASE OF POISONING AT ST. GEORGE IN THE EAST.—An inquest was held on Monday at the London Hospital before Mr. Baker, sen., on view of the body of Mary Ann Jackson, a woman who cohabited with a man named Brown, with several other aliases, and through whose agency it is supposed she came by her death. The jury, under the direction of the coroner, feeling that the case was beset with great difficulty, and wishing to leave it open to the further investigation of the police, returned an open verdict to the effect that the deceased died from imbibing poison, but how taken or administered there was no evidence to show.

ACCIDENT AT THE WOOLWICH STATION, NORTH KENT LINE.—On Sunday evening last an accident, terminating in the death of a Mr. Drew, of Chatham, occurred at this station. The deceased arrived at the station shortly before seven o'clock, intending to proceed to Strood. He had not been on the platform many minutes before the express from Gravesend came in, and in consequence of its unusual length, the whole of the Company's servants were engaged in attending to it. It is supposed that the deceased recognised some one getting out of the train, for he attempted to cross the up line, but in crossing from the platform his foot slipped, and he fell across the rails. Before he had time to rise, a train of empty carriages proceeding to the arsenal came up—the breaks were immediately put on, but to no purpose, the engine and the whole of the carriages had passed through the station, dragging the unfortunate man with them. Upon his being picked up he gave two or three sighs and expired. Dr. Stuart, who arrived within five minutes after this event, pronounced life to be extinct. Upon examination it was found that the whole of the left side of the scalp had been carried away—there was a severe cut across the forehead, the right arm was broken in several places, as well as the right leg; indeed, there was scarcely a whole bone left in his body. Mr. Drew, dentist, of St. James's-street, arrived the next morning, and identified the mutilated remains of his unfortunate brother.

THE LATE FATAL FIRE IN THE CITY.—INQUEST.—On Monday evening Mr. W. Payne, the City coroner, and a respectable jury, held the adjourned inquest upon the bodies of Richard Harvey, Elizabeth Gray, George Eyne, and Abraham Clark, who met their deaths by fire, which occurred at the Rose and Crown Inn, Love-lane, Lower Thames-street, on the morning of Sunday, 18th ult. It will be remembered that the inquiry was adjourned on the previous inquest, which was held a fortnight ago, for the attendance of the servant girl, named Elizabeth Chambers, who escaped with her life by throwing herself from the window of the burning premises, by which she was so dreadfully injured that she was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, where she had remained in a precarious state ever since.—Elizabeth Chambers having arrived in a cab, gave the following evidence:—My name is Elizabeth Chambers. I was servant at the Rose and Crown. I had been there nearly three months. On the night of the fire there slept in the house Mr. Harvey, Mrs. Gray, the potman, the lodger, and myself. I slept in the back room on the same floor with my master—the second floor. On the night of the fire the potman and the lodger went to bed first, and I went next. It was past twelve when I went to bed. Mr. Clark, a relation of the lodger's, was at the house on the night of the fire, but he went away before I went to bed. Just as I was getting into bed, I heard my master and Mrs. Gray going to bed. On the ground floor there was a bar parlour, and a tap room adjoining the bar parlour at the back. I was awoke out of my sleep by a stifling sensation. I jumped out of bed, opened my room door, and went to the top of the stairs. I heard Mrs. Gray calling out "Richard! Richard!" which was my master's name. I then went back to my room and jumped out of window. I saw smoke every way I looked. My master was in the habit of turning the gas off in the bar, and the potman in the tap room; sometimes my master and sometimes myself in the dining room. I turned the gas off in the dining room on the night of the fire. The gas in the bar and bar parlour was not turned off when I went to bed. I saw no flames till I went up the White Hart stairs. They were then all over the house. I never saw my master turn the gas off at the main. There were no fires in the house but one in the kitchen, and that was out before I went to bed. I did not hear any noise at the front door. No ringing or knocking. There were two bells attached to the one pulley, and they would make a considerable noise if rung. One of the bells was near the potman's head, and he must have heard it if it had been pulled. It was no more than eighteen inches from his head.—Elizabeth Smith, servant at the Cock, opposite the Rose and Crown public-house, said she was awakened by screams from the Rose and Crown. She heard no knocking or ringing at the front door. She heard a man's voice in the house crying "Help! for God's sake help. Will no one help us? We cannot get out." She afterwards heard a moaning cry of "Oh! oh! oh!" as if proceeding from some one in great agony. That was about three minutes before the arrival of the fire escapes.—The Firemen and Police said it was impossible to have rendered any assistance, as the flames were rushing out at every window in the house.—Ultimately the jury returned a verdict to the effect—"That the fire by which the four persons lost their lives occurred accidentally, but by what means it was impossible to say."

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES.—On Saturday last information was given that Count Reventlow, of No. 2, Wilton-terrace, Belgrave-square, had been robbed of a number of valuable articles, amongst which were a Danish order, of silver, in the form of a star, with a heart in the centre, and blue enamelled cross on the top. A silver gilt metal, having on one side a man, in Roman costume; and on the reverse an inscription, commemorative of Conrad, Comes de Reventlow," born in 1604, and who died in 1708 Also, three gold studs, with chain.—Information was also given that a man absconded on Friday with £43, stolen from his employers, Messrs. Knight and Co., soap boilers, in Old Gravel lane. He is described of fair complexion, about forty years old, stout, and bow legged, and wore a white smockfrock.

EXCISE SEIZURE.—On Saturday morning last, Messrs. Elmy and a party of Excise officers effected an entrance to the house No. 10, Maidstone-place, Bethnal-green, and found an upper room fitted up as a distillery, with a still then in full operation, and in the place about thirty gallons of molasses wash, quantities of spirits, and all the appurtenances for illicit distillation, the whole of which the officers seized, and subsequently conveyed to the Excise cellars. A man named John Henry Wilson, who was attending to the still, was taken before the magistrates at Worship-street, and committed to the House of Correction for three months, in default of payment of the £30 penalty. It was the third conviction of the kind that had taken place at the same police court in the course of the week.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—A very extensive fire broke out on Tuesday, at the coal depôt of the Birmingham and Blackwall Railway, at the Caledonian-road supposed to be owing to a spark or a piece of coke from the locomotive engine falling upon the extensive timber coal shutes just finished. The flames not only threatened to stop the traffic of the line, but also the destruction of the adjoining building belonging to Mr. Cubitt's brick-yard. The engine belonging to the Model Prison was immediately brought out, and in a few minutes was in full activity, obtaining a supply of water from a well on Mr. Cubitt's premises. This timely assistance, by great personal exertion, quelled the fire, but not until great damage had been done.

THREE FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE RIVER THAMES.—On Tuesday Captain Artus, of the brig Melbourne, lying in Bugsby's Hole, in attempting to ascend the side, missed his hold and fell into the water, sunk, and was drowned. Almost at the same time, twelve o'clock, Captain Downie, of the ship Mentor, lying off Stone Stairs, Wapping, fell overboard, and perished. About three o'clock, a boat, containing two men and one woman, was swamped near Alderman Stairs. The men were saved, but the female, Mrs. Coghlan, residing in Old Gravel-lane, was drowned.

MILITARY MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND BAZAAR.—In the gardens of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, will be held, on the 17th and 18th June, for the benefit of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton, an unusual fete, embracing a bazaar combined with a concert upon a scale hitherto unknown in this country, and consisting of the bands of the six household Regiments and of the Royal Artillery, which for the first time will be formed into one corps, and perform together. The arrangements are under the management and control of a committee of general and field officers. The programme of the music comprises selections from the works of the great masters and the most popular composers, native and foreign, and it is believed this unprecedented combination of military musical talent will form one of the most prominent attractions at this important and interesting period.

THE MASTER OF ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this parish, held on Tuesday at the Vestry-room, King's-road, Mr. Pierce, churchwarden, in the chair, a letter from the Poor Law Board was read, relating to the late charge against Mr. Eaton, the master of the workhouse, stating, that after a careful and deliberate consideration of the minutes taken before the directors, as also of the evidence given before the magistrate, the board are of opinion that it is not necessary to institute any new inquiry into the subject.

THE NEW PATENT RETIRING CARRIAGE.—The curiosity of the public was greatly excited on Monday by the appearance in Cheapside and other parts of the metropolis of a novel description of perambulating vehicle denominated a patent retiring carriage. The form and dimensions of this ingenious contrivance resemble generally those of an omnibus, with very low wheels. The interior is arranged in close compartments, which are fitted up for urinals. The exterior of the vehicle presents surfaces of highly polished panellings of cerulean blue, together with other showy fittings. Over the several doors the following considerate inscription meets the eye;—"1. Per Signori." "2. Pour les Messieurs." "3. Fur Herren."

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT WOOLWICH.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Woolwich on the body of Mr. William Buck, of Hanover Chambers, Adelphi, who was killed by the passage of a train on Sunday night on the North Kent Railway. The jury, having heard the evidence of several eye witnesses, returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

NOMINATION OF SHERIFFS BY THE LORD MAYOR.—At the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday the Lord Mayor, according to ancient custom, nominated the following freemen of London to be publicly put in nomination for the office of sheriff on Midsummer-day; John Thomas Norris, Esq., spectacle-maker; Thomas Cotterell, Esq., cordwainer; Thomas Shepperson, Esq., spectacle-maker; and Joseph Turnley, Esq., merchant tailor.

THE United States frigate St. Lawrence left Southampton Water on Tuesday for Lisbon; she had on board the Hon. Mr. Shaddock, who has been appointed American Charge d'Affaires at the Portuguese court. The hon. gentleman is empowered to arrange the disputes between the American and Portuguese governments. The affair of General Armstrong is to be settled by arbitration. Mr. Shaddock was formerly professor of moral philosophy at one of the American universities. Previous to the departure of the St. Lawrence, the commander, Captain Sands, gave an entertainment on board the frigate to the Mayor, corporation, and principal inhabitants of Southampton, in return for the hospitality with which he and the officers of his ship have been treated in that town.

SOME of the Boston journals mention the fining of divers young men for smoking in the streets.

The Provinces.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT ELECTION.—RYDE.—The coroner's inquest on the body of Mr. Thomas Fred. Cole, solicitor and parliamentary agent to Captain Hammond, one of the candidates at the recent election for the Isle of Wight, was resumed on Saturday last, at the Town-hall, and lasted to within two hours of midnight. During the proceedings the greatest excitement prevailed among all present.—Thomas Jones, a waiter at Royal Victoria Yacht Clubhouse, said, that on Monday last, while going home to dinner, and when near St. Thomas's Church, he saw a large mob running after the deceased, who was coming out of Spencer-street. Another large number of persons at that time came up and closed upon the deceased. The two mobs numbered from 400 to 500. One of the men knocked deceased's hat off and another one grasped him by the hair of his head. He, however, managed to release himself, and ran away through the Terrace gates. Previous to running away he uttered a deep moan, as if he was severely injured.—Elizabeth Polson, of No. 1, Terrace, said, that she saw the mob chasing deceased and calling him "Rat." She also saw deceased's hat fall and deceased hold up his hands to protect his head.—Elizabeth Biddlecombe, lady's-maid to Miss Christian, of No. 2, Terrace, said that on Monday last she heard a sound of voices on the Terrace, and afterwards heard the area door close. She then saw Mr. Cole endeavouring to fasten the door. She immediately hastened to his assistance, but he passed her in the kitchen. She went up into the hall for aid, and when she returned found him lying flat on his face in the passage. A man named French turned him over, when she saw blood oozing from his nose and mouth. She got a basin of water and bathed his temples, and sent for a surgeon.—Mr. R. W. Bloxham, a surgeon, was sent for on Monday last, and attended directly afterwards. He then found him quite dead. Blood was oozing from one nostril and from a cut above. Upon making a post mortem examination he found an effusion of blood on the brain, which might have been caused by pulling his hair in the manner described. That would probably strain the scalp and rupture some of the minute blood vessels. Some of the internal organs were diseased, but he thought deceased would not have died had it not been for the violence he had received.—Mr. T. B. Horne, clerk to the magistrates, deposed to seeing the mob pelt at Mr. Cole with rotten eggs and turf. He called upon some policemen to protect him, but they refused.—George Oakley, a railway carrier, said that he saw two men make a rush at the deceased, and strike him on the head and shoulder. One man was dressed in a frock and cap. He had a thin face and slight figure. No one offered to defend deceased, who appeared exceedingly alarmed.—The police referred to denied having refused to assist deceased, but as they were going towards him they met the mob returning.—Inspector Martin informed the jury that he had apprehended three persons on suspicion of taking part in the riot.—The coroner having summed up, he left the case in the hands of the jury, to decide whether deceased had died a natural or violent death.—After consulting, they returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against divers persons unknown."

THE MURDER AT LEIGH.—On Saturday last information from the Secretary of State's office was circulated, offering, on the part of her Majesty's government, a reward of £100 for the discovery of the murderers of George Green, a labourer, at Culepth, near Leigh. In addition to the £100 reward, a promise is held out of her Majesty's pardon to any accomplice (excepting, of course, the actual perpetrator) who will give such information as may lead to the apprehension of the murderers. Another information circulated by order of government offers £100 reward for the discovery and apprehension of the perpetrators of a murder, near Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham, where the body of a man named Charles White, was found on the 11th ult., in the river Tees, with the hands tied close together with a silk handkerchief, and upon the forehead a number of incised wounds and other marks of violence.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S SYNOD.—A meeting of influential gentlemen and tradesmen of the diocese of Exeter, members of the Church of England, was held on Saturday last, at the Athenæum, to protest against the Synod, proposed to be held by the Bishop of Exeter, on the 25th inst.; Sir John Kenneway, Bart, presided. A form of protest was unanimously adopted, and a committee was appointed to procure signatures, and take necessary steps for its publication.

FIRE AT TORPOINT, DEVON.—On Saturday last a fire broke out at Torpoint, in a small carpenter's shop, the property of a poor industrious man, named Treliving. Assistance was immediately given from the St. George, 120, and ships in ordinary. The fire was confined to the shop only by the assistance rendered, which was burnt down, together with some valuable materials. The origin of the fire seems a mystery.

BIRKENHEAD RIOTERS.—At the last Chester Assizes, Thomas Smith, J. Feehan, James Haggarty, and Matthew Griffin, with another prisoner, since discharged, were convicted of a riot at Birkenhead, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. A petition praying for a mitigation of the sentence received 17,000 signatures in one day. It was presented to Sir George Grey by J. A. Roebuck, Esq., Sir George Stephen, and the Earl of Arundel and Surrey. Upon consideration of the whole facts of the case, her Majesty the Queen ordered the immediate discharge of the prisoners, and they arrived at Birkenhead on Friday evening.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THE CROPS IN SOMERSETSHIRE.—With the fine weather we have recently enjoyed, there is every present appearance of a large crop of wheat. Winter beans are looking extremely well, as are spring ones, but a little rain is now very desirable for the latter. Both barley and oats are looking well; a good deal of the former has gone in late, but there is quite an average crop expected. A good deal of attention has recently been paid to the sowing of flax, upon such lands as are calculated for the experiment. Potatoes are late, and if anything there is a less growth than in former years. A few warm showers just now would have a beneficial effect upon the hay harvest. The prospect of a good crop of apples and pears is very promising.

STARVATION OF A GIRL BY HER FATHER AND STEP-MOTHER AT BRISTOL.—Robert and Louisa Carpenter who have been for some weeks in custody at Bristol, upon a charge of cruelly illtreating Christiana Carpenter, a girl, sixteen years old, by locking her up in a room, half starving her, and beating her, under went a further examination before the magistrates of Bristol on Saturday last. In consequence of the immense crowds which thronged the streets upon the occasion of the former remands, and of the threatening and violent aspect which the populace at those times assumed towards the prisoners, the magistrates deemed it prudent to keep the time of the present examination a secret, and their intention to proceed with it was only known to the press and to the parties actually engaged in the conduct of the case. It will be remembered that when she was brought up about three weeks since, the poor girl was a complete skeleton, only weighing 59 lbs. in her clothes; her appearance on Saturday was greatly improved. Mr. Brice, the clerk to the justice, stated that in that short period she has gained 19 lb. As soon as the prisoners were placed at the bar, the girl was accommodated with a seat in the witness box and having been sworn, she stated the case; but whilst under examination the poor girl became exhausted and excited, and Mr. Bernard, the surgeon in attendance upon her, expressing his opinion that she was not in a fit state to be questioned any further, the prisoners were again remanded, the magistrates expressing their readiness to take responsible sureties for their re-appearance. No bail being forthcoming, they were removed in custody, and the poor girl was driven back to the station house.

THE REV. R. WHISTON'S CASE.—The Court of Queen's Bench having referred Mr. Whiston to the Bishop of Rochester, relative to his dismissal from the Head Mastership of the Cathedral Grammar School, the rev. gentleman has addressed the bishop in appeal against the decision, and requesting his lordship to name the time and place for hearing the appeal.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO IPSWICH.—The *Essex Herald* states that it is now fully decided that Prince Albert will visit Ipswich on the 3rd of July, during the sitting of the British Association, and sleep at Shrubland-park.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT HEAVITREE.—An inquest was held last week at the Ship Inn, Heavitree, on a lad, named William Job Eveleigh, who had been shot through the head by his companion, George Henry Channon. They went out together to pick rabbits' meat in a field occupied by Mr. Dennis, near the path fields, leading from the Barrack-lane, in the direction of Wonford. Shortly after they had left the village, Channon ran back and told Golsworthy that his companion was dead. On the boy being brought before the jury, he said—"I didn't try to do it." Having been sworn, he stated that he went with the deceased to pick "milky dashels." The deceased said he knew where there was a bird's nest with nine eggs in it, in the thatch of the linhay. He got up to look for it, and then said, "I have found a gun." He got down from the planks, and ran after Channon with the gun in his hand, who succeeded, after a while, in taking it away from him. Seeing a sparrow in the hedge, he pointed the gun at it, and deceased ran close before the muzzle, just as he pulled the trigger. It went off, and killed Eveleigh. Then he ran away to call Mr. Golsworthy. In answer to a question from a juror, the boy declared that neither of them was angry, and that he didn't know the gun was loaded. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," attributing blame to Dennis for allowing the gun to remain in the linhay.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A TAVERN-KEEPER AND OTHERS.—At the Manchester Borough Court, on Monday last, three men named Miller, Harrison, and Prince, were charged with having caused the death of a man named Thomas Hodgkinson. Miller keeps a public-house in Chorlton-upon-Medlock, and the other two prisoners brew for him. Mr. R. B. B. Cobbett, solicitor, appeared for the prisoners. The first witness called was Thomas Wood, a labourer, who went to Miller's house for some beer on the 9th ult., at half-past eight o'clock in the evening. Witness saw there the deceased and the prisoners. There were some other persons there. Witness went towards the house again about ten minutes afterwards, and saw deceased lying on the foot pavement before the door. He heard Miller say to the other prisoners, "Go into them, and give them a good hiding!" The prisoners were kicking deceased very violently on the right side. Witness shortly afterwards went away with his father.—Cross-examined: Witness had not heard any disturbance when he went to the housekeeper, but had heard Miller offer the other two prisoners a can of beer if they would clear the place.—Re-examined: Witness saw two brick-setters named Brown fighting with Prince and Harrison, when he went to the house the second time. He did not see deceased engaged in the fight.—James Hayes, a weaver, said he was at the public-house about two o'clock on the evening in question, when he saw Prince, Harrison, the two Browns, and the deceased. There were about twenty persons there. Harrison and the deceased were disputing, because deceased charged the prisoner with having caused a man to be discharged, who had been scalded in Miller's employment. Deceased was in liquor, and asked witness to see him home. Witness declined to do so, but got a cab for him. When the cab came to the door, witness led deceased out by the arm. The two Browns were coming after them, and were both knocked down by the prisoners. They were both quite drunk. Immediately afterwards, Harrison knocked deceased down. Deceased got up again, and said to the prisoner: "You have taken advantage of me now I am tipsy; put it off till to-morrow, and then I will fight you." Harrison immediately knocked him down again and kicked him. Witness asked Miller not to allow deceased to be ill-used, but he replied by ordering the other prisoners to "pitch into him," and witness was immediately knocked down by Harrison. Witness afterwards took deceased home in a cab.—The two Browns' confirmed the evidence of the last witness.—David Stopford, a brewer, said he had engaged deceased to brew for him on the 10th of May last. He saw him on the previous day, when he was quite well. He did not come to his work, however, on the 10th till eleven o'clock, and then was unable to remain, as he complained of being unwell. He did not work for him afterwards. The case was then adjourned for further evidence till Tuesday, when the prisoner were again brought up.—Catherine Hodgkinson, the widow of deceased, said her husband was a brewer, and was thirty-seven years of age. He was in very good health when he left home on the 9th ult. About eleven o'clock that evening she was told that her husband was in a public-house in Rugby-street, Salford. She went there and found her husband. He appeared to have had some drink, and his face was bloody. Next morning he did not go to his work. He complained of having been severely kicked the night before. Cross-examined: Deceased went out afterwards that day, but was obliged to return. He took a stick with him. He went out two or three times before his death, but never went to work. He took to his bed on Monday week, and died on Saturday morning last.—Mr. Alexander Somers, surgeon, said he had attended deceased since Tuesday last, but had not discovered any marks of violence. He had considered that his illness proceeded from inflammation of the liver. He had made a post mortem examination, assisted by Mr. Lythgoe. There was a gangrene of the right half of the large lobe of the liver, and also of the right kidney. This would cause death. Witness thought it proceeded from a kick or a fall. If it had been caused by natural diseases the whole of the liver would have been affected, but it was not, and all the other organs of the body were perfectly healthy. The prisoners were then committed for trial at the next Liverpool assizes.

LIVERPOOL TOWN COUNCIL.—APPOINTMENT OF A STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE.—At the usual monthly meeting of the council on Wednesday, the Mayor in the chair, the report on the stipendiary magistracy was discussed, when it was agreed by a majority of forty to ten to recommend J. S. Mansfield, Esq., to the Secretary of State as a proper person to fill the office vacant by the decease of the late Mr. Rushton; and it was agreed to, without a division, that the salary be £1,000 a year. The suggestion to combine Mr. Blair's and Mr. Dowling's names in the recommendation fell to the ground, but most of the speakers regretted that it should have been found necessary to go from the town to select a gentleman, when so many well qualified gentlemen of Liverpool were ready to undertake the duties. It was eventually, however, agreed that it was better to have a professional gentleman unknown to all parties.

Wales.

SUICIDE BY A SERGEANT OF THE 82ND FOOT.—An intense sensation of horror was created throughout this town, on the afternoon of the 30th ult., by the intelligence that a sergeant of the 82nd Regiment of Foot had wilfully blown out his brains with a musket, in the military infirmary or hospital at John's Town. The unfortunate man, whose name was Robert Dodd, had been sent to the infirmary on the 7th instant, having been for some time past suffering from *delirium tremens*. He continued in a dreadfully excited state until within two or three days of the commission of the fatal act, when he appeared to have improved so considerably as no longer to require careful watching. The company to which he belonged being about to embark for Pater, it was deemed proper that such of the patients as were able to carry their arms and ammunition to the place of embarkation, should do so; and accordingly several firelocks and cartouch boxes were transferred from the barracks to the infirmary, where they were deposited in a small store-room opening into the passage, which was locked, and the key placed on a shelf above the door. The deceased was sitting in the kitchen in company with another patient, when he suddenly rose, and without speaking a word went into the passage. His companion almost immediately afterwards heard a rustling or rattling noise, as if some one was moving the firelocks, and was proceeding to ascertain the cause, when he heard the discharge of a shot, and on opening the door of the store-room, found the deceased had blown his brains out by introducing the muzzle of a musket (which he himself must have loaded) into his mouth, and discharging the trigger with the butt-end of his ramrod. The body presented a frightful spectacle, the whole of the right side of the skull being blown away by the bullet, and a portion of the scalp having been severed and attached by the force of the explosion to the ceiling above. He has left a wife and child to lament his loss, and he had only to serve about four months to entitle him to retirement upon the full sergeant's pension.—*Welshman.*

Ireland.

A RICH PAUPER.—A few days ago an old woman, named Mary Cody, who had been known as a professional mendicant of the most wretched cast for many years, died at Black Mill; and, after her decease, the sum of £36 15s. was found in an old box belonging to her, £7 of which she had previously directed should be laid out on her funeral.

LAW APPOINTMENT.—The Sergeantcy, vacant by the resignation of Sergeant Stock, has been conferred on Mr. Christian, Q.C., one of the leading members of the Irish Chancery bar.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—On Saturday a grand review of all the disposable troops in the Dublin garrison was held in the Phœnix-park, in honour of her Majesty's birthday.

The Newry election passed off on Friday in a walk over for Mr. Hallowell, the Protectionist candidate. Although various candidates were spoken of on the Liberal side during the preceding week, there was no show whatever of opposition, and the election did not create the slightest interest in the town.

THE MINISTRY.—The disappointment felt here among the Roman Catholic and Tory parties at the enormous majority of the Ministers on the Ceylon question may be easily conceived, and proportioned to that disappointment is the indignation felt and expressed against the Irish Liberal members who dared to support the government either directly by their votes, or indirectly by their absence from the division.

THE FIRE AT SIR H. BRUCE'S.—The "Boar Hunt," a pictorial gem of the great Raphael, was burnt at Downhill House, the late family seat of Sir Hervey Bruce. The magistrates having decided that the fire was incendiary, the sum of £50,000 will be levied off the barony of Londonderry next assizes for compensation.

CONSECRATION OF THE ROMISH BISHOP ELECT OF KILLALOE.—The bull has arrived from Rome appointing the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan Bishop of Killaloe—of course with power and authority to govern the subjects of his Holiness resident within that territory. The consecration is to take place on Sunday next at Nenagh.

REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK.—A Captain Carleton has announced his intention of becoming the parliamentary representative and champion of Pope and Popery of the city of Limerick in the next parliament. Captain Carleton, according to the *Limerick Reporter*, is a large landed proprietor of the county, and of ultra Radical principles.

THE PROCLAIMED DISTRICTS.—The *Northern Whig* says:—"The inhabitants of the proclaimed districts have been made to feel the working of the law pretty severely already. No time has been lost by the authorities. The additional force of police, drafted to the district, under the provisions of the act, were no sooner comfortably located, than means were taken to make the inhabitants pay for the importation. A rate was forthwith struck to cover the expenses of the additional force, and it was as promptly levied. A correspondent gives us the following account of the transaction:—'On Tuesday and Wednesday, Mr. Rowan, the high constable, accompanied by a collector, and two sub-inspectors, and about eighty constables of police, proceeded through the townlands of Tullyorier, Castlewellan, Ballullymore, and Corbally, to collect the rate of 6d. per acre, laid on by the Lord-Lieutenant, for the support of the extra force of police now stationed in said proclaimed district, from the several landholders, who had refused to pay said cess; several distresses were made of cattle found grazing on the land in the above townlands, but the cess was paid and the cattle released. The inhabitants of that part of the country are in a great state of excitement at seeing so large a force of police travelling through the country with the high constable, to levy a tax they think unjust and oppressive.'"

THE IRISH TENANT LEAGUE propose to revive their agitation next week, by commencing a series of meetings to be kept up till the next election.

OUTRAGE NEAR MULLINGAR.—The *Westmeath Guardian* gives the following particulars of an outrage perpetrated at a place called Fieldtown, about five miles from Mullingar.—"A man named Hussey was lately put in possession of a farm from whichthe former tenant was ejected, and on Thursday morning his son when proceeding to look at some land which Hussey was burning, was met by six men outside the door, who asked his name, and on hearing it, knocked him down with a pistol. Three of them entered the house and attacked another son of Hussey's, inflicting seven or eight severe wounds upon him. The father seeing his son attacked drew a pistol and snapped it at the fellows, upon which one of them discharged the contents of a blunderbuss at the old man, lodging one grain in his cheek and a number of slugs in the wall above his head, whilst at the same time a bullet entered the breast of a young man named James Carey, who had just arrived on a visit to the family. The dwelling house was burned a few days before Hussey got possession of the land."

THE CROP.—The accounts from the country are in general of a cheering character. It would be impossible to have weather more favourable for all the purposes of agricultue; the grain crops, except where there has been sad neglect on the part of the growers, present a luxuriant and promising appearance; the potato is once more restored to its old position, at least so far as an opinion upon it can be pronounced at this early period of the season; and all the prospects of a bountiful harvest have set in. Samples of excellent potatoes have been exhibited in almost every locality; and the flax crop, on which so much depends in many parts of the country, is also looking extremely well. The reports from the fairs which are held in great numbers at this season are, however, not so favourable.—In almost every instance the stock offered for sale is of an inferior description, giving evidence of past neglect, or the results of bad seasons, but the prices are good, and should encourage the Irish farmers to fresh efforts and attention.

Half the bread manufactured in Limerick is the produce of Egyptian flour, being a cheaper article than any other flour.

A pedlar was murdered about ten days ago near Captain Massy Dawson's, in the glen of Aherloe, and the body was found on Thursday week.

SECTARIANISM.—The sectarian excitement in Kilkenny still continues, and gives rise to a repetition of disgraceful and unpleasant scenes. The *Kilkenny Journal*, the extreme Roman Catholic organ, says:—"Major General Macdonald has thought fit to put Kilkenny in a state of siege. On Wednesday night the Major General and his staff rode into the Tholsel on horseback, left their horses in the open space beneath, and ascended to the Assembly Room, took possession of it for the purposes of a council of war, and placed the city under the surveillance of the military for some hours of the night. This surveillance is still continued—and may be so we know not how long.

THE LAND QUESTION.—"Through the kindness of the Lord Bishop of Ardagh," as the *Freeman* styles Dr. O'Higgins, that journal is permitted to publish a letter addressed by the ex-governor of Malta to his spiritual superior aforesaid, and *ex officio* returning officer for the county of Longford. It is the first public announcement of Mr. More O'Ferrall to his constituents respecting the principles on which he conceives he holds the seat conferred upon him in his absence by the electors of Longford. As far as the great religious question now at issue is concerned the right hon. gentleman is all that Rome could desire; but fault is found with the "lame and halting step" with which he approaches the settlement of the relations between landlord and tenant. His sentiments, say his disappointed friends, could scarcely have been more cold and discouraging on this subject had he been the chosen of the landocracy, instead of the representative of the tenant electors of that county.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—Dr. Callaird Erck, one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, died on Monday at his residence in Dublin, after a short illness. It is supposed that no appointment will be made to the vacant office, and that the salary of £1,000 yearly will revert to the already ample funds of the board.

PAUPER EMIGRATION.—The *Cork Constitution* says that thirty-five female paupers from the Kenmare union, and thirty from Listowel, arrived here on Wednesday, preparatory to embarkation for Queb

the boats reached us, he sank and was seen no more. Mr. Clarke (leadsman), Nacoda of the ship, the third officer, and butler, I did not see after the *alarm of fire was given. About* one a.m. this morning we got on board the steamer Rattler, and I may add, Mr. Porter and myself, as we came into the world. About five o'clock we heard cries for help from some of the unfortunates; a boat was immediately lowered in search of them, and the *steamer got under weigh and succeeded in* picking up five individuals. After daylight several others were picked up, some on bits of wood, others on nothing at all. The ship Royal Albert, the steamer Union, and the ship Futta Moubaruck all had boats down to assist, all of which vessels I am grateful to acknowledge rendered every assistance in their power. In the Rattler we picked up several in the lower parts of Lloyd's Channel; one of them was the serang of the ship, whom I had not seen after the alarm of fire was given. About noon, in coming up the river with the Futta Moubaruck in tow, a number of the unfortunate men were descried floating on portions of the wreck in the upper part of Mud Point Channel. The ship was immediately cast off and boats sent to rescue the sufferers, who were in number twenty-three, and up to the present moment (8 p.m.) out of 354 emigrants and 111 of the crew, all who have been rescued are Mr. Porter, the pilot, Mr. Turner, chief officer, myself, sixty-six emigrants, the native doctor, and twenty-nine of the crew—in all amounting to ninety-nine. What has become of the other 366, and Mr. Clark and his servant, God alone knows. It is but just for me to add, that every praise is due to the commanders of the Rattler and Union, as also to those of the other ships before mentioned, who afforded every assistance in their power. I should be doing an injustice to my officers, Mr. Turner, chief, and Mr. Andrew, second, if I were to pass unnoticed their intrepid endeavours to render assistance to the unfortunate people who were jumping overboard in all directions, these officers apparently disregarded their own safety till all service to others was impossible. I remained aft throwing overboard hencoops and all other moveable articles they got hold of till all had disappeared, they then worked their way forward on the outside of the ship. The chief officer informed me that Mr. Clark (the leadsman) assisted in heaving the hencoops overboard, but I regret to say that gentleman was not seen afterwards.

WESTMINSTER COUNTY COURT.

ACKERLEY *v.* THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—LORD CHIEF JUSTICE CAMPBELL A WITNESS.

This was an action brought by the well-known Captain Charles Henry Ackerley against the Zoological Society, to recover the sum of £10 for a penalty incurred by the breach of the act 5 & 6 William IV., cap. 59, called Martin's Act, against cruelty to animals. The court was crowded, the Lord Chief Justice, several members of the House of Commons, and other influential persons, having been subpœnaed to give evidence.—The plaintiff appeared in person, and the society was represented by a solicitor, who, upon the opening of the case, called his Honour's attention to the plaint, note, or summons, which would evidently show that his Honour had no jurisdiction.—Captain Ackerley applied to have the summons read out in court, which request was complied with by the judge.—The learned Judge: You see the objection is, sir, that there is no remedy under this act of parliament.—Captain Ackerley (a little excited): Then, sir, I beg to be sworn, for under the existing laws that act is supposed to be repealed. I wish to show that there is a false record in the House of Lords. (Laughter.)—The book was then given to the captain to be sworn, when he exclaimed, "This book put into my hand is a book, I apprehend—*liber*—(laughter)—but I am sworn in under the standard *Do libram.*" (Renewed laughter.)—The learned Judge: That is not the New Testament, but the Old.—Captain Ackerley: If this, then, is the same *substance, I'll swear*; but if it is not, I have nothing to do with the other part. (Great laughter.) Because I argue that the 6th and 7th chapter of that book is the whole sum and substance of the Bible. (Increased laughter.) For the cause of justice (emphatically) I kiss anything. I'm now sworn.—The Judge: That is not swearing. You refuse to be sworn, then?—The Captain: I beg your pardon. This is the Book of Hebrews. —The Judge: But you refuse to be sworn upon the Gospel?—The Captain (spiritedly): Well, sir, if justice is to be performed, and as we are at Rome we must do as Rome does. (Great laughter.) Captain Ackerley then entered into a long and desultory statement, in which he complained of the cruelty on the part of the society of which he alleged he himself was a member, towards certain animals in the gardens. He spoke in particular of feeding the serpents with live pigeons.—The learned Judge here interrupted, and drew the plaintiff's attention to the act of parliament, showing that he had no jurisdiction.—Captain Ackerley (with much liveliness): I beg your pardon, sir, you have.—At the plaintiff's request Mr. James Gilpin was then called.—Mr. Gilpin said he was a clerk in the House of Commons. *The plaintiff had certainly* applied to the house for the act of parliament, 12 and 13 Vic., within this last week, relative to the "cruelty to animals," but continued the witness, he was not allowed to give any evidence with regard to the practice of the house without an order. The Plaintiff: The certifying to false records by the house is a felony, and the act specifies that they or any one shall be subject to be called before a court of justice to answer any such charge. But, sir, I find that that act is partially repealed, and therefore I have summoned this witness from the House of Commons, as it is clearly a falsification. This gentleman says he is not allowed to bring the necessary papers without an order from the House of Commons, and therefore I must apply for an adjournment to complete my case. He then quoted the act 5 & 6 Vict., cap. 92.—The Judge: You must go before a justice of the peace to recover any penalty in this matter.—The Plaintiff: I have been there, sir, and that has induced me to come to you. The case is so extraordinary that I have subpœnaed Lord Chief Justice Campbell, who, I believe, is here now for the purpose of saving you from any sort of error. (The whole court again became convulsed with laughter.)—After much more discussion of an equally ludicrous nature, the learned judge decided that no order could be made, as it was clear that the case (if any) would be one for the consideration of the justice of the peace. —Captain Ackerley then applied for his hearing fees to be returned, but which was of course refused.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ARDASEER BY FIRE.—An extra supplement of the Bombay *Telegraph* and *Courier*, of May 3rd, says, by the arrival of the Bremen ship Leibnitz, Captain Weiting, in the afternoon of Saturday last, conveys to us the sad fate of the ship Ardaseer, Captain Lovett, by fire, on the night of Thursday, the 10th ult., about 100 miles off Penang, and in sight of Polo Bouton. From what we can at present gather, it appears the Ardaseer, of 450 tons burden, was proceeding to Calcutta, on her return voyage from China to Singapore, which latter port she left on the 4th ult., with a general cargo and a quantity of specie. On the night of the 10th, about eight p.m., smoke was discovered in the gun-room, issuing from the magazine, wherein a quantity of powder had been kept. The powder was immediately removed, and water conveyed in buckets and hoses into the magazine and other parts of the ship from whence the smoke issued. After an hour's exertions, the crew could no longer remain below, owing to the suffocating effects of the smoke and heat. They then proceeded on deck, and battered down the hatches, and placed wet sails over them, to endeavour to smother the fire. Prior to the securing of the hatches, they contrived to save a portion of the treasure which was on board. The boats were now hoisted out, and before this could be done the after hatch burst open and enveloped the ship in smoke. The deck was no longer tenable—the unfortunate crew took to their boats, leaving the ship in flames. They were in open boats till noon next day, without water, when the vessel which brought them to this port was observed in the offing, to which they pulled. After three hours' excessive labour at the oars, under a scorching sun, they reached the ship in safety, where they were received with the utmost kindness by her commander and every attention paid to their wants. The crew had no time to save any of their private property, in consequence of the rapidity of the fire, which destroyed the ship in a couple of hours.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.—We have to announce the decease on Monday of Cropley Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury, Baron Ashley of Wimborne St. Giles, county Dorset, Baron Cooper, of Paulett, county Somerset, and a baronet. The noble deceased was born December 27th, 1768, consequently he was in the 83rd year of his age. He married December 10th 1796, Anne, daughter of George, Duke of Marlborough, and aunt of the present duke, and succeeded to the title of Earl of Shaftesbury on the death of his brother, the sixth earl, in May, 1811. Four sons and three daughters survive the late noble Earl, the eldest of whom is Lord Ashley, now Earl of Shaftesbury, whose elevation to the House of Peers creates a vacancy in the representation of the city of Bath. The late Earl of Shaftesbury for many years filled the high and responsible office of Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The *Calcutta Englishman* copies the following from a Sydney paper of Feb. 8th:—"The Brothers has made a very quick run from Honolulu of twenty-nine days, which is one of the quickest passages on record. Captain Stavers states, that the day prior to his departure, the British consul had received intelligence of two vessels wrecked in St. George's Sound, supposed to be Sir John Franklin's, and that two of her Majesty's brigs were despatched to ascertain the truth of the assertion."

LAMENTABLE TRAGEDY AT KINGSTON.

On Monday evening an inquest was held at the Anglers, Town's-End, Kingston-upon-Thames, before Mr. W. Carter, upon the body of Mrs. Mary Rebecca Pratt, aged twenty-two, the wife of Mr. James Pratt, a cheesemonger and butterman, carrying on an extensive business at No. 2, Angel-terrace, Hammersmith, who committed suicide on the previous Friday by throwing herself into the river Thames, at or opposite Kingston. The deceased was a remarkably handsome young lady, highly accomplished, and had only been married ten weeks.

THOMAS JEFFRIES, potman at the Anglers, said on Friday afternoon, about one o'clock, he heard some boys raising an alarm, and looking towards the river, saw the deceased floating in mid-channel. *Boats were procured, and the body* taken out and removed to the Anglers, where appropriate resuscitating means were employed for three-quarters of an hour under the direction of a surgeon, but in vain. The deceased was attired in a straw bonnet, purple silk visite, and red silk gown; she was wearing a gold chain, attached to which was a locket, a gold brooch, a wedding ring, and two other rings. On searching her clothes he found a German purse, containing a half crown piece, and loose in her pocket a florin, 12s. 4d. in silver, 3½d. in copper, and a bunch of nine keys, as also the letter produced, which was addressed "Mr. Pratt, 2, Angel-terrace, Hammersmith."

The Coroner, at the suggestion of the jury, read the letter, which was as follows, and was written in a very neat, ladylike manner, and not with a nervous hand:—

Kingston, Friday.—James,—For the last time I address you. May God forgive you, as I do, for the wicked accusations you have brought against me. When I took an oath to you last night it was quite true, and all I said afterwards a lie, prompted by the fear of being murdered. May every wife do her duty to you as well as I have done, even though she has a drunken husband. Good bye, I never expect to meet you again.—Your broken hearted wife, MARY R. PRATT.

JANE JEANS, housemaid in the service of Mr. James Pratt, was next called as a witness. She was attired in a superior dress of deep mourning, and gave her evidence in so guarded and hesitating a manner that, although under examination a very long time, the coroner had great difficulty in eliciting any important facts from her. She deposed she had been in Mr. Pratt's service about three weeks before his marriage. She first heard of deceased's death on Friday afternoon, and the last time she saw her alive was on Friday morning. About half-past six o'clock she rang her bell, and witness found her in her bed-room dressed, all but her gown. Deceased put on a red silk dress instead of a morning one, and witness fastened it. Deceased did not say why she did so. She was not with her more than five minutes when she went down stairs, and soon afterwards heard her mistress leave the house by the private door. Mr. Pratt had gone early to market, and he did not return till ten o'clock, when he inquired for his wife, and the witness said she had gone out. He sent her to the City, and also to Bayswater, but the deceased had been to neither place. Witness was not aware of any dispute between the deceased and her husband on the previous night. They were on good terms, except when he had too much to drink. Deceased appeared in a sound state of mind, and witness never apprehended she would commit suicide. Deceased went to bed first on Thursday night. Mr. Pratt was the worse for liquor, but deceased made no complaint. Witness did not know what the words "Wicked accusations" meant. Had not heard her husband accuse his wife of anything wrong. Thought the words referred to a Mr. Nutt. She believed her master was jealous of him. Mr. Pratt married his wife from Mr. Nutt's. She understood he was her guardian and executor.

JOHN PURNHAM, a fisherman, living at Hampton Wick, said he rented some ground in the upper ait off Kingston, and was returning home to dinner on Friday, when he saw the deceased sitting on a log of timber, which was alongside the towing path, on the Middlesex side; he looked at her and thought what a beautiful woman she was, and never supposed she was about to drown herself. He saw her afterwards walking about, and the barge walk terminating at that point, he lost sight of her. On returning from dinner he saw the deceased's parasol lying near the spot where he had seen her before.

The solicitor attending for Mr. Nutt here observed it was highly important that a letter which had been written by the deceased, and bore the Kingston post-mark of Friday, and had been received by Mr. Nutt the same evening, should be publicly read, as it would explain the deceased's state of mind.

The letter, of which the following is a copy, was then read. It commenced:—

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Nutt,—I have left my husband under the most dreadful circumstances; he has accused me of being seduced by my father, when I was only seventeen years old, and also allowing Mr. Nutt the same improper intercourse. Last night he seized me by the hair, drew my head back, and held his razor to my throat. He then jumped on me, and tried to strangle me with his hands. I still persisted in my innocence of such dreadful crimes, but feeling certain he would murder me, I owned to it, although every word I spoke was a lie, that all was quite true. I hope God will forgive me for being so wicked, and saying what I knew was not right of my dear father and Mr. Nutt. I felt so helpless I did not know what to do. Indeed, I am almost out of my mind, and what I shall do with myself I do not know. Accept my love, and thanks for the very great kindness I received from you. I got away from home whilst he was at market. He left me in bed, and I promised I would remain there, but I could not. I am at Kingston. How long I shall stay here I do not know. I write in such distress of mind I hope you will excuse all errors. With love to you and the dear children, believe me to remain, your's most affectionately, MARY R. PRATT.

Mr. NUTT expressed a wish to be examined, and was so. He said he had known the deceased from a little girl. He had known her father, who was but recently deceased, and a more worthy and upright man never lived. He was incapable of the act imputed to him, and with respect to himself he had never acted otherwise than as a father to the deceased. Deceased was six months at his house before she married. He gave her away. Had seen both her and her husband several times since, and had no reason to doubt they were happy. She was a noble-hearted woman, and of very sensitive mind, and he had no doubt such an accusation would drive her mad.

After some further proceedings the Coroner summed up, the room was cleared, and in a short time the jury returned a verdict of "*Temporary derangement.*"

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER IN BELGIUM.

Since the trial of Madame Laffarge in France for poisoning her husband, no more remarkable case has ever been tried than that which now slowly unfolds itself before the High Criminal Court of *Hainault at Mons.* The accused are the Count and Countess of Bocarme, of a family which is stated to be one of the oldest in Belgium. The crime laid to their charge is that of having poisoned the countess's brother Gustave Fougnies, in order to obtain his fortune.

The trial of the Count and his wife is now proceeding, and therefore permits us only to give the facts of the case as they are disclosed by the witnesses examined, and by the document in form of an indictment, which is usually called *acte d' accusation*

Count de Bocarme resided at the chateau of Bury: he married in 1843, for her fortune, Lydia Fougnies, the daughter of a retired grocer, and got with her a sum representing a hundred a-year of English money. This, after all, was no great sum, and as the Count was somewhat of a spendthrift, his affairs assumed gradually a most embarrased state. His wife's brother, Gustave Fougnies, had become possessed, by his father's death, of considerable property, and as he was unmarried the Count and Countess had every prospect of inheriting his fortune. Gustave though weak in constitution and amputated of a leg, determined in *November, 1850, to marry.*

The state of Count Bocarme's exchequer was at this time quite ruinous, and it is evident from the depositions of numerous witnesses, that he resorted to the most disreputable artifices to contest the payment of the smallest debts. He owed large sums to his legal advisers, and had mortgaged most of his property. Fougnies' marriage would have been a blow to his hopes. Suddenly the Count became addicted, in the beginning of 1850, to the study of chemistry. He went under a false name to a manufacturer of alembics, corresponded also under a false name with a professor of chemistry, and ultimately succeeded in distilling from tobacco leaves a deadly poison, known as nicotine, and for which hitherto it has been impossible to find a reactive. This poison he tried on various animals, and according to his own statement he obtained tremendous results, death being instantaneous after the slightest absorption of the poison. In November, 1850, Gustave Fougnies, who had hitherto refused to go to Bury because he feared poison, was induced to accept an invitation to dinner at Bury, it being proposed to him to become trustee for the Count and Countess during a voyage they intended making to Germany. He came on the morning of the 20th November, and after dinner on the same day died in the room where were present both the Count and Countess. Rumour spread the report of sudden death, and the officers of justice arrived next morning to report and declare how Gustave Fougnies had died. A *post mortem* examination was made, and it was found that death had ensued, not from apoplexy, as at first stated, but from the forcible injection of a poisonous and corrosive substance. There were marks of violence on the face of the dead man, and part of the poison had run down the side of his face, corroding the flesh and blistering it. An examination of Count Bocarme's hands, showed the presence of a bite from human teeth, and a red tinge on one of his nails corresponded with certain marks and scratches on the face of Fougnies.

The clothes of Fougnies, and those of the Count which he had changed were found wet, and hanging up to dry in an attic of the chateau. This had been done by the Countess, as she states, by order of her husband. The floor had been scraped with glass, but insufficiently to prevent the marks of the corroding liquid, which seemed to have been spurted all over the room. The Count, however, denied all knowledge of the mode of Fougnies' death, and said only that whilst the three sat after dinner, his brother-in-law cried out and called for him as if in pain; that he, Bocarme, ran to assist; they both fell, and a crutch breaking had wounded his hand. At this time the doctors had not found out the poison which acted so instantaneously. There were no traces of chemical instruments or of any apparatus for the distillation of poison.

The false name assumed by the Count in his dealings with the chemical instrument maker, however, became known. After six weeks search the alembics used in producing nicotine were found, and Bocarme, when informed of these discoveries, for a moment gave himself up to despair. He now admitted that Gustave Fougnies had drunk poison distilled by him, but said that he had done so accidentally, it having been given him by Madame de Bocarme, who mistaking it for wine, poured out some, which he drank. This statement, however, the Countess denied, and she now openly accused her husband of being the murderer. She said that the precautions taken to remove all servants from the vicinity of the room where the victim was to be despatched were taken by her, at the instigation and orders of her husband. She said that her husband speculated on the death of Gustave; that she knew in the first days of November that the nicotine distilled by her husband had been prepared for the purpose of destroying her brother, and that on the 20th of November Bocarme told her that on that day Gustave's life would be taken. (*Son affaire serait faite.*) She knew all this, yet when her brother came she remained silent. She described how, after dinner, her brother expressed his determination to go home, and Bocarme went out to order his horses. In his absence she and her brother were talking together, when Bocarme rushed in, seized Gustave by the shoulders, and threw him down. She fled, and did not return into the room until all was over, and the body of Gustave lay lifeless on the ground.

The Count de Bocarme, on examination, denied having ever ill-treated his wife—they sometimes had domestic quarrels, and she had said that he had beaten her. The accused was then examined as to his criminal intimacy with a girl in his service, Louis Legrain, and his having obliged his wife to receive their illegitimate offspring. To both these charges he opposed a denial, adding that the child had been received voluntarily by his wife. Madame de Bocarme, on being asked whether this was the case, replied that she had been constrained to receive the child, her husband having told her that if she did not they must separate. In answer to the question why he wished to learn the process of preparing nicotine, the accused replied, because my father traded in cotton and tobacco. The studies I pursued were to ascertain the different qualities of tobacco; I succeeded in ascertaining the quality of tobacco by the greater or less quantity of nicotine which it contained. (Sensation.) The President continued—On the 20th of November you were informed of the arrival of Gustave at the Chateau, and you immediately acquainted your wife?—As my wife was in the habit of lying late in bed, I urged her to rise, as Gustave was coming.—*You then said,* "It is to-day I mean to settle his business?"—(With vivacity.) It is an infamous calumny, and I repel it with indignation. I never uttered such a speech.—But I ask you again, do you believe your wife capable of falsely accusing you?—It would not surprise me. (Sensation.)—*How?—My wife is afraid* to speak the truth. I think she does well. (Prolonged sensation.)—This is language you have never before uttered. It would be the height of perversity for your wife to act thus. The accused, on being pressed with questions, persisted in maintaining that his wife ought to make false statements and accuse him, in order to repel the charges of the indictment. On being asked, since his wife was afraid to speak the truth, to declare himself who was the guilty person, he replied, "It is she herself; but she is innocent. (Prolonged agitation). My wife often is not aware of what she is doing. It was by accident that she took the bottle in which there had been wine, but which unfortunately contained nicotine, when Gustave asked for something to drink. It was without knowing it that she took this bottle, and gave its contents to her brother to drink. This bottle was in the closet after it had been brought in the morning from the cellars, to where it was in the closet of the dining room. It was a mistake which caused this misfortune." This explanation was received with marks of general surprise. On being further questioned, he said:—"My wife took two glasses and a bottle, placed them on the table and poured out the contents of the bottle into the glasses. M. Gustave Fougnies drank, and immediately exclaimed:—'Ah, *sacré nom!*' I raised my glass to my mouth and instantly pushed it away, exclaiming:—'*God! my wife, this is poison!*' (Sensation.) My wife immediately ran away frightened. Gustave drew near the dumb waiter, crying, 'Aie, aie, Hyppolyte, help.' I went up to him and placed one hand on his shoulder, while with the other I closed his mouth to prevent his screaming. *But at the same moment I felt myself seized* with a heaviness, and fell back senseless from the effects of the poison. When I arose again I ran to the kitchen to ask for warm water, and found my wife at the door of the vestibule." After adding that he had gone into another room, called the *salon rouge,* where he was seized with a fit of vomiting and fell against the door, causing a wound on his forehead, he said he went into his own chamber to seek his wife, and then returned down stairs. On being asked whether he had not gone to the privy in order to throw away the bottle containing the nicotine, he replied, that he had not. —President: Lydia Fougnies, you have heard what your husband says.—Madame Bocarme: I was reading. I could no longer see, and I went out of the room to fetch a light. It was then that I saw Hyppolyte throw Gustave to the ground.—It was then that he cried out *sacre nom?*—Yes.—Did Gustave ask for wine?—No; he never drank any but at his meals.—Did you bring a bottle and two glasses?—No; there is no truth in all that my husband has stated.—*He asserts that it was you who* involuntarily poisoned your brother?—It *is not so;* if it were I should say so. If I had poisoned him voluntarily I should also avow it.—The remainder of the examination turned chiefly on the behaviour of the accused immediately after the poison was administered, and the orders he had given to wash the body with vinegar, to clean the floor, and to have his clothes and those of the deceased placed in a boiler in the washhouse.—The court then adjourned to the following day.

Public Amusements.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—On Saturday last these gardens were opened at an early hour, and an unusually long bill of fare of entertainments presented to the public. In addition to the performance of the equestrians, Madame Legars, Mademoiselles P. Cuzent, P. Anato, and Hernandez, which was of the first class, and the fire and water sports of M. F. Saqui, the brilliant illuminations and characteristic devices, an ascent in a balloon by Mrs. Graham, accompanied by her daughter and a Captain Elliot, R.N., took place shortly before eight o'clock. The ascent, owing to the fineness of the evening, was a very good one, the balloon continuing in sight for a considerable time, and taking a south-westerly direction through the skies. It descended, after a trip of nearly three quarters of an hour, about five miles beyond Richmond, in perfect safety. The amusements of the evening were enjoyed in the usual manner by a large assemblage of visitors till past eleven o'clock, when the music ceased, and before midnight the grounds were completely emptied.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—There is no want of attraction at these favourite gardens, which have opened for the season. For the indoor recreations there is a commodious theatre much like the *Salle de la Bonne Fortune* at Paris, where Mr. Pell, the original Ethiopian "bones," with two of his black, or rather blackened fraternity, delights with his eloquent rattle, and where a ballet, that has considerable resemblance to *La Sylphide,* is executed with a great deal of taste, showing much talent in both scene-painter and stage-manager. About the gardens are scattered a cosmorama or two, a fortune-teller, and all sorts of lamp-composed glories; while last, not least, is the circular dancing arena, with its commanding orchestra in the centre.

NICE PICKINGS.—On Monday a return, procured by Sir B. Hall, was printed, showing that the Bishop of Exeter holds, with the bishopric, in commendam, the treasuryship of the cathedral, with a canonry, and the rectory of Shobrooke. The value of the former is £1,198, and of the latter, 280. Besides which he has a stall in Durham Cathedral, which averages about £2,600 a year. There are forty-three preferments in the diocese, ranging from £20 to £1,000 a year.

THE REFUGEES.—SHEFFIELD.—We are informed that Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Higginbottom collected in a few hours the sum of £6 15s. for the support of the Refugees in this town, and that they hope the ladies of London will follow their example on behalf of the exiles in Turnmill-street. The leaders of the "Women's Political Rights Association" got up a *soirée* on Monday for the benefit of the Refugees at Liverpool, when each lady provided a tray at her own expense.

THE RIOT AT TAMWORTH.

GENTLEMANLY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence has been published in the *Times*:—

SIR,—May I be permitted, through the medium of the *Times*, to thank the constituency, which, together with Captain Townshend, I have the honour of representing in Parliament, and, as a son of the late Sir Robert Peel, for the spontanous burst of indignation which greeted those musty pilgrims of protection who, on Wednesday evening last, sought *in the town-hall* of Tamworth a but deceitful refuge for the enjoyment of festivity and lamentation and abuse? It is indeed, a source of congratulation to me that "*no mawkish sensibility*" should have silenced the inhabitants of the borough and neighbourhood into apathy and indifference, or restrained them from giving vent to their feelings in resenting an insult upon the memory of one whose reputation, while it ennobles their political antecedents, is so incontestably endeared to their recollection. Is it not surprising, although perhaps satisfactory, that popular indignation knew how to contain itself even in the moment of bitterest exasperation, and that so much leniency should have been shown to the strangers who, for the gratification of their animosity, and with the view of giving greater point to their vituperation and slander, thought proper to select Tamworth, *the hall where yet echoes* the scarce inanimate voice of the departed dead, and within a few yards of the very spot which is to be consecrated to his memory, in the vain hope of seducing a contented district into the belief of imaginary ills, through their insane exhibition? I trust most earnestly that should a repetition be meditated on any future occasion, precautions may be taken, if possible, for preventing the effusion of blood, and that by the binding over to keep the peace of such miserable impostors as Mr. G. F. Young, we may not have to lament excesses which sooner or later must inevitably be the consequence of their reckless folly, particularly should they again attempt to foist themselves upon the notice of the borough of Tamworth. I remain your obedient servant, ROBERT PEEL.—House of Commons, Friday, May 30.

The following is the reply of Mr. G. F. Young to the letter of Sir Robert Peel:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—The columns of your journal are usually so free from offensive personalities, that I was somewhat surprised at observing this morning, that I am stigmatised by name as a "miserable impostor," in a letter bearing a signature which even I should have imagined would have constituted a security against coarse vulgarity. It appears I was mistaken. The present Sir Robert Peel's *taste in composition is on a par with his eloquence.* I shall not bandy scurrility with the hon. baronet; he appears to be a proficient in the art, and I am unacquainted with it. But he is unfortunate in the designation he has affixed to my name. I am conscious of many defects; I may entertain erroneous opinions; I may commit indiscreet actions; but I never put forward personal pretensions, therefore I am not an impostor. The convictions I entertain conscientiously I express fearlessly; but I never attempt to deceive others by professing what I do not believe; and I never deceived myself into a belief that I was so capable of expounding the sentiments I honestly entertain as the friends of Protection throughout the country have been pleased to consider me. It has been only at their earnest solicitation that I have ever attended any of the numerous meetings in which, at much sacrifice of time, convenience, and expense, I have taken part; nor have I ever originated or stimulated any of them. But I sincerely rejoice they have been held, and I am proud that I have been permitted to offer even the humble portion I have contributed to their uniform and signal success. And now, sir, having shown what is not, allow me briefly to describe what, in my judgment, is an impostor. If a man should be discovered who, representing a pure and virtuous Sovereign in a foreign embassy, should be discreditably distinguished as a profligate and a gambler; if as a member of a British House of Commons he should aspire to the dignity of an orator, write his speeches, and break down in delivering them; if after breathing for years the atmosphere of the very land of freedom, he should return to his native soil, professing to be the champion of liberal principles, and be found practising on his vassal tenantry the most contemptible freaks of impotent tyranny—should such a man be discovered, well indeed might he be branded as an impostor, and if he should have ventured to fling the foul epithet at men more upright and consistent than himself, deservedly might he be set down as a calumniator also. Let Sir Robert Peel beware—"They who live in glass houses should never throw stones."—I am, sir, your faithful and obedient servant, GEORGE FREDERICK YOUNG.—Winchester, May 31.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR.—I pass over without note or comment Mr. G. F. Young's reflections on myself, which appear in your impression of to-day. I leave public opinion to judge of the tone and taste of his language, while personally I have a consciousness, with all my defects, of not having merited his aspersions on my private character. There is, however, one portion of the letter which I cannot leave unnoticed, namely, that referring to the relations between my tenantry and myself, which is stated to be characterised by the "most contemptible freaks of impotent tyranny." I enclose a communication, which I hope you will oblige with publication, written by me on the 10th of May to my agent, on the subject of the then anticipated Protectionist meeting at Tamworth. This letter which was read to some of my tenants, the contents of it being made known to others, will show the amount of interference I was disposed to exercise on that occasion, and I shall leave the vindication of the general course I have pursued towards them to their own appreciations and testimony.—I remain, sir, with much respect, Your obedient servant, ROBERT PEEL.—London, June 2nd.

"MR. MATTHEWS,—I understand there is to be a Protectionist dinner at Tamworth—a proceeding which I highly disapprove of, and upon which, in this sense, I shall be glad of your expressing my opinion on every occasion. As a landed proprietor, and one who looks upon his tenant-farmers as members, as it were, of one great family of which he is the head. I feel deeply interested in their welfare and prosperity, and would most gladly assist in relieving, by legislative measures, the pressure under which they and the agricultural interests are unquestionably suffering; but in the character of landlord, and from the social position I enjoy, I consider it necessary for me to let my opinions be known to them upon every occasion that presents itself; and while I am most ready to tender advice, if solicited, or explanations, if required, I also expect due consideration to be paid to the views I have expressed, or am known to entertain, and admit that I would hope to see them frankly adopted by those who are in the position I have named. After all I consider myself as much the farmers' friend as any one else. I certainly have as good a reason as any one else. Their prosperity is mine, our interests are common, but I look upon a return to protection (so called) as fatal to us both, and as likely to be productive of consequences far more injurious than the pressure which free trade has occasioned, I believe only temporarily. Make no hesitation in letting my opinions be known distinctly. I wish to leave the most complete independence to those who have a perfect right to judge for themselves. I would only direct their judgment, not interfere with it. If any of my tenants were to ask you whether I would disapprove of their assisting at a Protectionist dinner, you can say, 'yes,' and for this reason—because I believe they would be endeavouring to promote that which would be injurious to them and to myself, and that which would injure us both must clearly meet with my disapprobation. Even should they not inquire, and you have an opportunity of alluding to the subject, use it to propagate my views. Yours, very truly, ROBERT PEEL." "To Mr. Matthews, Fazeley."

DEATH OF MRS. BEVERLEY.—The *Sheffield Times* states that this lady died lately at Sunderland, having reached the age of seventy-six. Upwards of thirty years ago we recollect her acting at the Regency Theatre, Tottenham-street, Tottenham-court-road, London. Her husband was then the lessee. Mrs. Beverley's *forte* was the tragic. Henry Beverley made his *début* there. Mrs. Beverley has left a large family behind her. We have already made mention of one of them, Mr. H. Beverley. We will now add the names of Mr. Robert Roxby, stage manager of the Lyceum, and Mr. Beverley, the artist to that establishment. They are both men of considerable talent, and although of different names, their parentage is the same.

MISS SELTON and her Sisters of Charity have left Plymouth, and have taken a house at Lower-green, Bristol.

PROTECTIONIST DINNER TO MR. G. F. YOUNG, AT WINCHESTER.

On Saturday last the Protectionists of Hampshire entertained Mr. G. F. Young at a banquet, in St. John's Rooms. T. W. Fleming, Esq., of Stoneham Park, in the chair. The toast of the evening, "Mr. George Frederick Young," was drunk with nine times nine, and followed by peal upon peal of cheering. Mr. Young, in responding, alluded to the dinner at Tamworth, and said:—The events of the last few days have pre-eminently brought under consideration and submitted to issue the question, whether Englishmen, entertaining conscientious convictions—whether they be right or whether they be erroneous—shall be entitled to the formation and free expression of those conscientious convictions—(cheers)—or whether they shall be controlled in the exercise of that which I have always hitherto regarded as the undoubted right of Englishmen, by intimidation, by clamour, and by brute violence. (Loud cheers). Within the last ten days I have seen—and excuse me for saying—I have *felt*, somewhat of that both at Ipswich and at Tamworth—(cries of "hear" and "shame"). And I cannot forbear adverting to what has appeared in the public journals of this day, and which I must say has more surprised me than even the load of vituperation and abuse which has been poured out from one of the lowest portions of the newspaper press against myself individually, simply because I have dared to stand up as the champion of the cause to which my convictions prompted me. I have read in this day's *Times* a letter from an individual boasting of a name of which he at least appears to be sufficiently proud, and occupying a position of some eminence in this country, in which letter an hon. baronet by courtesy—(cheers)—dares to brand me as a "miserable impostor," who ought to be bound over to keep the peace! ("Oh, oh," laughter and groans.) I stop not to comment on the violation of all those conventional feelings of good taste which generally restrain gentlemen from the use of vituperative and calumnious words, in reference to individuals of whom they can necessarily know but little, and who are entitled by the common courtesies of life to protection from such attacks as these. (Hear, hear). I stop not to comment upon the violation of all good taste which led that individual, not only to prohibit his agricultural tenants from attending the *Protectionist meeting at Tamworth, but which led* him to exercise an impotent tyranny over his tenant, the landlord of an inn, by forbidding him to supply the viands which were required at the dinner at Tamworth on Wednesday last. ("Hear, hear;" and "shame.") I would not quarrel with that hon. baronet if he had simply assailed me on the ground of the opinions I hold; if he had confined himself to commenting with any amount of asperity, be it what it might, on the course which I have followed, and which, however unintentionally on my part, may have offered violence to those feelings which in all men I respect. I may be—and I doubt not often am—guilty of uttering erroneous opinions. But, imposture! Where will he taint me with imposture? (Loud cheers). Why, it is abhorrent to every sentiment of my mind, soul, and character. (Cheers). I was never guilty of an imposture in my life. (Loud cheers). That which I have honestly felt, I have dared always to express—and I now challenge Sir Robert Peel—not in the way in which I suppose he desires I should challenge him, for I am not pugnacious—though I am not afraid—(loud cheers)—but I challenge Sir Robert Peel to put his finger on a single act of my life, or to mention one word I have ever uttered, which justifies his stigmatising me with the character of an impostor. (Vehement cheering.) And now, gentlemen, I will not pollute my lips, neither will I desecrate the objects of the present meeting, by further reference to a matter which is, as I have already said, of so purely a personal nature. I will consign it to the contempt which it richly deserves. (Renewed cheers).

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, JUNE 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lord LYNDHURST said that he saw that Lord John Russell was about to *bring in a fresh bill for the improvement of the ad*ministration of justice in the Court of Chancery. He hoped that the Lord Chancellor would have more hand in this measure than he seemed to have had in the last, and he wished particularly to draw his attention to the satisfactory working of an act passed last session, which had effected a great reform in the Irish Court of Chancery.

The LORD CHANCELLOR thanked his noble friend for calling his attention to the subject. Some of the facts stated as to the progress of Chancery reform in Ireland had taken him by surprise, but he would make inquiry into the matter, and spare no pains to make the bill about to be laid before the house as effective as possible.

After some further desultory discussion the subject dropped.

The order of the day for the Registration of Assurances Bill was discharged on the motion of Lord CAMPBELL, and the further consideration of the measure postponed till after Whitsuntide.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved for certain papers connected with public works and internal improvements in India, and after entering at some detail into what had been done and had not been done in these respects in India, admitted that the Indian government had lately taken steps in a right direction, which he hoped would not be interrupted by any new hostilities.

Lord BROUGHTON agreed with almost every word that had fallen from Lord Wharncliffe, and had no objection to produce the papers, adding, in conclusion, that he concurred entirely in the hope expressed by his noble friend, that no more wars would occur to interfere with those measures that were necessary for the improvement of India and the development of her resources.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH expressed his gratification that this motion had been brought forward, and gave his opinion on several measures of improvement as necessary for the commercial prosperity of India.

The motion was then agreed to.

Lord WESTMEATH asked what steps had been taken to remove Cleopatra's needle, which had been given in 1820 to George IV. by the Pasha of Egypt.

Lord CARLISLE replied that he believed there were some mechanical difficulties in the way, but that the matter was still under consideration.

Their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—INCOME TAX.—A motion of Mr. HUME, to nominate the Select Committee upon the Income and Property Tax, produced a debate of some length.

Mr. HERRIES said he had voted for the income tax being limited to one year, with a view to its final extinction. It was an unjust impost, and liable to be evaded to a very great extent. Viewing the evils of the tax as incurable, he could not see the necessity for the committee; and he also objected to its constitution, as proposed by Mr. Hume, for ten out of the fifteen members had already expressed themselves in favour of a modification of the tax.

Mr. V. SMITH thought that at so late a period of the session the labours of the committee would be fruitless, and it was therefore unnecessary to appoint it.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted the difficulty of nominating such a committee, and felt no surprise that Mr. Hume had not succeeded in nominating one more acceptable to the house. He suggested that one name (that of Mr. Hume) should be agreed to, and that the appointment of the remainder should be postponed, to give an opportunity of ascertaining if the committee could not be constructed so as fairly to represent the various interests at stake.

Mr. FRESHFIELD moved that the order for nominating the committee be discharged.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked that the great deficiency in the committee, as proposed by Mr. Hume, was that the authors of the tax in 1842 were not represented.

Mr. AGLIONBY considered that

orthodox Presbyterians in Scotland. Anything was better than standing still. Ignorance could not stand still, year after year its evils would multiply, and there was no greater enemy to social improvement. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. INGLIS enlarged upon the solemn trust committed to the Church of Scotland to provide education for the people, and denounced the proposal by which that duty and privilege was to be taken away, and instruction disassociated from religious teaching. The present system was faithfully administered, producing the best results, and if it was inadequate in extent it might easily be widened and invigorated. But he called on the house to reject a bill which would make religion a secondary consideration. (Hear.)

Mr. M'GREGOR believed that the bill would confer a great boon on Scotland, and he accepted by the great majority of right thinking persons in that part of the kingdom. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COWAN was satisfied that no country could be happy or prosperous where the people were not religiously taught, and therefore opposed the measure.

Mr. CHARTERIS apprehended that the proposed scheme would prove unsuccessful, and as it was virtually untried, wished the house at all events to delay adopting it until more time had been allowed for consideration and experiment.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Sir R. Inglis, observed that no two propositions could be more distinct than those of Mr. Fox and Lord Melgund. The object of the former was to establish schools expressly for secular instruction alone, supported by local assessment; whereas this bill provided that the boards it proposed to establish should take measures for religious instruction. The only case in which such instruction would be excluded under the bill was where all the local committee should be of opinion that religious instruction ought not to be given; but looking at the opinions of the people of Scotland, he thought such an instance would hardly occur. At present, the means of instruction in Scotland were utterly insufficient; in 790 parishes no fewer than 329 localities were without schools of any description, and if it were proposed to enlarge and extend the present parochical system without alteration, objections would immediately arise. The Church of Scotland was not now in a position to undertake the general superintendence of the people. The Free Church and the United Presbyterians, both dissenting from that Church, with an equal number of members, would object to the extension of a system confined to half the Presbyterians of Scotland. But the Free Church and the United Presbyterians did not differ from the Established Church in any matter which concerned the teaching of the poor; they differed only in respect to Church patronage and Church discipline, which ought not to come into discussion in schools; there was, therefore, no reason why the ministers and laymen of the three bodies should not unite together in establishing and regulating schools, and appointing school-masters. He concurred in the panegyric pronounced by Sir R. Inglis upon the fruits of the parochial school system; but its basis had become too narrow, and Parliament should found a system upon the wants and agreements of the three religious bodies comprising the mass of the people of Scotland.

Sir G. CLERK observed upon the inconsistency of members, including the Prime Minister, who supported the present bill though they had recently opposed Mr. Fox's proposition for a similar measure in England. The deficiency of means for education was experienced chiefly in towns of very modern growth, and had been much overrated. Noticing that the statements upon the point were contradictory, he refused to assent to the bill until he could be fully assured that it would not bar religious teaching from the people of Scotland. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SCOTT also opposed the second reading.

After a brief reply from Lord MELGUND the house divided—

For the second reading 124
Against ..... 137—13

The bill is consequently lost.

The County Courts Further Extension Bill passed through committee.

The house resumed, and adjourned at half-past five o'clock until noon the next day.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The house occupied a brief sitting in the transaction of some routine business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The house met at noon, when the consideration, in committee, of the St. Albans Election Bill was proceeded with.

Clause 13 having been proposed, Mr. J. STUART objected to any further progress being made in a bill, whose principle he looked upon as defective, and moved that the chairman leave the chair.

This amendment was discussed and carried to a division, when it was negatived by 54 votes to 10.

The committee, therefore, went on with the bill, but, shortly after, the Chairman reported progress, with leave to sit again, and the house adjourned to five o'clock.

On resuming at that hour, Sir G. GREY moved the second reading of the Metropolis Water-works Bill.

This measure, which was introduced by the government, belonged to the class of private bills, and was opposed on many questions, principally on account of the variety of private interests with which it was said to threaten injurious interference.

An amendment was moved by Mr. MOFFAT that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Sir G. GREY, after explaining the principles on which the government had founded their proposed measure, trusted that the house would consent to the second reading, offering to send the bill afterwards before a committee of selection, where that and some other rival schemes might be investigated and compared by a board composed of disinterested members of the legislature.

After a discussion, protracted until nearly eleven o'clock, the house divided—

For the second reading 95
For the amendment ..... 79—16

Mr. T. BARING moved a resolution setting forth that the recent Excise regulations, by which the dealers were allowed to mix chicory with coffee, had stimulated adulteration and other fradulent practices with respect to the article in question. The hon. member proceeded to show, that the relaxation permitted in the case of coffee was contrary to the habitudes of the Excise, afforded nearly complete impunity to fraud, discouraged the honest trader, and injured the colonial producer.

Sir J. TROLLOPE vindicated the home growers of chicory. They furnished the town grocers with an honest article, and had no share in the introduction of the unsavoury ingredients too often discovered in the compound sold in the shops.

After a few words from Lord H. VANE,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER believed that the mixture of chicory and coffee was quite as wholesome, and by many consumers deemed more palatable than coffee alone. As a practical question it was found impossible to prevent the admixture, and the Treasury had consequently withdrawn the penalties for an offence which they could not prohibit. The fraudulent and noxious adulterations practised by some dealers belonged to the tricks of trade, which had a wide range. It could hardly be reckoned among the duties of a government that of guaranteeing to purchasers a genuine article. The public must take care of itself.

Mr. STANLEY found that the Excise interfered to prevent adulteration in pepper, tea, and tobacco, and wished to have the same supervision extended to coffee.

Colonel THOMPSON explained the alleged decrease in the consumption of coffee by the fact that the working classes were better off and bought meat instead.

Sir J. TYRELL opposed the resolution.

Mr. WAKLEY declared that the government went out of their way in order to sanction a system of fraud.

Mr. HUME, disapproving of all excise restrictions, could not recommend a measure that would enhance the vexation and trouble they occasioned.

After a few words from Sir W. JOLIFFE and Mr. BASS, a division was called, when there appeared—

For the resolution 89
Against 94
—5

On the motion of Colonel SIBTHORPE leave was given to bring in a bill prohibiting certain obstructions from barrel-organs and advertising vans in the streets of London.

The house adjourned at a quarter past one.

FRIDAY, JUNE 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Some bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships, at half-past seven, adjourned to Monday week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the house, on its rising, should adjourn to Thursday next for the Whitsun holidays.

INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX COMMITTEE.—In resuming the adjourned debate upon the appointment of the Income and Property Tax Committee,

Mr. HUME detailed the difficulties he had experienced in attempting to form a board that could satisfy all parties.

After some discussion the resumption of the debate was fixed for Friday next.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—The Speaker then left the chair, and the house went into committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, resuming with the second clause.

Several amendments were proposed, all of which were negatived by the house, after a long discussion, when the Chairman reported progress, with leave to sit again on Friday, the 20th inst.

The house, on the motion of Lord NAAS, having gone into committee on the Home-Made Spirits in Bond Bill,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved, without arguing the question, that the Chairman leave the chair.

This motion was negatived, on a division, by 140 to 128. The resolutions proposed by the noble lord were then agreed to; the Chancellor of the Exchequer announcing his intention to renew his opposition at every future stage at which the proposition might be presented.

The Survey of Great Britain Bill was read a second time.

The house adjourned, at half-past two, to Thursday next.

THE NATIONAL LOAN SOCIETY AND MR. STALLWOOD.

In the *Star* of last week there appeared a critique by E. Stallwood, upon an address issued by the above body. We have no wish to enter into a newspaper controversy upon the merits or demerits of our Society; but justice to ourselves demands that the errors into which the writer has fallen should be exposed, and that we should be exonerated from the necessity which he modestly proposes, viz., that of dissolving the Society, and returning the money and scrip to the shareholders. The writer states, that we could not have read the Bill for Winding up the Company, or we could not calculate upon receiving a profit from the £20,000, paid in sums under £1 6s., or one share." If Mr. Stallwood had been careful to examine, he would have found that we did not base our calculations upon receiving one fraction of dividend from that source. We stated that, "calculating the total expenditure of the Company, for which we have no effects, as law charges, aid money, loss by bank, &c., to be £17,000 over and above corresponding receipts, this would be a loss upon the total capital received of 3s. in the £1. The dividend—deducting this loss—would then depend upon what price the Land and Buildings of the Company realised. Thus, if the Land and Buildings at O'Connorville (supposing that to represent the whole estates), cost £8,000, and is sold for £4,000, or 10s. in the £1, this—deducting the 3s. in the £1 loss—would give a dividend of 8s. 6d. in the £1. The writer refers us to the words of the Bill. He ought to know that the Joint Stock Companies Winding-Up Act, on which the Bill is founded, does not recognise less than a share, and that the legal gentlemen connected with the case believe, that the Master in Chancery will be guided by that, though the Bill gives him power to modify it. The writer must also know that many parties holding scrip, have left the country—that a considerable quantity is lost and destroyed—that the expense attending the proving of small amounts will be greater than the dividend to be realised on them, and that great difficulty will in all cases attend the identifying of any claim where the party does not hold scrip, whether it is done by affidavit or otherwise. We merely refer to this probable source from whence the dividend on scrip will be increased in order to act as a check to the idle rumours respecting the lowness of its probable amount; but we have not in any way based our calculations upon them, and they cannot at all affect the stability of our Society.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Sec.

THE DESECRATION OF THE MONUMENT ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF WILLIAMS AND SHARP.

The United Councils of the Tower Hamlets and other Chartist friends, met on Sunday afternoon at the Chartist Hall, Golden-lane, to take the above circumstance into consideration.

Mr. ARNOTT in the chair.

Mr. SHAW stated the facts connected with the damage done to the monument, and narrated the proceedings which the council had taken to procure an investigation into the case. A deputation had been appointed to wait on the Directors of the Cemetery, but they had received no answer to their inquiry as to the time when a deputation would be received. They had hitherto in the various public funerals which had taken place at the Victoria Cemetery received every attention from the managers; and if the idea once got abroad that the monuments in the Cemetery were not safe from outrage, the property of the shareholders would become deteriorated in value, and even the dead would not be considered safe in such custody. It was therefore the interest as well as the duty of the directors to investigate the circumstances, and also to repair the monument.

Some considerable discussion took place as to the legal liability of the Directors to make good any damage done to property placed in their trust.

Mr. SHAW thought that they had no legal claim, but he believed that they would not fail of receiving redress if they procured an interview with the Directors.

Mr. PELTRETE stated that at William's funeral the large concourse of spectators caused some of the plants to be injured; the committee for conducting the funeral had to pay for the damage done; and on the same principle the Directors should pay for the damage done to property entrusted to their keeping.

Mr. WHEELER moved, and Mr. STOKES seconded —"That the deputation previously appointed wait upon the Manager of the Cemetery and endeavour to arrange the matter with him, and that failing in this, they should ascertain the time and place of the Directors' meeting, and wait upon them, demanding redress. Should this not be granted, that they, in conjunction with the Council, should be empowered to call a public meeting upon the subject." Messrs. Shaw and Arnott supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously. The meeting adjourned until Wednesday evening, to meet at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo town.

LATEST FOREIGN.

ITALY.

ROME, MAY 31.—Calandrelli, the colonel of artillery who conducted the defence of Rome against the French, and became triumvir for a few days after the resignation of Mazzini, has been tried and condemned to death.

The note of Cardinal Antonelli, published by the 'Independance Belge,' notwithstanding an official disavowal in the 'Giornale di Roma,' had produced a strong sensation among the French officers. Patrols of French cavalry, guarded by mounted sbirri, were searching the country-houses for arms. Cardinal Vizzardelli had died.

A riot had taken place at Florence on the 29th ult. The people were fired upon, and two killed and seven or eight wounded.

FRANCE.

The 'Moniteur' confirms the fact of the counter-revolutionary movement in Portugal.

ROBERT BRIERLEY, OF HASLINGDEN, has forwarded us a letter expressing his gratitude to Mr. O'Connor for his long and well-tried services in the cause of the people. He says he was a disciple of Hunt, and since his death he has followed the leadership of Mr. O'Connor, and been a regular subscriber to the *Northern Star*. That gentleman's writings have kept him from falling into many traps, and himself and several of his friends feel disappointed when they do not find a lengthy letter weekly from him. The writer concludes by calling upon Mr. O'Connor to pursue the straightforward course he has hitherto done, and expresses his best wishes for him both here and hereafter. Excellent however as this letter is, reflecting alike credit to the head and heart of the writer, it would be impolitic on our part to give it in extenso. For the satisfaction of our corressondent we may state that sentiments in unison with his own are entertained by a numerous portion of the working classes.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—A dreadful accident happened on Friday morning on the line of railway between Brighton and Lewes, in consequence of a train running off or being thrown off the rails, by which the lives of four persons were sacrificed, and a fifth is not expected to survive. The names of the deceased are Mrs. Chatfield, about sixty years of age; her daughter, thirty years of age (persons in the middle rank of life; Mrs. Chatfield has a son who carries on the business of a baker in Bond-street, Brighton); George Chase, the stoker; and a young man, name unknown, whose linen is marked "Lawrence." It is reported that a sleeper had been placed upon the rails, which threw the train off the line. The engineer, Jackson, is so much injured that his life is despaired of.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EAST LANCASHIRE RAILWAY.—A very serious accident occurred on Friday afternoon on the East Lancashire Railway, near the Burscough station, which is a short distance from Ormskirk, and by which one man was killed, and several others dangerously injured. It is believed the axle of a conductor's waggon broke, and that the injuries have been confined to the servants of the company and contractors. The deceased was literally cut to pieces.

THE Prussian authorities on the Belgian confines rigidly persist in admitting nobody coming from England whose passport is not countersigned by the Prussian ambassador or consul. Not a day passes but travellers are stopped to their very serious inconvenience.

Police.

WORSHIP-STREET.—DISTRESSING CASE.—On Saturday last Mr. Didbin Pitt, a dramatic author, and for many years a prominent actor at several of the theatres, was placed at the bar before Mr. Hammill, charged with having stolen two pillows, two blankets, and various other articles, the property of his landlady, Mrs. Lydia Moggridge, residing in Old Gloucester-street, Hoxton.—The prosecutrix, who displayed a somewhat exasperated feeling towards the prisoner, stated that he had lodged in her house for a considerable time past, and that from circumstances having occurred that morning which excited her suspicions she was induced to enter his sleeping apartment, and on examining it she discovered that three sheets, two pillows, and a variety of other articles had been carried away. The prisoner was absent at the time she missed the property, but shortly after returned home, and on charging him with having clandestinely disposed of them he at once admitted the fact, and strongly urged her to allow him a sufficient time to enable him to replace them; but, as he owed her some rent also, his promises for the payment of which he had been either unwilling or unable to keep, she denied complying with his request, and having sent for a constable gave him at once into custody.—On being called upon for his defence the prisoner, who exhibited an acute sense of the degrading position in which he was placed, and was evidently labouring under extreme nervous debility, assured the magistrate that he had been compelled to act as he had done by the pressure of severe distress and privation, which had reduced him to the last extremity, and mentioned as a proof of the suffering he had endured that he had actually not eaten a morsel of food for three days.—Mr. Hammill asked him if any of his friends would come forward and compensate the woman for the amount of loss she alleged she had sustained?—The prisoner despondingly shook his head, and intimated a doubt of their doing so.—Mr. Hammill said it was certainly a very painful case, but, as the charge was not only established, but indeed admitted by the prisoner himself, he had no alternative but to remand him for re-examination on that day week.—The constable into whose custody the prisoner was given then applied for instructions as to how he should dispose of a bottle containing a considerable quantity of laudanum, which he had found on the prisoner at the time of his apprehension, and which the accused had since repeatedly demanded should be delivered up to him.—The prisoner explained that he had for a long time past been compelled to use the narcotic referred to to alleviate the pain he endured from an internal complaint with which he was afflicted, and he therefore trusted the magistrate would make an order for its being delivered up to him.—Mr. Hammill, however, refused to make any such order, and told the prisoner, that if the state of his health was such as to require the administration of that or any other drug, it would be properly administered by the surgeon of the prison, at whose hands he might depend upon receiving every necessary attention.—The prisoner was then removed; but, before the magistrate left the bench, Mr. Douglass, the proprietor of the Standard Theatre, in Shoreditch, hurried into the court, and, stating that he was acquainted with the unfortunate prisoner, whose melancholy position he much commiserated, requested to know whether the magistrate would accept bail for the prisoner's future appearance, as he should very much regret if the accused should be subjected to the additional disgrace of being incarcerated.—Mr. Hammill at once consented to accept bail, which he fixed at the prisoner himself in £30, and two sureties in £25 each; and, Mr. Douglass having consented to be answerable for both amounts of bail, the prisoner, who appeared to be so thankful he could scarcely give utterance to his feelings, was thereupon liberated.

THE LARGE SILK ROBBERY IN SPITALFIELDS.—Nathaniel Palmer, a journeyman weaver and parasol-maker, who stood charged with having, in conjunction with a man named Richard Hurst, a trimming manufacturer, who has absconded from his bail, broken into the premises of Mr. John Smith, a trimming-manufacturer in Charlotte-street, Bethnal-green, and stolen silk, jewellery, and other property, to the amount of £1,500, was placed at the bar for final examination. Sergeant Teakle now stated that he had no further evidence to offer against the prisoner Palmer, but he wished for a further remand on that already gone into, as the man Hurst had hitherto succeeded in eluding pursuit; but they had every expectation that they would be able shortly to effect his recapture, for which a reward of £10 had been offered by his bail. Mr. Vann, who appeared for the defence, strongly opposed the application. Mr. Arnold considered that there was not sufficient proof of recent possession of stolen property on the part of the prisoner to justify his further detention, and he should therefore order him to be discharged.

THAMES. — BOATSWAIN SMITH AGAIN. — George Smith, seventy years of age, and residing at 23, Wellclose-square, Whitechapel, well known as a self-appointed chaplain to sailors, and much frequenting Ratcliffe-highway and other places where sailors mostly congregate, was charged with creating an obstruction and causing a crowd in Dock-street. On appearing to his bail he was accompanied by five little children (one of them a black's) wearing a sort of uniform, and having inscribed on their caps, "Sailors' Orphan Impregnable." He himself wore on a blue coat a good many decorations, and a medal.—Lineham, a policeman, found him preaching on Wednesday night, and perceiving that the way was blocked up by a great crowd, ordered him several times to desist, but he still persisted, and had to be taken into custody.—Prisoner: I have preached for forty years in different parts of London. Here are sailors' orphans whom I hope to edify. I served with Nelson, and obeyed him fifty years ago, and must I now be prevented from obeying Christ?—Mr. Yardley: I do not wish to see you in that place (the dock) any longer, but if you will insist in preaching you must do it without causing any obstruction in the public streets. Prisoner: Look at Punch and Judy, and the public street singers.—Mr. Yardley: All who cause obstruction must be treated alike. There can be no objection to your preaching if you choose proper places. However good your intentions you cannot cause obstructions in the public thoroughfares. Prisoner; I only returned to London the other day, but before so doing I wrote to Lord John Russell, Sir George Grey, and the commissioners of police, intimating my intention of visiting Hyde Park and other places. When taken a short time ago by a City policeman, at Billingsgate, the Lord Mayor told me to go. This is the third time I have been arrested now, and yet I never interfere with parties or politics or.—Mr. Yardley: I was about to let you go, but as you still persist, I shall be under the necessity of ordering you to find sureties.—After several attempts on the part of Mr. Yardley to extract a promise that the offence should not be repeated, and a good deal of evasion on the part of the prisoner, on the ground that he was bound to preach the Gospel, finding that the worthy magistrate was about to carry out his threats, the prisoner took out his pocket-book, and saying, "I will soon settle that," made some memorandum, adding, "I must promise if you insist."—Mr. Yardley: Then on that condition you may go.—The rev. Boatswain then left, accompanied by his *protegés*.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—A greengrocer and general dealer of Lower Shadwell, named Hutchinson, appeared to answer the charge of four ballast men, who complained that he refused to remunerate them for work and labour done. The case exhibited a system of great hardship, of which the ballast-heavers are now very justly complaining. The defendant is one of those who engage with men who work at the ballast-heaving, and according to the statement of the complainants, instead of paying them cash for their labour, he paid them rotten meat, at the same time lowering their amount of wages.—Mr. Yardley asked Roche, the gaoler, if he knew the rate at which ballast-heavers ought to be paid?—Roche: No, sir; but I know that these poor men are treated by the factors, who pay in kind, worse than the coalwhippers were formerly used by the publicans.—Mr. Ratcliffe, solicitor: The system is one of the most crying evils of the day.—Mr. Yardley: It is much to be regretted that the Truck Act does not apply to all trades. I should like to know, Mr. Hutchinson, what you receive for the job?—Defendant: 24s. sir.—Complainant: He got 29s., sir.—Mr. Yardley: If your meat were good there would be no necessity for adopting this mode of disposing of it.—Defendant: It is good.—Complainant: Why, at one time you gave me a shoulder of mutton which was as green as a leek. I'd get better meat in the Highway for 3½d, than you charged me 6d. for. They sell as good for oats. The defendant called a witness to prove that the men agreed to take provisions, and said that that was the only profit he had by the job.—Roche: These people never allow the men as much as the captains would pay; and, moreover, they cannot go to a respectable shop.—Mr. Yardley: If I find that any person pays off men with bad provisions, no matter what bargain may have been entered into, I shall not consider the debt as discharged.—Defendant: The meat is in salt for the men.—Mr. Yardley: You will have to get other customers for it, then. I order you to pay 24s., the amount claimed, 2s. costs, and 3s. other costs.—Defendant: What are the other costs?—Mr. Yardley: Pay the sum I ordered, sir—29s. The parties then left, the decision giving general satisfaction.

MANSION-HOUSE.—CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.—A person who stated himself to be a clergyman of the Church of England was brought before the Lord Mayor upon the charge of having stolen a shilling from the plate of the church of All Hallows, Barking.—Mr. George Creaton, vestry clerk of the parish of All Hallows, Barking, said: I have been desired by the churchwardens of the parish to charge the prisoner with having abstracted money from the plate used on Sunday night at the lecture in our church. As I was going to Mr. Plummer, who was holding the plate at one of the doors, to say that there was no use in staying any longer, the prisoner went up to the plate, put his hand into it, and took out something. I immediately seized the prisoner's hand, and, upon opening it, found a shilling in it. I then took him to the vestry-room, and afterwards, by the direction of the churchwarden, to the station-house, where he was charged with the robbery. The collection was for the benefit of the evening lecture fund. The prisoner told me that he did not take any money out of the plate, and that he had placed sixpence in it. No money was taken from him.—Mr. John Plummer, of Tower-street, said I was holding the plate at the north door of the church, and I saw the prisoner moving to the plate, and felt a pressure on the back part of my hand as his fingers went into the plate. I saw a sovereign in the plate, and my suspicion was that the prisoner was attracted by the sovereign, which was a new one and rather conspicuous. Mr. Creaton came behind him, and seizing his hand said, "You villain, you have taken something from the plate." The plate is a deep dish, and the fingers went into it. I can only state as to my belief, which was that he took money out.—Mr. John Silverlock, senior churchwarden of All Hallows, Barking, said, "I was holding a plate at the door of the principal entrance at the south side, and the prisoner, as he was passing, put his hand into my plate, and I think he took something out. I observed a half-sovereign in my plate, but as I saw that was safe, I did not accuse him, as I did not wish to condemn unjustly."—Mr. Creaton: Your lordship will observe, that when I took the prisoner into the vestry room upon the charge of abstracting from the plate held by Mr. Plummer, Mr. Silverlock directed me, from the belief that the prisoner had robbed his plate, to cause him to be taken to the station-house.—The Lord Mayor: Well, prisoner, do you wish to make any explanation? Who and what are you? Prisoner: I have been a clergyman of the Church of England for thirty years.—The Lord Mayor: Are you in orders now? The prisoner: I am. I had one church in Worcestershire twenty years, and I have served in Eye, in Suffolk, during the absence of the clergyman there. I have two sons in respectable circumstances in London, and I have letters which were found upon me, and which your lordship can read as evidence of my respectability. I am most willing and anxious to give every explanation.—The Lord Mayor: I am willing to give you every opportunity of making the necessary explanation. If you are innocent, your present position is, indeed, most painful.—The prisoner: I had in my purse when I went to the plate held by the witness (Mr. Plummer), a shilling, a sixpence, and a halfpenny. I pulled out the shilling and sixpence together, and I put the sixpence into the plate, keeping the shilling in my hand. At that moment another of the witnesses seized my hand, in which my shilling was. The whole statement made is correct, with the exception of the point as to taking money out of the plate; for instead of taking money out I put money in. I most naturally wish for the most searching investigation into this extraordinary charge. I am the father of six sons and three daughters, and I never entertained a thought of committing such an offence as that with which I am charged.—The Lord Mayor: Where do you live? The prisoner: On Saturday night I slept in a coffee-house in Bishopsgate-street.—The officer who apprehended the prisoner said: I took his purse from him, and I found a halfpenny in it, as he states.—The prisoner was brought up before Mr. Wire on Wednesday for further examination.—Henry Charles Rowling said: I am a farmer at Hythe, in Suffolk, and I also keep the White Lion Hotel there. Some time since the prisoner came to my house, and in the course of the evening and on the following morning I had interviews with him, and he told me that he was in communication with the Rev. R. Campbell, the vicar of Hythe; that he was not acquainted with the rev. gentleman, but that he had received orders to preach on the following Sunday. He then left my house and took lodgings in Church-street, at Mr. Short's, where he resided till he absconded in my debt. He repeatedly preached at Hythe Church, and was not only esteemed, but was a very great favourite with the congregation, at the houses of some of whom (and amongst others that of myself) he has been entertained. I come here voluntarily, for the purpose of furthering the ends of justice, having seen the report in the newspaper of his former examination.—Mr. Farley, of No. 3, Newcastle-street, said: I keep a coffee-house. The prisoner came to my house at the beginning of last March, and stated that he was Rector of Bury St. Edmonds, and he went in the name of Locklaw. He lodged with me a fortnight. On Sunday morning the 16th of March he told me he was going to preach at St. James's Church, Albany-street, Regent's-park. I told him I should go and hear him. I could not find a church of that name, and I went to five different churches in the neighbourhood, thinking I might have made a mistake myself. He never returned to my house, but he wrote me a note next morning telling me that the omnibus in which he had been riding had broken down in Oxford-street, and that he had been prevented by that accident from proceeding on his journey and was confined to his room, but that in a few days he would call and settle his account. He paid his first week's bill, but he left the charges of the second week unpaid.—Alderman Wire said he could not think of discharging the prisoner until after further investigation, and the prisoner was accordingly taken back to prison.

HOUSE BREAKING.—Horton Bateman, a well-dressed lad, about eighteen, and George Payne, aged twenty-seven, were brought before Alderman Hunter, charged, the former with having broken into a house in the Old Jewry, and stolen a bag containing twenty sovereigns and 156 farthings, the earnings of an industrious old couple, and all their wardrobe with the exception of the clothes upon their backs; and the latter with having received the property well knowing that it had been stolen.—Wright, City policeman, said—At about four o'clock on Monday afternoon, as I was in Bishopsgate-street, I saw Bateman in a cab, and having seen him once before, I suspected that he had something with him which he ought not to have, and followed him into Union-street. The cab stopped at the house of Payne, the other prisoner, and Bateman came out and carried a bundle with him into the shop, and placed it behind the counter, after which he asked Payne for a shilling, and paid the cabman his fare with it. I then went into the shop and asked Bateman what he had in the bundle? He replied that he had nothing but his own wearing apparel. Payne then asked him why he had not taken them to his own lodging. I then took the bundle from the place in which it had been deposited, and conveyed that and Bateman to the station in the cab which had been just used by him. I found twenty sovereigns and a sixpence in a box wrapped up in a pair of stockings, and 156 farthings in an old sock, and a long list of articles of dress for both sexes. I afterwards took Payne into custody.—Mr. Foxberry, inspector of the City police: After I took the charge, and Bateman was locked up in the cell, I gave the officers directions in the business. Bateman then from the cell requested to speak with me, and he said that he would tell me where he got the things. I cautioned him in the usual terms, and he then said—"I took them from the top room in the office next to the Three Crowns in the Old Jewry." I then went with Jervis, the officer, to the house described by Bateman, and saw there Mrs. Clarke, to whom the property belongs. We went up stairs, and Mrs. Clarke said, "Oh! my good God, the place is broke open." We found that a box in the room was broken open, and that the furniture was pulled about, and other symptoms of robbery. I found a sort of screw-driver, which corresponded with the marks on the door. Mrs. Clarke accompanied me to the station, and there identified all the property in the bundle. Payne afterwards identified the screw-driver as his property, and said that Bateman had been in the house yesterday morning, and had taken it with him.—Alderman Hunter then said: It is my duty to commit Bateman for trial. There is no evidence against Payne, and I discharge him.—Bateman was then committed.—Upon the representation of Jarvis, the officer, who produced several articles on Payne's premises, for which that prisoner could not satisfactorily account, bail was required for his appearance on a future day.

GUILDHALL. — MISCONDUCT OF AN OMNIBUS CONDUCTOR.—The conductor 1,557 of the omnibus 6,891, in the employ of Mr. Marriott, was charged with misconduct for demanding more than his proper fare. Mr. C. Warwicke, of Cheapside, stated that on the 19th May he got into the defendant's omnibus at the Crystal Palace, to come to the City. The fare of fourpence was marked up, and defendant succeeding in obtaining sixpence from several passengers, witness told defendant that he was imposing upon them, and he replied that he would insist upon him (witness) also paying the sixpence at the end of the journey. Witness, having taken defendant's number, tendered him a shilling, and desired him to take his fare out of it. Defendant returned him two fourpenny pieces. He asked him why he did not take the sixpenny fare, and he only replied by apologising to witness and begging of him to take no further notice of the transaction. Mr. Marriott, on behalf of his servant, submitted that he could not be convicted of an offence when the complainant was not the party who was overcharged.—Alderman Wilson said the act provided for such cases, and he would fine the defendant 10s, and suspend his license for one month, and in default of payment of the fine fourteen days' imprisonment.

MARYLEBONE.—HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH PERSONAL VIOLENCE.—On Tuesday Richard Dean, aged twenty, was brought up in custody, and placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, charged with assault and highway robbery.—Henry Bennet, a boot and shoe maker, carrying on business in Chelsea, deposed that on the previous night at twelve o'clock, as he was passing along the Edgeware-road, he saw the prisoner, who entered into conversation with him, and they repaired to a public-house where they partook of some porter at the bar. In the course of ten minutes they quitted the place, but had not proceeded far when the prisoner suddenly threw prosecutor down with considerable violence, and, falling upon him, rifled his trousers pocket of £1 19s. in silver, which was in a box. He (prosecutor) called out stop thief as loudly as he could, and the prisoner then ran off.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—James Saunders, driver of an omnibus running to and from Bushy and Holborn, was charged by Mr. Thomas, secretary to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with ill-using a horse, by driving it when in an unfit condition to work. A great deal of evidence, occupying the time of the magistrate for upwards an hour and a half, was gone into. The witnesses in support of the charge were Clouting and Manning, policemen, who described the nature of the wound, and said that their attention was called to it on the evening of the 10th ult., when defendant pulled up at the White Lion, Edgeware-road. There was a wound on the left shoulder. Many respectable tradesmen and others were called by Mr Lewis to show that the wound was not such an one as had been described by the officers, and that the collar, which was alleged to have had on it a quantity of blood, was altogether free therefrom. The defendant had a most excellent character given of him for civility to his passengers, as well as for the feeling and forbearing conduct as a driver to the horses entrusted to his care, and it was further set forth that the constable Clouting had for some time past been actuated by a vindictive feeling towards defendant, with whom he was constantly interfering in a most uncalled-for and unnecessary manner.—The magistrate, after listening patiently to all that had been adduced *pro* and *con* in the case, came to the conclusion that he could not do otherwise than convict, and remarked that as the defendant had received so high a character for general propriety of conduct, he should inflict but a small penalty.—Defendant was then fined 5s. and costs.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—ROBBERY BY AN ERRAND-BOY.—Edward Flint, errand-boy in the service of Mr. Martin, printer, 8, Great Newport-street, was charged with having stolen a large door-plate, the property of his master.—Thomas Seager said on the 25th of April he saw the prisoner come out of the prosecutor's shop with a large door-plate on his shoulder. He watched the prisoner, and traced him into a marine-storedealer's shop in Tower-street. The prisoner came out of the shop without the plate. He admitted having stolen two other plates.—The prisoner declined to say anything, and was fully committed.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—James Henry was charged with assaulting police-constable Marshall. The constable, whose face was much cut, stated that about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, he was on duty in Peter-street, when he saw the prisoner, who was rather the worse for liquor, creating a disturbance, to the annoyance of the whole neighbourhood. Witnesses persuaded him to go away quietly, when the prisoner suddenly turned round and struck him with something which he had in his hand a severe blow on the face, and nearly cut his eye out. Witness immediately closed with the prisoner, and after a deal of resistance on the part of the prisoner, succeeded in conveying him to the station.—The prisoner, who denied the charge, was committed for a month.

ROBBERY.—Wm. Ellis was charged with stealing a box coat value £7, the property of the Earl St. Germans, 36, Berkeley-street. Frederick Jupp, his lordship's coachman, said that he was going down the mews to his stables, when he saw the prisoner come out of the coach-house with the coat produced on his arm. Witness ran after him and gave him in charge. The coat produced was worth £7, and was the property of his lordship.—The prisoner, who pleaded starvation as the cause of his committing the offence, was sent for trial.

A MALICIOUS ACT.—William Elphick, about fifteen years of age, was charged with the following offence: Mr. James White, landlord of the Spread Eagle, 303, Oxford-street, stated that the prisoner had been in his service as potboy for about six weeks, but had so misconducted himself that he had received notice to leave. On Tuesday afternoon witness found that some gin was running from one of the vats in his spirit cellar, from two holes which had been bored at the back. At the back of the vat a brick had been forced out of the wall, leaving a space sufficiently large to admit a person's hand, and enabling any one to bore the vat. As the prisoner had threatened to do him some injury he was suspected and given in charge. About twenty gallons of gin had been wasted.—Phillips, a policeman, took the prisoner into custody, and on searching him found a pistol loaded to the muzzle with powder and ball. He also found in his bedroom several marked pieces of copper coin, which prosecutor identified as having been abstracted from his till.—The prisoner, who denied the charge, was remanded.

BOW-STREET. — VIOLENT ASSAULT. — William Wood was brought up charged with a violent assault on an inoffensive man. John Thomas Abdy, Esq., of 5, Hare-court, Temple, barrister, stated that about twenty minutes past eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, as he was passing Somerset-house, on his way to his chambers, he saw the prisoner strike a man, who was evidently intoxicated, a violent blow on the head, which felled him to the ground, and witness gave the prisoner into custody. The police constable who apprehended the prisoner, stated that the man prisoner had assaulted was in the hospital, and he (witness) had a certificate from the house-surgeon, that the man was not likely to live, but that, at all events, he would not be able to give evidence for a week. The prisoner said that the man had first insulted his wife.—Mr. Henry said the man was incapable of knowing what he was doing; if he died, the prisoner would be tried for manslaughter. He should be remanded till Wednesday. Great credit was due to Mr. Abdy for giving the prisoner in charge, going to the station-house to state the charge, and attending as a witness. The prisoner was then locked up.

LAMBETH.—HIGH LIFE.—Mr. Jarman, managing clerk to a solicitor, with several respectable persons, attended before Mr. Elliott to support a charge of assault, preferred on a former day, against Mr. or Captain Williams, a member of the Army and Navy Club, Pall-mall.—Complainant stated that on the Oaks day, as he was returning from Epsom, he was unfortunate enough to travel in a carriage, for some distance, within a stone's throw of a drag, in which Williams, with several other persons, was riding. From Tooting corner to the South Lambeth turnpike Williams and his associates pelted the complainant and his friends so continuously with eggs, that on reaching the latter point the victims were almost hidden in yolk and white. At South Lambeth the offending parties were given into the charge of the police, but the latter not being in sufficient force at the place to secure the former, the gentlemen were allowed to proceed on giving their names and addresses. The names and addresses given were found to be incorrect, but the whereabouts of Captain Williams was discovered by his being followed by one of the sufferers to the Army and Navy Club, and a summons was taken out against him. His companions would in all probability have got scot free out of the scrape, had it not been for an incident that occurred at South Lambeth, and which has led to the disclosure of the names of two others of the party. When the gentlemen were given into the custody of the police, and the latter were struggling to take them to the station house, Mr. Henry Peat, the sadler, in Old Bond-street, rode up, and being acquainted with the names of several of them, and also knowing Mr. Jarman personally, he undertook to furnish the latter with them, and on this understanding the aggressors were allowed to proceed. On the summons being called on Monday, Captain Williams was not present, and English, one of the summoning officers, deposed that he had called at the Army and Navy Club to serve Mr. Williams with the summons, and was told that he was out. This he (English) had reason to believe was not true. It was his impression that the gentleman was at the club at the time, and he left the summons with the porter in the hall to give it to Mr. Williams.—Mr. Jarman, addressing the magistrate, said he had summoned Mr. Peat for the purpose of identifying Mr. Williams as one of the offenders, and as Mr. Peat was then present, and was well acquainted with the persons of the other delinquents, he hoped his worship would call on him to disclose their names, so that he (Mr. Jarman) might be enabled to institute proceedings