# Chartist Intelligence.

# NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Offices-14, Southampton-street, Strand. In consequence of the public meeting at the National Hall, on Wednesday evening, July the 30th, the adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee is postponed until Wednesday evening, August the 6th. .B.-The monies received will be acknow-

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

MANCHESTER .- On Sunday evening, July 27th, 1851, Mr. Thomas Clark, from London. gave a lecture in the People's Institute, Hevrod-street, on the following subjects :- ' The Societonian tendencies of England. Syllabus-Existing combinations ; some of their consequences; competition and individualism upheld. Communism and Owenism considered as destructive of the true co-operative principle. Personal enterprise and individual exertion recommended as the only panacca for and Mr. Lindsay, on the part of the Socialists, and Mr. Thomas Clark and Mr. J. Leech Mr. Thomas Clark, for his very able lecture.

SHEFFIELD.—On Sunday evening last the Council met in the Democratic Temperance Hotel; 38, Queen-street,-Mr. Brook in the

Disan, Manchester-road, on Sunday evening last. Mr. Ralph Ogden was called to the chair. Mr. G. elected quarteriy, three of whom shall retire at drove the king to arbitrary measures. If they each election, and three others elected in their abolished some monopolies they created one monostead. Provision was also made for public meet- | poly ten times more dangerous-the monopoly of parately to the vote, and unanimously approved of, after a few verbal alterations.

VOL. XIV. Nº. 717. FRENCH POLITCS. THE POLITICAL VICTIMS OF 1848. A public meeting was held on Monday evening at

the People's Institute, Denmark-street, Soho, to consider the present aspect of affairs in France. Mr. CUDDEN was called to the chair, and briefly stated the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Rogers moved the first resolution as follows :---

That this meeting hails with delight the discomfiture of the reactionist conspirators of the French Assembly in their late treacherous attempt to subvert the French Reprivate and public abuses.' After the lecture a discussion ensued between Mr. George Clark and courage of the Proletarians will place the democratic and social republic beyond all future danger, by gaining one last and decisive victory over all their ener

on the part of the Chartists, after which a The speaker strongly animadverted upon the cona vote of thanks was unanimously passed to duct of the ruling parties in France; and adminis. tered a severe castigation to Louis Napoleon for his treacherous conduct, He was pleased that the democratic party had been powerful enough to throw. out the measure for a revision, of the Constitution, and thus put a check upon his amplition. He had of seeing that gentleman. If they formed an assochair-when the secretary read two very in- no doubt that this would hasten the cristis in that chair—when the secretary read two very in-teresting letters, one from Mr. How, author of the Four P's," and the other from Jeanne Deroine, and Pauline Roland, (two men which they so insilv deserved.

<text> Sunday evening. After transacting other business the meeting was adjourned. THE CRISTAL COFFEE HOUSE: On Friday even genius, and philosophy of Platos He afterwards genius, and philosophy of Platos He afterwards directed the attention of his hearers to the patient of Mr. O'BEINN stated that France was the pivot directed the attention of his hearers to the patient of Mr. O'BEINN stated that France was the pivot directed the attention of his hearers to the patient Mr. O'BEINN stated that France was the pivot directed the attention of his hearers to the patient Mr. O'BEINN stated that France was the pivot directed the attention of his hearers to the patient Mr. O'BEINN stated that France was the pivot directed the attention of his hearers to the patient of the proved unsoccessful, yet they were now well aware the usual vote of themes was awarded to him. Basprone Devantion of this hearers, The weekly meeting of the sport was held at the Yorkshire Dissin, Manchester road, on Sunday evening last. as most of those in that hall, aristocratic and bourgeoise tyranny would for ever have ceased. The bourgeoise tyranny would for ever have ceased. The bourgeoise tyranny would for ever have ceased. The revolutions, but physically they had not bettered their condition. The first revolution had de-stroyed feudalism, and abolished many abuses ; but these had been succeased as their offence felore are fifty of the stroyed feudalism, and abolished many abuses ; but these had been succeased as their offence felore are fifty of the stroyed feudalism, and abolished many abuses ; but these had been succeased as their offence felore are fifty of the stroyed feudalism, and abolished many abuses ; but these had been succeased as their offence felore are fifty of the stroyed feudalism and abolished many abuses ; but these had been succeased as their offence felore are fifty of the stroyed feudalism and abolished many abuses ; but these had been succeased as their offence felore are fifty of the stroyed feudalism and abolished many abuses ; but these had been succeased as their offence felore are fifty of the stroyed feudalism and abolished many abuses ; but these had been succeased as their offence felore are fifty of the stroyed feudalism and abolished many abuses ; but these had been succeased as the strong light, the objections and abuses incident to strong ment of the society, in, which it was resolved to revolutions, but physically they had not bettered ment was legal. The CHAIRMAN explained, that although they National Charter to explained, that although they National Charter Association so long as the elec-stroyed feudalism, and abolished many abuses; but were committed under what was termed the Gagstroyed feudalism, and abolished many abuses; but ging Bill, which made their offence felony, yet, tory in Boston, running 100 machines; such stamped newspapers are exposed with unstamped National Charter Association so long as the elec-stroyed reutaism, and accused by other abuses, which ciple to that which took place in 1850; also that all payments should be admirted by election; and that any mem-from the society; that the committee should be from the society; that the committee should be dismissed from the king to arbitrary measures. If they Mr. PROWTING said that he, like others. had been induced to plead Guilty, as they were inings, lectures, and the circulation of democratic power by property. The upper and middle classes formed that if they did so the prosecution against fracts, pamphlets, &c. The rules were put se- in this country had, in a similar manner, monopolised property, and entered into a conspiracy to mises of the Whigs, it was broken. All who were prevent the working men from ever obtaining it. tried for felony were transported. The way in which property in this country was After some further discussion the resolution was

A meeting of the victims to the spy system of the Whiz government was held on Sunday evening,

crush the independence of those among their work- | hypocrisy is the most disgusting. How can rights and the champions of his liberty-unconsti-tutional, because it is the fruit of class legislation,

TRADES' JOI

(From the Scientific American.) This Last week we visited the Isloring factory,

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

people: who are the advocates of the poor man's they find work at other trades, when in consequence of the improved machinery introthe Whiz government was held on Sunday evening, tutional, because it is the fruit of class legislation, sequence of the improved machinery intro-at Mr. Duddridge's, Dog and Duck Tavern, corner of Frith-street and Queen-street, Soho, to adopt classes."

William Rider, Publisher, 16, Great Kindmill Street, Haymarket,

and lastly, there is one more resource remaining

#### post-office, rather than indirectly by another department

The Select Committee have suggested the propriety of protecting from piracy those news-papers which, at great cost to their proprietors, obtain original and important intelligence. On this subject we think it but fair to quote from a leading article in the Times, a justification of this recommendation ;---

"As things now are, newspaper publishers are, we believe, the only class of people who literary observe the rule of the first Christians in a perfect community of goods. The information we give to the world every morning before our provide give to the world every morning before our readers are out n their beds costs us hundreds of pounds, but no: sooner is it out than it is freely appropriated by our brethren of the press. We have our correspondents in India, in America, in Paris, Vienna, and all over the world. We have lines of communication from a thousand different parts to Printing-house-square. all of them requiring great management and cost. The intelligence is brought in breathless haste to of Frith-street and Queen-street, Soho, to adopt steps relative to the parliamentary inquiry into their treatment during the ensuing Session. Many of the victims and their friends were present. Mr. Barson having been called to the chair, stated his opinion that, of all the political victims those of 1848 had received the worst, treatment; their object in meeting; was to form an association their right to a voice in the adjustment of the Messrs. Perrys, for daring to assert their object in meeting; was to form an association their right to a voice in the adjustment of the Messrs. Perrys, for daring to assert their object in meeting; was to form an association their object in meeting; was to form an association their object in meeting; was to form an association their object in meeting; was to form an association their object in meeting; was to form an association their wages." of all the victims' of that period, and a sport of the victims' of victims' of victims' of victims' of victims' victims' of victims' victi their crime. Of course it occasionally strikes It is objected, that even this state of things is to be preferred to a state of nature, and that men are much better off now than they were formedy. This position is pased upon

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851.

## NATIONAL LAND AND LOAN SOCIETY.

The members held their usual weekly meeting at Golden-lane; owing to the unavoidable abwould succeed them, who would not respect their sence of the Secretary the country corresponlegal right to it. Before the revolution the taxes dence was not read. Money was paid as instalments on the shares, and also as repayment of loans. of France were 400,000 million francs, now Messrs. Wheeler and Windeler were deputed to the taxes were 1,800 000. In the time of Louis wait on Mr. Sewell, one of the Trustees, and depo- XVIII the army was 180,000 strong, but under Louis sit the scrip now collected into his care. Other Philippe it was 350,000; and under the prebusiness matters were arranged, and the meeting sent sham republic it had, at one time, been adiourned.

raised to 570,000; but since they had slaugh-SHEFFIELD BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL LOAN AND LAND SOCIETY.—The Committee held their first meeting on monday evening. Mr. Loy in the chair. Seven members took out shares, and se-able to reduce it to 400,000. They were taught by veral copies of the rules were sold. So far, this the press of this country to consider the Republicans infant society promises well. The meeting was of France as brigands and assassing, whereas these adjourned to Monday evening next. G. Cavill, terms were applicable only to the so-called party of Secretary.

# Aational Land Company.

littl.-The members of this branch met at the Malt Shovel, North Church Side, when the plan of Mr. Sweet came under discussion, and received the approval of the members present, all (Hear, hear.) They would see that this resolution agreeing in the necessity of a Conference meeting, was needed when the papers informed them that but, in consequence of the smallness of the meeting, Baron Rothschild had gone to Vienna, and had been the subject was postponed till next Monday even-ing, August 4th, in the hope that the meeting may be more numerously attended.

that Ernest Jones and other speakers could not at-tend, it was decided to put off the meeting until the Wednesday following. Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the Executive calling the meeting in Holborn on the same night as the meeting for the Victims, with which they werelpreviously acquainted. During the evening Messrs. Wheeler, Bronterre O'Brien, Dick, Cudden and others addressed the meeting. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wheeler, for tiest transmission, and in such a condition that you will give us two-thirds A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wheeler, for Poland. He thought it ill-timed of the Chartist Executive, knowing this, to call a public meeting to THE REFUGRES .- At a meeting of Polish and Hungarian Refugees, held at 41, Turnmill-street, advocate the claims of this man to a seat in Parliament. (Shame.) He did not blame them for ad-Clerkenwell, on Tuesday, July 28th, Mr. Brown stated that the "Fraternal Home" vocating the cause of civil and religious liberty, but it needed no meeting for that purpose ; every man would be closed on the 14th of August. He stated that from the time of their reception, knew that the Charter gave a vote to all men aged more than 140 Refugees had received food, money, twenty-one, whether Jew or Gentile. Mr. O'Brien A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Wheeler, for his attendance and general service, also to Mr. O'Brien, who consented to take the chair at the meeting at the Paragon Chapel; a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned until Wednes-latter part of the evening the large room was crowded to excess. clothing, and lodging, with the exception of a few then commented upon the state of things in France who are employed in various professions or returned to the Continent. He hoped, with confi- and upon the statement of Girardin in the Presse dence that their friends would generously assist who asserts that, under the old electoral law, them to liquidate a few debts which unavoidably three millions of men would now vote for Ledru had accumulated, so that they might leave their Rollin, as President ; and he had every reason to home with their moral character untarnished. As think that this statement was underrated. He also a few Refugees arrived about a fortnight since showed how the middle classes had played one who would be glad of employment, he should be not of Republicant against another, until they had pleased if some friends would send for one or two. party of Republicans against another, until they had crowded to excess. He felt grateful for the support they had received, nearly destroyed them all. Lamartine was played and positively stated that the "Home" would not off against Ledru Rollin, Cavaignae against Lamar-WOLVERHAMPTON CONSPIRACY CASE-MEETING AT KIDDERMINSTER. be open longer than the 14th of August. It was tine, &c., each time getting further from the Reannounced that a farewell ball would be held on public, trusting, ultimately, to get the laws against A public meeting of trades of this town took place on Tuesday, July 22nd, to consider the nature of the Wolverhampton Tin Plate Workers' Case. Monday, August 2nd, when all friends would be the Bourbons repealed, then to elect Joinville into Welcome. President, and ultimately King. Mr. O'Brien NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION .- The council of showed how the French democrats intended to act this association for 1851-2 is now being elected. All showed how the French democrats intended to act in case that force was used to destroy the Republic. Mr. BLOWER was called to the chair, who, in a neat speech, opened the business of the meeting. Let the result be what it might they would fight The following resolutions were then unanimously elgible to vote, the aggregate list of candidates, from whom 100 are to be selected, being placed in to the last man in defence of the Republic; if beaten | carried :the hands of each subscriber. The voting com- in the field (as they might be, not being so well Moved by SAMUEL AFRELL, seconded by WILLIAM menced on Thursday, and will continue up to this practised in arms as were the hired assassing who DEAKEN :--" That this meeting do condemn the afternoon; and the scrutiny, to decide on the 100 would be opposed to them) they meant to adopt the suicidal policy of the manufacturing classes of this members decrease and international procession is and the scruting, to decide on the 100 will have for whom the largest number of votes has been recorded, will take place on the 8th. The four association numbering 100 members is a direct association numbering 100 members is the st fire to Moscow, and thus defeated the French. The present of parliament who has to is the optications of protects of powerty and pauperism, the inevitable to power of adding fifty honorary members to the council. Every member of parliament who has to is the council. Every member of parliament who has to is the council. Every member of parliament who has to is the council. Every member of parliament who has to is the council. Every member of parliament who has to is the council. Every member of parliament who has to is the council. Every member of parliament who has to is the council. Every member of parliament who has to is the council. Every member of parliament who has to is the council. Every member of parliament who has to is the council. Every member of parliament who has to is the council. Every member of parliament who has to is the council. 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In the constitution of the for the constitution of the council gives great satisfaction to the now numerous body of whom the ass<sup>ociation</sup> is composed. ALMARKABLE VOTAGE.—The British ship oregon, 23 ions, Captain William Herron, sailed from Li-Verpool on the 30th of April last, for New York, with JENNESON, of the Tower Hamlets, was carried amid the conspiration of the source on lause treniv-eight days. Earl Grey, on Thursday, at the Colonial-office.

acquired was robbery. They might have a legal, agreed to. but not an equitable right to it; and if they were On the motion of Messrs. PROWTING and IRONS, wise they would adopt the principles of the Re-

Mr. Bryson was elected Secretary. form League ; for unless they did, other parties

On the motion of Messrs. Young and BERER, Mr. Looney was appointed Treasurer. It was then decided that a fund should be raised by a subscription of one penny per week, and that

order. The three parties in France-the partisans tion of all those who may, at any period of their of Napoleon, the Duke of Orleans, and the Duke of existence, have suffered imprisonment, or other punishment at the hands of the British government Chambord were quite agreed upon one thing-that the people should be made slaves-though they for any alleged political offence, in order that a strong coalition may be formed of the oppressed quarrelled upon all other points, they were united

against the oppressor." upon the question that the people should be devoured, and that they should be the devourers. closetted for days with Baron Clausz about negotiating a loan to enable Austria to put down all remnants of liberty in the German states-Hungary and

pert hand twenty pairs of pantaloons.

# MACHINERY.

stead of for him, then it is an evil!

ture, the implements of husbandry must presented so lucid a report. have been rude and disadvantageous com- and absurd in the newspaper stamp, and in kindred

by the foot of the presser acting upon a stirring, which brings down the lever to act to newspaper stamps, and to the transmission of effectually upon the seams of the clothes. Mr. Lerow has been in Europe and secured their report. Their general conclusion is the seams of the secured secured to newspaper stamps. patents in England, Scotland, France, and Belgium, and, from what we have seen, it is dence elicited by this committee exhibits, in a papers, an alteration of postal arrangements in re- ance of the master's order, which was immegard to their transmission, and a short privilege of diately carried into effect. On the 17th, two copyright in respect of original intelligence, to protect the high class newspapers from piracy by cheap

reprints. (From the Pioneer, a new American paper.) Machinery is an element which has done much towards revolutionising the habits of society during the last century ; an inquiry into its effects cannot be deemed out of place here. There are those who contend that machinery is one of the greatest bles-The report is drawn up with considerable ability, that machinery is one of the greatest bles-sings ever conferred upon the human race, and there are others who maintain the con-be put aside by pretences calculated to impose upon sociation desires, and hereby invites, the co-opera- machine shall work against the labourer, in- Duty on paper, and the Stamp Duty on advertisements, was not considered in connexion with the terred, Captain Vesey immediately called his

There is something so preposterously unjustifiable

pared to what they are now. Wooden imposts, that one cannot sufficiently wonder at the against the oppressor." The resolution was carried unanimously. Arrangements were then made to carry out the meeting announced for the Paragon Chapel on the wood. Now this improvement must have spades, probably, were then used; but as audacity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer who meeting announced for the Paragon Chapel on the ablest num to substitute an non one for the All knowledge is useful, or it may be so; but know-ensuing Wednesday evening; but it having been wood. Now this improvement must have a scertained that the Executive had called a meeting been a blessing to all, until a few made a mo-ascertained that the Executive had called a meeting been a blessing to all, until a few made a mo-at the National Hall on the Jewish question, and nopoly of the earth, in which was placed the has been the policy of our government, under fiscal whereupon a struggle took place for the gun, that Ernest Jones and other speakers could not at. ore from which the instruments were formed : pretences, to obstruct mental light in the process of when some one called out, 'seize him !' on

machinery, in steam, and in electricity; I imaginations may find it profitable to pur-also behold large masses of human beings completely in the power and at the mercy of the possessors of these elements. I ask the reason and I find the following to be the only answer: because man beings here ignoreant they relate, no matter to what subject reason and I find the following to be the only answer: because man being born ignorant, those having thegreatest amount of knowledge, combined together and monopolised the soil; a monopoly of the earth led to that of its productions, and, consequently, to a mono-poly of money; a monopoly of the government, and learned professions, and thus established two separate, distinct. and antagonistic classes

News,' a paper recently started at St. Helena, gives an account of some extraordinary occurrences said to have taken place on board a vessel called the Levenside, and which days after this, a squabble appears to have taken place between one of the soldiers and heart. Upon this qualified threat being ut-On society emerging from a state of na- subject upon which the Select Committee have men to fall in round the hatchway, and ordered his bombadier to go below for arms. This order was instantly obeyed, and as soon

as Captain Campbell saw the arms being

# Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

lives out of the convent, at the house of a lady towhose charms backbiters state that he is not in The Bonapartist committee for promoting peti- sensible. Recently this prelate was appointed to wars. preach to the political prisoners at St. Michael's tions for the revision, have published a manifesto. urging the country to fresh efforts during the next Prison, but these poor wretches were so enraged at being exhorted to repentance by a hermit of the

PIEDMONT.

Advices from Arona state that from Genoa to

three months, to make known through petitions the boudoir, that long groans and hisses interrupted his will of France. sermons, and some agent or accomplice of theirs In the sitting of the Assembly on Friday last M. Leon Faucher presented a bill authorising the City carried the unfavourable demonstration so far as to of Paris to contract a loan of fifty millions for the throw, a grenade into the cellar of his house, completion of the Rue de Rivoli and the construc- which. produced no other mischief than that of tion of the Halles. Urgency was demanded for the inflicting a severe panic upon all the inmates. taken up with disposing of a string of motions with- the Roman States by the enormous postage people Rohoman, from Jedda, with pilgrims, and the Engbill and adopted. The remainder of the sitting was out the least importance.

Numerous arrests have recently taken place at Nantes for various offences, but more particularly for uttering seditious cries. On the night of the From Milan we learn that the chief feature of 20th twenty-two persons were arrested for the latter offence. One of them, it is said, who had been singing the 'Charlotte Republicaine,' exclaimed, the 19th ult., is the threat to hold the entire muwhile he was being conducted to the Mairie, ' If a nicipality responsible for the acts of seditions citigood republic comes we will erect the guillotine, and you shall no longer put us in prison. "Vive

la Republique Democratique et Sociale !" ' A swarm of workmen of all sorts have been em-

ployed during the last week at the vast palace of the Hotel de Ville, to make preparations for the March 10th, 1849. great industrial fete, which wil commence on the The 'Opinione,' of Turin, speaks of a rumou 2nd of next month. These works are under the that 1,000 Austrians are marching upon Naples. direction of M. Baltard, architect of the Hotel de

Ville. The court of Louis XIV. is converted into a garden, and the statue of the 'Grand Roi,' which was in the centre, has been taken down from its regard to the present political institutions of Pied- this size is not unfrequent in India. In the reign

have been undertaken into the provinces to cater reactionary powers, is mainly attributed. This feet in circumference. luxuries for the distinguished visitors. The meadows sentiment is certainly not unmingled with some of Normandy have been ransacked for the finest slight degree of trepidation, lest the league of des- Governor-General to direct the release of seventyoxen. A prizz ox is to be served whole, in order to potic sovereigns should finally triumph over this two political prisoners who had been sentenced to gratily the British relish for roast beef. The garde last stronghold of Italian liberty; but great faith is various terms of imprisonment as rebels. An meuble of the state has opened its stores to the pre-placed in the enthusiasm of the country, and, in-event, however, occurred at Umritsir, on the 10th fect of the Seine to furnish the most sumptuous credible as it may seem, after the wretched part of June, which might have been attended with gold and silver plate. Immense numbers of lustres which France has acted in the affairs of the penin- serious consequences. A drunken European soldier of rock crystal are to be suspended from the ceilings. sula, hopes are still entertained by the majority of who had been placed in confinement for desertion

The military spectacle on the 6th August is in-the people that the grande nation would not stand managed to get possession of a sword, and with it that of the national Independence of Italy. The first tended to be much more than a simple review of tamely by whilst Piedmont was again being reduced cut down Jewan Singh, the commander of a Sikh i when, uttered and preached by a few solitary the army of Paris. A series of brilliant manceuvres to the yoke of despotism. The traditional hosti-are to be performed in the Champs de Mars and on lities of France and Austria in the vast plains of of their commander naturally occasioned much exthe heights of Trocadero. The artillery are to throw Lombardy appear to have left a lasting conviction citement at the time in Jewan Singh's regiment, a bridge over the Seine above the Pont de Jena. in the minds of the common people, that it is the but the murderer having been imprisoned to atand a bridge over the Seine above the Pont de Jena. Arrangements are making to enable as large a num-ber of people as possible to have a good view of the operations. Mathematical a time, and in the minds of the common people, that it is the but the murderer having been imprisoned to stand sympathise with them—but we cannot act for them. We must be prudent and preach prudence, even while our souls are moved, lest we show d, lest we show d, best we show d

TRIAL OF M. CABET .- The great event of the day is the triumph of the Socialist party in the scquittal of M. Cabet, against whom the foulest and most unsparing abuse has been hurled, ever since the revolution, by the Royalists and friends of a number of people to follow him and establish a colony in the primeval forests of America. Some of the colonists who were discontented returned, and

### INDIA.

pation of the Overland Mail. The dates are-Bombay, June 25, and Calcutta, June 12. Our corres-

pondent's letter is as follows :---During the past forinight there have been a couple of shipwrecks at the entrance of the har-English journals are now virtually prohibited in fearful loss of life. The ships were the Atiet that functionary of what had happened. He did bour at Bombay, one of which was attended with are made to pay for them. The priests take this lish vessel Charlotte, Captain Douglas, from Calmode of showing their admiration for the London cutta to Bombay. The first went ashore on the had not slain the entire party. It afterwards appress. Theanti-smoking demonstration still con- island of Kenery, when upwards of 150 of the peared that the first brigand shot lived but a few pilgrims perished. The Charlotte was destroyed off moments; and that the second, after lingering four Jingeerah, twenty miles south of Kenery-crew all days, finally expired. They were all described as

Radetsky's proclamation, issued from Monza on saved but two. On the 22nd of May an extraordinary fall of ice the road. occurred near Bangalore, during a storm of thunder, zens. He is persuaded that the state of siege is lightning, and rain; the hailstones which at first no inconvenience to peaceable citizens; is resolved | made their appearance were about the size of limes whole number of railways is 335, measuring 10,287 to abolish all the mitigations which have been in. and oranges, but broke through the tiles and roofs miles in length, and constructed at a cost of troduced into that regime of military despotism, of houses, and destroyed gardens and fruit trees. 306,607,954 dolls. and declares in full vigour his proclamation of Some of the hailstones found next morning were as

large as goose eggs, some as big as pumpkins; one block, found in a dry well, measured four feet and a half in length, three in breadth, and one and a half in thickness. It was probably the result of the cementation of several of the smaller pieces the Alps there is but one prevailing sentiment, with into one lump, although the fall of pieces of ice of dertaking to make vast improvements, so as to add

pedestal to make way for a handsome fountain. mont-a feeling of sincere love for constitutional of Tippo Sultan a piece was found the size of an Foll-grown trees are to be planted at the corners of liberty, and attachment to the person of the King, elephant, which took several days to melt; in 1826, the court, and the great gallery will be decorated ro whose firmness, in spite of the intrigues of the a piece of similar size fell in Candeish; in 1838; a for the banquet of 500 covers, which is to be served | ecclesiastical and ultra aristocratical party, the block of ice, apparently a mass of cemented hailsby Chevet, of gastronomic celebrity. Expeditions preservation of the constitution in the midst of stones, was found near Dharwar, measuring twenty

The tranquillity of the Panjab has induced the cilitate this end. There are two stages in the growth of ideas such as

inconceivable tenacity. The state of the country appears to be highly satisfactory with regard to the material interests of the material interests of the state of the country appears to be highly his pay and presenting him with a sword and dress the state of the the heat of the the heat of the heat

the people; and, when such is the case, the finan- of honour. of to-day is replace cial embarrassments of the government can only The suspension of the State allowance to the when a people ti order. M. Cabet, it may be remembered, induced be of temporary duration. The taxes, although temple of Juggernauth, and some cases which have mated of its be just now very heavy, are cheerfully paid, as the been decided in accordance with the recently passed | geon, and exilnecessity of them is fully recognised-that of ten | Toleration Act (No 21 of 1850,) have give rise to state, carrier per cent, on the net incomes of house proprietors, an anti-missionary movement among the orthodox self; or con' complained that M. Cabet had swindled them out of their moneys and as he was a prominent member of the Socialist party, and mercover at some for the Socialist party, and mercover at some phonements. The noise of this reached him in prisonments. The noise of this reached him in prisonments, accurating at the state reached him in prisonments. The noise of this reached him in prisonments, accurating at the state reached him in prisonments, accurating at the state reached him in prisonments. The noise of this reached him in prisonments, accurating at the state reached him in prisonments. The noise of this reached him in statutions have beeu quashed, he is freed from accurate. The noise of the state reached him in prisonments, accurating at the state reached him in prisonments. The noise of this reached him in statutions have beeu quashed, he is freed from accurate. A his of the they prevised at these reached him in prisonments, accurating at the state reached him in prisonments. The noise of this reached him in statutions have beeu quashed, he is freed from at costs, and disc character has been acquited, all his previous cost and up not the scanadial of the scanadis of the scanadial of the scanadial of t which has recently come into action, as well as Hindos at Calcutta. At all three Presidencies an of bands, ar

of St. Pietro in Vincoli, in his quality of bishop he nected with the transaction. He has a son in the charge of buckshot was lodged in the side of the streets of populous towns, except in the mouths of much, very much remains to be done in this Far nected with the transaction. He has a son in the charge of buckshot was lodged in the side of the side of the second robber, while the Galifornian, who was himself greatly both in the Florida and Mexican seated on the box with the driver, opened an inseated on the box with the driver, opened an in-effectual fire from his little revolver. After the spectators! second shot from Clissold's gun, who was seated | In the for

The Overland Mail having arrived, we are in inside the stage and on the quarter upon which the inside the stage and on the quarter upon which the old calumny, that the Italian movement exists say that we cannot believe that circumstances. possession of our usual letters and files in antici- brigands made the onslaught, the entire party only in the persons of a few restless conspirators? It scampered off, and thus was a party of Mexican is evident that the national feeling has spread through scampered off, and thus was a party of Mcalour is ortaling in the whole population; that it is impossible to crush find means for acting in behalf of the whole population; that it is impossible to crush find means for acting in behalf of Italy more trobbers completely beaten off with loss by two wellrobbers completely beaten off with 1058 by two with that feeling; that what is at work in Italy is not a remptorily, more liberally, more honestly, directed discharges from a double barrelled gun. that feeling; that what is at work in Italy is not a remptorily, more liberally, more honestly. directed discharges from a double parceneu gun. faction but an entire people-not an emeute but a re-On arriving at Amosoque, a large village ten miles volution-not the logic of a few dreamers. or the on the narrow platform of the volution-not the logic of a few dreamers, or the on the narrow platform of the non-interfer from Puebla, and where the stage horses are changed, rhetoric of a few ambitious men, but the design of principle how much could be effected? rhetoric of a few ambitious men, but the design of principle now man of the court of a few ambitious men, but the design of time may come when again in the court of European events the Austriane Clissold was advised to go to the alcade, and inform Providence, the will of Gou, the progressive of European events the Austrians may be too, from another infallible sign-the progressive of European events the Austrians may be so, stating that he believed he had killed one robself-improvement of the struggling people; the puri-fying action which the work in which they are en-gaged is exerting upon their thoughts and character. may be trampling, amid the acclamation ber, if not two, when he was told it was a pity he The persecution is horrible, unceasing, and such as Englishmen cannot imagine; the reaction, one might think, would be terrible and unsparing. The reverse takes place. Wherever the people have been triumnew hands upon the road, their faces not being phant, there has been clemency, magnanimity tole-rance. At Rome, at Venice, at Milan the behaviour recognised. The affair created not a little stir along of the people and of their leaders, even at the hour A table has recently been published containing an when the temptation to retaliation was greatest, was

account of the railways in the United States. The exemplary and noble. The cause of Italian Independence is, therefore, just; it has reached its full tide; and the people are ripe

for its final victory. Bayonets—foreign bayonets, French bayonets—alone prevent this result. Remove The directors of the French Mint received, about other foreign troops from the soil of Italy, leaving conscience, and her character. the Italians to deal with the Austrians, and Italy The Society of the Friends of I twenty days since, 26,000,000 of francs in gold ingots from California, by way of the United States. would be a free nation ere many months should have A cession by the state to the city of Paris of the passed. Bois de Boulogne is in contemplation, the city un-

Is the inertness of Englishmen now in this cause to be forgiven ? Are we, the protectors of the black race, to see unmoved one of the most renowned portions of the white race trampled on and given over as a prey to physical force? And this even were it not true that we have a personal interest in the mat-ter; were it not true that the power that mainly rules in Italy pretends also to rule over our minds; were it not true that it is chiefly in Italy that what renot true that Rome is the centre of that only partinew intellectual, moral, and political service, all her

debt to the assisting nations ? i when, uttered and preached by a few solitary things.

In the first place, we can take care to be wellprophecy, but are not in reality a fact. As spectators as a duty upon ourselves individually and collece of the growth of such ideas; we can then admire, and / tively to acquire and maintain a competent knowledg nd stage, which men as to the real state and views of the Italian s interval. It people. Moreover, believing as we do that the few has thoroughly correct action in any matter whatever is when the idea form is preached the few has grown to be the hor rly preached the martyr must be based on correct knowledge, our earnest desire is that whatover course of conduct Englishby the combatant on to-morrow, and mangled by brute tanks, decimen may adopt with regard to Italy should proceed, nen through the scaffold, the Sunnot on a few generalities and never so amiable enthusiasms, but on as thorough and intimate an ac-Quaintance with the whole case as it is possible for nglishmen to attain. We desire that Englishmen ts itself with captains and one and birblid know as many particulars as possible respect-

AUGUST 2, 1851

every other part of the house are deserved by the stons and in ministerial dispatches, is a large weighty question. It is hardly for us, at this stong and the face of such facts, who will dare to repeat to pursue the inquiry so far. This only we may that the Italian movement exists say that we cannot believe that circumet such that Britain, as a nation, may not, with due diplomatic, prudence and all due zeal for leag may be trampling, amid the acclamations of may be tramping, and the secular Papacy Tier Italy, on the neer of the work and retrieve her England may do a north with and retrieve her former error. As a strong diplomatic word before might possibly have kept the French from the shores of Italy, so a similarly small thing might shores of Italy, so a summary summary might have a like effect again. Thus, were it but by meto inteference in behalf of non-interference by meto English resolve that Italy should have fair play

English resolve that they show and the play -England might do much for toniy. Only let the rule of procedure, whatever it is, be honest, con-sistent, and earnest as becomes a British Statest man; and let Britain be prepared to support that rule with the whole weight of her influence, her

The Society of the Friends of Italy has been formed to assist in carrying out these views. To promote a correct knowledge of the Italian question, t

stimulate the expression of just public opinion ( the Italian question, and to urge the Parliamen and the government of the country to an appro priate course of national action in the Italian queg tion-such are the aims of this Society. It put poses nothing but what is strictly British. It pr poses to act upon Italy by stiring up England to get upon Italy. It assumes no right of direct opera tions upon the land in which it takes an interest mains of the great and all-interesting problem of Its funds are not to be expended in subsidies fr Freedom of Conscience is to be worked out; were it war, or in any other way contrary to the spirit not true that Rome is the centre of that only parti- and habits of Englishmen. It is to pronounce touched ; it remains, however, to show, a little more ally broken web of error and corruption which still nothing, to dictate nothing, as to the form or form in detail, what features there are in the present entangles multitudes; were it not true that there is of national government, which it might be desirable which should induce us to give our interest in the that in Italy which proves that, were she once to see set up in Italy. This question of the future Italian Question some practical shape, and what the emancipated, she might again start forward as of old internal organisation of Italy, it regards as below Italian Question some practical shape, and what the emancipated, she might again start forward as of old internal organisation of Italy, it regards as below, special means are by which our Society proposes to in the cause of humanity, and amply discharge, by ing exclusively to the Italian people. It is strictly in the cause of humanity is an apply discharge, by new intellectual, moral, and political service, all her a society of Englishmen, working within the English to the assisting nations? But what can we do to assist Italy? Many for the freedom and independence of the Italia

nation.

We appeal, then, to the British public in healf thinkers, they do not find a sufficient echo in the 1 in the first place, we can take care to be not in the append, then, they have a linformed in all that pertains to Italy; we can lay it of this Society. We appeal to all classes. We appeal to the master individually and college and to marking man , we appeal to the master individually and college and to marking man , we appeal to the master individually and college and to marking man , we appeal to the master individually and college and to marking man , we appeal to the master individually and college and to mark to the master individually and college and to mark to the master individually and college and to the mark of the master individually and college and to the mark of t peal to working men ; we appeal to the wealthy we appeal to men in stations of official influence we appeal to journalists and men of letters. appeal to clergymen, we appeal to laymen ; we appeal to Churchmen, we appeal to Dissenters. Con fident as we are that the question . of Italy is one which may call forth a more general, a more truly national enthusiasm in Great Britain than an other foreign question that could be named, it our earnest wish to avoid, in the constitution of our Society, all that is sectarian or exclusive. We in vite all who can co-operate with us at once to do so ; we invite all who think they can co-operate with us to try to do so. Nor do we ask too much. We do not ask that you, as Englishmen, should de vote your days and nights to the Italian question\_ that you should neglect other interests for this,

> to all who uphold it and slavery. DEATH UPON THE STAGE. - During the performance of Jack Sheppard, at the St. Louis Theatre, on the 6th, a large flat iron, suspending a lamp from the ceiling, slipped from its fastenings and fell to the ground, striking Mrs. Shea on the top of the head, She uttered a faint "O ! my God !" and in a ma ment fell dead upon the stage, which was some covered with her blood. Of course the performawas immediately suspended and the money turned. Mrs. Shea came to America as Miss Ken ble, and is the granddaughter of Stephen Kemble and the grandniece of the famous Mrs. Siddons. Her husband is at present in New Orleans.-Toronto Chronicle. The 'Avenir,' of Nice, of the 23rd, ult., states that Piedmontese inspector of customs has visited the French frontier of that country, with a view to establish a line of custom-houses. It adds, however, that the nature of the country is so favourable is smuggling, that it is considered next to impossible to prevent it.

defence we take from 'Galignani's Messenger' of Monday last :---" In the sitting of the Court of Appeal on Sa-

turday M. Cabet delivered his defence to the indictment charging him with swindling. He began was it likely that he would have dishonoured himin study and labour, and he had published several much broken by their recent defeats. important works ; this also proved that he had not the habits of a swindler. He had rendered great

his situation on account of his independence; but if he had been fond of money, he would have fittered the government, and perhaps by so doing

friends had been. When he was in England, Louis man, but he had preferred giving her to an intellibrethren to die in a desert, in order to swindle shem out of a few sous, was an outrage to reason. If he had intended to swindle them, would he not have made them pay their money, and then not have sent them out at all? He was sure that if Louis Philippe now lived, and were asked if he thought him a swindler, he would say, ' Cabet is the most honest of men.' M. Laffitte had once that he had offered him everything, and he had rerevolutionist, and he was not one, His doctrine out.

was not revolution and violence; it was love of order, peace, equality, and fraternity. In 1848, he had repudiated and combatted violent comlegal and pacific propaganda, by the free consent of victories owing to coups de main. If he had been arrived at Southampton on Saturday morning. of the violent revolutionary party, he might have become a member of the provisional government. That government had more than once offered him an important place, but he had refused it. When on April 16th, 1848, M. Lamartine wrote to offer bassy in America. He then entered into an elabo. rate examination of the different charges against him with respect to the expedition to Texas, and en-

powerfully on the Liver, and obstruct the due performing The Assembly has adopted, by 420 to 232 molestation from the swarms of ladrones who have Princes were abandoned as soon as they deserted its the diplomatic conduct of their government in the Itaunal of the first instance in the Carlier-Lemulier The political canvass for state officers continues long held travellers as their own property. But cause. We have seen a Pope flying from the metro- lian question ; that, in a question so momentous, and ase. The court decides that there is no ground to produce great excitement in Texas. Col. G. W. while on the route between Acajete and Amosoque, polis of the Christian world, his thunders of excomin which to be dilatory is to be useless, they should prosecution against M. Carlier. munication falling scatheless and unnoticed, his tiara not be left merely to form their opinion of the Hockley, one of the veterans of the Texas revolu- about two o'clock in the afternoon of the second The first accounts of the elections of the Nord tion, died at Corpus Christi on the 6th ult. not finding a single defender among his subjects. We past behaviour of their government from Blue day, the stage was suddenly beleagured by a party the 13,151 votes in favour of M. Vaisse, ex-Mi-ister of the Interior, and 2,468 for M. Delarogére. ITALY. We learn from Rome that the scandalous chro-icle has furnished some details respecting the use of Monsigner Tizzeni's fricht and the blowing have seen Austrian armies driven away from the Books a year old, but should have a sharp and the learn from from the tast the scandalous chief icle has furnished some details respecting the use of Monsignor Tizzani's fright, and the blowing of his house; which, without auswering for their ifreetness, I consider sufficiently amusing to rather of a gallant disposition, was obliged to use of a rather scandalous affair. On his return unt of a rather scandalous affair. On his return (b) Self and a strategy with a second sec 

manner that, in the Roman States, every public in- (wandering forty-eight years as an ascetic) histitution assumes a priestly garb. This is evident therto insisted on, A great meeting of orthodox even in colleges, where the boys wear a semi-mili | Hindoos has accordingly been held at Calcutta, | conspirators, and demagogues, and hot young spirits, | Sicilies: We desire that, of every Italian incident by saying that if he had really been guilty of tary costume, are distinguished by military grades, for the purpose of substituting a milder form of they and the Austrians, and the Pope, and the King reported in the newspapers, or not reported thereswindling, he was one of the vilest men living, and and are daily exercised in military manœuvres ; expiration. It was stated at the meeting that of Naples, and all the rest of them, would get on very whether that incident tells in favour of the one side deserved the maximum of punishment. But no one whereas, in the Papal seminaries, all the lads look there were fifty Christian Converts at Calcutta, who knew him could suppose him guilty. e had like priests in minature, and wear black, white, or who would return to the Hindoo creed as soon been an advocate, a member of the Chamber of purple gowns, with little knee breeches and cocked as the milder form of penance, was assented to. Deputies, a procureur-general, and had enjoyed the | hats. Throughout the country the national guard | There is little doubt that it will be so eventually. friendship of some eminent political characters, and is full of enthusiasm, and rifle companies are being everywhere organised, and have regular days for self by such a crime ? All his life had been passed practising ; nor does the spirit of the people appear

# SPAIN.

The Senate has definately adopted the law for the nineteen votes. It will be promulgated on Tuesday. CANADA.

We learn from Toronto, July 12th, that the parwould have become a minister, as many of his liament during the previous week has been occupied government for orders, and was awaiting an order to The Italians happy !- to those who had flaunted that with matters of chiefly local interest, and a number Napoleon had called on him three or four times, to of private bills have been advanced a stage. Among endeavour to persuade him to support his causes these the principal one has been a bill of Sir Alan the United States government for protection. The but he had refused, and had thereby rejected the MacNah, to incorporate a college, under the name of Cabinet bave, it is said, sgreed unanimously upon offer of honours and fortune made to him. This he Trinity College, to be under the superintendence of the course of this government on the subject, and would not have done if he had been a swindler. the bishop of the church of England. This is the the result has been a remonstrance against the in-He might have married his daughter to a wealthy college that bishop Strachan intends shall run in terference of the government of France, and an solitary man or two still nursing the dream of liberty, Britain has some moral power left. Underneath gent workman. If he had loved money, or been | cial university ; and it was to obtain aid for this that the threatened hostile interference on the part of the pain that leaves not the noble heart, and striving of an independent expression through the press, swindler, he would evidently not have done that he recently visited England. This proposition of France. The idea that he could have sent his friends and Bishop Strachan has caused a good deal of bitter feeling against the church of England on the part of the party who are opposed to state endowments of [ It appears that all the members of the family of the churches. Not on the ground that this college is a late Mehemet Ali Pacha have decided on quitting state endowment, but that it is an attempt to break Egypt, and taking refuge at Constantinople. By down the provincial university, which was rendered the last French packet two more of them have arsion, which excluded all religious teaching from Moustafa Bey, son of the late Ibrahim Pacha. within its walls. The charter will be granted, as said to some political men, that he did not know the bill has already passed its second reading, and any one more honest or more silly than he was, for been committed. But, in place of the college being allowed to hold real property to the value of the following :- Terence Bellew M'Manus, one of fusedall. The accusation that he had swindled for £10,000 per annum as demanded, it will only be the Irish exiles, arrived in San Francisco on the 5th the sake of money could not be supported ; and it was allowed £5,000 ; and a clause of the bill which pro- of June, having made bis escape from Launceston, became frequent and numerous, we should have a bully trembles and desists in the presence of specsaid that he had swindled for the sake of ambition, vided for the incorporation of affiliated preparatory Australia, and been carried away on board a British But if he had been ambitions, he would have been a grammar schools all over the country has been struck barque. His arrival at San Francisco was celebrated fresh symptom that the struggle was becoming

## UNITED STATES.

The royal mail steamer, Africa, Captain Ryrie, which left New York on the 16th ult. at noon, munism, immediately brought into practice, because | arrived in the Mersey on Saturday evening at halfhe only wished communism to be accomplished by past nine, with the usual mails, ninety-six passengers, and upwards of a million dollars in specie. all. No one more than he had done had combatted | By this arrival, which is one of the quickest voyages ideas of violence and revolution. No one loved the ever made, we have dates from New York four days people more than he did; no one believed less in later than those received by the Hermann, which at the Custom-house, a concerted signal was to be The Tehuantenec Surveying Expedition has returned to New Orleans. All the essential surveys, at least those which go to show the entire practicability of the railway route, are now complete. A reconnoisances and survey a line for the construc-

ment, or the natural bias of the people, to give the been prevented from so doing by the impossible sewhole country a military organisation, in the same verity of the mode of explating loss of caste

#### THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Advices from Washington dated the 12th inst. state that very important information has been re. be forced on those that do not feel the want of it. | sway which we seek for them. cently received by the government in regard to the | But surely it had been no cause for congratulation had interference of the French in the affairs of the it been so. It had surely rather been a cause for Sandwich Islands. These dispatches show that the services in Corsica, and had been dismissed from settlement of the debt by a majority of fifty-nine to French have made certain very extravagant demands, upon the refusal of which they have threatened a resort to force. The commander of the the universal genius of song and beauty, should have British squadron had, it is stated, applied to his suffered so total an eradication of all moral principle. exert his force.

The authorities of the islands have applied to

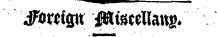
### - TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople, 15th ult., says :-

### CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF M'MANUS AT SAN FRANCISCO. The correspondent of the' New York Herald' has by a public dinner, at which the Mayor presided, and which was attended by the senators, representatives, and many of the most distinguished men of the state. M'Manus looks in capital health and spirits. About the time of his escape a like attempt O'Doberty.' The sum of £600 had been put in the given by the exiles on the beach, when a boat was to be sent on shore from the brig. The government officers, however, received information of the project, and as soon as the signal was given for the boat, the exiles were secured by the officers and

ALARMING NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA. By the Baltic, which arrived on Tuesday last lost sight of, lynch-law was quite prevalent, and in



money on the condition of a concession being obgrowing crop has been entirely destroyed; many Mexico was recently attacked a short distance from in a less visible manner is to be traced a legally possible for Englishmen upon Italy resolves tained; that there had been no fraudulent manceuhouses have been washed away ; a vast amount of vies; and that the charge of having missppropriated certain effects was not made out. It accordingly quashed the judgment against him, and ordered him to be dismissed." vres ; and that the charge of having misappropriated live stock has perished ; and a wide extent of terri-Puebla, by a small party of robbers. The stage left series of local and partial demonstrations evin-litself chiefly into this-action upon Italy through a LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c. The whole host of levee, or dyke, at the city of St. Louis has been en- were English miners, also poorly armed, one was a strength of Austria was then required, in addition, other nations-the power, by ship or diplomatic

a lie. but, even had it been the truth, what impresshould then certainly have, been absolved from all

a an incessant struggle, gener its itself with captains and bold leader.

THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.

(Concluded from our last.)

WHAT CAN WE. AS ENGLISHMEN. DO

FOR ITALY ?

This is a question on which we have already

shame and sorrow that a people once so great as the Italians had fallen so low-that a people with eyes so bhrase in our faces, our reply should have been-We despise them for being happy, would to God

to communicate that pain to others-how then ought towards action, and to prevent them from rash enterfor Italy." more ripe, and the championship of the national cause being transferred from individuals to the people. This is the law of all heroic movements. There was a time in the struggle for the independence of Scotland when the sole representative of that strugwas made by Smith. O'Brien, O'Donoghue, and not taken oaths, double and triple, to the English Edhands of an Englishman named Ellis, to purchase a Independence was won nevertheless, and the legitibrig, which was done, and after loading and clearing macy of the process no one gainsays. Extend, then, the past ! Success, success is still the test ; the

worshipful thing is still the fait accompli !

This second stage has evidently arrived for the na- | mens the nature and working of the Austrian rule tional cause of Italy. A while ago it was the cry of in Lombarby, the nature and working of the Papal shameless men :---" The Italians do not desire liberty, rule in the Roman States, and the nature and workthey are very happy as it is were it not for a few ing of the Neapolitan rule in the Kingdom of the amicably together." This was always fundamentally, or in favour of the other-they should be able to form a literally accurate, and not a vague or dision ought such a fact to have produced on us?, We torted impression. In short, we desire that the real and whole truth of the Italian case should be subduty of actively participating in the cause of Italian mitted to the honest judgment and investigation of Independence. It is not for one people to force the British public; confident that then the right enliberty upon another, liberty is too grand, a boon to thusiasms and the right generalities will attain the

Again, founded on this correct knowledge, and accompanying its growth, there may be an expression of national opinion. With all our insular habits, and all our indifference towards foreign bright and brows so majestic, should have hearts so affairs. England is not yet so far sunk in reputation craven-that a people so gifted and impassioned with (as not to be listened to when she is evidently in earnest. Recent events, indeed, and the apathy of our government have robbed England of much of her prestige among the nations. Russia, and not England, is now universally regarded on the Continent as the country whose will determines the they were once well miserable!" And should we balance. During the recent struggles in Hungary have seen a few men-young or old-miserable amid and Italy, English residents abroad saw their perthe general happiness, melancholy exceptions to the sonal respectability evidently diminishing in congeneral mirth-should we have discerned here and sequence of the impression produced by the conthere in the towns, or amid the mountains of Italy, a duct of the English government at home. Still opposition to what he terms the 'godless' provin- assurance that the government will not permit still thinking the thought of Dante, still knawed by the opinion of her government, and legally capable through conversation in social circles, and through we to have greeted such men? With the name of public meetings, lies the opinion of the mass of the conspirators, demagogues, hot and insubordinate people. That, we believe, is, in the main, right spirits? Despicable they who had done so! It and generous, There was something stoutly Engwould have been the duty of all to sympathise with lish, though the demonstration came too late those men. to admire them, to pity them; to movie- to be of much avail, in the cheers for Kossuth rate certainly, if possible, their excessive impetus and Hungary, and those others for Mazzini and Italy, which rang through many a public hall in our non-sectarian in its character by an act of last ses- rived here-Alim Bey, son of the old viceroy, and prises, which would but sacrifice themselves and large towns, not long ago. It is to be hoped that the others, and compromise their cause; but, had that fervour then excited has not cooled down, and that, been impossible, to follow them at least to the scaf- | on a fitting occasion being given, it may again, and fold with respect, and to shed a tear over their un- more promptly than before, blaze forth in emphatic fortunate tombs. As each martyr changed his manifestation. And though, if bereft of its due out place above, for his place beneath, the Italian | let through the special organ of our government, earth, our thought should have been-" One this enthusiasm of the British people cannot do all it And as these martyrdoms | might, still even alone it may do something. Even marked the omen with interest, hailing, every | tators who show by words or by gestures their scorn for what he is about; and even the boldest man finds his courage nerved to a higher pitch' by the expressed sympathy of those whom he honours. And, to some extent the same is true of governments and nations. So firm is our faith in the necessary interdependence of all parts of this physical, and moral gle, the one man of mark in all Scotland that had | universe to which we belong, and in the power even of silent thought and feeling, much more of opinion ward was the western chieftain Wallace. Yet Scottish | strongly expressed, to find a way for itself into the general fabric of things, that we can believe a time might arise when, were we Britons, standing on our the parallel to Italy. Strange that men should read own soil, only wishing as vehemently the freedom of history with other eyes than they observe contem- | Italy, as the Italians, standing on theirs, are read porary events ; that they should malign and depre- | to act for it, the very substance of the earth would ciate in the present those very kinds and ways of | lend itself as a conveying medium between us, and action which form all that is poetic and valuable in the wish of the Island would shoot, as a decisive stimulus, through the act of the Peninsula. Feeling and talk, however, are small matters; and

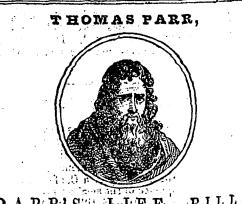
he was menaced by the demonstration against bim few parties have been left on the ground to make Fortunately, however, that old cry of the happicarried back. he who, deeply moved by any wrong of which he ness of the Italians in their slavery, always essenti- hears or reads, does not avail himself of whatever him an asylum, and would have given him an em- tion of a carriage road. The Coatzacoalcos river is ally a lie, is now a lie convicted. Never again can | way may be open of showing his feeling in appro-30.000 boxes sold weekly The fine balsamic and invigorating powers of this medi-ine are wonderful : a trial of a single dose will carry corit be repeated, except by a sheer exercise of men- priate action-nay, who does not strive to create a reported navigable, for twenty-five miles above its the intelligence from California is of a most disdacious impudence. The cause of Italian Indepen- | way, if none exists-is but a sentimental poltroon. mouth, for ships drawing eleven feet of water. The astrous character. Public order had been entirely dence has openly and incontestably reached its se-The last and chief duty, therefore, incumbent on climate is healthy, and the officers and men attached cond stage. Since 1815 the Italian people have been England in the matter of Italy, is a course claded that, under the circumstances, he could not to the expedition contracted no disease. the excitement that had ensued, the police force always protesting against the arrangement imposed of appropriate national action. It is not much have acted otherwise than he had done, and that The overflow in the Upper Mississippi and its tri. had proved quite inefficient for the maintenance of resorted to at any time or in any case. BILLOUS DISORDERS.—Parr's Life Pills are all powerful on the peninsula by the Congress of Vienna-have | that individuals, or even that corporate portions nothing whatever proved that he had been guilty peace. The amount of specie received is 700,000 always pleaded and published their claims to natio- of the community, can do directly and immebutaries still continues, to the great damage of the of anything approaching to swindling. The speech inhabitants in the vicinity. Such a flood has never dollars. The commercial reports from the state are nality. The attempts to assert these claims, in fact, diately towards this end. Something, indeed, may of M. Cabet lasted four hours. The Court then rebeen known before since the settlement of the unchanged in tone. at first put down by force, have been regularly gain- be done negatively. British capitalists of lionourable tired, and, after deliberating, decided that the encountry. It is now more than a month since the ing in power and unanimity. The memorable feeling may refrain from lending their money to the terprise of M. Cabet was not a fraudulent one ; that | waters began to rise, and for hundreds of miles years 1821, 1831, and 1848 are epochs along which despotie Italian governments, or to any that are in the bad proved that he had a concession of land in along the Mississippi, Missouri, and their tributaries, the growth of the cause in the Italian mind league with them ; and British public opinion may Texas; that the Icarians had not subscribed their the bottom lands are completely submerged; the may be most easily measured. But between exert itself to multiply such cases. On the whole The diligence between Vera Cruz and the city of these epochs, and connecting them together however, the action, properly so called, that is

The Danish Ministry has been reconstructed under the presidency of Count Moltke ....

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT .- It is her most gracious Majesty's intention to prorogue the session of parliament for 1851 in person. The session draws rapidly to a close. The ministerial whitebait dinner is fixed for Saturday next, at the Trafalgar, Greenwich-a feast rendered all the more pleasant because it signifies a release from the labours of the session towards the close of the following week, or at all events early in the week after that, as it was last year. - Observer.

· Bell's Life in London recently states that a lady bas lost no less than £20.000 on the Derby ! The Limerick Chronicle says the lady is the only daughter of the poet Lord Byron -" Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart!"

DREADFUL BAD LEGS CURED BY HOLLOWAT'S OINTMEN AND FILLS. - Extract of a letter from John Eastman, Esg., 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 Ontment that he can follow the plough and attend perconally to the most laborious farming occupations



PILLS DARR'S are acknowledged to be the best Medicine in the

iction that they are all that is necessary to invigorate the feeble, restore the invalid to health, and do good in all cases. The heads of families should always have them in the house, as they may, with the greatest confidence, I

in removing the distressing symptoms attendant upon bilious obstructions, disordered state of the stomach and bowels—such as pains in the head, dimness of sight, sickness, oppression of the chest, lowness of spirits, disincliza-tion for active employment, and various other symptons at all times troublesome, and not unfrequently dangerous. By taking two or three decay of the symptoms By taking two or three dores of these pills, the symptoms above described are speedily removed, an unusual dested of screnity pervades the mind, the stomach and bowels and percent and the stomach and bowels and restored to their natural functions, and returning vigon

A diama a talama

disorders denominated Liver Complaints, may be attri-buted, to cold-anxiety-want of exercise-spirituous drinks, cond-anxiety-want of exercise spirituous drinks-excessive use of mercury, de., these causes are The Assembly has adopted, by 420 to 232 tirely overflowed, and the warehouses filled with votes, the prorogation from the 10th of August to the depth of several feet. During this has been to the depth of several feet. During this has been to the recreast might of France has issued in the transmet entirely suspended, and C. W. W. Fitzwilliam, who were armed to the arena. A combination of all for that purposes to the depth of and C. W. W. Fitzwilliam, who were armed to the arena. A combination of all for the arena and all for the arena area and all for the arena area. the tho of Norember. The Central European Committee has issued in the Voir du Prosecti' another manifesto to the poles, signed by Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and others. The 'Steele' was seized on Tuesday last, and will lusions to the private life of the President, his jetts, amusements, &c., and the political intrigues 'I his partisens. The 'Moniteur' contains the decision of the tri-The 'Moniteur' contains the decision of the triever an established fact; that in nine cases out of ten it is hereditary; thus proving, that before a cure can be ei-fected a total change of the system must be produced. The powerfully invigorating and alternative properties of Parr's Life Pills, will, by a few weeks perseverence, in taking two or three daily at dinner, intallibly produce this happy change." TEMALE COMPLAINTS.-Head-ache, uervous attectudes irregularities of the system, depression of spirits, sallow complexion, &c.-take two or three Parr's Life Pills at bed time, regularly for a week, atter which, a few as occasion imay require, which will soon restore a healthful and juve-nile bloom to the complexion. Beware of spurious imitations of the above Medicine. None are genuing unless the words (Parr's Life Pills' are Beware of spurious imitations of the above Medicine. None are genuine unless the words 'Parr's Life Pills' are in White Letters on a Red Ground, engrared on the Ge-vernment Stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac simile of the signature of the Proprietors, 'T. Roberts and Co.' London, on the directions. Sold in Boxes at Is, 14d., 2s. 9d., and family pickets at 118. Sold by all medicine vendors in town and country. Whole Sold by all medicine vendors in town and country. Farriag-ale London Agents :- Messrs. Barclay and Sous, Farriag-don-street; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church'yard; Sangar, 151, Oxford, street; god unt of a rather scandalons affair. On his return Rome, although he belongs to the regular clergy be that there are circumstances worse than this con be that there are circumstances worse than this con opposite direction. In another moment, as single cigar is seen in the may be made and turned to the best account. And Hamay and Co., Oxford-street.

# AUGUST 2, 1851.

# Portry.

# WHO ARE THE GREAT.

The great in heart, the great in mind, That work most good for human kind, That work more good for number Kind, Who heed not fortune, fame, nor health. Who need not fortune, fame, nor heat But struggle for the commonwealth (f all mankind. Who nobly proves His neighbours as himself he loves, And strives their errors to reclaim ; And points them out a nobler aim Than sit at home, in useless case, Forgetting they've a God to please, Who unto them hath talents lent. That should in usefulness be spent, To benefit their fellow men; To give relief to suffering pain : To lessen toil ; to show their skill In works of art ; with true good will To help the artisan to rise; To teach the ignorant to be wise. Those are the great who do most good For goodness' sake ; and those who would Begreat must act upon this plan-The mind's the standard of the man." For what is wealth ? And what is power ? Mere tributes of the passing hour. That cannot live beyond life's span : But noble deeds will live when man Is laid within the silent earth, And to posterity show forth The self-ennobled man's the great, Not he who owns the most estate.

Keviews.

Jio Letters to the Earl of Aberdeen on the State Prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government. By the Rt. Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P. for the University of Oxford. Second

character and memory of his victims ; but under the Constitution.

men, and their imprisonment in filthy, un-healthy dungeons for many months before trial, contrary to the old law, not the recent jured himself by breaking; the use of any ex-jured himself by breaking; the own contradictions, merely laid aside, and such parts as are not so self-contradicted still retained as proofs against the prisoner, beavy limping movement, much as if one leg had been shorter than the other. But the refinement of suffering in this case arises from the circumstance that here we have men of education and high feelwho is openly forbidden to rebut them ing chained incessantly together. For no purpose by counter evidence; the unblushing corrupt are these chains undone; and the meaning of these partiality of the Judges, who are removable at last words must be well considered-they are to be the will of the Monarch, the horrors of the taken strictly.

sentence of imprisonment in irons, when the innocently convicted being chained by twos, and more secluded dungeon at Ischia. such filth that the medical men will not visit specimens.

ANN MOSS.

gerous though it appears to him to open such ... Here is a specimen of the State Catechism,

M.P. for the University of Oxford. Second Edition. London: Murray. Neven was there a more opportune, a more survincing, a more damnatory publication han this. Conservatives and 'respectable' dasses shrugged up their shoulders, and trmed a deaf ear to the narratives of such mean as Mazzini, Pepe, Marrotti, and others, mean as Mazzini, ren as Mazzini, Pepe, marrotti, and others, Gladstone's pampniet will not believe the 1963. philosophers are then enumerated; and one of them proceeding the atrocities perpetrated in Italy politan Government; facts and figures stated is the crowned monster who brutally tramples by Mr. Gladstone, official but not possible to its best blood. The *Times* and other 'lead-by Mr. Gladstone, official but not possible to be concealed, show that the estimate of two thousand is unreasonable, that of twenty price columns to palliate and whitewash the price columns to palliate and whitewash the price and the missreeners of such more than the mongst the per-section of the market of two the price of the price refianism and the miscreancy of such mon-sons imprisoned or exiled was the whole 'Op-and the same fashion ?" And the answer is—" Not position ' in the Chamber of Deputies elected and wilful deceivers, while others are piteously de-and wilful deceivers, while others are piteously de-

mired for himself. Horror stricken at the stone) I heard a man of eminent station accused, course, they will all arrive at the same goal." The incred for himself. Horror stricken at the facts which came under his notice, and feel-ing, Conservative as he is, that to keep silence ing, Conservative as he is, that to keep silence ing alernier resource, at last given these facts to alernier resource, at last given these facts to in the chamber of Deputies, under the Constitu-tion, were in prison or in exile. I frankly own my alernier resource, at last given these facts to in the chamber of Deputies deserved the reprobation in the chamber of deserved the reprobation in the chamber of deserved the reprobation in the chamber of deserved the reprobation is the reprobation of the mere victims of deceit, will, un-less they abandon them, be lost eternally on account

i who, since the death of Sir R. Peel, un- that the full complement of the Chamber, of Depu

THE NORTHERN STAR. men, and their imprisonment in filthy, un- coarse red jacket, with trousers of the same ma- from any lesser field than Paris might hardly ing the neck and arms bare, -- the effect of which

pression in correspondence for the purpose of accusation, while every contrary passage is arbitrarily suppressed; the perjury of wit-nesses against prisoners, commended, en-couraged, and rewarded; their false tes-timony, when it disproves itself by its half of the longer one. The prisoners had a timong were attached as if one leg had

Poerio has since been transferred to a worse

are never, on any occasion, released from each | 'Crimine ab uno disce omnes ;' this is only other, the political prisoners, such as Count one specimen of many. Mr. Gladstone visited Poerio, more conservative in opinions and other prisons, tasted the black bread, but was actions, as Mr. Gladstone declares, than him- notenabled to taste the loath some soup. But we was not less struck with the Parisian filth of those self or Lord Aberdeen, doomed to dungeons break off: the reader of this must procure the days; and, in truth, I should vainly try to paint that destroy life by a lingering process of pamphlet—he will not lay it down till he has ascending the statement on finding myself compelled, while decay, as well as to the horrors of the double read it through, and he will then understand chain; others immured without light amidst how much we are tempted to multiply these

them in their cells, but force the prisoners to crawl out into their presence. Such are a present. The first will show in what manner few faint hints of the terrible sketch which a the term Religion is made to minister to a British statesman of the first rank puts his system fit only for the atmosphere of Hellname to and gives to his fellow-countrymen, King Bomba imitates the Czar, and makes with the direct intention-somewhat dan-

scenes to the world-of appealing on behalf of taught by the Neapolitan priesthood, fit tools

e character and memory of his victims; but under the Constitution. gr. Gladstone has been at Naples—seen and Shortly after I reached Naples (says Mr. Glad-the same road; and, if they do not alter their in the state in the state of the state is the statement apparently in the statement is the interview of the state is the statement is the stat

In Paris generally there was a marked contrast to this; as well as to the Parisian cleanliness of present times. In those days, even in the dwellings. present times. In those days, even in the dwellings of people of competent means, there was not a trace of comfort. I have a lively recollection of what happened when one of the younger Partners of M. Thuret gave a ball soon after his marriage. Although the youth was rich, and had married a

wealthy young lady, the young couple, according to the Parisian custom of the time, lived with their

parents ; who, rich as they were, desiring to be richer still, had let out their splendid hotel up to the fourth story. In this fourth story the whole family lived together. After the Parisian finery, I ascending the staircase, which was actually plas-tered with dirt, to hold up my dress as high as possible in order to appear tolerably clean in the uall **roo**m.

But if modern Paris has improved in this respect, it has on the other hand, we are told, | ness. lost far more in the chapter of manners. The generation born during the first revolution still preserved some of the older style of social wirr is a lawyer's profession not o

may now vainly seek for any of the graces that once gave to France her European credit for A HANDSOME WHERRY, built of mahogany, maple,

foreigners held the fortresses, and that he had to Eliza blushed and referred him to her papa. submit his passports for a vise to Prussian, Ruswrath at the occupation of France by foreign troops -an occupation which lasted for hardly three years—whereas the French had ravaged Germany for full twenty, from the siege of Mentz to the battle of Leipsig, was then felt in Paris by all classes. Every little theatre on the Boulevards played some piece referring to it is null the afferring. played some piece referring to it ; in all the refrains

time there was less hatred expressed towards the time there was less hatred expressed towards the Russians; in the theatres even the people would point with curiosity to Rostopchin, the author of the conflagration at Moscow. The hatred of the Russians grew much more decided under Nicholas: Alexander, on the contrary, was personally popular. Strictly speaking, the Prussians were detested; which the tainted meat is boiled. while the English, on the contrary, served as a perpetual butt for ridicule and wit. Their lan- houses, should occasionally be washed with lime. guage, gestures, dress afforded a complete series of dramas and caricatures. white, because the lime, being very caustic, removes all organic matter adhering to the walls.

This soreness of France under a very light application of her own Continental system the union (at the suggestion probably of a young lady brings to mind an anecdote from the papers of week as follows:----- Atoms on the Literary the time which is worth preserving.----

When the Prussian army entered Paris, one of ocean." its officers made particular interest to be quartered rel who, since the death of Sir R. Peel, un-imbidedly holds the first place in the House of formators, thus deliberately and voluntarily that the full complement of the Chamber. of Depu-ties was 164, elected by a constituency which brought to poll about 117,000 votes. Of these, brought to poll about 117,000 votes. Of the sole constitution impairs the rights of Sovereignty, and is adverse to the welfare of the poople?" Master : "It is the business of the State, with a view to its good order and felicity."—Scholar: "May there not be some darger that the Sovereign may violate the brought are presentive of the people." Master : "The very precautions that he uses to exsion of error or the impulse of passion ?" Master : | servant's garret. This was not all, On first taking "Errors and passions are the maladies of the hu- possession, the officer had summoned the maitre

In no respect perhaps does the Paris of to-day differ more from that of thirty years since than in the article of domestic comfort. After praising Madame Thurst are of the formed to be a state of t ornaments on the neck and arms,-according to the usual fashion.

With such court scarecrows we pause. Besides its lively sketches, the book contains some materials of a tragic interest.

Con .- What shape is a kiss ?- Elliptical (a lip tickle.)

The flower-girl said to the ladies, " Come buycome buy ! " and they went by.

HAPPINESS-With men, a little more money ; with women, a little more dress; with sailors, a little more rum.

Mex want a restraining as well as a propelling power. The good ship is provided with anchors as well as sails.

A HINT TO GOSSIPS.—A contemporary down east has seen a man who, upon a small capital, has made quite a fortune by minding his own dusi-

cons.—What is the difference between an honest and dishonest laundress.-The former irons your

still preserved some of the older style of social Why is a lawyer's profession not only legal but bearing ; but in the present descendants we religious ?-Because it involves a knowledge of law

and bird's-eye maple, is to be presented to the Prince of Wales, by a body of Thames watermen.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING A PERSON USEFUL. - Do everything in its proper time; keep everything in its tient to the last degree of the retribution which proper use; and put everything in its proper

place. "A BETTER HALF."-"Won't you take half of this poor apple? " said a pretty damsel to a witty swain. -"No, I thank you; I would prefer a better half !"

THE WORLD .- There is more sunshine than rain, sian, or English authorities; and he lost all com-mand of himself at the idea of the prostration of the grande gloire Francaise. \* \* The same the contrary, we would not choose for our friends or

THE SCHOOLMASTER WANTED .- A bricklayer, urging the foreigners to be off at once ; all the not many miles from Leeds, the other day asked his print shops were full of caricatures of the English and Russians:—the German soldiers, by-the-by, were, without exception, called Prussians. At that ime thou international to be of the english structure if he thought of going to London to see the Exhibition, to which he replied, "Nay, I think I'll stop in Old England."

USEFUL.-Vinegar boiled with myrrh or camphor,

A TITLE FOR SCRAPS .- The New York Spirit of the Union (at the suggestion probably of a young lady atmosphere, and shells on the shore of the Book

SINGULAR BELIEF .- The natives of Australia formerly believed that after death they were changed into some animal; but now they think that they re-turn to earth as white men. "Never mind," said one of them, about to be executed at "Melbourne, "I jump up white fellow—plenty of money." LAW AND GOSPRL.—A divine of Kent, seldom in church, but a rigid justice of the peace, having a vagrant brought before him, said, surlily, "I'll teach you the law, you vagabond, I warrant you."— 'I twould be much more becoming," said the poor 'It would be much more becoming," said the poor fellow, "if you would teach the gospel." BOOKS BY THE YARD.—The Gentleman's Magazine mentions a Durham cabinet-maker and upholsterer find all of them excellently adapted for their various purnamed Thompson, who was also an auctioneer and poses." appraiser, in which latter capacity he was in the habit of putting a value upon a library of books by measuring with his rule the space which they occupied on the shelves. THE ROYAL MOTTO OF ENGLAND .- Dieu et mon Droit was the parole of the day given by Richard I. of England to his army at the battle of Gisors, in France. In this battle the French were defeated ; Church has authority from God to release con-ing afterwards the officer presented himself before and in remembrance of that victory Richard made sciences from oaths, when he judges that there is the lady of the house. "You are perhaps some- Dieu et mon Droit the motto of the royal arms of Engthe lady of the house. "You are perhaps some-what annoyed by my proceedings in your hotel?" "Certainly," was the reply, "I think I have cause to complain of the manner in which the law of the strongest has been used here, in defiance the strongest has been used here, in defiance the commonest regard due to my sex and age. George Green, and bring him before the lamb-skin The statement having been met by miserable special-pleading, Mr. Gladstone publishes his letter; with a second, explaining the cause of the delay. On the government of Naples I had no claim whatever; but as a man I felt and knew it to be Never give up !--- if adversity presses, Providence wisely has mingled the cup, And the best counsel in all your distresses, Is the stout watchword of-" Never give up." TRUTH TELLING .- My wife tells the truth three times a day, remarked a jocose old fellow, at the 'There, I have been passing all day, and haven't done anything." TRUTH.-Falsehood belongs to an early period of society, as well as the deferential forms which we declaring that 'no description of impost can be decreed except in virture of a law;' also that 'personal liberty is guaranteed,' except the returns were incomplete, may be taken as by Mr. Talbot, at the Royal Institution, appears to have proved clearly that photographs, for the future The perice prostitution of the dictain of the dict ne could no longer walk; on this account the Session was held in the Louvre; and the manner in which he was suddenly pushed out on his low rolling chair, from beneath a curtain, which was quickly drawn back, as it is done on the stage, and as manner in idly closed a state of the stage, and as manner in idly closed a state of the stage, and as manner in idly closed a state of the stage, and as manner in idly closed a state of the stage, and as manner in idly closed a state of the stage, and as manner in indication of the stage and as manner in the stage and as manner in indication of the stage and as manner in the stage and the stage as manner in the mph which the sentences extracted from the de-sed courts of justice are carried into effect. The effect of all this is, itotal inversion of all the sai and social ideas. Law, instead of being re-ted, is odious. Force, and not affection, is the bation of government, there is no association, a and that is is clothed in the view of the over-the earth. is clothed in the view of the over-ted, is clothed in the view of the over-ted is the view of the over-ted is the the view of the over-ted is the the view of the over-ted is the view of the view of the over-ted is the view of the tall and thin; and had retained to his advanced age was "a trade." Paddy was about leaving the shop, that habit of shuffling about with his legs, which when the other called after him, asking, "But what teachers and governors had vainly tried to cure him size shall I make them, sir?" "Och !" cried

Some DISTURBANCES have lately taken place a Toulouse. On Saturday evening last, after the closing of the cafes in the Faubourg St. Cyprien, a considerable crowd assembled on the Place du Cha-nedon, and began singing. M. Haunan, the com-missary of police, requested them to retire, and not to disturb the quiet of the place, but no attention was paid to him. He then sent for the armed force and the place was cleared, and two of the leading persons of the assemblage were arrested. On the following evening the assemblages recommenced. The legal summons to disperse was made without effect, and the armed force was again called in requisition, and further arrests to the number of twenty were made. All the individuals arrested are well known for their violent Socialist opinions .----Galignani.

Tuene is a rumour abroad that Dost Mahomed. of Cabool, is dead, but it wants confirmation.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EVEBROWS, &c., may be, with certainty. obtained by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most in-stances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever' cause deficient; as also checking greyness, &c. For chil-dren it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the small comb un-necessary. Persons who have been deceived by ridicu-lously named imitations of this Pomade, will do well to make one trial of the genuine preparation, which they will make one trial of the genuine preparation, which they will never regret.

Price 2s. per pot, sent post free with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty four stamps, by Madame COU-PELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—None is genuine unless the signa-ture 'Rosalie Coupelle,' is in red letters on a white the originals of which, with many others, may be seen at the citablishment. ground on the stamp round each package of her prepara-

Mr. John Bottomley, Southowram.- Your Parisian Pomade is very superior to anything of the kind I ever and with.

Mr. Fieldsend, Hainton, Wrugby. - Your Pomade has greatly benefited my hair. I would not be without it on any account.'

Coventry.—'Mrs. Ogilvey is anxious to have the Pomado by return, as her hair is much improved by it use.' Miss Jackson, 14 Lee street, Choriton, Manchester.—'I

have used one box; my hair in one place had fallen of, it is now grown surprisingly.' Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes:--'Its effects. are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much.' Nr. Winckle, Brigg.--'I am happy to inform you my hair has very much.'

hair has very much improved since using your Pomade.' Mr. Canning, 129 Northgate, Wakefield, -- 'I have found your Pomade the best yet. The only good about the others is their singular names.'

Mr. Yates, hair dresser, Malton .- 'The young man has now a good pair of whiskers. I want you to send me pots for other customers,'

PURE LIQUID HAIR DYE. MADAME COUPELLE feels the utmost confidences in recommending her LIQUID HAIR DYE, which is un-• a used once, producing a permanent dys. It needs only to • a used once, producing a permanent dys. Persons who have been deceived by useless preparations (dangerous to the head, hair, &c.), will find this dye unexceptionable. Price 38. 6d. per lottle. Sent post free on receipt o forty-eight postage stamps by Maame Coupelle. James Thompson, E.q., Middleton.—'I have tried your invaluable dye, and find it to answer the highest expecta-tions?

tions." Mr. J. N. Clarke, Killinick, Wexford.—'Your liquid is a most excellent and immediate dye for the hair, far pre-ferable to all other I have purchased.'

a for-anged in two minutes, by the application of a small quan-tity of MADAME COUPELLE'S DEPILATORY.-By this process the removal of hair becomes so simple, rapid, and said with the the the definition of the simple of the kind. Hitherto the tediousness, uncertainty, and above all, the

Varteies.

The very precautions that he uses to ex- sentatives of the people. Esting the facts, Mr. Gladstone expressly sets rity at all, or anything beyond the word of a tide any political or social questions, whether policeman—constantly without any statement the bigical relation or of legal right, arising out whatever of the nature of the offence.' The

inticon of virtue when united with intelligence, ope- by the King's government ought to be found

The property of the second difference of the s

The whole number of them, except 1 think one, the in a single room of about sixteen palms in length is terrible phrase is justified by such evi-the in the infirmary, were confined night and day in a single room of about sixteen palms in length by ten or twelve in breadth, and about ten in height; 1 think with some small yard for exercise. Something like a fifth must be taken off these num-bers to convert palms into feet. When, the heds Remuniscence of while young. He could not keep his body still Paddy, promptly, "inver mind about the size at for a single instant. His protruded head, his all; make them as large as ye convaniently can for the mouth always open, would of themselves have money." In that awful name ! How long, oh Lord ! Something like a fifth must be taken off these num-rity, that I am about to describe; it is in-wit, systematic, deliberate violation of the bers to convert palms into feet. When the beds the the Power appointed to watch over and foot, and being chained two and two, only in pairs; in this room they had to cook or prepare what dis-the the power appointed to watch over and foot, and being chained two and two, only in pairs; in this room they had to cook or prepare what dis-the the low and two, only in pairs; in the sound is over the tey of the sent them by the kindness of their friends. On one this, tricd with long confinement, they declared they is the offere reeked with hong confinement, they declared they is the sound is over the tey of the sent them sound is over the tey of the sent them by the kindness of the in intro-sent them by the kindness of the intro-sent they solf to preval. This is to the effect that she they solf ere reeked with long confinement, they declared they is define a contain really lives is a contain of public religion by its valuation of public religion by its valuation of every moral law under the contain a sufficture the contain the sole of the arguent to be able theres, in the Sonatan zecess of the aris in the Sonatan zecess of the aris the Sonatan zecess of the aris the Sonatan zecess of the aris the forwer and of the second year of the Estoration—and at first was chiefly conversant with the circles of the violation of every moral law under the containe and therefold measure on this unhappy daughter of it is even more important to bealth there than here it is even more important to bealth there than here it is even more important to bealth there than here it is even more important to bealth there than here 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 of Ferul had a clinic covered with ringworm for more than six years; in vain he exhausted all his art in his endea-vours to effect a cure. Not succeeding, he consulted among his brethren, the most celebrated medical practitioners of Ins 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. anamove in the governing powers with index of earry moral law under the clines is a greeable or innecours; on the carbination of every moral law under the judicial office which has clines is agreeable or innecours; on the clines is a few weeks is is to part the means of excluding the open air, for its even more important to health there than here it is even more in important to health there than here it is even more in important to health there there and it is to be even that there open is not important. The information is to the information is the information of the more information. The information is the iseand free more information is even the weeks in the iseand the i The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases :---Bad Lega Corns (Soft) Rheumatism Scalds Sore Nipples Bad Breasts Cancers Burns Contracted and Bunions Stiff-joints Sore Throats Bite of Moschetoes Elephantiasis Skin-diseasea and Sand-flies Fistulas Scurvy Sore-heads Coco-Bay Gout Chiego-foot Glandular Swel-Tumours Chilblains lings Ulcers Wounds Chapped-hands ' Lumbago Piles Yaws Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Mexi-cines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, Is. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.H.-Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed each Pot or Box, Piles Yaws

the everything but his own main object-to | The law of Naples requires that personal liwid everything like a cumulative case berty shall be inviolable except under warrant man race; but the blessings of health are not to be d'hotel, and commanded a rich dinner of twelve vainst Naples-give to his narrative an ap- of a court of justice; but in fact, men are conilling force. The reader understands that tinually seized, 'by the score, by the hundred, can become an obligation to commit evil; and choicest wines; the house was filled with bacchais is perusing only a part of the whole history by the thousand, without any warrant what-is is perusing only a part of the whole history by the thousand, without any warrant what-is an of the second of the sec

if the Constitution : he treats that as a mere lowest creatures are employed as police agents ; tram or fiction. He excludes the question of the prisoner is taunted into sedition, or charges ixily. He raises no political questions except are fabricated ; the courts refuse to receive these which are forced upon him by the de- evidence in favour of the prisoner. As a tils that he has to relate. He begins, as a specimen of the treatment, Mr. Gladstone nember of the great Conservative party in Europe, with a bias in favour of established prennment.

Such is the writer. He begins by contra- respectable English pattern. He was accused, ing the 'general impression that the orga-by means of repeated forgeries and barefaced fabrications, of belonging to a Republican sect; idefactive—that the administration of justice his accuser was Jervolino, a disappointed applistainted with corruption-that instances of cant for some low office ; one of his fellow prisoinse or cruelty among subordinate public ners, a noble, was vainly urged by the Direcintionaries are not uncommon, and that tor of Police, under promises of 'arrangepitical offences are punished with severity, ment' and threats of 'destruction,' to testify el with no great regard to the forms of jus- | to Poerio's acquaintance with certain revoluthe actual truth of the Neapolitan case. Lis not mere imperfection, not corruption in low ciety; a witness deposed that Jevolino re-the actual truth of the Neapolitan case. imors, not openational severity, that I am about ceived a pension of twelve ducats a month from the government; Poerio was allowed to call no more witnesses; his judge was one of the persons threatened to be assailed by the pre-tended society, and the same judge makes no cannot of the society and the same judge makes no Imal, human and divine'; it is the wholesale per- secret of his opinion that all persons charged

One specimen of this judge's effrontery may

In two cases it happened to be within the know-ines and forms the main spring of practical pro-ines and improvement; it is the awful profanation is public religion, by its notorious alliance, in the if public religion, by its notorious alliance, in the ifferning powers, with the violation of every moral

suitable cause for it.

Mr. Gladstone had refrained from publishing the first letter, in order that Lord Aber-

ing Constitution :--

refused through the fear of sickness !" covers for the entertainment of a party of his com-In a word (says the Catechism) an OATH never rades. They came, the cellar had to yield its

deen, as an individual, might make a friendly of the commonest regard due to my sex and age. representation to the government of Naples. I have been roughly expelled from every habitable The statement having been met by miserable room in my own house and thrust into a garret ;

the delay. On the government of Naples I had no claim whatever; but as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to what I had credibly heard, or personally seen; of the needless and acute suffer-ings of men. Yet, aware that such testimony, what what you have instruction of the needless and acute suffer-you that what you have instruction of the needless and acute suffer-you say is perfectly true. Such conduct is brutal honour to inform h when once launched, is liable to be used for pur-poses neither intended nor desired by those who the last three days is but a faint copy of the man-NEVER GIVE UP. bear it, and that in times of irritability and mis-giving, such as these are on the Continent of mother's house in Berlin for more than six months Europe, slight causes may occasionally produce, after the battle of Jena. From me you shall have or may tend and aid to produce, effects less incon-no further annoyance. I shall now retire to an inn: siderable, I willingly postponed any public appeal The hotel is entirely at your own disposal." The until the case should have been seen in private lady blushed, and was silent.

by those whose conduct it principally touched. It has been so seen. They have made their option. But in this second letter he goes somewhat further back; tracing the cause of judicial further back; tracing the cause of judicial further back; tracing the cause of judicial corruption in the political corruption of the signs as the food of the devouring guillotine, Neapolitan government. He cities the Con- -a number some five hundred times more than stitution empowering the people to elect that the largest estimate of those even who have parliament whose entire Opposition has been done their best to aggravate the tale of its style politeness. A child does not see the least moral 

and under the stimulants of fear and vengeance; it to be allowed to ask the witness to point out the future, under 'due warrant of law.' Now in fact this Constitution is violated in all essentials: how personal liberty is respected, we have seen; there exists no Chamber of Peers or Deputies; 'all taxes are imposed and levied under royal authority alone;' in short, 'the with such a terrific exaggeration unques.

N.B.-See to the stamp round each package.

Do not Cut your Corns but Cure them.

Soft and hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly relieved, and permanently cured in three or four days, by MADAME COUPELLE'S SOLVENT. It is sent post free on

Rev. W. S. Clifton, West Willow, Romsey :- "Found it readiate expeditiously, and without pain, his Corns of thirty years' standing, after all the other professed remedies had failed.'

Mr. S. Stanford, Footscray :-- 'Your cure for Corns and Benions is the best I ever tried.'

Mr. E. Barnes, West Parley, Wimbourne :- 'My Corns of twenty five years' standing, are all cured by your Solvent.

N.B.—Any of the above will be sent (fivee) per return of post on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by MA-DAME COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London, where she may be consulted on the above matters daily. from two till five o'clock.

### CURES FOR THE UNCURED!

OLLOWAY'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.

Sin,—My cldest 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 enginent 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, be-sides seven others on the left arm, with a tumour between the eyes which has 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. mined 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 as-tonishment of a large circle of acquaintances who could testify to the truth of this miraculous case. Three years grateful were I not to make you acquainted with this won-derful cure, effected by your medicines after every other neans had failed.-(Signed)-J. H. ALLIDAT. -To Professo HOLLOWAY.

Cure of Acute Rheumatism of Four Years Standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley, January

wonderful it may appear, the leg was thoroghly healed by their means, and by continuing to use the Pills alone after his leg was well, he has become in health so hale and hearty as now to be more active than most men of fifty.

## GREAT AND IMPORTANT BENEFITS TO ALL CLASSES.

E UNITED PATRIOTS' NATIONAL CENEFIT 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. THE din action. Enrolled and Empowered by Actor and Ament to extend over the United Ame AGENTS RECIRED TO FORM LOCALITIES IN ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Bankers.—The Commercial Bank of London (Branch) 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

4

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

DANIEL WILLIAM RUFFT, Founder, Manager, and Secretary.-MB. JOHN SMITH, Treasurer. Societt's MEETING House.-'Land and Flag,' Rose Street, New Street, Covent Garden.-Meetings every Tuesday evening at Eight o'clock.

BENEFITS ASSURED IN THIS SOCIETY. The Mamber being Pree to Half the Benefits in Six Months from his date of entering. Ist Div. 2nd. Div. 3rd. Div. 4th. Div. 5th. Div. 1st Div. 2nd. Div. 3rd. Div. 4th. Div. 5th. 0. 7 0 

The Entrance Money (which can be paid by instalments) is from 3s. to £1 1s. 6d., according to Age, and the Division entered by the candidates.

PAYMENTS FOR SICKNESS AND MANAGEMENT PER MONTH.
PATMENTS Fort Stok Alco Division. 3rd. Division. 4th. Division. 5th. Division 6th Division.         Ist. Division. 2nd. Division. 3rd. Division. 4th. Division. 5th. Division 6th Division.         1st. Division. 2nd. Division. 3rd. Division. 4th. Division. 5th. Division 6th Division.         1st. Division. 2nd. Division. 3rd. Division. 4th. Division. 5th. Division 6th Division.         1st. Division. 2nd. Division. 1         1st. Division. 2nd. Division. 1         1f Under 30 years of Age         2       2         3       0         1       1         1       1         1       0         1       1         1       0         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1       1         1

### Value of Shares, and Payments for Investors."

DVANTAGES IN LAND AND BUILDING SECTION. Payment. Per Week. Per Month. 

 Full Share
  $\pounds$  120
 2s. 8d. 10s. 6d. 

 Half Share
  $\pounds$  60
  $1s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.$  5s. 3d. 

 Quarter Share
  $\pounds$  30
  $0s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.$   $2s. 8\frac{1}{2}d.$ 
Second.—To afford the means of purchasing both Free hold and Leasehold Houses or Land. bidd and Leaschold Houses or Land. Third.—To advance mortgages on property held by Members. Fourth.—To enable mortgagees, being Members, to re-deem their property. Fifth.—To give to Depositing Members a higher rate of interest than is yielded by ordinary modes of invest-ment. Sixth.—To enable parents to make endowments for their children, or husbands for their wives, or for marriage settlementa. Sixth.—To enable parents to make endowments for their children, or husbands for their wives, or for marriage settlementa. Must be and Seventh.—To purchase a piece of freehold land of suffi-cient value to give a legal title to a county vote for Mem-bers of Parliament. invested in the Land and Building Section. 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 Repayments for a Loan of £100, with interest. Surveyor for examination of Property, and Expenses of Solicitor for executing Deed of Mortgage, by paying the entrance money, any day, at any time, at the Society's House or at the Office. Blank forms and in-formation for the admission of Country Members, for ap-pointing agents, &c., can be obtained by letter, prepaid, enclosing three postage stamps; copy of Rules of either Society twelve postage stamps; to enclosing three postage stamps; copy of hunse of char-Society twelve postage stamps, to D. W. RUFFY, General Secretary. 13, Tottenham Court; New Road, St. Fancras, 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, Tarern, Islington. Mr. John Smith, treasurer, in the chair. Dinner on ta ble 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,

Quarterly.

£ s. d. 6 12 4 3 13 10

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#### 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 Weekiy or Monthly Contributions. LONDON OFFICE:-- 13, Tott nham-court, New-road, St. Pancras .-- D. W. RUFFY, Secretary.

VALUE OF SHARES.

# OBJECTS.

To purchase a large tract of Land in the Western States Each Share to be of the ultimate value of Twenty-Five of America, upon which to locate Members, giving twenty-Pounds ; to be raised by Monthly or Weekly Subscriptions, five acres to each share subscribed for. as follows :--To erect Dwellings, and clear a certain portion of the Land on each allotment, previous to the arrival of the allettees.

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.

OBJECTO

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

paid by the Society.

Monthly

0 18 2

- 2

8

Term of Years.

5 Years.

10 \*\*

13

16

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. enclosing three postage stamps.

Agents required in all parts of Great Britain.

DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTE VITE (or Life Drops) is as its name implies a safe and permanent restorative of manly vigour, whether deficient from long residence in hot or cold climates, or arising from solitary habits, youthful delnsire excesses, infection & A. LIFORNIS the means had failed, are now established by the other means had failed, are now established by the other means had failed, are now established by the other means had failed, are now established by the other means had failed, are now established by the other means had failed, are now established by the other means had failed, are now established by the other means had failed, are now established by the other means had failed and every person who has tried infection & A. LIFORNE PROSPECTS: WITH A MINUTE AND AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE COLD RECION

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The following Engravings of this unrivalled edifice, are now ready, and may be had at this Office :---

I.-View of the Exterior of the Building; a magnificent print-two feet long-exquisitely engraved; from a drawing furnished by Messrs. Fox and Henderson ; and consequently correct in every respect. PRICE ONLY SIXPENCE.

II.—Proofs of the Same Print, printed on thick Imperial Drawing Paper. PRICE ONE SHILLING.

III.—The Same Print, Superbly Coloured ; on extra Drawing Paper, and finished in the most exquisite style. PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

IV.-View of the Interior, as it appeared on one of the most crowded days; a magnificent Print, twenty-eight inches long, taken from the centre of the Building, showing the entire length, and containing several hundred figures. PRICE SIXPENCE.

V.-The Same Print, on Super Drawing Paper, coloured in the richest style, forming an exact representation of the Building. PRICE ONLY ONE SHILLING.

The usual allowance to the Trade and Dealers. Office, 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket.

PORTRAIT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL. A few impressions of this Magnificent Portrait of the late great Statesman are still left, and may be

THE

# PORTRAITS OF PATRIOTS.

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

Kossuth	MEAGHER,		
LOUIS BLANC, ERNEST JONES,	Mitchel, Smith O'Brien,		
LANESI COMES,	RICHARD OASTLEB:		

every one who has seen them. They are faithful portraits, and are executed in the most brilliant style. Price Fourpence each.

tioned portraits, which have been given away at and the error was not discovered until it was objects stands upon so strong a legal founda-different times with the Northern Star, and which too late. are striking likenesses, and executed in the most

ARTHUR O'CONNOR, PATRICK O'HIGGINS, J. R. STEPHENS, W. P. ROBERTS P. M. M'DOUALL. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN, There is also a re-issue of the two large prints, PETITION, by MR. DUNCOMBE, in 1842."

"NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR. THE Subscribers, whose sets may be imperfect, are requested to apply at once for imperfections. The

Several surplus Vols. I. and III. of

Just Lublished,

EMIGRATION. THE LAND! THE LAND! TO THE WORKING CLASSES AND

OTHERS. In consequence of the immense success that has attended the societies instituted by Mr. W. D. Ruffy, a few

No time must be lost, as the first deposit to secure the

state must be paid in a short time. the prejudices of the hour ?

THE WOLVERHAMPTON CONSPIRACY AGAINST LABOUR. PUBLIC MEETING

ADMISSION FREE!

To Correspondents.

NOTICE.

Jews was not inserted in its proper place, questions being asked! But not one of these in the Constitution.



AGAINST LABOUR.

We have not had time fully and calming to in opening the case on Monday morning, and ted to by the other powers.

Neatly bound, are now offered at One Shilling per consider the nature and bearings of the opi- the judge in the evening came to the rescue. Vol. The usual Price was Three Shillings and nions expressed by the JUDGE, or the verdicts In his summing up in the case of DUFFIELD, of the Juries; and on the present occasion, WOODNORTH, and GAUNT, he became the therefore, can merely venture to give utter- Counsel for the prosecution, and argued with ance to a few cursory thoughts, arising out of a zeal and a tact, and a one-sided fervour,

l trial. In the first place, it is evident that the case fact, we could with great certainty have pre- to a regime more stringent than they were itself was totally denuded of any appearance dicted the nature of his charge to the jury at previous to the ill-advised policy of the PoPE. of violenceriot, intimidation, or personal threats. half-past eleven in the forenoon. Mr. Perry's Looking at some recent proceedings of the Never, in the history of Trades' Strikes, was statement of the case, in the evidence, had taken newly-created Cardinal-Archbishop and prethere one conducted with greater moderation full possession of his mind, and, though that lates, we incline to think that they will conand decorum; howeverstrong might be the feel- individual was sorely shaken by the cross-exa- trive to make the act practically a dead ing against the opposing employers, never was mination on the following day, Mr. Justice letter. They will probably give no excuse there one in which calmness and forethought ERLE never recovered from his influence. He for invoking the penal clauses of the mea were more habitually exercised. Whether saw the whole case from beginning to end, sure; for, though the Romish Church can be this was-as we believe it to be-attributable through Mr. Perry's spectacles. We do not insolent and aggressive enough when that to the counsels and the influence of the Cen- wonder that, under the influence of example, course is safe and expedient, it can be tral Committee of the National Trades Asso. on Wednesday the jury should have been more equally humble and submissive when its imciation, is, comparatively speaking, a matter egregiously wrong, and capped the climax by mediate interests demand the assumption of of little moment compared with the fact that returning a verdict in direct opposition to the a humility foreign to its real nature. It can WHEN TO GO. WHERE TO GO. HOW TO GO during a protracted and exciting struggle, not evidence, and to his own summing up. one solitary case of violence or personal threats We are rather pleased at this result than was mistaken in supposing England was could be substantiated. The only instance in otherwise. The preposterous nature of the ready to return to its bosom, it will quietly which it was attempted to be shown verdict, conjoined with the exceedingly ex- lock up its titles from general use, until a And numerous Engravings, all executed in the most that such had been resorted to, was ceptional character of the Judge's summing more favourable opportunity. In Nos. at One Penny each, splendidly Illustrated, say more, than that a special jury, evidently the more easy, when it comes to be heard in cerned the fate of the Crystal Palace is by no means favourable to the defendants, the more calm, judicial, and unbiassed atmos-disbelieved his evidence, and pronounced a phere of the Queen's Bench. decided, though there is still room to fear that the evident disinclination of the Government

AUGUST 2, 1851:

pears to us to be essentially this : The statute or GARIBALDI-by any of those who have of GEO. IV. makes it legal for working men fought for Italian freedom and indepento combine for the purpose of fixing rates of dence, they would have either been passed wages or hours of labour. This right is confer- over in contemptuous silence, or summarily red upon every working man by the statute. To decreed as falsehoods. But, no; GLADtended the societies instituted by Mr. w. D. Runy, a lew persuade a working man, or a body of work- STONE'S details are too hideous, sickening, of Emigration and General Colonisation ; they purpose to ing men, to do that which is legal cannot be and substantial, to be thus disposed of : illeval. If it is, in what does the illevality and his position and mell house of the societies and his position. is of Emigration and Galeria Colonization, the positizes, 60, per month. share, calls 2s, 60, per month. The following eligible investment is now offered :-A the for the state in Eastern Canada, comprising 20,000 freehold estate in Eastern Canada, comprising 20,000 freehold estate in Eastern Canada, comprising 20,000 to obtain those prices or wages, nor the combining to obtain those prices or wages. These are strated to obtain those prices or wages. These are strated to react of the state in the persuasion. But it is against force, in-timidation, and violence, that the statute, and the common law, as well as the common sense to society, levels prohibition. Not persuasion, more than wy the price required for the lard. The benefit of the shareholders is im-the context of the shareholders is im-tere encosing two postage stamps, to D. W. Ruffy, 13, Totten-ham.courk, New roads & t. Fameras, London. No time must be lost, as the first deposit the secure the No time must be lost, as the first deposit the secure the not the period the stare, and the the utter false-hoat and the first deposit the secure the new the wait in a short time. illegal. If it is, in what does the illegality and his position, and well-known views, render lessly along at the mercy of the impulses and matters affecting foreign politics. The new Society of the Friends of Italy should receive We can imagine many things to which this the hearty co-operation of all who sympathise

new doctrine of the criminality of persuasion with struggling patriotism, and detest opwould be applicable that would rather startle pression and cruelty. 'good easy souls.' It would shut up Exeter In France, the Assembly having snubbed the Hall, for instance, —Bible Societies, Tract So- PRESIDENT, and put an extinguisher upon NEEDAT EVENING, the 6th of August, at the National Hall, Holborn, at Seven o'Clock precisely, to receive a Report from the Delegates appointed by the London Central Com-mittee to watch the proceedings on the Trials of the Queen on the Prosecution of Edward Perry and Richard and George Henry Perry, gasinst Henry Rowland, and eight others, for conspiracy to obtain an assimilation of wages amongst the Master Tinware Manufacturers of Wolverhampton. Several of the Defendants, and Five French Tin Diate

Wolverhampton. Several of the Defendants, and Five French Tin-Plate Workers, will address the Meeting explanatory of the 'Morality of Capital, with its Dealings with Labour.' county in which a special jury came to this champagne, sausages, and cigars, to the solpreposterous verdict, think if they were told they | diery this recess. The Republic stands in spite were liable to be imprisoned for conspiracy to of all its assailants, and every year that it is persuade people that Protection was a enabled to hold its ground, will its roots LA SOLUTION ECONOMIQUE. Received. The pre s upon our columns has compelled us to abridge what would Mr. COBDEN and Sir DAVID of France will become accustomed to its insti-BREWSTER say if they were sent to Tothill tutions, will, in the course of time, receive a Fields, for perspading people that gunpowder political education under them of a superior By mistake the latter portion of the report and blunderbusses are not the most rational character, and gradually remove the imperof the meeting for the emancipation of the way of settling disputes? You smile at such fections which experience may show to exist

> That is a very different thing from destroytion as the right to combine for the purpose ing it altogether, which is the object of the of fixing the rate of wages and the hours of Reactionists. In Portugal, Marshal SALDANHA labour. finds it difficult to keep his position as military

But we must draw these cursory remarks to dictator. His legions are becoming troublea close for the present. We will only add, in some, even to mutiny, at several points, and conclusion, that it is always a source of pain the reputation of strength is leaving him, the to us, when the honest discharge of a duty, sure precursor of his downfall. In Germany as public journalists, compels us to rebuke the the despotic policy of the crowned conspirators Judges for the manner in which they adminis- against European freedom seems for the moter the law. We wish the judgment seat to be ment prosperous. The Frankfort Diet has Some weeks ago we called the attention of pure and unspotted, and those who oc- resolved to entertain the Austrian proposition

the Trades' Unions and working classes gene- cupy it to possess the confidence, the for the incorporation of its foreign provinces rally to an approaching trial at Stafford. This esteem, and the respect of the masses. But into the Diet, and repudiates the right of the week we give a somewhat copious report of that they can only do so by holding the scales other European powers to interfere. It restock of this book will not be retained after this trial, which we have no hesitation in saying of justice with an even hand, and that, mains to be seen whether this violation of the in its results deeply and directly affects the we regret to say, Mr. Justice ERLE treaties, by which alone these artificial naindependence, the freedom, and the very exis- did not do to our apprehension at Staf- tionalities were created, and the power of tence of the labouring classes of this country. ford. Mr. Sergeant ALLEN broke down Austria over them recognised, will be submit-

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The one bill of the Session ultimately the more prominent facts presented by the that threw the learned gentlemen who had re- passed the House of Lords without a division, ceived briefs completely into the shade. In and the Catholic hierarchy are now subjected

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851 THE STAFFORD CONSPIRACY

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

brilliant manner-

"THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1839." THE PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL

A payment of Ninepence per week for ten years will amount to £19 10s.; bonus £5 10s. A payment of Six-pence per week for fifteen years will amount to £19 10s.; month (July). bonus £5 10s. Repayments may be made to the Society i Money, Produce, or Labour.

"THE LABOURER,"

and every other information, may be had at the Office as above. All applications by letter, addressed to the Secre-tary, 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 Sixpence.

IN NOS. AT ONE PENNY EACH,

THE EMIGRANT'S GUIDE TO THE GOLOEN LAND. ALIFORNIA,

These Engravings have excited the admiration of

minal weakness, loss of memory, nerveusness, headache, giddiness, drowsiness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, lowness of spirits, lassitude and general prostration of strength, &c., usually resulting from neglect or improper freatment by mercury, copaiba, eubebs, and other deadly

(which have usually a depressing tendency) bave failed;

Which have usually a depressing tendency) bave raned; hence its almost unparalelied success. May be obtained with directions, i.e., at 4s., 6s., and 11s. per bottle, or four 11s. quantities in one large bottle for 33s., by which 11s. will be saved, through all Medicine Vendors, or it will be sent securely packed from the Establishment, on re-ceipt of the price by Post-office Order payable at the Holborn Office

Office. To Prevent Fraud on the Public by imitations of Nor Maiesty's Honographie the above valuable remedies. Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of the

IN SEVEN LANGUAGES. Illustrating the improved mode of treatment and cure adopted by Lallemand, Ricord, Deslandes, and others, of the Hopital des Veneriens à Paris, and

uniformly practised in this country by WALTER DE ROOS, M.D.,

Member of the Faculte de Medicine de Paris,

35, ELY PLACE, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, THE MEDICAL ADVISER. L Improved edition, written in a popular style, devoid of technicalities, and addressed to all those who are suffering from Spermatorrhoza, or 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 ener-vated and destroyed, even before nature has fully esta-

bilshed the powers and stamina of the constitution. It contains also an elaborate and carefully written a count of the anatomy and physiology of the organs of both sexee, ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS COLOURED EN GRAVINGS, with the Author's observation on marriage, its duties and hinderhnees. The prevention on marriage, plan of treating gleet, stricture, Syphilis, &c. Plain direc-tions for the attainment of health, vigour and conse-quent happiness during the full period of time alloted to our species.

The work is illustrated by the detail of cases, thus ren-dering 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 booksel. lers, 2s. 6d., or to avoid difficulty, will be sent direct from the Author, by post (free) for forty postage stamps. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The papers containing which may be seen at Dr. De Roos' establishment.

Extract from the Medical Gazette and Times :- ' Portunately for our country, a more efficient (because certain) mode of treating these deplorable complaints is at last in-troduced; and we hall 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 derangemen 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 skilfal and duly qualified man, who evidently well understands his subject."-W. Times. 'Many a man, who unmarried and miserable, is now en-

"Many a man, who unmarried and miserable, is now en-during 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: Bispatch. Lasting benefit can only be reasonably expected at the hands of the satelligent and practical physician, who, do-parting from the routine of general practice, derotes the whole of his stadies to this class of discass, the lamentable perlevel of which by ordinary medical men. and their neglect of which by ordinary medical men, and their funile attempts at cure by mercury and other equally dangerous medicines, have produced the most alarming reanitā.

From the great extent of Da. DE Roos's practice for many years, and his former connexion with the various institu-tions, both in London and Paris, for the relief of those afflicted with Debility, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Stric-tures, Gleet, Veneral and Scorbutic eruptions, &c. of the face and body; he has had perhaps unusual facilities for observing the pecularities and consequences of each parti cular stage. Hence he is enabled confidently and conscien-tiously to undertake the removal of every symptom (not excepting the most investerate or long standing) is as short

infection. &c. It will also be found a speedy corrective of all the above dangerous symptoms, weakness of the eyes, loss of hair and teeth, disease and decay of the nose, for the nose, CHARGES OF ANY KIND, and diseases of the kineys for threat, pains in the side, back, loins, &c., obstinate and urinary organs generally, whether resulting from loss of the kidneys and bladder, gleet, stricture, se-minal weakness, loss of memory, nerveusness, headache, discases of the kidneys and bladder, gleet, stricture, se-minal weakness, loss of memory, nerveusness, headache, discases of the kidneys and bladder, and a lingering death !

Prospectuses, Rules, Forms of Application for Shares.

Biddiness, intowancess, particulate and general prostration of strength, &c., usually resulting from neglect or improper freatment by mercury, copaiba, eubebs, and other deadly poisons.
From its properties in removing barrenness and all disorders of FEMALES, such as lencorrhœa, or "the whites," head-ache, giddiness, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, dry cough, lowness of spirits, &c., &c.. It is admirably adapted to that class of sufferers, as it creates new, pure and rich blood, (thereby purifying and strengthening the whole system.) and soon restores the invalid to sound health even after all other remedies (which have usually a depressing tendency) bave failed;
For gout, scintica, rhematism, tix deloreux, erysipelas, dropsy, scrofala, loss of hair or teeth, depression of spirits, incapacity for society, study or business, con-bined, bloshing, incapacity for society, study or business, con-bined with Urinary fuestion, giddiness, drowsiness, and even insanify itself, when (as is often the case) arising from, or combined with Urinary Diseases, they are unequalled. By their salutary action on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indiges. It is admirably adapted to that class of sufferers, as it is strengthening the whole system.) and soon restores the invalid to sound health even after all other remedies (will convince the most prejudiced of their surplising properties. For gout, sciatica, rhematism, tix deloreux, erysipelas

May be obtained with directions, &c., at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., As. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box, through all Medicine Vendors; or should any difficulty occur, they will be sent (free) on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. DE Roos, 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London. TESTIMONIALS.

To test the truth of which, Dr. De Roos solicits inquiry

from the persons themselves. T. Webster, Esg., Scalford, near Melton Mowbray, Jan. Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of the Proprietor, in white letters on a red ground, to be en-graved on the Govenment Stamp round each box and bottle, without which none is genuine, and to imitate which too closely is forgery and transportation. N.B.—Where difficulty occurs in obtaining any of the bove, enclose postage stamps to the establishment. friends.'

John Andrews, Abersychan, Pontypool.— After taking a box of your Pills, I am so much better that I am induced

Mr. Milton, Welch, Furness.—'Your Renal Pills are the Only medicine I have ever met with that have been of ser-

Mr. T. Bloem, Limekiln-street, Dover.—' Please to send a few more of your wonderful Pills. My wife feels great relief already.' Mr. Westmacott, 4 Market-street, Manchester.—' Your medicines are very highly spoken of by all who have pur-chased them of me.'

chased them of me."

Mr. Smith, Times Office, Leeds.—One person in forms me that your Renal Fills are worth a guinea a

#### SKIN ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DEBI LITY, Scrofula, Diseases of the Bones and Glauds.

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

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE L hereby announce the following meetings :--On Sunday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Lambeth locality will meet at the South London Hall,

and Mr. Pattinson, the sub-secretary, will be in attendanc to enrol members.

On Sunday evening next, at the Crown and Anchor, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town. On the same evening, at the Bricklayers' Arms, Toh-bridge-street, Newroad, a lecture will be delivered.

On Sunday evening, July 27th, at the Literary and Scien-tific Institution, John-street, Mr. Ernest Jones will lec-

ture. Subject: 'Aristocracy and the Irish Census.' On the same evening, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-place. St. Veter's-terrace, Hatton-

delivered.

On the same evening, the Washington Locality will meet at the Two Chairmen, Wardour-street, Solto, to enrol members, and other business, and also fer discussion. On the same evening at 21, Vine-street, Hatton-garden, lecture will be delivered.

On the same evening, the Victims' Association will meet at Mr. Duddridge's, Corner of Queen-street and Frith-

On Monday evening, the Emmett Brigade will meet at the Rock Tavern, Lisson Grove. On the same evening, at the Eclectic Institute, 18 A On the same evening, at the Eclectic Institute, 18 A Denmark-street, Soho, a public meeting will be held to adopt measures to secure a return of Mr. J. B. O'Brien for the Towar Hamlate, at the next elevier.

taken at half-past eight o'clock. On the same evening, at the Lecture room, 5, Gale's-row, Straight's Mouth, Greenwich, a lecture will be deli-vered by Mr. Charles Murray. Subject: 'The French Public, Louis Napoleon, and the Russian Alliance.' On Tuesday evening, in the Coffee-room of the John. street Institution, a meeting will be held for the purpose of discussing 'The relative merits of Free Trade and Pro-tection.' The sub-sceretary will be in attendance to enrol

The sub-sected y will be in attendance to enrol members. Chair to be taken at half past eight o'clock. On Tuesday evening, at the Paragon Chapel, Bermond-sey New-road, a lecture will be delivered. On the same evening, at the Literary Institution, Leices-ter-place, Ray-street, Clerkenwell, a public meeting will be held to review the political events of the week. On Wednesday evening, the United Council of the Tempel.

On Wednesday evening, the United Councils of the Tower Hamlets will meet at the Crown and Anchor.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE GOLD REGION, THE SUBSEQUENT IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

In the course of the work will be given PLAIN DIBECTIONS TO EMIGRANTS CALIFORNIA, OR THE UNITED STATES, CANADA: AUSTRALIA; NEW ZEALAND, BRITISH SETTLEMENT.

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THE SEARCH FOR SIR J. FRANKLIN CONTAINING ALL THE RECENT VOYAGES TO THE POLAR REGIONS. Including in particular the Expedition sent out under

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WOMAN'S REWARD; MRS. H. M. LOWNDES,

(LATE HANNAH MARIA JONES,)

Authoress of 'Emily Moreland,' 'Rosaline Woodbridge, 'Gipsey Mother,' 'Scottish Chieftains,' 'Forged Note,' 'Wedding Ring,' 'Strangers of the Glen,, 'Victim of Fashion,' 'Child of Mystery,' etc.

# OPINIONS ON THIS WORK.

'After a long silence we again welcome-most heartily with one of those heart-stirring, soul-exciting Tales, that none but herself can produce. When we say that the

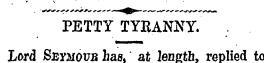
We rise from the perusal of this delightful narrative with feelings of mingled pleasure and pain. The early part of the volume, which details the sad history of Amy Moi-

adopt measures to secure a return of mt. J. D. O DHCH IOF the Tower Hamlets, at the next election. Chair to be taken at half-past eight o'clock. On the same evening, at the Lecture room, 5. Gale's-row, Straight's Mouth, Greenwich, a lecture will be deli-vered by Mr. Charles Murray. Subject: 'The French Bublic Lorie Narcleon and the Russian Alliance.' culties, and great as are some of the errors into which her youth and inexperience lead her—never once depart from the straight path of duty, and she makes her election to 'do that which is right,' although her so doing causes the destruction of her own future comfort.'

destruction of her own future comfort." 'After the deluge of trash-the out pourings of diseased and prurient imaginations-that has flooded the literature of these latter times, it is truly refreshing to meet with another of those simple, pathetic, and interesting tales, which have given a world wide reputation to the name of Unwell Marin Lance.

distinct verdict of ' Not Guilty,' in refutation of his trumped-up testimony. The abstinence from violence, either of lan-

guage or action may, in the first instance,



be all things to all men, and, finding that it

to its continuance, will ultimately cause it to be taken down, unless public opinion declares very unequivocally in favour of its permanent retention. At present it is only respited to have been poorly repaid by the Staffordshire the charges made against him by ANN HICKS. May next. The uses it can be put to are to juries, who, upon other counts of the indict- As might be expected, he has taken refuge in be discussed in the interval. Whatever may meut, could dream of attaching the idea of a jungle of quibbles and evasions. The case be thought of the Exhibition under its roof, guilt or criminality, however slight, to the is not mended, but aggravated by his explana- there can be but one opinion of the marvellous exercise of such established and indefeasible tions. All that we can gather clearly from beauty of the structure itself, and it would be rights as those claimed and exercised by the them is, that the poor woman is a victim to a thousand pities to destroy so admirable an members of the Central Committee, and by the spite of some of the underlings of the Park, illustration of the mechanical science and con-

ach other. With respect to the manner in which the tion was clearly due for the loss of any pro- But we fear, if the matter be left to the same last session,' and several sessions before

that we cannot speak favourably. Not that As we lately warned Lord SEYMOUR, such that. Lord JOHN has evidently no heart in a mere verdict of 'Guilty' would have called conduct as this will neither conduce to the the cause. In the meanwhile, unquestionably over their Christian competitors at the present

the body of the Tin Plate Workers, during who have made the Chief Commissioner of the structive skill of this country. But one con-their reasonable endeavour to assimilate Woods and Forests the instrument to work out dition of its preservation should be, that whatprices in the various manufactories of Wol- their malignity, or to serve their interests. ever purposes it may be devoted to, should be verhampton. But we beg the trades of this Lord SEYMOUR professed to class the woman thoroughly popular, and the arrangements of country not to be discouraged by the result. he has turned out of house and home, with such a nature, as would permit all classes of We confidently believe that they have only to " many other persons who kept stalls in the the community freely to participate in their persevere in the same course, to ensure a per-manent and a satisfactory settlement of the tial difference between these stall-keepers and In the long disputed question of Jewish claims of labour. It is impossible that such HIKCS, even according to his own showing. admissibility into the Legislature, Lord John qualities can be habitually exhibited without Not one of them was suffered to occupy an has succeeded in placing Mr. Alderman commanding the respect of the intelligent old conduit, and when that was pulled down SALOMONS in the same state of suspended THE TRIALS OF LOVE; classes of society, and penetrating through to erect in succession a wooden and then a animation as he has kept his own Colleague for those seven fold barriers of prejudice and brick building for shop and dwelling. It the City of London in for the last four years. mutual ignorance, which unfortunately sepa- might be wrong in the first instance to give The seat for the borough of Greenwich is not rate the wealthy and the working classes from such a permission, though we can't see where vacant, and yet Mr. SALOMONS is not a memeach other.

trial was conducted on the part of the Prose- perty constructed upon the basis of such a per- parties, it will suffer the same fate as it did cution, the Judge, and the Jury, we regret mission.

forth our disapprobation. We might, previous popularity of his own order, nor the security the Jews have gained strength by the delay. welcome-this delightful Authoress, who comes before us to the trial, have been in error, either as to of monarchical institutions in this country. The decided course taken by Mr. SALOMONS, stitution, Letters nave, Min one of the of t the facts or the law of the case. Matters hav- These instances of petty tyranny do more to and its probable repetition will seribeing disclosed at the trial, might have in- comprehensive nature. The injustice is per- stract reasoning, will, in the end, be forced duced us to agree in the conclusion arrived at, sonified and made palpable, and the same in- into an ungracious concession of the right or the volume, which declars the same in-degree. The hapless girl, friendless and enthusiastic, forms an imprudent union, from which springs a chain of sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of watched most attentively the whole of the man striking a weak one imprudent the there is a strong watched most attentively the whole of the sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of the same in-into an ungracious concession of the right sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of the man striking a weak one imprudent the sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of the same in-into an ungracious concession of the right sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of the same in-into an ungracious concession of the right sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of the same in-into an ungracious concession of the right sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of the same in-into an ungracious concession of the right sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of the same in-into an ungracious concession of the right sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of the same in-into an ungracious concession of the right sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of the same in-into an ungracious concession of the right sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of the same in-into an ungracious concession of the right sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of the same in-into an ungracious concession of some half the same in-into an ungracious concession of the right sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of the same in-into an ungracious concession of the right and demand fair play when they see a strong the same in-into an ungracious concession of the same in-to an ungracio watched most attentively the whole of the man striking a weak one, impels them to Commons, sent there as the visible exposurpassing pathos. Happily as all ultimately ends, we have to state that, as far as action when they see a 'lord,' high in nents of public opinion on this question. Mortimer is the predominant feeling in our mind at the conduct of the Central Committee was office, perverting the power of his rank and close of this most interesting tale.' concerned, not one single point was substan- station to the oppression and impoverishment decided advantage in the electoral market tiated against them, contrary to the principles of a poor apple-woman.

.

by which they professed to be guided in The small space of ground cut off from the time. conducting the business of the National As park, for the cottage of ANN HICKS, made no A year having passed away without anysociation of United Trades. They claim what perceptible encroachment on the space required thing being done to carry into effect the much they believed, and, notwithstanding the hos- for the recreation and health of the people of vaunted measure of last year, for the abolition tile decision of the Stafford special jury, what London ; and the accommodation was repaid by of Metropolitan Church-yards, much sparring we still believe to be a legal right-namely, services, which, though humble, were useful. has taken place between the officials, as to the right to persuade free journeymen to com- Can Lord SEYMOUR say as much for many where the blame lies. According to the Earl bine for the purpose of fixing the rate of wages members of his own class, which, if not under of SHAFTESBURY, it is owing to the stinginess at which they will sell their labour. To deny his own official reign, at least under his prede- of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who that right is, in fact, to convert the whole cessors, have contrived to filch from the public refused the necessary means ; while he, not working classes of this country into the bond domain spaces sufficient for mansions, lawns, unreasonably, retorts that the scheme was slaves of the masters, without giving them in and gardens? If his lordship really desires to so gigantic in its proportions, and so doubtful Hannah Maria Jones. After a long silence she comes slaves of the masters, without giving them in and gardens : It his forosnip really desires to segundo in its proportions, and so doubling before us with all her early freshness unimpaired, and in return what the African slave does receive evince vigour in the protection of the public in some of its propositions, that his notion of Iamlets will meet at the Crown and Anchor. On the same evening, at the Paragon Chapel, Bermond. ey New-road, a public meeting will be held to adopt peti-ber to adopt peti-ber to adopt peti-ber to the rest work.—The Tailly soft to the soft head and heart which have endeared in return for his labour. The decision would that class of offenders. Ho will find the public in going on pottions, that his notion of in return for his labour. The decision would that class of offenders. Ho will find the public in going on pottions to duty revelted at it.

a une as as consistent with safety or return of money.	to adopt ped- ther to her readers, and have elevated her above all other	is it could be mostically and the rotting car-
Country patients wishing to place themselves under tions to both bouses of Parliament, praying	writers, as one whose every production is replete with	It is could be practically and generally en longigh to keen him occurried for the second in the second in the
treatment will be minute in the detail of their cases, and into the inhuman and cruel treatment of the	Unartist Vic-   truth, gentleness, and sensibility.	forced, give all the disadvantages of Chatel day with these wealthy and titled plunderers. metropolis pollute and poison the atmosphere
	son, and the	forced, give an the disadvantages of Chatel day with these wealthy and titled nunderers imperpolis pollute and noison the atmosphere
to unless they contain El in each, or by Post-office Grder, i other victime, are expected to attend.	S. Y. COLLINS, 113, FLEET STREET,	slavery, without any of its compensations for When he has done with them, and has extra inhaled by two millions and a half of people.
Tarable at the Hollow Office for Thigh the passagery   Un Saturday evening, the Unipplegate Loca	hty will meet AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.	the loss of personal liberty and make the liberty and make the loss with them, and has extra limitated by two millions and a half of people.
Barrice and medicines will be sent.		the loss of personal liberty, and make this leisure, he can commence again his warfare. In other respects, the parliamentary week
Patients in the country corresponded with till cured. N.BLectures are delivered every Sunday	( and Alload) I (THIN TABLES DELLETE, USO, PICCE STROOT	
At nome for consultation, daily, from 10 fill 1 and 5 Hill evenings at the Eciscuc Institute, 18 A, Der	imark-street, (Office of the 'Christian Socialist'),	man who had a spark of intelligence or in-
8. (Sundays excepted.) unless by previous arrangement 1 Solio, by J. B. O'Brien.	(Once of the ontistian occurst,	
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Medical Adviser, (slightly changing its title); sufferers Bronterre O'Brien, President, can be had by will therefore do well to see that the stamp round each lide stamp of a stamped carbon be had by	action of also working tools and scrip, to the amount of 256 17s.	evidence. All to the summing up of the summing the second se
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		its naked elements, the question at issue ap- statements been made by MAZZINI, PEPE, Received by W. RIDERW. Rigg, Bridgeford gate 18.

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

# IMPORTANT TRIALS.

CONSPIRACY AMONG TIN-PLATE WORKERS AT WOLVERHAMPTON.

Nisi Prius Cours. Before Mr. Justice Erle. STAFFORD, MONDAY.

George Duffield, Thomas Woodnorth, and John Gant, three journeymen tinmen, were indicted for conspiring by molestation to induce Mr. Edward Perry, tin-ware manufacturer, of Wolverhampton, to alter his mode of conducting his business, for to meet the state of the state conspiring to leave his employ, for conspiring by suble means to induce his workmen to break their contracts and leave his employ, and by intoxication and other unlawful means to effect the same pur-There were twenty counts in the indictment pose. The charge in different ways. The case had been removed by certiori into the Court of Queen's Bench; and twelve special jurymen now answered to their names.

Sergeant Allen, Mr. Huddleston, and Mr. Keetle. sppeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Keating, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Vaughan were for the de-

From the opening speech of the learned sergeant it appeared that the prosecutor, Mr. Edward Perry. is a tin-plate worker at Wolverhampton, and some time in the early part of last year, Mr. Perry re-ceived a note from the secretary of a society in London, denominated the National Association of United Trades, intimating that in a short time a deputation would wait upon him, requesting him to accede to a list of prices to be uniformly paid to he workmen; the interview accordingly took place ; the prosecutor refused to accede to this denand, alleging that his men had never expressed dissatisfaction. The consequence of this was (according to the statement of the learned counsel] that a regularly organised conspiracy was got up. the prosecutor's manufactory was beset by persons who made every attempt to persuade away his workmen,-they were made drunk, sent away, and funds provided for their maintenance; a secret committee was formed, of which the defendants, in the employ of Mr. Walton, of the Old Hall, were the active agents; gradually the workmen in the employ of the prosecutor were "spirited off," and to such an extent did the system succeed, that Mr. Perry lost sixty men between July and November. This entailed a serious loss upon him ; he was unable to execute his orders; he was obliged to send to France and Germany for workmen, who almost as soon as they arrived were seduced away. After a while, the men returned to Mr. Perry "penitent, miserable, starving;" and in consideration of all these circumstances, the prosecutor proceeded by this indictment against the defendants for having interfered with and molested his men ; for having interfered with the prosecutor himself; and endeavoured to coerce him into changes in the mode of conducting his business; and with various other illegal acts, thereby constituting a conspiracy.

Mr. E. PERRy, the prosecutor, said, he had been thirty years a japan and tin-plate manufacturer, at Wolverhampton; in the month of April, 1850, he had about 200 persons in his employ; they had plenty of work. Some of them were earning £1, others £2, and good men as much as £3 per week. Up to that time there had been no complaints on the subject of the prices paid to them. On the 3rd of April he received a letter from the National Association of United Trades, it was dated, 259, Tottenham-court-road, and stated that a deputation would wait upon him to consult with him on the subject of a book of prices to be adopted as a general scale by tin-plate workers, and expressed a sincere desire that some arrangement of a satisfac. ther stated that the deputation would wait upon him in the character of mediators, without any intention to visit him in an offensive spirit of dictation. This was signed "William Peel, Secretary." over by Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., and the object of the society is the protection of National Indus He asked Peel if he was the writer of the etter which he had received. He said that he was : and Green then said, "I am a delegate of the Naion Association. We are here to endeavour to terminate the unhappy differences which have so long existed in your manufactory." He (Prosecutor) replied that he was not aware of any differences existing. Upon which he replied, "You will soon he made aware of that. The tin-plate workers want uniform rate of prices through the town of Wol-Green then called his attention to a rerhampton." nanuscript book of prices which had been left at he manufactory for his inspection, but he said that be had left it in London, and had not perused it One of the deputation then told him that the Association had large funds at command, that their resources lay all about the country, and had the ower to array the whole of the operatives of Eng land against any master they choose. He felt alarmed at this, and told them that he would consider of it. Between that time and Jone Peel and Green called on him several times. He had a of work, and had contracts for service for about fifty men. Amongst these was a man named Orchard. In July he saw the delegates again, and told them that he would have nothing to lo with them; that he would allow no third parties to interfere in his business. Peel then said that he was sorry things must take their course. After this time be noticed men perambulating about his manufactory. Duffield and two other defendants Woodnorth and Grant were amongst them ; there was also a man named Rowland. He saw them speaking to his men inside the gates of the manufactory: presently the men began to be dissatisfied. one day he saw a boy go across the yard with a bundle of clothes. He (prosecutor) went down to the gates, and saw him give them to Duffield. These clothes belonged to a man in his employ who ras then absent without leave, and who never returned. Themen then began to hold shop meetings more frequently. Gradually the workmen left the place, until, in the month of December, there was mly twenty left. He caused to be posted in Wolserhampton a bill, setting forth that he was in ant of men, and in a short time another placard as posted, not only in Wolverhampton but in lirmingham, announcing that he paid from twentyte to thirty per cent. under the prices of the own. He went to Paris and engaged six Frenchnen; they stayed only six weeks at his manuactory. Soon after they came he noticed the deendant Duffield take one of them into a publiconse-the Garrick's Head. He fetched him out but they only stayed a short time with him. bchard, the man he had spoken of as being under a agreement, also left in November without notice. lost of the men left in that month. Men came to the manufactory and were engaged and never rearned, so completely was the place beset. His less in consequence of this must have been from two to three thousand pounds. He noticed persons ppearing to be workmen when they approached is premises spoken to by the defendants ; and Could not say whether Gaunt and Woodnorth were e noticed that some workmen who were engaged,

men, not to the meeting; that was the way he Perry's; he took his examination in writing. understood it. A variety of ways had been used to EDWARD THOMPSON, one of Mr. Perry's articled bring him to the way of acting the men required. - | workmen, saw Duffield and Woodnorth at the Star Mr. Keating: "Did not the mayor and other ma- on the 15th of October last; they afterwards went gistrates give a decision or an opinion in favour of to the Garrick's head, and from there to a publicthe men ?"--Witness: He claimed protection from house called the Swift Packet Station. Duffield, the mayor for his men, himself, and his property. Woodnorth, and Alfred Pitt went with them. He He (the mayor) proposed a meeting of the men. He (witness) did not pay for any drink at either places, attended that meeting, and objected to the presence and don't know who did. Afterwards went to Liof the delegates as improper; but the mayor per- verpool. Duffield and others came there.-Crossmitted them to speak against his (Mr. Perry's) will. | examined : He was not willing to go away. Harper He objected to the interference of the mayor, or first broached the matter to him; he had been at delegates, or other persons, in his business. Mr. work up to ten o'clock in the day when Harper Underhill was there, but not as his solicitor. He came to him; they first had liquor at Cope's, and average of the six houses was struck he thought he been examined at the public office. paid ten per cent. higher. Walton and Shoolbred paid ten per cent nigner. Walton and Succorded Thomas Jones gave similar testimony to the was cudgels"—(laughter)—or, "in other words," said might pay higher on some articles, but on a hundred witness, with the addition that at the time he was cudgels"—(laughter)—or, "in other words," said pounds' worth of work the difference might be ten out on strike he received 12s. 6d. a week from Their prices in the difference might be ten driving." pounds worth of work the chierence might be ten out on strike no received 123. ou. a week from Their prices, in some respects are lower and higher. higher, on some lower. He could not say he ton's at the Old Hall. Witness struck unwillingly, paid higher on the articles least commonly made ; but was drunk at the time he did so. he thought it was otherwise, that he paid higher on | "How, then, is it, if you pay higher on the arti- having offered him 12s. a week to strike, at the

the articles most commonly made .- Mr. Keating : cles most commonly made, that the average is 10s. less than the others?" The witness: Some arti- in his skin broken if he did not go; ultimately witgreat difference in the mode of making them. Let Duffield, the defendant, had again threatened him me explain: it would enlighten the ideas of the previously, and told him he had a situation for him Court. The price per dozen of No. 1 cullender was in Ireland ; Woodnorth was close by at the time. 58., 53. 6d., and 6s. But he did not pay that price These two defendants afterwards saw him off by the now. He did not know what Walton and Shool-bred paid. He believed they did not make them of drink; Woodnorth giving him £1 2s. 4d. before the same way. Mr. Perry then gave a long expla- he started. Duffield gave him a letter to a person nation of the mode of making a cullender, from at Cork, setting forth that there was a situation which it appeared that in 1842 they were made all ready for him there. On arriving at that place, by hand, in separate pieces, and the workmen had the situation offered to him was at 9s. a week. to planish them, join the separate pieces, punch the Witness refused to have it, saying that he could get holes, wire the rim, and put on the rim and foot. Owing to the adoption of machinery the body was stamped in one piece, and boys punched the holes. Now they were made without the tin-plate worker at all, except with regard to four rivets and the foot rim. Where 12s. or 14s. had been paid, only one shilling was now paid, and some of the work some of the 12s. or 14s. went to other workmen .-His Lordship observed that the result was, that when an article was partly made by machinery, which had been made by hand, a corresponding deduction was made for the work so performed .- By Mr. Keating : Peel and Green called on the 8th of of Mr. Perry, deposed that they were advised to April. When he met the parties the book was dis- leave their work and go to Birmingham by the decussed ; he met them perhaps a dozen times alto- fendants, and that when at Birmingham, railway gether. He finally rejected it on the 4th of July. He thought he was before the mayor in October, 1850 .- His Lordship thought it would not be assumed that the witness assented to the decision or opinion .- Mr. Keating said the mayor and magistrates after hearing the parties retired, and the witness waited until they had given their opinion, or decision, or judgment.—His Lordship: It was no decision or judgment.—Mr. Keating said the opinion or decision was in writing, and he wanted to show it.—His Lordship thought that nothing could be more clear than that the opinion of one tribunal could not be admitted by another tribunal, which had to form an independent opinion of its own. Mr. Keating: What did the Mayor say ?-His Lordship : My opinion is against you, but nevertheless tory character might be come to. The letter fur- I will admit it. You understand that .- Witness resumed : He asked for protection, and the Mayor said he should have it. He did not recollect all he

n the same employment. The meeting was merely | Perry's employ. He had not been examined until conversational. Mr. Walton said he would not be last Tuesday, when he was examined by Mr. George dictated to, and that with reference to the work- Wynn, who was, he believed, a relation of Mr.

THOMAS JONES gave similar testimony to the last brother remarked that "carrots were better than

FRANCIS ORCHARD, also in the service of Mr. Perry, swore to the fact of the defendant Duffield same time telling him that he might get every bone cles are higher and some are lower; there is a ness consented, and he was sent out of the town. ing called by his brother, at the Swan Hotel. There more than that per day in Wolverhampton. Was of wine. He had a manuscript of proposed prices subsequently seized with illness, and afterwards sent to him. He met Green and Peel about prices, worked his way back to Wolverhampton. Applied to Mr. Perry, who agreed to take him back again. -In cross-examination it came out that the witness had been convicted of bigamy. He continued in work at Perry's; he had been in trouble, and was done by girls. A boy could handle them. But that through this very job; it was nothing but met, if possible, to make a book of prices; and tried for bigamy and got three months.

WILLIAM WESSELL, THOMAS BRITTON, JAMES SMITH, and WILLIAM Aston, workmen in the employ

Duffield and Woodnorth obtained post office orders weekly in the name of Thomas Jackson.

Mr. KEATING addressed the jury in a most eloquent speech, and contended that the charge of intimidation had not been proven. The circumstances old ones. There was never any objection to price, were spread over the acts of the defendants, and but respecting the notice, they having to give them the acts of other persons. It was a wide net. And six mouths, and they the men only one month's when they found only one person a witness to these notice. He made the required alteration fifteen or threats, it did justify them in looking closely into sixteen months ago. (On counsel examining it, it the testimony of that witness ; they must look to was found to be November, 1850). He believed the his evidence, to his character, to his antecedents. new agreements were printed before the indictment Who was that witness, it was Orchard. Try was preferred by his brother. The men usually receive Frederick Orchard by that test. What were his an amount on being bound, and consequently become said. He went into a long tale, and spoke a good feelings? He had been convicted, as he believed, their debtors. One of the men he brought from they had a spite against him. What were his words ? He said Duffield told him he had better go, or he would have his bones broke. He had been before the magistrates, he had been examined before Mr. Perry and Mr. Wynn, and he had never made used a threat as he was going to the station, and behalf to his knowledge, but he believed he had Duffield had said to him, while at cards, that if they were not quick they would be too late for the train. Why-had he not made up his mind to go before he set out from the public house? It would be an insult to the jury to ask them to believe his evidence. and take out his evidence there was not any evidence whatever of threats or intimidation. The learned Jupon then summed up. The bearing of his lordship's summing up was adverse to the defendants, except on the counts charging threats and intimidation. The Jury, after about ten minutes consideration returned a verdict of Guilty on the first, third, and fourth counts, which charged the defendants with obstructing the prosecutor in carrying on his business, with having by persuasion and divers subtle methods, the use of intoxicating drinks and other unlawful means, induced persons to leave Mr. Perry -and finally, with general interference and ob struction. On the second count, which charged the more serious offence of intimidation and conspiracy, the verdict was Not Guilty.

twenty-nine years, but be could not recollect the time rate of wages he was getting, but was willing to what purpose he did it. There might have been all their means they should be obliged to resort to contended, were legally justified in the course they just now. Gaunt had been a good number of years strike to make the rest better; he was now in Mr. shop meetings in his manufactory in 1849, but he ulterior measures but did not intimate what they had taken, and intimated, that should the decision was not cognisant of them. There had been, as were. He said that the tin-plate workers had long as he could remember, a trade society in the drawn up a book of prices, which was presented to town. The book submitted to him was similar to the masters, and that they would have that price, the one presented to him by his workmen, as the and should be enabled to give them 12s. 6il. a week book of prices. He might have said he should like till they got it.-Cross-examined by Mr. Whateley : a book of prices. They had frequent conversations | Saw a great many respectable persons at the meetrespecting a price-book, but he never meant to ing .- Re-examined by Mr. "Parry : Mr. Griffith

agree that there should be a general book of prices. | was in the chair; if he was a tinman he was a They met to discuss about a book, but not whether master. He took no part in making the book of there should be one or not. (The witness here prices. He was a member of the Tinman's Assoseemed disinclined to meet the question, and beat ciation once for about two years. Did not know about the bush a long time. At length he acknow- there was any particular rivalry between the ledged that they did meet respecting a price-book.) masters. The price book took about six months in He admitted that there was a proposition made at its agitation and formation. one of the meetings that the masters should mutu-

Mr. W. MANTLE was then called and examined by ally discharge any workman obnoxious to the mas- Mr. Huddlestone.-He was present at the meeting ters ; but he did not recollect that any bond was in the theatre, and remembered Green addressing Underhill was there, but not as his solicitor. He came to him; they first had liquor at Cope s, and to be solicitor. He came to him; they first had liquor at Cope s, and to be solicitor. He came to him; they first had liquor at Cope s, and the came to had not feedback to be were some precise between masters the meeting. Green asked for a subscription to and make wages a question of discussion. It was willing; he went; he was in liquor. He was still out any one disagreeable. There were some prelimination of money, except the context of the day after he came to him? The day after he solicitor. He was made and the meeting by his brother, to strike the day of no other mention of money, except the came to be as the day after he came to have a strike the meeting by his brother, to strike the day of no other mention of money, except the came to be as the day after he came to have a strike the meeting by his brother, to strike the day of no other mention of money, except the came to be as the day after he came to be as the meeting by his brother. not make wages a question of discussion. It was willing; he went: he was in liquor. He was sold incidentally introduced. He might say he paid higher wages on an average than the rest. If an came back by Mr. Perry and Mr. Wynn, and had higher wages on an average than the rest. If an came back by Mr. Perry and Mr. Wynn, and had higher wages on an average than the rest. If an came back by Mr. Perry and Mr. Wynn, and had higher wages on an average than the rest. If an came back by Mr. Perry and Mr. Wynn, and had higher wages on an average than the rest. If an came back by Mr. Perry and Mr. Wynn, and had how the public office. not for a rise, but assimilation of wages, and his witness.

SAMUEL SHEIL, examined by Mr. Huddlestone .-Was present at a meeting at the Old Hall, Duffield, Pitt, and Pratt were there. He had seen Duffield, Woodnorth, and Gaunt in company with Green and than the others.-Cross-examined by Mr. Keating: Rowlands after that meeting, and Peel in company the ninth count, as to persuasion. The question (A question here arose whether separate counsel had a right to cross-examine, and precedents being cited, it was decided they had.) There was a par-tial strike about prices in 1839. He was not aware that anything was acid about the counce largest and the one volume and the one that anything was said about the average lowness and the one referred to was one. He was one of of wages in 1849. In April, 1850, there was a meetthe delegates at the meeting, and he was discharged afterwards .-- Cross-examined by Mr. Keating : Had wassomething said by his brother about Mr. Walton requiring Duffield to be discharged, who had been in his service twenty-nine years. He had some to the effect. faint recollection of his brother offering to dis-charge a list of obnoxious workmen, if Mr. Walton

JOHN CRITCHARD, one of Mr. Perry's workmen, examined by Mr. Kettle,-Was at the Dolphin on the 2nd of December: Duffield came in and asked would comply. (The witness gave his evidence very reluctantly at this part of the proceedings.) him why he was not like the rest. He replied that The meeting made no impression upon his mind, and he could not recollect what took place; the starved) to death .- Cross-examined by Mr. Keatmeeting lasted, he supposed, about half an hour, ing : Had been imprisoned three times for neglect being the time in which he usually drunk a bottle of work.

WILLIAM HODGSON examined by Mr. Huddlestone. -Was in Bloomsbury Tavern one evening in the latter person he met in May. He believed he October ; Woodnorth came in and had a quart of had met him two or three times, but not after the ale, which draught he left him to finish. He then month of May. Did not remember the date of the came back and told him to go to the Swan, and meeting convened by his brother, sometime in May, they induced him there to leave his employ. Himwhen a delegate attended from each shop. They self, Pratt. and Evans went to the Shrewsbury station ; Pratt obtained a ticket, and he started spite, they knew it well enough before, and got a they were quite sincere in their wish, and the to Shrewsbury. He was in liquor at the time man from Liverpool to do their dirty work ; he was prices of several articles were agreed to. Mr. Green Pratt paid for both liquor and ticket. On arriving, and Mr. Peel attended the meeting. Could not say he and Pratt went into a public house, where they they took any part in it ; it might have lasted two found Griffiths. They remained all night, and in hours. Did not request them to be present at the morning Pratt told him they must go to Bosthat or any other meeting. Mr. Peel asked them to church ; they went, and from there to Wrighton, be present at their Conference. His brother asked and then to Oswestry, and they stayed at the Horse Green and Peel to sign the preliminaris, and he be-Shoe. They were there about a week, Pratt paytickets were given them to go to London. They lieves he saw them sign it. At that meeting the ing for everything. Woodnorth came afterwards, did not know who paid their railway fare, or their men were anxious to have the average wages of and gave them os. 6d, each, and took Pratt away. and Peel there. He had heard that Green and Winters lodged there. The agreements with their men were complained of as one sided, being very they came from Woodnorth, and were sent in his name. MARY LEE was called and examined by Ser-

geat Allen, in corroboration of part of Hodgson's evidence.

defendants, but Winters; had spoken to Green were a complete set of curs, and if they had only

be adverse to them in that court, the matter would not be suffered to rest there, but would be submitted to the judges in the court above.

The court then adjourned, shortly after eight o'elock.

WEDNESDAY.

On taking his seat this morning, the Judge intimated the view he was disposed to take of the position of the defendants, according to the evidence bofore him. Green he should associate with Duffield, Woodnorth, Gaunt, and Pratt, for inducing hired men and apprentices to leave their employment. The evidence against Pcel was of a peculiar

nature, and would have to be separately considered; and that against Winters and Rowland showed them to have been actively co-operating with him in persuading others to leave their employment. From what had been stated by the learned counsel i Mr. Whately), he understood that the question of law would be raised in the court above, whether persons have a right to persuade other working men either to leave their work, or to refuse to work for any particular master-and though he had a very strong opinion as to what was the law on that

point, it was not necessary for him to state it there but he would merely say, that if there was any was, whether that was an offence or not, by the law. If it was not, they would then go free-if it was they would be liable to such punishment as the offence demanded.

Mr. J. H. PARRY, (who was specially retained) then rose to address the jury for Messrs. Peel, Green, and Winters. He said he addressed them never said he wished to transport Duffield, but on behalf of three working men-who had always could not say whether he had not said something been working men-who were very anxious to serve their class, had lived among and laboured for them,

and who were, therefore, very far removed from gentlemen of the class composing that jury. It might have been supposed by those who instructed his learned friends for the prosecution, that by sum he was not such a fool as to go and be clammed moning a special jury of merchants and gentlemen the defendants had been delivered over bound hand and foot, and had no chance of a fair hearing orof a fair trial, but he did not believe that of English

gentlemen. He believed no class of men, when new facts were brought before them, were more anxious to do justice than that class to which they be longed. There were some gentlemen summoned to that jury who had sat on the first-and he had ventured to suggest to these gentlemen that they should retire; they had not thought proper to do so, and he only hoped now that they would dismiss from their minds what they had heard on the former case, and come to a conclusion solely on the evidence before them. At the outset, he wished to clear away a great deal of misapprehension as to the law regarding working men's combinations, and would call their attention to the law under the correction of his lordship. Before the year 1826 working men dared not combine together-dared not tickets were given them to go and their railway fare, or their men were anxious to have the average wages of and gave them os. on, each, and took that away, expenses in London, where they remained for three the four highest houses in the kingdom. The list He had no idea of going to Oswestry when he was to be made upon that of Messrs. Walton and started. They were told to write to "Thomas ters were enabled to combine together, and did jackson, to be left for Woodnorth," when in want to combine together, for the purpose of saying "We their manufactory, and was the constant resort of of money. He afterwards removed to Codsall, won't give working men more than a certain rate the tinmen, and he had often seen Green, Winters, where Woodnorth met him. and finally returned to of wages"-say 20s. ; and he would put it to them Wolverhampton, when Duffield told him he was a could anything be more unjust or more calculated fool both to his wife and family. Received four to make the working classes of this country believe or five post office orders whilst he was away; that there was one law for the poor man and another law for the rich man? He strongly desired to impress on their minds that this was an error, an injustice in every sense of the word, a principle of class legislation, calculated to set class against

class, and to do mischief to the masters as well as the men. As his learned friend, Mr. Whateley, had stated to them, we all combine. The jury knew that the iron masters of that county combined to many times, he said that the Wolverhampton people | fix prices, and imposed penalties on those of their order who broke the agreement. Merchants and deal of nonsense as he (witness) thought. He did through the agency of the defendants, of a gross deal of nonsense as he (witness) thought. He did through the agency of the defendants, of a gross discussion of the defendants and in the did int tall the complete set of curs, and in they had only order who broke the agreement. Merchants and manufacturers combined, under certain circum-On the 8th of April, three persons named Green, not think the Mayor understood the matter. --Mr. and grievous offence. Although he had not violated misrepresentation. He did not tell the commis- sconded they would have gained the day. Green stances, to fix their arrangements, and inflicted and said he had been down to Hodson. Remembered the apprentices going, saw of the profession. Why should tin-plate workers not them at the Garrick's Head previously, and saw | do so ? He knew of no reason. The jury were not ) there to try bankers, or iron masters, or merchants gain no more information than a reply from Wood- | ple that these men were justified in doing what Remembered other classes of men do. He hoped that they would well consider that fact. As he had said before prior to 1826, working men were prohibited from combining; but in that year, an act was passedfrom Worcester. Complained of Mr. Perry at the commonly called Mr. Hume's Act-by which every that Duffield lives in a part of the town, and that his agreement. He did not now consider he was | III., filling three folio pages in the enumeration statute upon that subject, from the time of Edward way lies past his manufactory. He thought it was deceived. Said he was a Methodist, and would go was repealed. The 4th clause of that act (which in July or August when Duffield pushed open the to Mr. Hartley, and complain to him as he was a the learned counsel quoted) expressly gave to workgate; he was crossing the yard at the time; Duf- Methodist, and he did so. Did not ask to get him ing men the power of meeting to determine the field only looked in; it was about mid-day.-Re- relieved from the articles. He had made himself rate of wages at which they would work, and the hours during which they would work, and expressly declared that the persons so meeting for the pur poses aforesaid, or entering into agreements for such purposes, shall not be prosecuted, "any law or state notwithstanding." He submitted that Left work for one day. Mr. Perry summoned him, clause should be literally construed : that under working men may meet once, twice, or a thousand times in public or in private, to discuss their inte rests, and to agree as to the terms on which the will sell their labour ; and if, in the course of these discussions, warmth of language or excitement were apparent, it was only what took place at the meet ings of other classes; and it would be folly for them to sit there coolly to criticise every stray expression made use of at such meetings. He went further and said, on behalf of the defendants, that if men had a right to meet and discuss their interests and enter not agreements they had also a right to per suade any working man, or any body of working men, to adopt that agreement; and that parties doing so would not be guilty of any offence whatso ever. That was the ground upon which he took his stand. On these things they were very much bound by precedent, and he would not presume to declare the law simply as a member of the bar, He would quote to them the evidence of an eminent judge who had administered justice in that very town with universal satisfaction to all parties -he meant the late Chief Justice Tindal-and who, in trying some colliers, had said that the first ob servation which arose was, that if the working men of the various collieries had assembled peaceably together for the purpose of fixing a rate of wages. and entered into an agreement for the purpose of obtaining such rate, they would have done more than the law justified, but that the law was equal and allowed the masters the same right of meeting and combining to say they would not give more than a certain rate of wages. He would apply that principle of law to this case afterwards, but, in the mean time, he would observe that great parade had been made about Mr. Perry's losses in this struggle. By the learned counsel (Mr. Huddlestone), that question had been objected to, but, in the mean time, his lordship had been given the trouble of writing it down and erasing, after the effect intended to be produced on the minds of the jury had been obtained. He would say that it was impossible that any strike could take place, without their being a loss in consequence. There never was a strike in which there was not loss both to masters and men. Mr. Perry's loss was a mere insignificant trifle compared to what had been lost by other masters in other struggles, and, whether large or small, did not in the slightest degree affect the right of the working men recognised by the law In a similar case tried at Liverpool before Mr. Baron Rolfe-now Lord Cranworth-that learned and eminent judge in summing up said-"The employers of labour may meet and say we will not give more than such and such a rate of wages. The working men may also meet and say we will not work for less than such and such a rate of wages, and may also agree to form a fund to support each other, until the masters agreed to their terms." What did that mean but that 12s. 6d. a week, of which the jury had heard so much in this case an being paid to the men? How was it possible for individual working men, receiving 20s, or 30s. a week, to enter upon a struggle with large Was foreman to Mr. Perry; at the time the appren- capitalists unless they had this power. was utterly impossible for poor and toiling working men to succeed in their struggle with mean and griping masters who wished of the Frenchmen going off; Green was with him [men, as had been done in the case of these EDWARD MOSELEY, examined by Mr. Huddle- miserable tinmen. Such a mean and griping master of this power did not exist who would evening; able to compel submission to his own terms, or drive the men from the town in search of employand violence. He did not defend such means, but he asked them to listen to what Mr. Raron Rolfo said on this point :- " Now it is doubtless lawful for persons to agree among themselves not to work, and they are not guilty of any illegal conduct in peaceably attempting to persuade or induce others, If such conduct was legal and peaceable, it was of course no offence against the law ; and it was upon that ground that he appeared to defend Messrs. Peel, Winters, and Green. If other persons had been guilty of violence and intimidation, or if it was an offence to induce hired men and apprentises to leave their employment-on which points his lordship would explain to them the law-let such persons be punished ; but as far as persuading freemen were concerned-even supposing they were of opinion that persuading persons to leave their of opinion that persuading persons to leave their employment was a great evil-they could pot act on their own opinions, they must act according to the law. He had how sub-mitted to them what was the flaw in must own mind, by which he wishes they be tried, and he had ventured to switch it in the be tried, and he had ventured to switch with the the (Continued in our eighth page 1)

Cross-examined by Mr. KEATING .- In times past book of prices had been agreed to. In 1825 he diered his book, and it was agreed to. The book regulated the trade of Wolverhampton for a short me. After some time a change in the mode of had not done much work before, and soon after-Canufacture took place; machinery was intro- | wards Gaunt and Woodnorth left. There was a med. This began five or ten years afterwards.by the Court : Stamps, presses, and the steambgine were introduced, and that made a material reduction in the workman's labour. Thus in the It was paid to one of the men at the hall. He knew ticle of footbaths one master paid for stamping, Lile another paid for the labour of the workman to did it by hand.

By Mr. KEATING .- Among the greater number of followed. He had seen Duffield, Woodnorth, and and stated that shortly afterwards the men began with courtesy. They might have seen him the same JOHN WILLIAMS, examined by Mr. Huddlestone anufacturers no book was observed until 1825. Gaunt, with Green and Rowlands together, after to hold shop meetings, and all but one of those not evening, but he did not remember. He did not re-Was a police-officer ; went to London after the apit aware the majority were regulated by a book under written engagements, left his employ. There member saying, "If a settlement is obtained it will prentices ; they were in a garret altogether. Reprices previous to 1825. Should say for the last the meeting at the Old Hall. He never saw Peel not be owing to the men, they must thank you for (members whilst they were in custody Woodnorth were about fourteen or fifteen under written entive or fifteen years no regulation of that sort with them all together; he saw Peel once with gagements, some of them had been with them your judicious conduct." Would not swear that called to ask about them. been observed. Before 1850 there was no com-Duffield at the Red Cow. Green was not present at twelve or fourteen years, but only under contracts | they did or did not call upon him. He had no ani-GEORGE BRISCOE, examined by Mr. Huddlestone.int; was not aware of any dissatisfaction with the meeting at the Old Hall. for four or five years. He saw Green and Peel oc. mosity to Duffield, but believed Duffield had some DUNCAN M'NAUGHTON re-called.-He recollected tes. The book was sent in March. Was not casionally conversing with some of the men. He towards him. Never produced any list of obnoxious tices left, he noticed damage done to the tools, a meeting of the tin-plate trade in October last. are of any dissatisfaction about giving less than men at the meeting. Had not offered to Charles and the patterns were missing. also saw Green, Woodnorth, and Gaunt along with der masters. Never did give less. Never He saw Peel and Green there, but neither Duffield, Haynes to give him £50 if he could procure the EDWARD BAILEY, examined by Mr. Huddlestone. Duffield, push the gates of his factory open. He and it alleged that he gave less. In 1842 had Woodnorth, nor Gaunt. conviction of Duffield, but Duffield sent him a note Remembered being at Blisworth station ; saw one to reduce wages and to oppress their workhad seen all the parties he had named conversing Mr. KEATING objected to this evidence, and his 00k, and had gone by that up to the present with his workmen. Soon after, all the workmen | to that effect, but he never answered it. e. Paid by that since, but the trade was subject Lordship decided that the connexion of the defen-Examined by Mr. SEINNER.-Did not ask Walton left, and were leaving at that time. There were great changes. Not heard lately of any strike ; dants with this meeting was not enough shown to discharge Duffield, one - Was at the Gamick's Hos three persons, named Hod THOMAS BARPER was in the service of Mr. Edward who were under contract. These men left without M'Naughton in return. His brother, Mr. Shoole was a general strike in 1822. Did not know allow it to be received. Woodnorth said that every Frenchman should go, in 1850 there was a strike against himself and his consent, and afterwards returned. In conse- bred, Walton, Whrustans, and Fearncombe, were cost what it would. Cross-enamined by Mr. Keate or four others in Wolverhampton. Knew Perry at the commencement of last year. On the list of October last he saw Gaunt and Woodnorth at the Garrick. Afterwards went to the railway station. A man named Pitt gave him his ticket— he was a workman at Shoolbred's. They had seen they refused to be dictated to. Messrs. at the Garrick. Afterwards went to the railway they employed more men than the rest of the station. A man named Pitt gave him his ticket-Wacturers in the town put together. He had entered into an agreement with four other him at the Garrick. He wouldn't swear that he one of the Frenchmen along with Duffield and to examine the men, but he did not pay him, as he reminded him of it that morning. ders to resist the men out of a common purse. saw the latter talking to Woodnorth. Alfred Pitt did not propose that it should be done. He did propose that it should be done. He did propose that whoever submitted to be dictated who was his nephew. He employed Arthur Wynn as asked him to strike and he consented. He and three propose that whoever submitted to be dictated other workmen went to Shrewsbury and stayed a who he is interpreter in France. The handbill was then who he is interpreter in France. The handbill was th Several other witnesses were examined to the same effect, and also for the purpose of showing did not propose that it should be done. He did asked him to strike and he consented. He and three that the agreements were read over and explained wild incur a penalty of £500-nor five hundred and a night. He did not pay anything. Next left without his consent, or even giving notice. He shillings. Was at a meeting of masters in the day they went to Liverpool. He paid his fare. The went to Paris again, and got eleven more, who left to the Frenchmen before they were required to sign Was an attesting witness to the contracts signed them. On cross-examination by Mr. Parry, it was in the same abrupt manner; he lost about £50 by by the French workmen, and he explained to them th of April, and did not propose they should money was afterwards sent to him at Liverpool, by a rinto a bond; never did anything of the sort man named Thos. Jackson, whom he did not know. elicited that it had not been explained to them. them. They had about fifty apprentices at the at the time that they would be liable to punish-They were liable to imprisonment, under the law of There intended. He called the meeting at the did to address to a person of that name at Li-the did to the the the purpose the Old Hall, Wolverhampton. They were at Li-thouses attended. Mr. Walton and Messrs. James Logan. He did so because he was a hired in number from thirty to throw are members of the purpose the language described in number from thirty to throw are members of the purpose the language described in number from thirty to throw are members of the language described in number from thirty to throw are members of the language described in number from thirty to throw are members of the language described in number from thirty to throw are members of the language described in number from thirty to throw are members of the language described in number from thirty to throw are members of the language described in number from thirty to throw are members of the language described in number from thirty to throw are members of the language described in number from thirty to throw members of the language described in number from thirty to throw members of the language described in number from thirty to throw members of the language described in number from thirty to throw members of the language described in number from thirty to throw members of the language described in number from thirty to throw members of the language described in number from thirty to throw members of the language described in number from the purpose described in the purp this country, if they broke these contracts, and Mr. A. COLEY, examined by Mr. Kettle,-Was that, as foreigners, they could not be expected to be acquainted with that fact. clerk to Perry and Son; was present when Green called respecting Preston's discharge. He heard Green use the language described by Mr. G. Perry. Jourses attended. Mr. Walton and Messrs. Wrew were there. He stated no views. He to make any proposition, nor did any one else. There proposed to discharge certain men. He to fulfield, and Mr. Walton said he was a 'beful man. He said he was a rough fellow, 'he were in his (Perry's) employ he would three weeks. Jackson continued to remit to them three weeks. Jackson was. Afterwards went to Stour-tory good thing if the manufacturers could 'to y too them in if the manufacturers could 'to in April. He discharge, He knew 'to whom they should discharge, He knew This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. WHATELEY, Q.C., then addressed the jury for the defendants Rowlands, Pratt, and Pitt. Before proceeding, however, he asked the judge if he considered there was any evidence inculpating Pitt, and upon his lordship intimating his opinion that it was exceedingly slight, while it appeared, at the same time, that another person named Pitt had been mixed up with the proceedings, Mr. Sergeant Allen consented to the withdrawal of his name from The same employment twenty-ytars; Woodnorth had, he believed, been after.—Cross-examined: He was contented with the

Walton and Shoolbred ?-He did not say that in terms. He said if my agreements were the same, and if the question was what were the wages of the town, then as the quantum meruit their rates would apply. He did not understand him to say he was to pay the same rate as Walton and Shoolbred. He understood him to say-If a certain thing was so-which was not so-then the same rate of wages ought to be paid. Some very loose statements were made as to wages. He remembered a proposal made to him by Winters, Green, and Samuel Griffiths, that the matter should be left to the three mayors-the two late mayors and the present mayor. He asked them if they saw the pinnacles of the Collegiate church. They said they did, and he told them that when they saw those pinnacles in the earth and the foundations in the air he would agree with them. (Laughter.) Mr. Griffiths was a town councillor, and they endeavoured to bribe him over by saying they would return him; but he would not agree on these terms. He (witness) had been a town councillor. After July there were many shop meetings on his premises; they had existed before 1850. The Swan beershop was near his manufactory, and that and the Garrick's Head were frequented by tinmen. Heard it stated that some of the Frenchmen complained of misrepresentations made to them in France. And some of those engaged at his brother's went before the magistrates to get their engagements cancelled. His left about three weeks after. He got workmen from Germany by means of an agent. He made advances to some of

the workmen who came .- Re-examined .- Three of the manufacturers employed steam power; three did not. When the labour was less the payment was less; but still the workmen got more. The book of 1825 was the last general price book. He had his book of 1842 modified through the intro duction of machinery. He called the meeting at the Swan Hotel almost immediately after he received Peel's letter. Mr. Walton said he would not be dictated to; Mr. Fearneombe said he would not be dictated to ; his (Mr. Perry's) brother said he would not be dictated to, and he said he would not be dictated to. When he went before the magistrates forty or fifty of his workmen had left.

DUNCAN M'NAGHTEN, foreman to the prosecutor corroborated his statements as to the men leaving his master's employ. The man, Rowlands, spoken of by the preceding witness, was secretary of the Wolverhampton Association. Witness had himself attended meetings when the necessity of having a book of prices was advocated, and, on one occasion, formed part of a deputation to the prosecutor, to endeavour to obtain hissanction to it. When Green, Peel, and Rowlands gave it to Mr. Perry, he said he would consider of it. He had been made Mr. Perry's foreman since; he went in the beginning of 1850; he was a journeyman, and was discharged, and went to Mr. Shoolbred's ; he then went back again. All members of the Tin-plate Workers' Society were members of the National Association. if they valued their own peace.

SAMUEL SHALE stated that he attended a meeting of the workmen at Mr. Walton's, the Old Hall present. Duffield was present, and he said someand who were to come on the day following, did not thing about his doing no good as secretary to the association, as matters then stood. It was proposed that Duffield should be paid. Something was said about a secret committee : it was to be Woodnorth. Gaunt. and Pitt-not Duffield. It was carried that they were to have 4s. 6d. a day. Duffield subscription soon afterwards, and he paid 4s.—they all paid 4s. one week. The money went to the trade. He subscribed 4s. two weeks, he thought. Orchard, and soon afterwards saw Duffield and Woodnorth at the Star. Duffield said he had a letter for him (Orchard) about a situation in Ireland. Duffield and Woodnorth went out first, and Orchard

### TUESDAY.

THE OLEEN V. ROWLANDS, PEEL, GREEN, WINTERS PITT, PRATT, DUFFIELD, WOODNORTH, AND GAUNT.

This was an indictment instituted by Messrs Richard and George Henry Perry, tin-plate manufacturers, of Wolverhampton, against the defena hand-bill exposed in the window of the Swan dants, several of whom are members of the National Association of United Trades, for a conspiracy. The indictment had been found against the defendants at the last Assizes, but had since been rethe document in evidence. Mr. PARRY objected on behalf of Peel and Winmoved by certiorari into the Court of Queen's

Bench, and had been sent down for trial on the ters. The court, after some discussion, declared that the document was admissible, but its reading civil side at these Assizes. The counsel for the prosecution were Mr. Sergeant Allen, Mr. Huddlewas postponed. Cross-examined by Mr. WHATELEY, Q.C.-At the

ston, and Mr. Kettle ;-for the defence, Mr. Parry of the Old Bailey (who had come down on a specia meeting he did not meet for the purpose of making a retainer), Mr. Whateley, Q.C., Mr. Keating, Q.C. book of prices, but for amusing time. Recollect say-Mr. Skinner, Mr. Macnamara, Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. Lawrence. shook hands with any of the delegates. He drew

Sergeant Allen, for the prosecution, opened the up and signed some of the preliminaries. Rowland case, and stated that on the 2nd of April Messrs. signed them on a subsequent occasion, but could Perry received a letter stating that delegates from | not say whether he objected at the time, as his | was afraid it was not evidence. (Laughter.) London would wait upon them in order to arrange memory was defective on the subject. He had no matters between them and their workmen. He then honest intention of carrying out the agreement detailed at length the cause of the dispute, its proalthough he signed it, agreeing about the prices of gress, and unhappy results. He dwelt especially should be discharged, nor offer to discharge any.upon the interference of the delegates of the Na Cross-examined by Mr. Parry : He read the handtional Trades Association, and then called Mr. G. H. PERRY, who, after some details rebill in the window of the Star Inn. He saw Peel

specting the length of time and amount of business | go in and out of the Star twice at least in July. Was positive on this point. He also saw Green in transacted by himself, stated that-Green called upon me in December, about the dismissal of Pres- drawing down the window blind, but not more than ton, stating that he was a member of the National once. He did not communicate to either his bro-Workmen's Association, he stated that the whole ther or any other master that his object was to of the workmen co-operated with them. He said amuse the men. He had been subported to produce the preliminary resolutions. but did not do so. he had called to know the reason of Preston's discharge-told him we did not require his services ; | nor did he know what became of them. It was impossible; did not recollect reading them to Mr. he asked me if it was not because he had gone to Robinson, the Mayor ; he might or might not have the club : if it was, he said they should take all the men out and should stop the supplies, and another had them at the time. He might have said he would send an answer as to the book of prices. man should call. I asked him what had to do with it. and told him to mind his own business. He He thought that he did not call the meeting, but mentioned Peel, in April. Did not see any of the par- presided. He got the delegates to sign, and had ties charged till after; received another letter on | they been acted up to the thing would have ended. the 2nd of April, 1850, and his brother received although he was only amusing them. He has one similar, which was read, stating that a deputasnoken of the delusive trick to his friends in town He told them he would be bound by no book of tion would wait upon him. Mr. Green afterprices, but he was a party to the agreement, alwards called about the 13th of April, and said, he though he was deceiving them; he told one of wished them to adopt the book of prices, which he submitted to him. He then entered them, and in July he threw off the mask of deceit. into detail, similar to that given by his brother. He received Green and Winters, and treated them

the theatre meeting they could earn from 25s. to 50s. a week. There was nothing said about an association. He saw Green and Winters when he went before the mayor | them leave to go off. Woodnorth said he had sent to settle the dispute. His brother Edward did not the apprentices off: he winked his eye to him, and or tin-plate workers, but they were trying her Ma act for himself, but they have often acted in con- Woodnorth winked his eye to some one else : he jesty's subjects ; and they were not to be tried by that statement until this day. But he said Duffield cert. George Wynn had not been engaged on their asked Woodnorth where they were gone, but could any class prejudice, but by the law and the princithis he explained by saying he had not then made examined some of the men; but he had not acted north "that they were all right." up his mind to go. Now liars ought to have good under his direction, nor had he written anything ; Green saying, at another time, the apprentices memories. He had just before told them that but he had heard that he had written something, could do them a great service, if they would .although he had never vaid him. Cross-examined : Was a tin-plate worker, and came

His LORDSHIP considered this matter irrelevant. Cross-examined by Mr. KEATING .- Have heard time. Mr. Perry entrapped him into a written examined by Mr. Sergeant Allen : He knew at the busy for the apprentices, as he bad a respect for time of the meetings being held an assimilation of them. Green pulled some money out of his pocket prices was impossible. All the manufacturers use one day, and asked him if he would go. Had been stamps or presses more or less. The reason he | taken by Mr. Perry as being the man who took the attended the meeting was to endeavour to engage apprentices. He did it after a quarrel with him. some men, so as to be able to complete some orders.

and he was fined 16s. 6d. Mr. Perry paid the fine, Mr. E PERRy, examined .- Received a letter on | and deducted it from his wages. Mr. Robinson the 2nd of April. Mr. Peel having called upon him | sent for him, and he for the future determined to said, that if another strike took place, and they have nothing more to do with them. Mr. Perry were under the management of the association, the merely made the charge against him for the purshops would no longer be supplied, as they had a pose of frightening him. Had determined to large sum at their disposal, and could array almost remain with Mr. Perry, who had at different times all the operatives of the country against any em- advanced £1, and he might be indebted to that perployer they chose. He also said that they had the son in the sum of 20s. or 30s. He had never, to his entire confidence of the Wolverhampton tin-plate recollection, endeavoured to induce the apprentices workers reposed in them. The defendants were in to neglect their work .- Sergeant Allen asked him the habit of going to the Swan beer-house almost if he had ever been hanged or transported. (Loud daily during the strike, and he was sure he had [aughter.] seen Green there once. Witness here alluded to

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, examined by Mr. Huddle stone.-Went with Gaunt and Woodnorth to the Inn, which was then in the window, when Peel | Star, and had several "beg" jugs of ale with them. went in and out. Mr. Sergeant Allen tendered | He then detailed the mode adopted to induce him to leave his employ similar to the others. They induced him to go to London. On his return he was imprisoned at the instigation of Mr. Perry for neglect of work .- Cross-examined by Mr. Keating On his return from Shrewsbury, he met some of the defendants in Temple-street, who took him to the Cross Keys. He afterwards stated that this did not occur till three weeks afterwards. Never told any ing that carrots ware better than cudgels. He never one the evidence he was to give. The counsel asked him how it was that there was three or four pages of evidence of his ?-Mr. Sergeant Allen replied that he had three or four pages of matter, but he

RICHARD SHETLAND, examined by Mr. Huddlestone .- Had been employed by Messrs. Perry, and then discharged, and was out of employ for thirtcen half-a-dozen articles. Did not propose that any one | weeks, and he received about 12s. 6d. a week from Green and Rowlands. Generally received the money at the Star .- Cross-examined : Was not a hired servant, but a freeman.

EDWARD ROBINSON, examined by Mr. Huddlestone, gave similar evidence to the preceding witness: During the strike received the same amount as the last from the same parties.

CHARLES BARLOW, examined by Mr. Huddlestone. Was formerly apprenticed to Mr. G. Perry, First met with Duffield, Woodnorth, and Gaunt on Saturday evening. They gave him and the other apprentices money to go to the Swan. They went and had had some drink : Woodnorth told them that they were to go to the Garrick on the following Monday afternoon. They went, and had plenty of drink, as much as they pleased, without payment. Gaunt, Woodnorth, and Duffield, told them so; they staid drinking till six o'clock ; they then went to the Coach and Horses and had some more drink. He was induced by them to go to London.

JOHN GRIFFITHS. examined by Mr. Huddlestone gave corroborated evidence to that of the former witness; went at the same time as Barlow, by the same conveyance.

# THE NORTHERN STAR. AUGUST 2, 1851.

place.

## The Metropolis.

ILELIT OF LORDS—The official Traver Type of the matry form district, which is the party of main district, which is the party of main and the party of main and the matry form district. The work of reasonable to the party of main and the party HEALTH OF LONDON.-The official report says :-The deaths in the metropolitan districts, which in walk, a gentleman died after suffering twenty-four hours from diarrhoea. The medical attendant states that " within one hundred yards of the residence of deceased, and on his property, there is, and has been for a considerable period, upwards of twenty square yards of surface overflowed with schurg, which itself into a ditch of about thirty yards long, which has no outlet, and is constantly stirred up with rains and exposed to the rays of the sun, emitting at all times the most pestilential effluvia. The immediate neighbourhood is thickly populated, and the health of the inhabitants much endangered. Choleretic and gastro-typhoid cases are constantly occurring. The evil is referrible to the adjacent property; it does wit is referrible to the adjacent property; it does the deceased effect to the suggestion, by providing for the erection, and the deceased effect to the suggestion, by providing for the erection, about a quarter past eleven, as Mr. Birley, the pro-secutor, who admits having thrown water out that the suggestion. yards of surface overflowed with sewage, emptying itself into a ditch of about thirty yards long, which Isington; and here also the drainage is bad, a cir-cumstance to which the medical man attributes the origin of the disease.—The following are the parti-culars of 12 cases of cholera registered during the week:—In Kensington, at 5, Queen s-road, on 15th of July, the son of a cab proprietor, aged three months, died of "cholera infantum (three days)." In Fulham, at Parson'sgreen, on 25th July the son of a gardener, aged 5 weeks, died of "English cho-ris small and badly ventilated. In Parson's green-is small and badly ventilated. In Parson's green-is small and badly ventilated. In Parson's green-lane the daughter of an Irish labourer, aged nine months, died of English cholera (4 days)." "The cottages are small and over-crowded. The medical attendant mentions that English cholera is very fatal in several cases; he attributes if to over-crowding of the houses, and the dirty habits of the outpage". In Fulham, at Parson's green-ane, and likely to provo-fatal in several cases; he attributes if to over-crowding of the houses, and the dirty habits of the outpage". In form the direction of Mr. Tucker to againer, aged 5 weeks, died of "English cholera (4 days)." "The sympervalentin Parson's green-lane, and likely to provo-fatal in several cases; he attributes if to over-crowding of the houses, and the dirty habits of the batts are and in the several cases is the attributes if to over-crowding of the houses, and the dirty habits of the batts area and in the dirty habits of the batts area and in the dirty habits of the batts area and in the batts or the apprehension of the prisoner, and he is servant found him stretched a lifeless corpsel batts area and the dirty habits of the batts area and the dirty habits of the batts area for the apprehension of the prisoner, and he was taken into eustory on Statuday.—Remandedi-batts area in the corps was again brought up for exami-North-place, on 21st July, the daughter of an arti-ficial flower maker, aged 15 months, "diarrhea (2 months), English cholera (3 days)." Mr. Worrell describes the dwelling as "confined and unwhole-of a vacancy occurring in the representation of this data bed-room, having died of disease nation before the magistrates on Tuesday and Wed-nesday. After a lengthy investigation the bench committed the priconer to take his trial, at the next Somerset assizes. Bail however was accepted, of a vacancy occurring in the representation of this bimself in £200, and two surveies in £100 each. months), English cholera (5 days)." Mr. Worrell describes the dwelling as "confined and unwhole-some." In St. Clement Danes, at 10, Craven-buildings, on 17th July, a waiter, aged 62 years, "cholera (4 days)." At 88, Holborn, 19th July, ite danghter of a confectioner, aged 11 months, "diarrhœa (21 days), cholera infantum (48 hours)." At Saffron-hill, 16, Charles-street, on July 19, the son of an optician, 16 months, "diarrhœa (3 days), English cholera." In Clerkehwell, at 11, Limb-court, on July 15, the daughter of a labourer, aged 1 year, "cholera (40 hours)." In Hoxton New Town, at 7, Craven-street, on July 20, the daughter of a gasfitter, aged 9 months, "cholera (3 days.)"

In sub-district of Hackney-road, at 8, Vincentstreet, July 17, the son of a labourer, aged 10 weight will be taken off the crown of the arch, weeks, "English cholera (1 week)." Mr. Murray and the necessary steps adopted for the safety of the states that "the street is close, crowded, and un-drained." He adds, that "up to Saturday the 26th the child had not been buried, and lay during the Tuesday w

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENTS.—After a delay of seven years the authorities having charge of the West-seven years the authorities having charge of the West-minster improvements have begun to take down the oid parish workhouse; standing in the line of the ner-oid parish workhouse; standing in the line of the ner-oid parish workhouse, standing in the line of the ner-oid parish workhouse, standing in the line of the ner-oid parish workhouse, standing in the line of the ner-oid parish workhouse, standing in the line of the ner-oid parish workhouse, standing in the line of the ner-oid parish workhouse, standing in the line of the ner-oid parish workhouse, standing in the line of the ner-oid parish workhouse, standing in the line of the ner-oid parish work of renewal will new, it is to be heped, go on somewhat faster—for the projected its moral necessity as a means of breaking up a low neitopolis in respect to the course of traffic, while building in Victoria-streetare of a good elass. Start-building in Victoria-streetare of a good elass. Start-built and basting through the districts were compelled by the is intent. Mr. John Todhunter. of Dublin. still remains at Devictoria streetare of a good elass. Start-built contary and the prisoners' defence will were compelled by the charter of the key of a more of ansound mind, and having builting in Victoria-streetare of a good elass. Start-built and basting through the districts were compelled by the districts were compelled by the charter of Dublin. still remains at Device of the form and kicked in a cellar in builting in Victoria-streetare of a good elass. Start-built and the prisoners' defence will built and the prisoners' defence will built and the prisoners' defence will built and the pri

I destroy on the base of the poor who are driven ont of their wretched dwellings? I sit desirable that the stream of poverty should flow into the already over-crowded purileus of St. Giles's, Whitechapel, Lambeth, and Bermoot sey? We think not. From their being actually do-micied at Westminster, we suppose the means of life, such as they are, to these poor people, lie in the vicinity. Their removal to other districts, therefore, would not only tend to huddle the poor together in still narrower spaces, but would carry them, to some extent, away from the secue of their daily toils. A few nights ago it was suggested in Parlianent, that whenever a bill for tewn or city improvements was introduced for the sanction of Parlianent, that was the spot of a sufficient number of model houses, to afford accommodation to the whole of the two premises extend, and it was given in evidence to the work to bed he water upon each other as they passed to their diffic-to have prevailed amongst them of. throwing out water upon each other as they passed to their diffic-the orestand all for all with the work to bed he water upon each other as they passed to ther a single in Parlianent, while the orestand accommodation to the whole of the two premises extend, and it was given in evidence displaced population. This hint will, we hope, be that the prisoner had declared that if any water

ceeded so admirably in the Old St. Pancras Road. night, was looking out of his window into Parson-

crowding of the houses, and the dirty habits of the his servant found him stretched a lifeless corpse -Mr. Bowcher was again brought up for examicoltages." In Gray's-inn-lane sub-district, at 8, on the floor of his bed-room, having died of disease nation before the magistrates on Tuesday and Wedcommitted, the prisoner to take his trial, at the

ing of the defective pier giving rise to serious appre-bensions for the safety of the public. On the exclu-sion of carriages from the bridge, the superincumbent register will be to be a serious appre-given and a serious appre-jun, and a Marshall, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. James Marshall, Christ Church, Clifton. The ceremony of admission took place this week.--Bristol Mirror.

PROTECTIONIST MEETING AT HUNTINGDON .- OB Tuesday there was a meeting of farmers and others at THE RECTORY OF ST. ANN'S, BLACKFRIARS .- Huntingdon, to do honour to the Rev. James Linton

ceased afterwards said to me, "I don't feel inclined to sleep ; will you take a walk?" We went out, leaving Wich asleep in bed. We were about half an hour, and walked as far as King-street. We met two young women, and we went into the Fox public house, where the deceased treated the girls. We came home as near as I can guess between two and came home as near as I can guess between two and three o'clock in the morning, and found Wich up and dressed. Wich immediately said, "I've been robbed of four half-crowns." He flew into a passion, and began to ask for his money. He also began to fight, and I don't know which of us he struck first. He threw the deceased on the floor, and kicked her se-verely with his strong nailed boots on. When she attempted to get up he held her down and struck her. I was going towards the door to make an alarm, and he pulled me back and threw me down. He got, his hands round my neck and held me down. He kept calling out for his money all the time. but I was uncalling out for his money all the time, but I was unable to answer him, and I don't think the deceased spoke three words after he commenced beating her. do not recollect the officers coming into the cellar, nor anything from the time Wich commenced

beating me, until the afternoon of the day on which I was brought here. I cannot swear that the de-ceased did not take Wich's money, but I don't think she did. When we went out we left the door open. Other evidence was taken, including that of Mr. Skinner, the house surgeon, but it was either unimportant, or to the same effect as that given at the Borough Court .- The Coroner then briefly addressed the jury on the law of the case, and gave a summary of the evidence. The evidence of Far-

until Tuesday next, in consequence of the woman Farrand being still unable to leave her bed. was elicited from him that in his judgment if the prisoner had struck her with the life-preserver with all his force, he would have killed her on the spot. When the policeman arrested the prisoner he pulled Areland. the life-preserver out of his pocket, and said it was with that he had struck her, and he was not sorry

evening that active officer succeeded in capturing the offender at his residence in Ballymacarrett, and immediately afterwards had him conveyed under escort to Downpatrick, where his trial will take

the head with a bullet and shot discharged from a pistol. As the facts of this case have already appeared, it is unnecessary to repeat them.—At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Justice Cresswell submitted the whole facts to the jury. who without any hesitation, returned a verdict of Guilty.—His lordship then proceeded to provide the prosecution of the proceeded to provide the provide the proceeded to provide the provide the proceeded to provide the provide the proceeded to provide the provide the proceeded to provide the proceeded to provide the proceeded to provide the proceeded to provide the proce s month, last Holkham, by shooting him through the head with a bullet and shot discharged from Guilty.—His lordship then proceeded to pass the awful sentence of death in the usual form.—The for life.

prisoner, who used a trumpet during the whole of the trial, as he was quite deaf, was then withdrawn from the dock.

STAFFORD. BURGLARY.-William Earp was indicted for a burglary in the dwelling-house of William Whitehouse, who keeps the Boat Inn, at Darleston-green, in this county.—The jury having found him Guilty of the burglary, he pleaded guilty to a former conviction, and was sentenced to be transported for ten years.

ten years. ten years. FELONIOUS ASSAULT.—John Thorneylow, 46, was indicted for feloniously assaulting Mary Fellows, on the 8th of March, at the parish of Tettenhall, with a blunt instrument, with intent then and there to murder her.—The prosecutrix was the sister of the prisoner's wife, and his family came a few months prisoner to the account of a cupyling to reside in previous to the occurrence in question to reside in his mother-in-law's house. In a short time differences arose between him and the prosecutrix, and she repeatedly told him she wished he would leave. At length, on the day in question, some high words arose between them on the subject, and she said he rand showed the injustice of keeping the man Wich away from the inquest, because, if the woman had died, her statements would be read as evidence on fetch persons who would, and as she was passing toward the door near him he stored as she was passing toward the door near him he stored as the was passing toward the door near him he stored as the was passing toward the door near him he stored as the was passing toward the door near him he stored as the was passing toward the door near him he stored as the was passing toward the door near him he stored as the was passing toward the door near him he stored as the was passing toward the door near him he stored as the was passing to the stored here. the trial against the prisoner; but, if he had been towards the door, near him, he stopped her. She the trial against the prisoner; but, if he had been present, so as to cross-examine the woman, he might have elicited replies which would have been much more favourable to him than anything which now appeared upon the depositions.—After consult-ing for about twenty minutes, the jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against Wich.—The pri-soner, James Wich, was again brought up at the Borough Court on Tuesday, and further remanded until Tuesday next. in consequence of the woman

DERBY.

-The jury, therefore, returned a verdict of Not

ing had been incarcerated for no less than thirteen years. This removal took place four years since, but in March last the attention of the parish offi-cers was called to the circumstance. He was visited and under an order of the magistrates he was re-moved to the County Lunatic Asylum. The whole of this being computation to the magistrates he was OI this being communicated to the commissioners of UNARY LILLULUURENCE. NORWICH. THE HOLKHAM MURDER.—Henry Groom, 42, was arraigned on an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of John Ayton on the 4th of the s month, last Holkham, by shooting him through

### Public Amusements.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. We have great pleasure in recording the great success of this truly national institution, which is daily visited by its thousands of admiring spectators, who roam through its halls and gallerics, ad-miring the wonders of both nature and art which surround them on all sides, giving both instruction and amusement. The most attractive feature in this establishment is, perhaps, the lectures daily delivered by its professors, as they certainly re highly attractive, more particularly as they are delivered in a popular form, which renders them so well suited to the various classes who visit this place. On Monday evening last Dr. Bachhoffner repeated the instructive and entertaining lecture on the Eclipse of the Sun, which for some time he has been engaged in delivering, combining therewith the results of his actual observations during its progress. The learned professor stated that he had been unable to observe it with any degree of accuracy for more than a few moments at brief intervals before the highest degree of obscuration had been attained. The numerous auditors appeared to listen with great attention to the discourse, and the doctor concluded this subject with great ap-

THE ANTI-TRUCK SOCIETY.

plause.

The following is the proposed new act of parliament which it is the intention of the Universal anti-Truck Society to bring before parliament :-UNIVERSAL ANTI-TRUCK LAW.—An act to prevent the toppage of any part of any workmen's wages. CLAUSE 1.—Be it enacted, that the entire amount of all wages, the carnings of labour, shall be actually and posi-tively paid in the current coin of the realm, without any eduction or stoppage of any kind whatever: "CLAUSE 2.—Be it enacted, that if any employer shall bar-sain to deduct, or shall deduct or receive back from any person's wages, directly or indirectly, any part thereof, for frame, house, machine, or other reat or use, or for stand ing room, or for taking in, or for fines, or gas, or light, or for any debt or kind of debt, or for the use or supply of any kind of article whatever; every employer so offending, shall be liable (for every such offence) to a full penalty of two pounds, to be recovered in the County Court, in the district where the offence is committed, by the said worker, or by any other person suing for the same, and shall also receive full or a function of same same. abstained from leaving the question to the jury shall also recover full costs of suit. Clause 3.—Be it enacted that no employer shall, directly or indirectly mix up with the wages of any person, he, she, or they may employ, any other debt, or contract, or kind whether the death had been occasioned by a kick. The parties had been engaged in an unlawful actthat of fighting; and as death had ensued the of debt, or contract whatever, than to pay for the labour prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter. It apso employed. Clause 4.—Be it enacted, that in all actions for wages peared that this was not the first time the prisoner had been convicted, but in passing sentence that no set-off shall be allowed for any frame, or other rent or use, nor for any fines or goods, nor for any debt, or kind of debt, or supply or demand whatever. ' Clause 5.—Be it enacted, that in all cases of the mere employment of labour and setting on of workmen by sub-contractors, not being bona fide the owners of the works, would not be taken into account. The sentence THE CLAY-CROSS ACCIDENT. - Samuel Stretton the real master of the works shall be liable in the same way as if directly employing the workman. Clause 6.—Be it enacted, that this act shall not repeal was indicted for the manslaughter of Mr. John Meynell .- The circumstances of this case are so well any act imposing penalties on workmen for non-observance known that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. of their work, or on masters for non-payment of wages.

persons, who had only a single apartment for all the purposes of life. The decomposition of the Nichol-street. where a child died of diarrhea, and Mead-street. a continuation of Vincent-street, described as close and undrained streets. In St. George-in-the-East, at 24, James-street, on 22nd 4 months, "diarrhea; cholera infantum (6 days)." "This is a new house; there is no drainage, and the water, which stagnates in the garden, is at times very offensive." In the above list the disorder designated in nearly all the cases " English cholera, or "cholera infantum," and, with one exception, of the same complaint. The duration of the disease tion. as stated in most of the 12 cases is also characteristic of the ordinary form of cholers, for during the severe visitations of the epidemic one half of the cases terminate in less than 24 hours. Last week the births of 709 boys and 674 girls, in all 1,383 children, were registered. The average of corresponding weeks in six years (1845 50) was the discovery of a portion of the remains of a hu-1,290.-At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the | man being in various parts of the outskirts of this mean reading of the barometer in the week was city, and which are supposed to be connected with 29-599 in. The mean daily temperature fell from the perpetration of a brutal murder, no official 63 deg. on Sunday to 56 deg. on Thursday; and communications have been made by Mr. Yarington, the mean of the week was 60 deg.; which is rather | the superintendent of the city constabulary, to the below the average of the same week in ten years. | magistrates, owing to the fact that that gentleman The mean of Thursday was 7 deg below the ave-rage of that day. The wind blew generally from son the perpetration of the awful crime, or the west and north-west.

THE ECLIPSE:-On Monday afternoon the expectation of observing the phenomena attending solar the matter which hold out a hope that the murderer eclipses drew large numbers to the eminences in and around London most favourable for that purpose. The Monument, the gallery of St. Paul's Greenwich-park, and Primrose-hill were especially visited for that purpose. The weather was most state has been so numerously signed as to insure unfavourable to the observation, the sun and moon his re-election should the borough not be disfraninfavourable to the observation, the sun and moon be disfran-being alike hidden by the dense clouds at the com-mencement of the eclipse at three minutes past two. For a short period, between twenty minutes and more the borough response of the borough response of the surveillance of the police of the surveillance of the police of the surveillance of the police of was obtainable. But the clouds quickly gathered the elections; and pray also to be heard before the for some time past. again over the two orbes, completely concealing committee of the Commons appointed upon the them from view: About three minutes before the matter. The Refugees. A young man, eighteen years of period of greatest obscuration the sun might again

the surface, but Allen was not seen alive again. Linsey then jumped in with a portion of his clothes on, and dived after the missing man, but likewise disappeared, and both were drowned. The jury remarked on the case, when a verdict of "Acci dentally drowned" was returned,

ELECTION OF A SHERIFF .- On Monday a common hall was held for the election of a sheriff in the

nominated by the Popes to dioceses in England bishop was Cardinal Wiseman, and the assistant room full of steam and a portion of the flooring was given to congratulate him on his escape from surgeon, who found there was a clean cut above the were consecrated with the usual solemnities, at St. bishops were Dr. Cullen, Primate of Ireland; Dr. fallen in, were at once convinced that the three Governor Denison, in Van Diemen's Land. were consecrated with the usual solemnities, at St. George's Cathedral, Southwark. Amongst those who took part in the proceedings were his Emi-nence Cardinal Wiseman, the Right Rev. Dr. Morris Rishon of Trove the Direct Der De Hills-Morris Rishon of Trove the Direct D nence Cardinal Wiseman, the Right Rev. Dr. Morris, Bishop of Troy; the Right Rev. Dr. Ulla-thorne, Bishop of Birmingham; the Right Rev. Dr. HE CHESHI THE CHESHIRE BANDITTI.—The formidable band willow-room, lying on the fallen flag. The men ner as to violate the spirit and 'terms of the new judge sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for of desperadoes who attacked the house of Mr. Were at once brought out, when it was found that with the other two were the Attorney-General. Dr. Minry, Dr. Ryan, and conviction under Land Conviction under L Briggs, Bishop of Beverley; the Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Bishop of Newport; the Right Rev. Dr. of desperadoes who attacked the house of Mr. were at once brought out, when his tong the property of providing a proceeding of another with mare mouth and mouth with mare mouth and mouth with mare mouth and the second of the providence of the attacked the high on with mare mouth and mouth with mare mouth and the second of Brown, Bishop of Newport; the Right Rev. Dr. Wareing, Bishop of Northampton; the Bishop of Texas, The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Talbot, the Rev. Dr Doyle, the Rev. Mr. Cotter; and other ecclesi-The two bishops alext (the Dr. Note: and other ecclesi-The two bishops alext (the Dr. Stated to be bodies were soon afterwards removed to the Red law be in safe keeping. and then expired." REPEAL OF THE WINDOW DUTY .- On Menday the The loss and new Mr. And new Mr. Tablot, the Rev. Dr. Bar-gess, nominated to the Bishopric of Clifton, *vice* Dr. Hendren, traislated; and the Rev. Dr. Brown nominated to the Bishopric of Shrewsbury) were then presented to the Bishopric of Shrewsbury) were then presented to the early archive construction of hands to the episcopal see. The ROMAN CArnotic CHERCH AT GRATZSEN.— The ROMAN CArnotic CHERCH AT GRATZSEN.— The sunderstool that the Rev. Mr. Manning, late Dr Doyle, the Rev. Mr. Cotter, and other ecclesi-astics. The two bishops elect (the Rev. Dr. Bur-It is understool that the Rev. Mr. Manning, late Archiescon Manning, who recently seceded from Undergo examinations on other charges. It is understood that the Rev. Mr. Manning, late Archideacon Manning, who recently second from the established church, is to be apppointed to the church at Gravesend, which has been purchased church at Gravesend, which has been purchased the established church, is to be approved to the church at Gravesend, which has been purchased the stablished to the church, is to be approved to the church at Gravesend, which has been purchased the stablished to the church, is to be approved to the church at Gravesend, which has been purchased the stablished to the church is a curious one. It is supposed that the church at the time.—The Jury, having church at Gravesend, which has been purchased from Mr. Blew by the Cardinal Wiseman, for the celebration of divine service according to the forms of the Roman Catholic church. assisted by another minister of the church. is to be at the rate of 9d. in the pound.

Tuesday was appointed for the election of a rector of hot weather in a close room, containing six this parish, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. tiring champions of the cause of protection. The Harding, appointed Bishop of Bombay. Three can- gathering was a very numerous one, but the addresses the purposes of life. The decomposition of the body rendered the place very offensive, and can-not be otherwise than injurious to health. Old however, was the election of the Rev. Mr. Webster, Nichol-street Man BEATEN TO DEATH AT MANCHESTER. the numbers being-Webster, 159: Wilkinson, 139. FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday morning, thers, named Thomas, Michael, John, and Patrick where another died of Scarlatina maligna, are also an accident took place on the premises of Mr. Nolan, were charged with having caused the death Keatloy, soap manufacturer, Great George-street, of Patrick Agnew, a shoemaker, aged twenty-eight intruding when out on a fowling excursion. July, the son of a cabinet maker, aged eight months, "English cholera (three days)." In Ken-nington, at 3a; Henry-street, Vassal-read, on 21st July, the daughter of a commercial traveller, aged 4 months. "diarrhma: cholera infantum (6 days)." Bermondsey New Town, to a man named John years. Between six and seven o'clock on Sunday mixture of soap, and while walking across. a plank | they met two Irishmen, somewhat intoxicated, one placed on the side of the copper, he slipped and of whom appears to have thought that one of fell into the boiling liquid. The screams of the Agnew's companions was looking at him too much, poor fellow soon brought his companions to his and asked him what he was staring at. The man assistance, and with considerable difficulty he was to whom this question was put replied that there

The Provinces.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER AT NORWICH .- Notwith standing the length of time which has elapsed since identify the scattered portions of the body. There are, however, circumstances connected with

may be yet traced. HARWICH ELECTION .- As Mr. Crawford, on being unseated, declared he would not offer himself again his friends have got up a requisition which they

three the sun was visible for 'an instant, and was foundry at Blaydon. Another of the Polish Hun- rushed out with tremendous force into the fireafterwards concealed from view till the moon had garian Refugees, has got employment in North hole. Over the boiler was a willow-room, in which

and Mr. George Game Day, of St. Ives, as the un-

-At the Borough Court, on Monday, four bro-

and all escaped with the exception of Agnew himself spoke to having seen all but John Strike or kick the deceased. They were remanded for the pro-

twenty-five minutes past two, a glance of the sun conduct of Mr. John Attwood and his agents as to gang, have been under the surveillance of the police

be seen for a moment, and looked like a narrow age, a refugee, whose mother is a Polish counters, of Hey, burst-it is said somewhere near the dust-crescent with its horns apturned. About half-past is at present serving his time as a moulder in a hole, in the bottom of the bottom o

and Thomas Noian, were charged with beating and kicking to death a shoemaker, named Patrick Ag-new. On Sunday evening, deceased and another man named M'Manus met the prisoners and two other persons not in custody, coming out of a public-house in London-road. One of the men asked deceased fiercely "what he was looking at?" and before Agnew had time to really knocked him down wall supporting the flagstones in the flagstones

CAPITAL CONVICTION .- At the Fermanagh Assizes; for it. He also took some powder out of his pocket, which he said, was poison he had intended to take. a respectable-connected young man, named George Corry, has been found Guilty of the wilful murder but which, on subsequent examination by a chemist, proved not to be poisonous .- He was found Guilty of James McBride, whom he fired at in a field where the deceased had endeavoured to prevent him from of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.-Sentence deferred. THE DUBLIN MAYORALITY .- Mr. John D'Arcy, a MANSLAUGHTER.-George Middleton, 26, was in-

respectable citizen of Dublin, has accepted the offer licted for the manslaughter of James Johnson, by made to him by the corporation of the office of Lord beating and kicking him upon the head and body at Shelton.— The jury found the prisoner Mayor for the next year. THE harvest reports continue favourable, although Guilty .- Mr. Baron Martin said he had purposely

some amount of injury has been inflicted on the grain crops by the late heavy rains: All parties are now agreed in considering the potatoes as almost quite safe.

REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK .- The Earl of extricated in a most shocking condition, being was no harm in looking at a man, whereupon the Arundel arrived in Dublin on Saturday night, and scalded over his body, arms, legs, and thighs, to a other struck him a blow which knocked him down. left on Monday morning for Limerick, where he Arundel arrived in Dublin on Saturday night, and the patients were still at that early age in which so many at this time of the year fall under "diar-very fearful extent. He was removed to Guy's the patients the pave a loud which knocked him down. After this he gave a loud whistle, when several will find himself all at once in the midst of an Irish other Trichman including the prisoners came new that will try his lordship's nerves, if they be Thea," a shorter term, and applied to a milder form Hospital, where he lies in a very precarious condi- other Irishmen, including the prisoners, came row, that will try his lordship's nerves, if they be was that the prisoner be imprisoned with hard lato his assistance from a neighbouring beer-house. in the least delicate. Already the city of the vio bour for six calendar months.

They immediately commenced an attack upon lated treaty is in a glorious state of tumult, and the Agnew's party, who, seeing that they were likely unusual war-cries of "Russell" and "Arundel" to have the worst of the battle, took to their heels, wake the echoes of Garryone. Sundry skirmishes have been fought between the rival parties, and a who, being unable to walk without a stick in con- scene of considerable violence, in which some wellsequence of lameness, could not get away. He was known professional men, and other respectably immediately attacked by all the Irishmen, by dressed persons exchanged blows, took place late Guilty, and the learned judge observed that he whom he was knocked down and most brutally on Saturday evening, in the street outside Mr. Rus-kicked and beaten. After the lapse of a few sell's committee-room. It is said that a Roman minutes he was taken home by some persons who Catholic Clergyman was publicly hissed in the seemed least blameable of all the parties concerned. had been attracted to the spot by the noise. He streets by the Arundel mob for having refused to The prisoner appeared to have laboured very well never spoke, and died in about an hour. Several take part against the local candidate. It is ex- in everything but driving too fast. He had obeyed never spoke, and died in about an hour. Several take part against the local candidate. It is the intervention of the most witnesses were called, who identified all the pri-soners as having been present in the affray, and animated that has taken place in Ireland for a long when the collision took place, he did all he could move to having seen all but John Strike or kick time past.

The Earl of Arundel and Surrey arrived in Lime- the prisoner for the manslaughter of Mr. Blake, duction of surgical evidence as to the cause of rick on Monday, by the ten o'clock a.m. train. His but of course that was not proceeded with. Agnew's death.

Agnew Science in the South-Western RAIL-THE ROBBERIES ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAIL-wax.-Since the conviction of Pamplin, the gold dust robber, at the Winchester Assizes, informa-dust robber, at the Winchester Assizes, informa-quiet, so far as actual rioting was in question, but tering a certain drug to Harriet Dengale, with intion has been derived which is likely to secure the there was no subsidence of the excitement, the tent to procure a miscarriage .- It appeared that apprehension of the whole of the extensive gang of streets being crowded by the mobs of the respective the prisoner, who had formerly been in the army,

questing assistance to allay, if not remove, the pre | that establishment with his wife and family. The sent pressure of distress by sending out a number of prosecutrix was a pauper girl, and it would seem committee of the Commons appointed upon the matter. THE REFUGEES. A young man, eighteen years of belonging to the mill of Messrs. Rhodes and Co., is at present serving his time as a moulder in a bolter in the bolter to consent to belonging to the bolter to consent to belong the bolter to consent to belong the bolter to consent to belong to the bolter to bolter to consent to belong to the bolter to bolter to belong to the bolter to consent to belong to the bolter to bolter to belong to the bolter to consent to belong to the bolter to b

for emigration purposes: consequences of his misconduct the prisoner had in-Inter the sin making, and maximum states and the second state of the states and the second state of the states and second states and states and second states and states and second state and second states and second states and second states and states and second states and states and second states and second states and states and secon BRUTAL ASSAULT 'BY 'RIBBONMEN NEAR TOOMEduced her to take a quantity of savin. ... It likewise ANOTHER MANUAUGHTER AT MANCHESTER. On deen looked to and set to work. Another statement wait to manifear some morridar, it not the very years. Monday last, at the Manchester Borough Court, is, that there was no whistle to indicate the quantity persons whom they afterwards so wontonly and four Irishmen, named Michael, Patrick, John, of water in the boiler. The boiler is almost a new one, it for the statement was no whistle to indicate the quantity persons whom they afterwards so wontonly and four Irishmen, named Michael, Patrick, John, of water in the boiler. The boiler is almost a new one, it is about two miles bars of iron, stone harmers, and blackthorn stricks, with skeleton keys and other housebreaking imple-

ments in his possession, with intent to commit felony. The jury found the prisoner Guilty, and a previous conviction for felony being proved against him, he was sentenced to be transported for ten years.

THE FRENCH IN ROME .-- The Pope has communicated " confidentially" to the Austrian government his views of the French occupation of Rome and the Pilote de Londres, a French journal, pub lished in London and edited by the daughter of Madame Tallien, has published the text of that document. Where the child of la Princesse de Chimay could have obtained this document is not stated; but it bears about it the evidence of authenticity. The Pope places his acceptance of the French garrison in Rome, therefore, on the ground of an "imperious necessity;" speaks of the future as an abyss into which he cannot look without a feeling of horror, on whichever side it may be viewed; and proposes the substitution without delay of an Austrian corps for the French in his capital. "It will be requisite," observes the writer, " that before the approach of the fatal day, imposing bodies of Austrian troops shall suddenly advance from two sides on Rome, menacing the French garrison, and at the same time cutting off their retreat from Civita Vecchia." In conclusion, the Holy Father, or "his interpreter, demands, in rather an insolent key, why the British government has not expelled the Italian refugees-more particularly the Italian committee, now, he says, sitting in London. How the French nation will relish the gratitude of the Pope for replacing him on his 'seven hills," remains to be seen ; but as regards Great Britain, there is no doubt that the Pope will "take nothing by his motion." There is a curious admission in one part of this document which goes expressly to say, "The great majority of the Roman people is radically corrupted (that is, anti-Papal, we presume) and incapable (query unwilling?) of rendering to his own government the least support." Truly this is a very flattering account of his subjects, given from authority by him who ought to be the father of his people in-stead of the Viceroy of Austria, whom he unblushingly calls the natural protector of all the states in the Italian Peninsula. In the presence of such doctrines as these we seem to be retrograding to the middle ages once more; and exceeding all the nefarious doings of the Holy Alliance. Whether this document be true or false, there are at this moment no means of ascertaining. If it be false, it is curious-to say the least of it; if it be true it is most important;; but be it the one or be it the other, the subject-matter it contains is well

worthy of consideration ; for, as the Italians say, Si non e vero o ben trovato-Gia !- Abridged from the Observer.

hall was held for the election of a sherin in the production of a share of a sherin in the prisoner cancel of a shering of an a darge of a shering of a shering of a share of the prisoner and spectale maker, and the newly- correct of a change of a shering of a share of the door, and returned to the mill, from the lower with inclusion. The prisoner cancel of the prisoner and spiret in the prisoner and spiret in the prisoner cancel of the shering form in the prisoner cancel of MEXICAN ROBBERS SHOT BY AN ENGLISHMAN .-Much excitement has been caused by an adventure of two Englishmen, described as "Mr. S. T. Clissold and the Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam, son of the Earl Fitzwilliam," who, whilst journeying in a dilligence near Puebla, were attacked by robbers. It is said, "There were eight passengers inside, Esq., eitizen and spectacle maker, and the newly-elected sheriff was formally called upon to take upon himself the office. After a few words from Mr. Swift the hall was dissolved. Coxsecuritors of Roman Carnetic Bishops of Salford, and Dr. Errington, Sunday morning two more of the list of prelates consisted by the base of the b pistols Clissold lodged a heavy load of buckshot directly in the breast of one of them. As he was falling, one of his companions raised him by the collar to support him on his horse; when Clissold discharged a second load of buckshot into the side of the second robber. The entire party then took flight, and the stage went on. It was afterwards ascertained that the first robber shot at died immediately, and that the other lingered four days new act (14 and 15 Vict. cap. 86) to repeal the window duty and to substitute a house duty, was printed. This act has a retrospective operation. The new house duty will date in England and Wales from the 5th April last, and from Whit Sunday last in Scotland, from which time the window duty will cease and determine, which last mentioned duty was assessed from the 48 Geo. 111. The new duties are to be under the care of the Commissioners of the Inland Revenue. According to the schedule to the act, the duty on inhabited dwelling. houses in Great Britain, is to be at the rate of 6d. in the pound, where the same shall be worth £20 or upwards by the year. Where a dwelling-house shall not be occupied and used for the purpose specified -being inhabited or used for trade, de.-the daty

AUGUST 2, 1851.

the Society and visitors relates to the position, con-dition, power, and influence of the British people; and which further proposes to consider, in detail gnd in aggregate, so far as the limits of a paper will permit, the wealth which the industry, inge-nuity, and skill in trading concerns have gained for this same nearly - concluding by a few general re-this same nearly - concluding by a few general re-this same nearly - concluding by a few general re-continue.

gigantic an accumulation, if the spirit of trade rivalry pursues its present irresistible course. From a set of valuable tables, submitted to the House of Commons in 1827, by a gentleman of the name of Couling, the land, called the "United Kingdom," consists of 77,394,433 acres, of which 46,522,970 acres are under some sort of cultivation. Of the total number of acres stated, there are 15.871.463 acres unworthy of cultivation—which 15,871,463 acres unworthy of cultivation-which leaves 15,000,000 acres of acknowledged impor-tance in a prolific sense, but which legislation and now advert upon our material wealth, our trade

lowest computation of the three authors named. known historian makes this observation, when com-menting upon the rise in the rental of land, "That, in the last thirty years, while the land rent has increased in Great Britain by about 12 per cent., house rent has advanced as much as 140 per cent., or nearly twelve times as much; and although the produce of the soil has increased, in the same time, about 46 per cent., land rent has been raised 12 per cent. only."... This augmentation of house-rent is a point worthy of particular notice, since Professor Alison's statements are corroborated by the speeches made in parliament in 1845, during the Corn Law Agitation, put forth as founded upon parliamentary

it will require the ability of the ablest man to sa-ships that entered inwards and cleared outwards. tisfactorily controvert the justice of the call, based This fact is worthy of notice, as showing how va-markey, in his "Western World" observes, "It is the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the moved as an amendment in the ablest man to sa-the ablest man to sa-

this same people ; concluding by a few general re-general re-flexions, as to the probable ultimate destiny of so This conclusion is of much importance, if it be true, gigantic an accumulation, if the spirit of trade as the result would seem to imply that it is; since,

now advert upon our material wealth, our trade, private enterprise have not yet deemed advisable to home and foreign, and our commerce, manufac-

turn to a profitable account. The opinions of our statisticians differ as to the annual value of the produce grown upon the land the produce grown upon the land the opinions of our statisticians differ as to the annual value of the produce grown upon the land the land prepared by a Mr. J. S. Yeats, a stockbroker, furunder cultivation. Mr. Spackman quotes it at nishes the following calculations, relating to thir-£250,000,000; Mr. Porter at £300,945,000; while a teen of the principal railway companies :-- "3,164 Mr. J. Macqueen makes it £686,524,132, under miles were then occupied by these thirteen railways; Mr. J. Macqueen makes it £686,524,132, under protection prices, and £470,580,485, according to the prices of 1850. Both Mr. Spackman and Mr. Porter's estimates are based upon the average prices which ruled prior to 1846; and so were Mr. M'Culloch's, for he makes the value of the produce, in 1814, to be £227,771,548, being the lowest computation of the there enthere made mortgages was £634,253; the dividends on pre-The annual rental of the said land is stated, by ference shares, £219,770; rents and tolls to other Spackman, to be £58,753,615; the local taxation on companies, £334,096; so that the gross expenditure Spackman, to be £55,753,615; the local taxation on which is £18,314,908. The capital embarked thereon is described as £250,000,000. This rent is paid in the following proportions, by the different coun-tries: -England and Wales, £40,167,083; Scot-land, £5,586,623; Ireland, £13,562,946; -Total, £50,316,662; from which deductions are made of £563,047, leaving, as before stated, the sum of £563,047, leaving, as before stated, the sum of £58,753,615, as the net total rental, annually, for the United Kingdom. Mr. Disraeli, in his speech, February 20th, 1850, based his calculations on sixty expended; in the construction of the railroads millions, as the annual rental ; and as this so closely formed at the end of 1849, was equal to £250,000,000 approximates to the figures previously quoted, subscribed within six years from the funds of the something like correctness may be fairly assumed people of all classes who possesed property; and a from the statements. In 1814-15, the average of writer in the Morning Chronicle, January 22nd, from the statements. In 1014-10, the average of writer in the Morning Caronicic, Saluary date, rent, peragre, in England and Wales, was 18s. 63d.; in 1842-3, rather less than thirty years after, this sum was augmented to £1 1s. 84d.; being a rise of 3s. 14d. more on each acre. Mr. Alison, the well-known historian makes this observation, when com-£6,277,892 was for passengers, and £5,528,606 for cattle, goods, &c. In this year, 63,841,539 passengers rode upon the whole of the lines then formed. in the following classes :---

	First class	Nos: Riding	. Receipts from, £1,927,768	
•	Second ditto	23,521,650	2,530,968	,
			711,592 1,104,884	
	Mixed class	136,755	2,678	_

2. Shipping .- Mr. Spackman says :- " The num ber of the vessels in the British empire in 1844,

THE WEALTH AND COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. IThe following paper was read by Mr. Edwards, compositor, on Wednesday, 23rd July, at the weekly meeting of the 'Rumina-tors,' a new Society established at Discussion Hall, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. It is peculiarly raluable in itself, and most creditable to the months; the greatest excess of male births in Hall, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. It is peculiarly raluable in itself, and most creditable to the months; the greatest excess of male births in Hall, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street. It is peculiarly raluable in itself, and most creditable to the months; the greatest excess of male births in the society and visitors relates to the position, con-the society and visitors relates to the position con first from heathenism, then from papal idolatry and the nation a career of freedom and ease, in the superstition ; it has saved us from temporal as bonourable enjoyment of which long may it be well as spiritual despotism." The learned Dr. honourable enjoyment of which long may it be vouchsafed to the British people, not by the wordy declamation of a temporal sovereign, but by Him who is the Be-all and the End-all of everything Arnold eloquently observes, that its parochial system is "designed to secure for every parish the greatest blessing of human society—that is, the constant re-sidence of one individual who has no other business than to do good of every kind to every person." And Canon Sidney Smith thus apostrophizes the "gentlemen of the money-bags, and of wheat and bean land," as he addresses them by, "I would not have you forget that the word church means

many other things than thirty-nine articles, and a discourse of twenty-five minutes' duration on the sabbath." Church reform through church abuse is on nearly everybody's tongue; and a faithful inquiry into the whole subject will assure the student that not only is church reform necessary, but that many of the church ministers need a strong reproof, not for doctrinal errors only, but also for

a want of that ministering care, and attention over those from whom they draw princely sums of money.

I have now produced abundant evidence, showing to what a height of riches and power this nation has been raised. To some minds this almost incredible accumulation is regarded as testimony of an approaching decline. Mr. Alison, in his "Principles of Population," says, "A survey of the fate of all the great empires of antiquity, and a consideration of the close resemblance which the vices and passions by which they were distinguished at the period of the commencement of their de-cline, bear to those by which we are agitated, leads to the melancholy conclusion that we are fast approaching; if we have not already attained, the utmost limit of our greatness; and that a long decay is destined to precede the fall of the British empire. During that period our population will remain stationary or recede, our courage will per-haps abate, our wealth will certainly diminish, our ascendancy will disappear, and at length the Queen of the waves will sink into an eternal, though not forgotten, slumber. A few fishermen will spread their nets on the ruins of Plymouth, and the beaver construct his little dwelling under the arches of Waterloo Bridge ; the towers of York arise in dark magnificence amid an aged forest; and the those who imagine that our age has been fruitful of new social evils. The truth is, that the evils are, with scarcely an exception, old. That but simply because they knew the emancipation of seen was that which appeared in the newspapers. which is new is the intelligence which discerns. and the humanity which remedies them." Here are two statements; the declarations of two of our best and would therefore give a greater power to the two statements; the declarations of two of our best men, the opposite of each other; and perhaps of 184S, wrote these words, "Never have human re-lations been regulated with more justice, nor pro-duced a more general well-being as the result. At the other house, to the the other house, to the declaration is the result. At the other house, to the representation is but Mr. Salomons would the other house, to the refore proposite of a state is presentation in the newspapers. and would therefore give a greater power to the against dishonest men sitting in the house, but in-lations been regulated with more justice, nor pro-duced a more general well-being as the result. At no epoch, perhaps, has there been, all things con-sidered, so much honesty in human life, so many returns. Thus, in 1814, house-rent in Great Britain is mentioned as £16,259,399; in 1843 the sum of £38,475,733 is quoted, being an increase of more than £22,009,000 sterling, or 140 per cent. When the cry is raised of "house-rent reduc-tion," as it assuredly will be raised sconer or later, it will require the ability of the ablest man for ablest, and cleared ontwards and on the session. TUESDAY, Jur Initial is not in the lap of British £3,000,000 sterling, thus writes, "It is doubtful any religion without restriction whatever, consider interests of the condition of the labouring part of the interests of the condition of the labouring part of the interests of the condition of the labouring part of the interests of the condition of the labouring part of the interests of the condition of the labouring part of the interests of the condition of the labouring part of the interest of the interest of the condition of the labouring part of the interest of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, for 1851, give the following results :-England and Wales and Islands in British Seas, 18,043,747; Scotland, 2,S70,734; Ireland, 6,515,794; -Total, 27,435,325, -Total increase for England and Scotland in ten years, 2,263,550; per week, 4,353; per day, 622. An analysis of these figures, and a comparison of them with the census returns of 1821, 1831, and 1841, however briefly entered upon, points out 1841, however briefly entered upon, points out maining colonies subject to British rule. The su-much matter for philosophical inquiry. I find, for gar islands in the West Indies, in the value of pro-instance, England and Scotland have, in ten years, increased at the rate of 8 per cent., the additional nothing would compensate us. Our possessions in have been erected or are now standing, more than there were ten years ago. The metropolis comprises one-fourth of the busited at a public meeting of the electors of the buyough of greenwich, assembled at a public meeting of the elec-tors, field at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, on Thursday, the zero of 13-per cent per an-with the anticipations of most well-informed men, who spoke of it previous to the publication of the United Kingdom, the rate of increase in the rate of increase in the united Kingdom, the rate of increase in the second place in the same is station be advancing, every day, into a state doubled; so that we have, in the very heart of the second place in the secon United Kingdom, the rate of increase in it in ten years has been 50 per cent, and its dock space doubled; so that we have, in the very heart of the empire, an emporian which doubles its population in twenty years, and its commercial facilities in every ten. With such evidence as this, it is not ex-travagant to anticipate that a scaport of a century's creation will at no very distant day be the capital and your full that the sun appendencies. From our shipping and colonial interests I have but to turn to another of the trea-creation will at no very distant day be the capital which yield us an amount of wealth and owner people that a scaport of a century's creation will at no very distant day be the capital and raling centre of the commerce of the world. Manchester, Glasgow, and the other seats of manu-facturing industry, all present features of proporti-onate advance; but Ireland, ill-fated yet largely blessed Ireland, presents itself before us with an as-blessed Ireland, presents itself before us with an as-blessed Ireland, presents itself before us with an as-blessed Ireland, and seatures of the world. The presents itself before us with an as-blessed Ireland, present is the present is mineral has been more or less in use since that time the total amount raised, in taxes, being £7,674,146. notil now, the annual consumption is estimated at 10 the following July, 997,796 paupers were recei-40,000,000 of tons, yet some of our best writers in these two places. This shows every as held on Monday, July 28th, assure us that the present stock of coal is likely to sixteenth person to be a pauper; but when we con-hold out for at least 2,000 years more. The an-bud out for at least 2,000 years more. The anpost as wretched as its progress is, the opposite of until now, the annual consumption is estimated at In the following July, 997,796 paupers were recei-that mentioned for the kingdoms of the South and 40,000,000 of tons, yet some of our best, writers ving relief in these two places. This shows every the North. Her population numbered in 1821, 6,801,827; in 1831, 7,767,401; in 1841, 8,175,124; in 1851, 6,515,794; so that there are 286,033 souls less in 1851 than there were in 1821 (thirty years ago), and 1,665,171 less than in 1841 (ten years ago), which, in other words, is equivalent to saying that which, in other words, is equivalent to saying that Ireland contains 2,000,000 less people than she ought to have numbered when rated with the in-crease of the neighbouring kingdoms. In ten years, 1,100,000 of the flower of her soil have emigrated directly from her ports, and 500,000 of her race have also left these shores from other places. In 1841, the number of honses was 1,384,360 i in 1851, 115,007, less by 269,353 in the last ten years -a convincing proof not only of the extent of evic-tion but also of demolition of the mud huts of this ill-fated people. This census of Ireland is really a very important if not alarming document. Depopulation, in so fair and rich a land seems to awaken the words of the ten were in the self the set of the set of the mud huts of the in the set of the profits of this trade reached £2,872,300. This census of Ireland is really a very important £14,000,000 sterling by. M'Culloch ; and tin and collections, alms done in secret and trades' unions receipt of out door relief. 50,000 of which were widows. If Lturn to our Criminal Jurisprudence, here the figures show that crime increases far be-here the figures show that crime increases far be-here the figures show that of population. From-135 to '39, five years, the number of commitments was '12,864; from 1845 to '49, (ten years after.) the numbers. As Skegley did not pay their stand, 136,408, being an increase of 23,544; and the great proportion of this increase can be traded to malicious offences against property; and even in the case of murder, the same observation of in-to female executions. The account stands thus :--From 1835 to '39 315 persons were executed 223 92 r, 1845 to '39 305 ditto 205 160 Thus in fifteen years, female executions have almost doubled; and the number of murderers has increased from 315 in 1839 to 365 in 1240. increased from 315 in 1839, to 365 in 1849, being

person present will ever expect to see, by a long distance, an earthly paradise around them, yet may we all never rest in our individual exertions to ob-tain justice for the labouring classes; whose inge nuity and perseverance, when viewed in the aggre-gate, hav made England the model' however imper-s fect it be) of civilised countries, and stamped upon the nation a conver of freedom and ease in the

that is human and divine. EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.

a corrupt and rotten system, they had the right of Cranworth. sitting in a corrupt and rotten house. He considered that an iljury was inflicted upon the electors of London and Greenwich in refusing to allow the representriives they had seleted to perform the duties delegated them."

Mr. ARNOTT then read letters from Sir B. Hall, Alderman' Salomons, and Mr. Rothschild, pleading other engagements for not attending. The names of the two latter members were received with some disapprobation, and cries of " no usurers." Mr. T. Hunt likewise apologised for non-attendance, on

the ground of illness. Mr. ELLIOT moved the first resolution, to the to disfranchise those constituencies because their members refused to take an oath opposed to their

Mr. G. HALL, a mechanic from Sheffield, seconded the resolution in an able and augmentative speech. Had the meeting been called to support Mr. Salomons as a candidate to enter parliament, he (Mr. Hall) would not have then appeared on the Sir J. FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.-Mr. 'ANSTRY platform, but he seconded the resolution 'as an ad- wished to know from the hon. gentleman, the Sevocate of religious tolerance.

which induce the opponents of Jewish emancipation to persist in that opposition. He did not think their opposition arose from conscientious motives, Mr. PARKER said the only report which he had

# Imperial Parliament.

SATURDAY, JULY 26. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The house met at

twelve o'clock.

The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was read a third time and passed. The house then went into committee on the Im-

provement of Towns (Ireland) Bill, and passed a great many clauses after some prolonged discussion The bill is to be proceeded with on Monday. The report on the Patent Law Amendment Bill was brought up and agreed to.

The house then adjourned.

clause introduced into the bill in the Commons, by bers for Greenwich and London. If the opinion of which compensation was granted to the City of a court of law were desired, however, it might be EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS. A meeting, convened by the National Charter As-sociation, was held at the National Hall, Holborn, on Wednesday last, to take into consideration the present question respecting the emancipation of the Jews.

bury, and Lord Harrowby defended the recommen-Mr. D. RUFFY was called to the chair, and said, dations of the committee, and urged the right of that although he did not hold with the principle of the Corporation of the City to compensation ; while privilege, he contended, nevertheless, that as Mr. Lord Granville's motion was supported by Lord Salomons and Mr. Rothschild were elected under Lonsdale, Lord Sydney, Lord Beaumont and Lord

The house then divided, when the numbers vere-

second time on the motion of Lord GRANVILLE. Several other bills before the house were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The house met at welve o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS .- Mr. V. SMITH gave notice that early next session he would move that the the country for the speedy demolition of the edifice house do resolve itself into committee to consider effect that the meeting resolves to support the elec-tors of London and Greenwich against the attempt abolishing all onths except the oath of allegiance. abolishing all oaths except the oath of allegiance. THE PARK FOR FINSBURY.—In reply to Mr. WAR-LEY, who wished to know whether measures were in progress with a view to comply with the wishes of the inhabitation of the comply with the wishes consciences, and resolves; to use all legal means in progress with a view to comply with the wishes to remove all religious tests tending to place a ban of the inhabitants of Finsbury and the City of Lon-on any man on account of religious opinion. don, for the formation of a park at the north-east

end of London, Lord J. RUSSELL was understood to say that he entertained a hope that those wishes might be complied with, but he was not able to say when.

ocate of religious tolerance. Mr. LE BLOND said the question was not whether which had been received at the Admiralty, he could red-deer sport in savage independence round the the meeting approved of the persons elected for say whether the report which appeared in the news. Athenian pillars of the Scotch metropolis." Mr. London and Greenwich, but whether they should papers respecting the expedition of Sir J. FRANK-Macaulay, in his History of England, says, "The permit disfranchisement on account of religious Lin was a fabrication or not, and, if it was, whether opinions. They must look at the springs of action it was the intention of the government to put in retained in its present position until the 1st of May which induce the opponents of Jewish emancipation force the laws regarding those who circulated false next, with the view of determining whether the

popular representation ; but Mr. Salomons would therefore proposed to pass the enactments having rity of 78 to 47. show both houses that there was a power superior | reference to dispensaries, and abandon all the rest

Mr. Evans found that the law allowed all other oaths to be so adapted to the consciences of the Jews, and contended that the oath of abjuration should not be made the only exception.

The house divided---For the amendment ....

Against ... 88-38 Mr. BETHEL reopened the legal argument, maintaining that if any doubts existed as to the sufficiency of the caths as taken by Alderman Salomons, they were such as could only be properly solved in a court of law.

Lord J. RUSSELL again stated the question that had been placed before the house. They had simply to decide upon the interpretation of an act regula-MONDAY, JULY 25. HOUSE OF LORDS.—SMITHTIELD MARKET RE-MOVAL BILL.—The report of the committee on this bill was brought up. Earl GRANVILLE offered some strictures upon the common the proceeded arguing that the determination ought to be against the admissibility of the mem-

hand when it would be rescinded. After some remarks by Mr. A. SMITH, a division ras taken on the resolution of Lord J. Russell.

Ayes ... 123 Noes ... ... ... 123 The orders of the day were then gone through, and the house adjourned at twenty-five minutes past two.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that notwithstanding his personal impression in favour of retaining the structure, the commissioners, of whom he was one, could not think themselves justified in delaying the performance of their under-taking to pull it down, unless there should be a very general expression of public opinion to that effect. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. Ixous contended that the pledge given to was of too solemn a character to be violated. Mr. Ewart understood the pledgo in the light of

motion for an address.

Mr. Goulburn insisted on the duty of keeping unbroken faith with the public. He apprehended great danger from any precedent to encroachment on these most valuable public properties, the metropolitan parks.

The motion was opposed, for similar reasons, by Mr. Bankes and Lord Seymour. Mr. Wakley, M Villiers, and Mr. Geach supported it.

CRYSTAL PALACE.-Mr. HEYWOOD then moved, pursuant to notice, an address to the Queen, pray. ing her Majesty to issue directions, in such way she may deem fit, that the Crystal Palace may be building could be appropriated to purposes of pu lic utility and amusement. Col. SIBTHORP opposed the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, recommend. ing the house to proceed cautiously, stated the ex-tent of the liabilities which the maintenance of the Crystal Palace might involve. On the part of the government he professed to offer no opinion on the subject, leaving the determination of the question

On a division, the motion was carried by a majo-

Mr. C. ANSTEY introduced the subject of transportation and was insisting upon the propriety of discontinuing the transmission of convicts to Van Diemen's Land, when the house was counted out at

### TUESDAY, JULY 29.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-The Episcopal and Capi-ular Estates Management (No. 2) Bill, the Smiththis Bill. The Earl of ABERDEEN reiterated some of the objections he had at a previous stage urged against the measure, and declaring his apprehensions of its mischievous consequences were still unalleviated, entered a protest against the passing of the Bill. The Bishop of OxFORD supported, and Lord STUART DE DECIES opposed the measure. The Duke of ARGYLL contended that the Church of England being a national institution, might summon the legislature to her aid when attacked by a foreign power. Earl Forrescue, in intimating his assent to the measure, trusted that Parliament would not shrink from passing a more stringent enactment if required. After some remarks by the Earl of Glengall, Earl Nelson, the Marquis of Sligo, Lord Redesdale, Viscount Gage, and Earl Grey, the Bill was read a third time. On the question that the Bill do pass, Lord MONTEAGLE proposed an additional clause, by which the penalties enacted under the measure were to be avoided, if the Roman Catholic Prelates in Ireland took the designation used in the Bequests Act. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in explaining that the amendment was based upon an erroneous interpretation of its legal effects, took occasion to offer honourable house, we humbly but earnestly pray that your honourable house, we humbly but earnestly pray that your honourable house will permit us to be heard by counsel at some vindicatory arguments upon the general scope

as it will undoubtedly have here put forth.

Having ascertained these particulars connected the North. Her population numbered in 1821, which, in other words, is equivalent to saying that Ireland contains 2,000,000 less people than the

if not alarming document. Depopulation, in so fair and rich a land seems to awaken the words of a contemporary of Goldsmith, one Lawrence Whyte, and induces me to quote some thoughts, which, though describing a state of things 110 years ago, nor figures can adequately pourtray the great i.e. written so long back as 1741, sixty years be-value, in a social and commercial sense, of this exfore the Act of Union, is quite apposite to the distressing facts just mentioned. The lands are all monopolised,

The tenants racked and sacrificed ; Whole parishes, to shun the fate Of being oppressed at such a rate. By tyrants who still raise their rent. Sail to the Western Continent-Rather than live at home like slaves,

Where wealth accumulates, and men decay; Princes and lords may flourish or may fade-A breath can make them as a breath has made-But a bold peasantry-their country's pride-

pointed at this meeting to represent the North Nottinghamshire district of Framework Knitters. cited precedents for the proceeding now desired by SFIRITS, The use of spirits, says Liebig, the - Resolved :- " That Samuel Booker, Peter Mee, the petitioners, and insisted upon their right to be celebrated ohemist, is not the cause, flut an effect and Edward Lee, be the three deputies." heard by counsel at the bar. He defended, with of poverty. It is an exception from the rule when districts. Thus, in the county of Mayo, for exam- about so vast a disparity. We may quit this branch taxes. But Education is happily making great he, where, in 1811, there were a population of of commerce with a passing remark—that whilst way in the homes of the poorest of men; the Press 257,563 persons employed and dependent on agri-there are too many of our people dependent upon is yielding up her treasures to men who have hi-culture, and where 101,324 were engaged and de-foreign purchasers for employment, ever to allow therto wallowed in ignorance and lived in sloth and bendent approximation of the poor of the state of many: arguments, the ultimate object that was in a well-fed man becomes a spirit-drinker. 10n the view, contending that religious differences ought other hand, when the labourer earns by his work PROGRESS OF "BLOOMERISM." IN THE UNITED not to operate as a barrier against the exercise of less thanis required to provide the amount of foed which is indispensable in order to restore fully his Pendent on manufactures, the diminution is equal big 29 per cent., viz., 114,171; so with all the other worthy of a separate study, the leading features of which as the study of a separate study, the leading features of which and the study of a separate study of a s STATES .- At a ball in Akron, Ohio, on the 4th inst. constitutional functions. estivone 1 working power, an unyielding, inexorable law or On division there appeared : worthy of a separate study, the leading features of which can only be glanced at in a paper which arge. With one more fact connected with the popula-tion, this part of my subject must close. It ap-pears, that in Encland and Scotland there are the state of society at the state of society at the state of other dignitaries, may be taken at £3,500,000. The result of the state of society at the state of society at the state of society at the state of on the state of society at it and the constant of the popula-is of orms: store and the estates, and the estates, and the estates, and the estates and th

with the land of the United Kingdom, 1 now turn to 3. Colonial Interests.—Mr. Porter estimates that consider the numbers and condition of the people at India pours in the lap of Britain £3,000,000 sterling present resident thereon. The census returns for annually; but Mr. Spackman more accurately every ten. With such evidence as this, it is not ex-travagant to anticipate that a seaport of a century's creation will at no very distant day be the capital and ruling centre of the commerce of the world. Which yield us an amount of wealth and power, too Warehester Glassow and the other set of the world.

£28,723,000. Nor must we pause here ; for there is the manufacturing interest yet to consider. Neither words

pansion of trade in modern times. In the produc-tions of goods, fabricated from cotton, wool, flax, and silk, in our hardware and cutlery workings, and in the making of the other incidentals to this department, full £100,000,000 of capital has been embarked, giving employment directly to a million and a half of souls-the realised value of the productions being £200,000,000 sterling annually. Our Foreign trade, from the extent of its con-

for twenty-three weeks ; that all their funds had to bring forward a measure next session for senually raised to cover them and pay the exigencies words :--would be thought to be, considering the sacrifices been gone some time, and that their men were timated that on Friday he should move the adjournwhich have been made to extend it. In 1849 our foreign trade exceeded by one-fifth, in exports, that of the year preceding. The official return of the of the state, the former are not of sufficient im-portance to be noticed here, and the latter are so well known, that to enlarge upon them in a paper curing to the electors of the kingdom their indefeasible right to return to the house the "Ill fares the land to threatening ills a prey, ment of the house on rising until the following driven by hunger to accept the manufacturers propositions-that is, Messra. Green, Morley, and Son's firm, Allen's firm, Hurst's firm, Wilson's firm, and James's firm, of Nottingham; Ward's Wednesday. men they deemed best fitted to represent their The Patent Law Amendment Bill was committed which does not exactly comprehend them, would interests. Board of Trade declares the total value of the ex-Mr. ANSTEY, however, moved that the petition ports of the principal articles of British and Irish be only to add to its length, and render it more firm, and James's firm, of Belpher, Derbyshire, firm, and Brittle's firm, of Belpher, Derbyshire, have, one and all, given notice that on Saturday next, they would take 1s. per dozen of the present sideration, and that the petitioners be heard by produce, for 1849, to be £58,848,042, and this in-cludes the value of the raw material, which, in many my remarks, and drawing my own conclusions from When once destroyed can never be supplied !" the Petty Session (Ireland) Bill went through com-Adam Smith declares "the most decisive mark of the prosperity of any country is the increase of cases, is of foreign production. Calculating the the facts and opinions I have deduced for the in-the number of its inhabitants;" but the Times of annual production of wealth in the United Kingdom formation of the Society, I may be allowed to obmittee. The house adjourned at six o'clock. તર રાજ્યને તે અને પરં price paid ; that they had no hope to prevent the counsel at the bar, in pursuance of the prayer of reduction from taking place, unless all branches of their petition. (Continued in the eighth page) serve, that the decline spoken of by Professor Saturday, July 5th, makes this comment on at £500 millions, it is clear that, in the aggregate, Framework Knitters stop working for some time-say one month, and show the manufacturers their determination to maintain their present wages. Mr. which the London petition was adopted, entered things as they now are "For a whole generation man has been a drug in this country, and popula-tion a nuisance." Probably, although these state ments are opposed to each other, there is some of the Malthueian doction man has been a drug in this country, and popula-tion a nuisance." Probably, although these state ments are opposed to each other, there is some of the Malthueian doction smacks Alison does not seem in my mind justified by the real position of the country. Nevertheless, it is madness to say that the great moral and social 1 1990 Stations 166 1. 17 Lever, of Hilltop, supported the last speaker, and f said that if great efforts were not made at this mo-mentheir wages wolld go down, never more torise. Mr. Kendall, district secretary, suggested the pro-priety of calling's three counties delegate meeting (of all branches), to be held at Nottingham, by ad-vertisement in the local papers, to take the opinion of the whole trade respecting a general strike for menth, or to use any other means such meet ing might adopt, to maintain their present social position.—Mr. Booker, of Mansfield Woodhouse, proposed Mr. Kendall's suggestion, that an adver-tisement be sent to the Nottingham papers for the above purpose, and that three delegates be ap-pointed at this meeting to represent the North Nothinghamshire district of Framework Knitters. Lever, of Hilltop, supported the last speaker, and into a variety of particulars touching the incidents said that if great efforts were not made at this mode that occurred on that occasion. AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT .- At one of the progress which the country has made in latter years, has been characterised with that degree of of the Malthusian doctrine, which is more Devilish home trade purchases two-thirds, the foreign trade improvement that should be supposed to accom-Dan Christian. In the four provinces of Ireland, viz., Leinster, but one-third. In 1801, the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-tenster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, Ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, ulster, and Connandt, where the official value of the ex-luster, ulster, and the official value of the ex-luster, than Christian. In the four provinces of Ireland, viz., Leinster, Munster, Ulster, and Connanght, where the de-money allocation and disease, occasioned by want of food, where such a prodigious quantity of land remains out of cultivation. This statement, too, is in-tution is traceable particularly to the agricultural mution is traceable particularly to the agricultural money value of the internal of the remains of using in the county of Mayo, for exam-

fifty more. private bills through a stage respectively, and their and some of them months!; that their brethren at As respects our canals and turnpike-roads. our They trust themselves to winds and waves. upon forebore to repeat. the same motion in this nexions, must always be a subject of careful attenlordships adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.-Lord J. RUSSELL innational liabilities, and the amount of taxation an-Sheephead, in Leicestersbire, had been on strike case; urging Lord John Russell at the same time Goldsmith has placed on record these truthful tion. In amount it certainly is not so large as it

population has not been deteriorated during the last assembled to symapthise with usurers and capi-

where were Salomons and . Rothschild ? He contended they did not think fit to come because the meeting was a Chartist meeting, and however much they might prate about religion, they cared nothing for other liberties. He once asked Alder-man Salomons whether he would vote for manhood suffrage, and met with a positive negative. We know that Rothschild will support Moses and Co.

Mr. ERNEST JONES cordially concurred in every

word of the first resolution.

THE FRAMEWORK KNITTERS OF NOTTINGHAM .- A He concluded by moving that the prayer thereof to prevent the reduction of wages now offered by: their employers, and other general business, Delegates present—William Parker and John Gami-ble, Sutton-in-Ashfield; William Massey and Edward Lee, Mansfield; Samuel Booker, Mansfield-Woodhouse; John Smith, Nuncargate; Francis Lever, Hilltop, Derbyshire; Thomas Mulanittey, Ection of a legislator in that house. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that the sub-ject had been already so fully discussed; that no new light could be thrown upon it, and the only result from the arguments of counsel would be a further wasting of time by the legislature. New Order States and the motion. Lever, Hilltop, Derbyshire; Thomas Mulunittey, Eastfieldside; Thomas Mee, Arcold; William Barnes and Jesse Eaton, Buddington; George Shelton, Hucknall-under-Heithwait; Thomas Morris, Bug-contested, namely, that of, electing whom they thorpe ; George Wood, Hardstaff ; Samuel Bunting, Nottingham,-Peter Mee was called to the chair Hose hands were in a deplorable condition; that hundreds of them had been out of work weeks.

Great Cumberland-place, Friday, July 25, 1851. talists, like Rothschild and Salomons." Mr. BEZER supported the amendment, and asked where were Salomons and, Rothschild? He conalleged to be incurred by me for having exercised, on Mon-day last, the right of sitting and voting in the House of Commons as member for Greenwich, and that at the trial of those actions any resolutions or proceedings which the house may adopt can be given in evidence in that action. -With the greatest respect I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant, . To the right hon. the Speaker. DAVID SALOMONS.

Sir B. HALL presented the following petition from the electors of Greenwich :---

The humble petition of the electors of the borough of

doubled right of having our interests represented in the House of Commons may be interfered with; and, believing that our honourable member is under no legal dis-ability, and has qualified himself to sit and vote in your

your bar in defence of our undoubted right to elect our own representatives—a principle which not only affects our constitutional privileges, but those of every other con-the Bishop of Oz our constitutional privace, stituency in the kingdom. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c., M. Pontifex, Chairman;

contested, namely; that of electing whom they pleased as their representative. After a miscellaneous conversation,

All the expenses of the different localities were, ex-

culties maintained the statement price, and that the had been unable to' fulfil the' formalities required

Mr. Alderman Sidney and Mr. MACGREGOR Supported the motion.

For the motion... ... ... ... 75 Against it ... ... ... ... 135-... 135-60 Against it ... ... BABON DE ROSTHSCHILD.-Mr. R. CURRIE there

The Earl of St. Germans, Lord Cranworth, and the Bishop of Oxford having spoken, Lord MONTEAGLE withdrew his amendment.

The Bill then passed.

The Charitable Trusts Bill went through committee.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter past eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- At the noon sitting of the house, the medical Charities Ireland Bill was read a third time and passed.

A considerable time was devoted in discussing the clauses of the Metropolitan Sewers Bill, which finally went through committee, and the house adjourned for two hours.

Resuming at half-past six, Mr. FREWEN moved a resolution declaring that the excise duty on hope was impolitic and unjust.

and ought to be repealed at the earliest possible Mr. L. Hodors moved an amendment setting

spoken, Mr. HODGES withdrew his amendment, and the

HOUSE OF LORDS .- A brief sitting was held for the purpose of advancing several public and

# THE NORTHERN STAR

# ( Concluded from our fifth page).

decision of eminent judges in similar cases, and he confidently left that part of the case with the jury, as respected his clients. The learned counsel then ded to comment upon the evidence, and contended that the conduct of his clients throughout the whole struggle had shown that they were not wilful or malignant violators of the law-that they had acted within the scope of that statute which was the Magna Charter of working men. That in persuading five men to unite, not for an advance but an assimilation of wages, and an uniform book of prices; they were perfectly justified by the law, and that his lordship himself had elicited the im-portant fact that no man had been molested by them. The evidence also proved that long previous to April 1850, when they first appeared in the mat-ter, an agitation had prevailed in the tin-plate trade for that purpose-that they did not interfere uncal led for; but, on the contrary, were expressly invi-ted by the members of the tin-plate society con-nected with their body. Their conduct throughout from the first letter sent to Mr. Perry and the other manufacturers had been characterised by no offensive spirit of dictation ; on the contrary it had been most moderate and conciliatory; but how had they been met by the prosecutors? George Perry indictment. said he was sincere in his desire to get an uniform bowk of prices, if it was possible. Edward Perry on the contrary, said he was not sincere, he was proud of having deceived them, and chuckled over known insincerity. Edward Perry told them that he deliberately went about this business, not only on the principle to deceive Peel, Green, and Winters, not only to deceive his own men, but the But there was a fourth class upon which a doubt other masters of the town. All that he did was a sham. This man was talked of as a wealthy and ing to persuade others to leave Mr. Perry's serrespectable manufacturer; but he (Mr. Parry) would rather stand that day in the position of any opinion of the jury, if any of the defendants should one of the defendants, than such a man. Had there been the slightest spirit of truthfulness or judge then called the attention of the jury to the eviconciliation on the part of Edward Perry, they dence of the various witnesses ; summing up favourwould not have been there that day. But he could ablyfor Winters and Rowlands, against whom the hardly believe that Mr. Perry was hardly so had as only fact proved, was paying money to men after he would represent himself, that it was rather the they had struck work ; those two defendants, thereafter thought of some cunning fellow, who had complimented himself how cleverly he had done these working men, and that he was not so mean, crafty, and cunning, as he said he was. Had the jury marked how proud he was of his single metaphor about the pinnacles of the church being the foundation, and its base in the air and other nonsense of that sort? But taking him on his own showing and granting, that he was not deceiving the jury as he boasted, he had deceived the defendants, the other masters, and even his own brother and father, it would only prove him to be a vulgar, low, cunning-minded man, who consented to do mischief, and after having done it, thanked God he had succecded. He said that man had so conducted himself there, that he asked the jury to reject his evidence; there was no doubt of his dealing with facts on the basis of that evidence; but he had interlarded it with a great deal which was not evidence. The learned counsel, after commenting very strongly on the conduct of Mr. E. Perry at the meeting of the masters, and his proposal to Mr. Walton to discharge Duffield to gratify his malignant feelings, said that he would put Mr. Walton into the box to prove that and other facts denied by Mr. Perry, and he would also call the late mayor. to prove the manner in which the defendants had acted, and that Mr. Perry, after applying for the arbitration of the mayor and magistrates, had declined to be bound by their opinion. After commenting on other parts of the evidence, and referring to the conduct of Mr. Perry with reference to the bringing over of French workmen and causing them to enter into agreements which subjected them to liabilities and penalties of which as forreigners they could not be expected to know anything ; and contending that the use of the words "force, and coercive measures' in the appeal for an extra levy, issued by the Central Commitee, did not mean physical force, but employ the force of public opinion, as might be appealed to by Mr. G. F. Young or Mr. Cobden. The learned counsel said, that the whole conduct of the defendants was opposed to the idea of force. That they had-and they rested their defence upon that ground-done everything openly, within the provision of the law; they believed they were justified by the law; and if, upon the legal question being tried in another place, should the decision of the jury be against them that day, that they were found to have acted illegally, he pledged himself that they would never act in that manner again. He would leave the case with the jury, in the belief that they would deal with it fairly and liberally. It was an important one both to masters and men; he hoped-and he very doubtful; whether, if they had perjury arose out of matters which it was alleged believed—that they would hold the scales of justice with an even hand. Mr. KEATING followed, in behalf of the defendants willing. the public could only purchase the Duffield, Woodnorth, and Gaunt, travelling over the the same ground as when he addresssed the jury on their behalf in the previous case. He contended that there was no evedence worthy of credit to support the counts charging them with having used violence, threats, or intimidation. Witnesses were called for the defence, as fol

belonged. Green went with them by railway to

London. By Mr. PERRY.—The money was to be repaid within one or two years. They were at the time when the money was offered about to apply for assistance to their ambassador. Mr. Perry still held their passports and "character books," without

which they could get no work in France. CLAUDE LAURENT FABœUF, also a Frenchman, corroborated the above. He had signed a contract which Mr. Perry told him was merely a form of the country to insure him six moths' work. It was not till afterwards that he was told he would be liable to imprisonment if he broke the contract. Was told that he must give six months' notice before he could leave. He left Mr. Perry's service of his own free will.

Several other Frenchmen gave similar evidence, which closed the case for the defence.

Sergeant ALLEN then addressed the jury in reply He asserted that a conspiracy had commenced with the letter sent from London on the 2nd of April, to which Peel and the other defendants were parties. He eulogized the conduct of Mr. E. Perry,

The learned Junge, in summing up, divided the counts of the indictment into four classes : about three of which, viz. :- conspiring to leave Mr. Perry's service by threats and intimidation ;conspiring to intimidate Mr. Perry, and conspiring to induce men by drunkenness to leave Mr. Perry's service ;- there could be no doubt in point of law. existed-although not in his mind-viz :- conspirvice. On this class of counts, he would take the be acquitted upon the other classes. The learned fore, could come only under the fourth class of counts: and he had said before against Thomas Pitt no satisfactory evidence had been offered. After a few minutes deliberation, the jury re-

turned a verdict of Guilty on all the counts, although the judge had directed to the contrary with respect to Winters and Rowlands.

The learned JUDGE said nothing more could be done there, and the matter now stands till next term.

The two indictments occupied the Court during the whole of three days.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

# (Concluded from our seventh page).

THURSDAY, JULY 31. HOUSE OF LORDS .- The Stock in from the Earl of MALMESBURY as to the late period of the session at which the measure had been introduced.

The Court of Chancery and Judicial Committee Bill was read a second time on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR.

A discussion then took place as to the continuance of metropolitan interments, in which the Board of Health was defended by the Earl of SHAFTESBURY and the Earl of CAR-LISLE.

go back to France from a society to which Green ceeded with on Monday next. This being was knocked down by a mail cart, and, from adopted, the chairman reported progress, with the injuries he received, died on the 28th ult. with leave to sit again.

went through committee.

lation. The house was counted out at nine o'clock.

LIMERICK ELECTION.-According to Saunders' News Letter, Mr. Francis William Russell has resigned, and Lord Arundel, it is expected, will be declared to be duly elected, this day (Saturday), for Limerick.

ANOTHER MURDER IN NORFOLK .- The village of Oatwell, near Downham Market, has been the scene of a most deliberate and heartless murder. Hannah Neale, wife of John Neale, had formed an imnan Neare, whe of some neares, and neares, and neares, and neares, and punce to moving representation of the saw the deceased. Witness, however, viewed in a short time, her affection for the man Cato, who in-that, in a short time, her affection for the man Cato, who in-that, in a short time, her affection for the man Cato, who in-that, in a short time, her affection for the man Cato, who in-that, in a short time, her affection for the man Cato, who in-that, in a short time, her affection for the man Cato, who in-that, in a short time, her affection for the man Cato, who in-that, in a short time, her affection for the man Cato, who in-that, in a short time, her affection for the man Cato, who in-the busband was seized with purging. Someword him to the hospital.—Mr. C. vemiting, &c., and the prisoner's sister deposed that she had seen the prisoner give to her husband a liquid of a whitish colour a few days before his death. The depositions of other witnesses baving several severe bruises, and a fracture of the been taken, Hannah Neale was committed on the coroner's warrant for the wilful murder of her husband, to take her trial at the next Norwich assizes. GREAT FIRE IN CLERKENWELL,-Last night (Friday) a fire of a rapidly destructive and alarming character broke out in the manufacturing premises of Mr. White, the extensive wood and brass turner and mahogany timber merchant, Yardley-street, Clerkenwell. Plenty of water having been obtained. the engines were set to work ; by half-past twelve to those adjoining. The origin of the fire is unknown, and, unfortunately, the sufferer was only partially insured.

# ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

## MAIDSTONE.

SEDUCTION .-- WATSON v. SELLERS .-- This was an action to recover damages from the defendant for having seduced and debauched the wife of the plaintiff. Several witnesses proved the charge, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff.-Damages £50.

A return of the reports of inspectors of looking young woman, was indicted for the wilful curling, and beautifying the hair, and checking greyness collicries during the last year was ordered to murder of her child by suffocating it. The jury in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, &c., &c. For the reproduction of hair in the prisoner Guilty of concealing the birth of CRARGE OF MURDER .- Susan Royal, 25, a good collieries during the last year was ordered to murder of her child by sunocating it. In the prisoner during the basis of the reproduction of Lord found the prisoner Guilty of concealing the birth of baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, it the child, and she was sentenced to be imprisoned the child, and she was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six calendar months.

John Giles, of Pimlico, carpenter, stated that The General Board of Health (No. 4) Bill on the 18th ult, he was walking from St. James's Gate to Buckingham Palace, when sir J. PAKINGTON moved a resolution de-claring that in the opinion of the house the importers of sugar ought to be allowed to refine The road here is about twenty feet wide. A discharged upon entering into his own recognizance on Saturday night; I was disturbed by an angry alter that article in bond, and afterwards enter it mail cart was behind deceased, and going in the saturday of a biometry of a biometry alter the saturday of a biometry of a biometry of a biometry alter the saturday of a biometry alter the saturday of a biometry of a biometr porters of sugar on gent to be allowed to reministry to show that the re-inged the ministry to show that the re-inged the ministry to show that the re-venue could possibly suffer to any serious exhe heard deceased scream when he was conveyed him to the hospital.—Mr. C. stood that he was to be sent down to Monmouth-Murray, house surgeon, said he received the shire, under charge of Sergeant Kelly. deceased, who had on the left side of the face SOUTH WARK.—EXTENSIVE ROBBERT.—Sarah base of the skull. He continued nearly insenmorning of the 28th ult.--Mr. F. Kelly, brother of the deceased, stated that the unfor-

turned a verdict of 'Accidental death.

BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c., can only be obtained by the use of

dtc., in threes or four weeks, with the utmost certainty and will be found eminently successful in nourishing

Police.

WESTMINSTER.—Sir J. Sutherland M'Kenzie, Holman, the wife of a bootmaker in Lukesti Finchury said : The prisoner has has of late been repeatedly before the public, and first-floor rooms in my house with the decent who was committed from this court on the 12th of who lived with him as his wife since the decent

lenged the ministry to show that the re-venue could possibly suffer to any serious ex-tent, contending at the same time, that he had established a claim to justice which ought to with a severe cut on the left temple. Witness him. Deceased was lying on his left side, be conceded, even at the hazard of some loss to the Exchequer. Mr. LABOUCHERE remarked upon the exten-sive alterations—amounting in the total to nearly four millions a year—that had very re-mearly been effected in the sugar duties. Mr. MITCHELL briefly supported the resogoing about five miles an hour. Heard him port about two months since. She saw him alive leonard left the house, and the prisoner shore shore afterwards bastened out for another shore shore shore afterwards bastened out for another shore sh going about nye miles an nour. Heard him port about two months since. She saw him anth, afterwards hastened out for another she halloo to deceased, and saw the wheel pass in the street going to work the day before his death, before his return with one the surgeon. halloo to deceased, and saw the wheel pass in the street going to work the day before his death, before his return with one the deceased but was not present when he was killed.—Prisoner: before his return with one the deceased bad She knows nothing about it. I will tell you all if pired. In cross-examination by Mr. Vann, on stable Grey said, at the time of the accident, the driver was going about ten miles an hour, witness said she had not seen the prisoner after the witness said she had not seen the prisoner after the the deceased had menaced him with start delared the and in such a manuer as to render the neigh- murder until Sunday last nor had she inquired the deceased had menaced him with a knife. and in such a manuer as to render the height intruer until Sunday last hor had she induced in the knocked her down under the apprehens bourhood dangerous to passers by. Thought after him.-Prisoner: Let me speak, and I will that she was about to stable in the apprehens tell all about it.-Mr. Yardley : I must caution you that she was about to stab him.-Police.const he heard deceased scream when he was tell all about it. Mr. lardley : I must caution you Sylvester, G 226', stated that having informatic knocked down. He did not hear the driver Sergeant Kelly : You had better take the man back about one o'clock that morning that a woman be halloo. He (the driver) was on the wrong and consult with your superintendent as to the been murdered by her husband, he went to the hous side of the road, and pulled to his right when course you had better pursue, for as the case stands and was conducted to an upper room, where he form proper attachment to a man named Cato, who in- he saw the deceased. Witness, however, viewed I have no evidence before me under Sir John Jer- the deceased lying quite dead. The prisoner duced her to live with him. Ultimately, her husband he saw the deceased. Witness, however, viewed view det at a state of the saw the deceased with the prisoner duced her to live with him.

shire, under charge of Sergeant Kelly. SOUTH WARK,—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Sarah Frances Winter, a middle aged respectable looking woman, was brought before Mr. Secker, at the close of the court, charged with having in her pos-tions of the court, charged with having in her possible from the time of his admission to his session a box containing 200 sovereigns, a valuable lying on the floor, and on picking it up the product death, which occurred at two o'clock on the gold watch and chain, two gold rings, fifteen silk some remarked, "that is the knife my be handkerchiefs, and a large quantity of black spun silk, supposed to have been stolen from one of the railway companies near the metropolis .- Rebecca tunate man was rather deaf, but not particu- Sergeant said she was the wife of one of the efficials larly so. His landlady had told him he was connected with the Eastern Counties Railway at subject to fits.—The coroner said it appeared Stratford. Her husband kept a house at West Ham, declined offering any observations, and was a from the surgeon's evidence that the skull and the prisoner's brother, who was employed on dered to be remanded for a week to awaite HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Stock in Trade bill was read a third time and passed. The Charitable Trusts Bill was also read a third time and passed, after some complaints the those adjoining. The origin of the fire is unfrom judging so accurately of the driver's rate chain, and entered her brother's rcom. When she as the two other witnesses. The jury re- came out she told witness that she was compelled to leave suddenly, as something had happened complainant, who was in a very low and debilit which made her uneasy; that she had left the watch condition, stated, that upon going to her door a and other property for her brother, and that as the afternoon of the 13th ult., the female prison soon as he came home she hoped witness would advanced into her front garden and opened un send him after her. She left the house a little after her a torrent of the most scandalous abuse. eleven o'clock in the morning, but her brother did crossed the road to ask her not to quarrel and not return home till eleven at night. As soon as quire the cause of her excitement, when the print MISS DEAN'S CRINILENE, which has he entered the house she informed him that his her ran indoors, and, instantly returning with sharp-edged bar of iron which she used for a poke guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, eye brows, left a gold watch and other property for him. The he entered the house she informed him that his ner ran indoors, and, instantly returning with left a gold watch and other property for him. The declared that it was her intention to cut her dow brother seemed astounded, and exclaimed "his with it and murder her. She was much alarme sister could have no gold watch to give him, and whatever property she has left for me you must come and look at it with me, as I will have nothing woman rushed upon her and dealt her two blows in

AUGUST 2, 1851

bar before Mr. Arnold, charged with having cau the death of a woman, named Elizabeth Leaf Finsbury, said : The prisoner has occupied of £200 to keep the peace. THAMES.—CHARGE OF MURDER.—James Wolfe, completely shock the place. I instant with the place. bed on which the deceased was lying, and dear girl used to defend herself with." The soner, who appeared at that time to be perfec sober, was then conveyed to the station-house The prisoner, who was deeply affected, sobbed convulsively throughout the investigation

result of the post mortem examination. FEROCIOUS ASSAULT.-George and Anne Knight husband and wife, were placed at the bar before J Arnold, charged with the following ferocious sault upon a young woman named Elizabeth B man, residing in Winchester-place, Hackney.come and look at it with me, as I will have nothing to do with her or her property." Shortly after wards they entered his room, and found the gold watch, two hundred sovereigns, and other pro-perty, when a police constable was called in to take charge of them.—Prisoner: I did not intend to give the watch to my brother. I said my brother I dare not give it away.—Sergeant John William Manning, of the Stratford police, informed the magistrate that he had been to the South-Western Railway Company: and had ascertained that the ried by some of the neighbours, who had rescued her from the prisoner's brutality into her own house, here a surgeon was sent for, under whose care she had remained ever since, confined having been corroborated, the prisoners were com. mitted CLERKENWELL .- CRUELTY TO A HORSE .- John Edward Chekta-En WELL, ---CRUELTY TO A HORSE. --John Edward Flynn, cabriolet proprietor and driver, of No. 30, Lagstall street, St. Andrew's, Holborn, and William Baker, bit horsekeeper, appeared at this coart before Mr. Combe, on Tuesday, at the instance of Mr. Thomas, Secretary to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, charged with excessive cruelty to a horse. --It appeared from the evidence of Sergeant Wilkes, that at half-pair aix o'clock on Wednesday morning. In guide on duti in the six o'clock on Wednesday morning he was on duty in the New-road, St. Pancras, when he saw the prisoner Baker driving a horse and cabriolet, and the horrible state of the poor animal attracted the attention of a crowd of pas the poor animal attracted the attention of a crowd of pas-sengers, who were so incensed towards the driver that he would have been torn to pieces had it not been for the in-terference and protection afforded to him by the polic, who took him and horse and cabilite to the station-house. The animal was evidently starved and exhausted. Its body was one mass of sores. There were four wounds on the off shoulder, about three inches in diameter, frea-which matter and blood were running ; the collar pressed upon the wounds, and the unfortunate animal was suffer-ing under extreme pain.—The prisoner admitted that he ing under extreme pain.—The prisoner admitted that he was not a licensed driver, but had been sent out with his master's badge to drive in consequence of the latter being talon iii. He here the drive in consequence of the latter being taken ill. He knew that sores were on the horse when he took it out, but it was his master who put the collar on the horse.—Mr. Combe: Pray how long had the poor noimal been out ?—Baker : I took him out at eight o'clock last night and had several long farcs.—Mr. Combe : So the poor animal had several long targe. — are combe : so the point animal had been suffering extreme torture the whole time. Where is your master ?—Baker : He is outside the court.— Mr. Combe ordered him to be brought in immediately, and he was placed at the bar with the prisoner Baker, when they control itself and the bar with the prisoner Baker. when they contradicted each other. Flynn denied having put on the collar, and said that Baker had put on a collar the last seven or eight days in the morning, and disrespectful to the bench, and Mr. Combe peremptorily stopping for a short time, and he always sat outside the parlour facing the bar, and he could she plainly where the cash was deposited in the chiffonier. On Tuesday, at four o'clock, the prisoner and another man walked into the public cut a borse in such a west-thed and declorable state; out a horse in such a wretched and deplorable state; but he (Flynn) did not care how much pain his horses sub-tered so long as he could make money. He was not a fit operson to have a license, and he (Mr. Coombe) would endorse it, and take it away from him, and he would not have it in his power to drive a horse and cabriolet with a license again. He should also fine him 40s. As to his horsekeeper he should commit him to prison (without fine for fourteen days, with hard labour.—Flynn, whilit paying the fine, grumbled, and made use of some rude ob-servations, when Mr. Combe said, 'Put that impudent fel-low out.'—He (Flynn) paid the money and walked of, while his horsekeeper was locked up, and eventually con-veyed to prison in the police van.—Mr. Combe instructed the police and Mr. Thomas to let the officers keep a strid watch on Flynn's premises. in order to prevent fature acts dorse it, and take it away from him, and he would not of cruelty.

lows:-Mr. F. Walton examined by Mr. MACNAMARA. Was a tin-plate manufacturer at Wolverhampton, and also a town councillor. He employed between 200 and 300 men. Was at a meeting at the Swan Inn, Wolverhampton, called by Mr. E. Perry, in April of last year. Mr. E. Perry filled the chair. Mr. Perry said there were many obnoxious men in the trade, who ought to be discharged by the masters. He proposed to witness that the latter should discharge a workman named G. Duffield.

Mr. Shoolbred, examined by Mr. PARRY .- Was a tin plate manufacturer at Wolverhampton; employed about 300 men. Attended the meeting at the Swan referred to by the last witness, when Mr. E Perry proposed a list of obnoxious men, to be discharged by the different masters, and driven out of town, and never re-employed. The first man so mentioned was George Duffield. In many points the book of prices proposed by the men was lower than the prices previously paid by witness .- Crossexamined by Mr. Sergeant ALLEN: The only man mentioned by Mr. E. Perry to be discharged was Duffield ; but Mr. Perry proposed to form a general

SAMUEL BURN, examined by Mr. MACNAMARA .-Called, in company with Green and Peel, upon Mr. E. Perry, as a deputation, in April, 1850, to talk about the assimilation of prices. They were cour-teously received by Mr. Perry. Thought Mr. Peel told Mr. Perry they were opposed to strikes. A book of prices had been talked of in the trade for two years and a half. Believed that Mr. Perry complimented Peel and Green on the manner in which they conducted their business.

JOHN SWINCHETT corroborated the evidence of the previous witness, as to what passed at the interview of the deputation, of which he was one, with Mr. Perry. Mr. Perry said that he had long known what was going on, and anticipated a strike; and that he had got some tin kettles to ring them out. Mr. Perry shock hands with Peel, saying it was customary to do so before fighting. The same articles for which Mr. Perry paid 24s. Mr. Shoolbred maid 24s. for paid 31s. for.

J. ELLIOT examined. Was president of the Wol verhampton Tin-plate Workers' Association, and a member of the United Trades' Association. Messrs. Feel, Green, and Winters were invited to come down to Wolverhampton by the Tin-plate Workers' Society. They recommended all hired men to fulfil their contracts to the letter. Had never known them to use threats or intimidation, or to recommend others to do so. Peel first came down in April, when he stayed a fortnight. He came again in August or September. Believed Peel was not at Wolverhampton in July. Peel lodged at the Seven Stars, in John-street, and not at the Star, as had been stated for the prosecution. It was always their object to avoid interference with the hired mon ; and a placard to that effect was posted up in various factories.

JOHN HAND, examined.-Remembered the strike gagements. In consequence of this they did so.

Mr. G. Robinson was examined by Mr. PARRY nesses in support of the charge .- Inspector Field to a resolution by which the sale of those tickets HOUSE OF COMMONS. - The New Soft and Hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly re-lieved and permanently cured by Miss Graham's PLOM-BINE in three days. It is sent free for Thirteen Postage ceases on the 31st of August. As we recommended a few days ago, the five shilling entrance fee on Satursaid, from information that he had received, he went Was an attorney. Was mayor of Wolverhampton CATTLE. Zealand Settlement Bill was read a third in 1850. In October last Mr. E. Perry claimed his on Saturday last to the firm of Messrs. Saward and time and passed. The Metropolitan Inter- days is to be reduced immediately after the proroga-SMITHFIELD, JULY 28.-Although the number of bensh protection by letter. Witness suggested the me-Co., linendrapers, &c., of No. 8, Commercial-road ments Bill was reported from committee, and Stamps. East. He there found that nearly 600 yards of merino tion of Parliament to two shillings and sixpence. but quently held, at which several magistrates attended. Mr. E. Perry was there, and also witness, Green, and others. Green spoke on behalf of the workdiation of the magistrates. A meeting was conse It cured my corns like magic,'-Mr. Johns, Hounslow. 'My bunion has not appeared since.'-Mrs. Sims, Truro. Address, Miss Grabam, 6, Ampton.street, Gray's-innordered to stand for the third reading on Sa- the immense crowds that still flock to the Exhibition and mousseline de laine had been purchased, and he believed that it was a portion of the stolen property. turday. The County Courts Further Extenon the shilling days renders it in the meantime impracticable, in the view of the Commission, to adopt | road, Londor. sion Bill went through committee. measures for admitting a larger proportion of the humbler classes than now find their way into the men. No satisfactory arrangement was arrived at. THYSELF! THE BEST OF ALL KNOWLEDGE. On the motion for the committee of the 'See yourself as others see you.'-BURNS, EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER The magistrates gave an opinion, which was not Episcopal and Capitular Estates Manage- Crystal Palace." AN EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER, of Testimonials from all classes, Philosophers, Peers, biniosophers, Peers, accepted by Mr. Perry. A few days after, Winter ment (No. 2) Bill, a prolonged discussion On Thursday the number of persons who entered or Green requested witness to interfere to prensued. Sir B. HALL deprecated proceeding in so at the doors smouthed to £2,800 163. A serious have been received by the ORIGINAL GRAPHIOLOGIST upon the floor and walked off rather sharply. witness and his companion he dropped some fowls vent Mr. Perry's hired men from breaking their ansued. Sir B. HALL deprecated proceeding in so summary a fashion with a bill that largely compromised private interests. Warnly approving the principle of the bill, he wished to hand with guestion a had acquainted to £2,800 163. A serious to have been received by the ORIGINAL GRAPHIOLOGIST who continues to give her novel and interesting DELINE. ATIONS OF CHARACTER from an examination of the hand writing, in a style of description peculiarly her own, filling four pages of a sheet of paper. Persons desirous of howing their true character, or that of any friend in chandwriting stating sex and are, or summered are for the house, and discovered in the prisoner's bill the prisoner's the prior true of the house, and discovered in the prisoner's how with the nature of the house, and discovered in the prisoner's how with the prisoner's the prior true character, or summered are or s contract. COTTON. G. A. BRISNO, a French tin-plate worker, gave ovidence through an interpreter .- Witness was engaged by Mr. G. Perry, in Paris, in 1850. Mr. Perry spoke to him through an interpreter. Wit ness was told that he might expect to earn from 50s. of removing their goods after the end of September as if the Crystal Palace remains open till the middle or end of October, the winter frosts will have set in before they can possibly have them conveyed back to their respective countries; on the witing, stating sex and age, or supposed age, (enclos-ing fitteen postage stampa), to Miss GRAIIAM, No. 6, Amp-ton 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 the minute detail of the gifts, defects, talents, the unsuspected to 60s. 2 week. Mr. Perry said he did not want French hands because his own were on strike, but or imperfect measure passed now would exas. because he had large orders from the colonies. Mr. perate the public, and render future legisla-Perry said he was himself a member of the tin-DEATH. tion impossible. plate worker's society at Wolverhampton, and re-peatedly denied that his men were on strike. In A long debate, in which many honourable the other hand, the French are desirous to have the things hitherto unsuspected. he other hand, the French are desirous to have the inal closing delayed as long as is practicable. FATAL OCCURRENCE NEAR BUCKINGHAM OF Therefore Mr. Lengham dfs Area deal of sound advice in a small compass.'to be so violent, and she then said the dress bemembers shared respecting the propriety of final closing delayed as long as is practicable. -consequence of these representations witness engaged several workmen for Mr. Perry. While witness worked for Mr. Perry he earned 25s. per week of fifty-nine hours. Witness frequently ap-plied to see Mr. Perry, that he might remonstrate, but without effect. There were eighteen French. throwing the bill over for the present session, was interrupted by two divisions on successive FATAL UCCURRENCE NEAR DOURING, dc-motions aimed at that result. Both were negatived, and the house resolved itself into committee. FATAL UCCURRENCE NEAR DOURING, dc-negatived, and the house resolved itself into at St. George's Hospital, Piccadilly, on the at St. George's Hospital, Piccadilly, on the at St. George's Mospital, Piccadilly, and seventywas interrupted by two divisions on successive partner to lament his loss. of a different colour, but of the same material as the property produced .- Mr. Beadon refused to men, to whom Mr. Perry lent 2,000 francs to come accept bail, and remanded the prisoner until Mon-Some further opposition being made, Lord J. RUSSELL suggested that the bill two, a solicitor, residing at Merrion-square, Dublin, who, on the afternoon of Friday week road, Londor. WORSHIP-STREET.-UHARGE OF MONDAU. Address Ellen GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-iun-Soribed as an omnibus driver, was placed at the over .- Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Allen: First knew Green when his companion applied for a summons against Mr. Perry. Got the money to should be committed pro forma, and be prc. Dublin, who, on the afternoon of Friday week road, Londor.

ing sitting, in reply to Mr. OSBORNE, who intimated that there had been some misunderstanding upon this point, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER re-

willing, the public could only purchase the building for a sum which might probably amount to £70,000. Then to put it in a fit state for permanent preservation would cost a considerable sum, and there must be an annual outlay for keeping it in repair. So much

The Metropolitan Sewers Bill was read a third time and passed, after a protest from Sir B. HALL and Mr. WAKLEY.

The Metropolitan Interment Bill went through committee, not without a division upou its merits.

The House then went into committee upon the remaining clauses of the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill, and, after a protracted discus-sion upon the tenth clause, the Chairman reported progress, to sit again in the evening, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER consenting to abandon that portion of the clause which gave new powers to a single magistrate.

At the evening sitting, on the order for the

second reading of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management (No. 2) Bill, Colonel SIBTHORP objected to the further progress of the bill this session and moved months.

Sir B. HALL called for some explanation posed to be dealt with.

house by Lord Carlisle had been referred to a Select Committee in the House of Lords, who and 67,170 persons entered the building. Of these

ting rid of the objectionable system of renewals of banners. of finable leases subject to the check of the Ecclesiastical Estate Commissioners. A prolonged discussion was closed by a division,

when there appeared ---

For the second reading ... 45 \*\*\* Against it ... 34-11

Some further discussion ensued, after which the oill was ordered for committal on Friday. Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and he house adjourned at half-past twelve.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS .-- Several bills were pushed through a stage of progress without the doors. By the sale of season tickets £6 63. was discussion. The royal assent was given by realised.

charge arose out of a proceeding which has created a great deal of interest in the city of Cauterbury, is may be obtained of every respectable chemist in the a great deal of interest in the city of Gaussian (it may be obtained in a second salar of having committed Kingdom. namely, an accusation against a respectable inhabi-Important Caution.—None is gen line unless the signa-Important Caution.—None is gen line unless the signa-construction of having committed in a second salar of having peated, in fuller and more explicit terms than that of that city, named Saker, of having committed be had used on Tuesday, his statement re-specting the Crystal Palace. Whether the the summer assizes last year, and acouited upon the state of this celebrated preparation under French and specting the Crystal Palace. Whether the the summer assizes last year, and acquitted upon Commissioners were at liberty, under the the summer assizes last year, and adquitted upon terms of the memorandum, to apply any por-tion of the surplus in their hands to the purposes of a winter-garden he thought very doubtful : whether if they had

> jury was not at all made out by the evidence, and scent is delicate and very persistent, they accordingly returned a verdict of Not Guilty. NORFOLK.

FORGERY AT LOWESTOFT .- William Pearson Davidson, a mariner at Yarmouth, was charged with having feloniously forged a warrall or order for the for the building. In addition to this expen-diture, there must be a certain outlay for the winter garden itself, and then there was the cost of maintaining it. These five charges must fall upon the public. for the building. In addition to this expen- Messrs. Wm. and Chas. Temple, shipowners, Blasoner Guilty ; and the chief baron in addressing the

prisoner said the offence of which he had been found guilty was a short time ago a capital offence. He would take time to consider what sentence he should pronounce.

ARSON AT RISBY .- John Hammond, 25, described as labourer in the calendar, a half-witted looking young man in appearance and demeanour, was charged with having set fire to a stack of straw

### FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

On Saturday £1,478 was taken at the doors, the number of visitors being 10,399.

that the third reading be deferred for three ference, and weighing 164 pounds each. They respecting this bill, and thought that the years, and only arrived in town a few days ago, house should have time to consider the man-The tusks were brought from the immediate viciner in which the interests of leases were pro- nity of the great lake lately discovered in Southern Africa, and will for some time be a matter of great The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, speculation amongst naturalists and scientific men, a bill which had been introduced in the other as to the age and size of the animals to whom these

monster tusks could belong, On Monday £3,194 13s. was taken at the doors had come to the conclusion that it was not de-sirable to proceed with that bill, and had re-commended this measure, which was permis-sive only, providing for the possibility of get-ting rid of the objectionable system of renewals.

> the Executive Committee with formidable apprehensions of the diminution of light which was likely to take place in consequence. From an impression that the 67,000 visitors who flocked there would have to grope their way through a darkness hardly visible, they had all the gas lamps in the in-terior put in requisition. Some amusement was street, Gray's-inn-read, London, caused by this excessive amount of precaution for a great transparency like Mr. Paxton's Palace of

great transparency like Mr. Faxious & Lando of glass. On Tuesday, 68,496 persons visited the building, and £3,281 10s. was the amount of money taken at the doors. By the sale of season tickets £6 0s. was realised. On Wednesday the receipts at the doors of the building amounted to £2,835 6s., and the number of visitors, according to the police returns, was 58,392. The Times has the following :--'' We understand that the wrise of season tickets is reduced from £3 and £2. of Mr. Perry's hired men in November last. Called commission to a large batch of public and box were examined by the Excise officers at the private Bills. Among the number the Eccle-siastical Titles Bill then became the law of the land. the attention of Winter and Green to the fact, railway station at Southampton, and passed. Nowho advised the men to return and fulfil their enthing more was heard of the box or its contents ade up, so that the display of samples was large; the demand being good, factors were enabled to maintain last week's prices. Beans were quite as dear, and peas were taken slowly at late rates, until a few days since, when a portion of the pro-Evidence to the same effect having been given by perty was found to have been sold considerably London. under the value. He then proceeded to call wit-Their lordships rose at eight o'clock. to 30s. and £1, and that the Commission have come other witnesses. Why not Walk with Ease ?

trial for wilful and corrupt perjury. The present elegantly-scented preparation, price 2s, and will be sent (post-free) on receipt of twenty-four postage-stamps, by Miss DEAN, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London ; or

other ridiculous names by persons envious of its success. AT HOME daily from one till four o'clock.

### AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

'I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It re stored my hair perfectly.—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts. 'I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving thanks to your Crinilene.—Mr. Grey, Eaton-square

## PURE LIQUID HAIR DYE.

MISS DEAN'S TEINTNOIR. A perfect and efficient Dye discovered by an emi-nent operative chemist. It is a pure liquid that changes any coloured Hair in three minutes to any shade required,

FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

DEAN'S RODONTICTO. MISS DEAN'S RODONTICTO. A purely vegetable preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its peculiar action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it expels all impurities from the sur-face, allays any tendency to inflammation, and thus effec-tually and permanently removes all tan, pimples, freckles, small-pox marks, redness, black spots, and other eruptions and discolourations. The radient bloom it imparts to the induces on the hands and arms, render it indispensable to every toilette.

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

THE immense public patronage bestowed upon Miss Ellen Graham's NIOUKRENE is sufficient THE EXHIBITION.—The last arrival was on Sa-turday, when, in addition to its numerous attrac-tions, were added three elephants' tusks, from Southern Africa. Their dimensions are eight feet six inches long, and twenty-two inches in circumsix inches long, and twenty-two inches in circum-ference, and weighing 164 pounds each. They are the property of an English gentleman who resided in that quarter for the last twenty-five London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness, known to be so injurious to it.

At home daily from ten till five: AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

"My hair is restored; thanks to your very valuable Nioukrene,'-Miss Mane, 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 in jurious scent. The stimulant 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.

Freckles, Small-pox marks, Sunburn, Red ness, Pimples, Black Spots, etc.

All these disfigurements of the skin are permanentl eradicated by the application of MISS GRAHAM LOTION. The only preparation extant that will have the desired effect, and give the utmost satisfaction. It was never known to fail, is free from any injurious property, and may be used for infants as well as adults. The lotion is sent to any part of the kingdom, on receipt

# Liquid Hair Dye.

Railway Company, and had ascertained that the and face with his fist in the most brutal manner. prisoner's husband was discharged on account of an then flung her from him, and upon her drooping on immense quantity of silk having been lost on the the pavement dealt her two ferocious kicks in her line, and suspicion was attached to him. He had the hest and on the side of her neck. She immedia every reason to believe that in a few days some tely became insensible, and in that state was car. further clue would be obtained which would show that the property found was the produce of the plunder, and that he should be authorised to apprehend the husband .- Mr. Secker said, that, according to the sergeant's evidence, the case was one for to her bcd. The complainants' statement investigation at the Lambeth Police-court, there-

fore he should remand the prisoner to gaol. MARLBOROUGH-STREET.-EMBEZZLEMENT.-James Jones was brought up for final examination charged with having embezzled large sums of money, the property of his employer, Mons. Jose Marques Constantin, artificial flower manufacturer, of No. 135, Regent-street, and No. 7, Rue d'Anton, Paris .-- The prisoner was committed. MARYLEBONE.-ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.-

young man named Charles Dandy, a footman in the service of Frederick Dufaur, Esq., a solicitor, residing in Queen Anné-street, Cavendish-square, was placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, for re-examination, on the charge of having stolen a gold

watch, chain, an eye-glass, and two gold rings, belonging to his mistress.-The prisoner, who upon the first inquiry admitted his guilt, and said that he wished to be sent out of the country, had nothing further to say, and he was fully committed for trial. MANSION-HOUSE .- PUBLIC-HOUSE ROBBERY .-Geo. Thomas wasbrought up, charged with having been concerned, with other persons, in robbing Mr. Schersuger, the proprietor of the Horse and Trumpeter public-house, in Crutched-friars, of a cash-box containing £60, and some prize-money. The case presented one of the numerous instances which have lately occurred in which the movements of the people in the bar have been narrowly of the people in the par nave been narrowly watched for some days, and opportunities cloverly taken of engaging their attention.—The prisoner had been in the habit of going to the house for parlour, and called for some ale. Soon afterwards two other men, one of whom had always accom-

panied the prisoner to the house, walked in and remained at the bar. By-and-bye the man who had entered with the prisoner stepped to the bar, and asked for paper, and pen and ink, for the purpose of writing to a friend at a public-house in the Minories; and showing anxiety that the letter should be speedily delivered, the landlord kindly offered to be the messenger himself. Upon his re turn, which took place in about five minutes, he found that the house was in great confusion-that the chiffonier had been broken open, and the cash- watch on Flynn's premises, in order to prevent future acts box stolen-that three of the men had disappeared, and that the prisoner, who had attempted to get

away after his companions, was in custody .- The prisoner was remanded. WANDSWORTH .- EXTENSIVE ROBBERY .- Chas.

Witcher, a middled-aged man, who carries on the business of a greengrocer at No. 14, Churchcourt, Aldgate, was brought up, in the custody of Inspector Field, of the detective force, charged on suspicion with being concerned with others not in custody in stealing a large box containing a quantity of merinos and mousselines de laine, of the value of £200, the property of the South-Western Railway.--Mr. Crombie, in opening the case said; that early in February last, a box, containing merinos and mousselines de laine, was consigned from a merchant in Paris to the firm of Messrs. Conely and Co., of Cheapside. On the 21st of that month the contents of the

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF R. BLAKEMORE ESQ., M.P. -It is with sincere regret we hear that Richard Blakemore, Esq., has been lying in an extremity precarious state of health at his residence, the Leys, near Monmouth .- Herford Journal.

> Markels, &c. CORN.

MARK LANE, Wednesday, July 30.—The supply of Eag-lish wheat at market this morning, by land-carriage sem-ples from Essex and Kent, was short, and, although nil-lers acted with much caution, they were unable to pur-chase on easier terms. There was a fair retail sale for foreign wheat, at former purchas, and in some cases rather chase on easier terms. There was a fair retail suc-foreign wheat, at former prices; and in some cases rather more money was obtained for strong red wheat. Flour was unaltered in value. There was an increased supply of foreign barley, nevertheless prices were well supported. Several cargoes of oats have arrived since the return was made up so that the disalar of complex was large; the

was large, there was a considerable falling off in the weight of beef; in consequence choicest kinds were raund dearer, but 3s. 8d. is an extreme quotation. We were again abundantly supplied with sheep and lambs; how Inspector Brennan, of the G division, stated that on Saturday evening last he proceeded to the house of the prisoner with Sergeant Shaw, of the detection of the prisoner with Sergeant Shaw, of the detective had was orisk, at a small advance. From Germany and 100 force, when he saw the prisoner's wife. While folk 400 ; and 1,500 from Leicestershire, Northampton withes and his comparison of the prisoner came up, and on seeing shire, and Lincolnshire. LIVERPOOL, JULY 23 .- The market has been rather LIVERPOOL, JULY 23.—The market has been raide heavy to-day, yetprices are without alteration from Sa-turday's quotations, and gd. per lb. higher than on Friday. The sales are estimated at 10 000 bales, 1,000 of which were taken for export and 2,000 on speculation, and in-clude 8,000 Americans; 400 Egyptian, 6 to 84; 1,000 Surats, 24 to 34; 80 Sea Island, 104 to 164. DEATH. Died on Thursday, July 24th, at Sheffield, Wm. Seward, the son of John Seward, aged 24 years, who has been a constant reader of the 'Northern Star' from its first com. mencement louged to her daughter. Witness examined the gown, and found the materials to correspond en-tirely with the green merino sold to 'Messrs. Saward. He also found in a drawer another dress Pinted by WILLIAM RIDER, of No 5, Masclesfield-sstreet, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printing-office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminater, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS ()'CON-NOR, Esq., M.P., and published by the said WILLIA RIDER, at the Office, in the same street and parish. Saturday, August 2nd, 1851.

The eclipse of the sun seems to have inspired