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"We were slaves
Till greatly rising in his country's right,
Her Kossuth—her deliverer, sprung to light;
A race of brave Hungarian sons he led,
Guiltless of courts, untainted, and unread,
Whose inborn spirit spurned the ignoble fee,
Their hearts scorned bondage—for their hands were free."

TO THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.

My Friends—The 'Times' of Thursday has a ferocious article abusing Kossuth who is now about to arrive in this country, and whom I hope you will receive with laudation and cheers, as he contended for liberty in his own country.

The 'Times' is, no doubt, fearful lest the appearance of so brave and independent a patriot should have an effect upon the English mind. The 'Times' also reviles O'Brien, the Irish patriot, who has been transported from his country for attempting to secure liberty for his countrymen; but I do hope and trust that when Kossuth arrives in England that the people will give him that reception which he so justly deserves. Think of the population of Ireland falling off from EIGHT MILLIONS TO SIX MILLIONS AND A HALF since the last census.

But the 'Times' cares for no country but that which will support its own paper. When I was making over £15,000 a year of the 'Northern Star,' I gave it all in charity, and if I were to make a million a year of the 'Star' I would give it all in charity; for, as I have stated to you before, I would rather live upon one humble meal a day, and not see a drunkard, a criminal or a pauper in the land, than have a HUNDRED MILLIONS A YEAR, and be emperor of the world, with drunkards, criminals, and paupers in the land.

I have *told* you before, but I will tell it you again, that in the days of Good King Alfred *the twenty-four hours were divided into three* parts—eight hours for labour, eight hours for rest, and eight hours for amusement; and not a dog to watch the door, and not a lock upon the door, as there was neither drunkard, criminal, or pauper in the land. However, I trust that when Kossuth and the brave men who have contended for liberty in that country arrive here, that you will give them that reception they deserve.

Is it not enough to make your blood boil when you know that you pay *eight millions a year* in this country, to support unwilling idlers, while the whole Governmental expenses of the *United States of America*, larger than all Europe, is only EIGHT MILLIONS A YEAR? While you are paying in this country, to support black slugs, archbishops, bishops, and parsons TEN MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND A YEAR. But do you suppose that the manufacturers who coin your very sweat, blood, marrow, and bones into money, care what they pay for unwilling idlers, as long as they can make profit of idleness?

The 'Times' and other papers abused and reviled the English people for attacking that ruffian Haynau, who murdered so many poor people; but the papers would praise you if you were to murder Kossuth; but I hope and trust in God that he will receive that reception which all men deserve who contend for liberty for their country.

Chartism is now apathetic and dead, but, as I have always told you, I will rest upon my oars until it revives again; and, although many who profess to be Chartists, are now catering for popularity by abusing me, yet I am resolved never to abandon Chartism, or any part of the PEOPLE'S CHARTER, but that I will struggle for the whole hog, bristles and all.

No man in this world has ever suffered the persecution and prosecution that I have suffered, in endeavouring to elevate the working classes; and, however I may be abused I am resolved not to abandon the PEOPLE'S CHARTER.

Your Faithful and Uncompromising Advocate,
Feargus O'Connor.

THE FEARS OF THE 'TIMES.'

"*Open your mouth and shut your eyes, and see what Parliament will send you.*"

Mr. Editor,—The 'Thunderer' is at his old work again. There are indications of a coming storm, and this Jove of Puddledock is especially anxious to make its effect as unimportant as possible. '*We* hardly see,' says the 'Times,' of Monday last, speaking of the proposed enlargement of the Franchise, 'the necessity for any precipitate pressure from without.' Why? Because 'Parliament, even as now constituted, has proved itself fully competent to exact further reforms.' How? When? In the adoption of Mr. Locke King's motion one night, and rejecting it on *another*? In the approving of the Ballot by a small majority, and the negation subsequently of the principle by a large one? Shown itself competent to exact further reforms! Some one hundred men have, certainly, moved in this direction; but the Parliament—the House of Commons—656 men—how have they signified? For further reform, or for the perpetuation of the present system? Answer, thou know-all of the daily press. You are as conscious in this instance, that you are again about to hoodwink the people by the publication of false generalities, as it has ever been your pride to chuckle over your mighty influence in *controlling the dispositions of* a certain class of the community. You are a dangerous enemy—because you are a dishonourable one. More admired for your talent than for your wisdom or honesty, the public mind, it is to be hoped, is becoming *nauseated with your political truculence*. Your game is *now* to suppress popular feeling by deluding the public into a false belief, that it has but to trust to Parliament, 'even as now constituted,' and the work of reform will be well done for it in the ensuing session. 'It will be time enough to complain, you say, 'when we find ourselves dissatisfied.' Not so, Mr. Jove. It will then be *too late*—the cards will have been shuffled—the honours counted—the game scored; and the working classes must be content with the result. Well do you know this; and so you say, in meaning, if not in words:—'Be quiet, you unenfranchised. The part for you to play during the interregnum is that of acquiescence. Follow your employment, you that have any to follow, and meddle not with agitation. Your interests are in safe keeping. Give unto those who govern you confidence; and trust to them so to enlarge the basis of the representative pillar, that you may be included therein.' This is the gratuitous advice of the 'Times,' and I should say the Cabinet feels itself very grateful that so learned a quack has thus prescribed for the nation's complaints. Heaven forbid that the people should swallow the dose; or that they should regard such opinions, as here published, in any other way than the statements of an imposter—one who pretends to be honest, but whose pretensions only serve as veils to cover the deceit and fraud which lie imbedded beneath.

The great gathering at Manchester has acted upon the 'Times' as a strong aperient. Such a declaration as that made by the member for Bolton, of consigning the Czar of Russia and the King of the Two Sicilies to the merciful hands of 'Jack Ketch,' has proved too much for its organisation. Of the two schools of Reform, the 'leading journal' is decidedly preferable to the Homœopathic. Where Mr. Fox would write grains, our diurnal hero would pen globules; and as the 'Unitarian Dissenter' is for an allopathic quantity, the 'Times' is determined to mix up in it as much of the *aquæ vitæ* as it well can, to render the draught perfectly harmless, because powerless. There are men, however, who prefer the prescription of Mr. Fox to that offered to the nation by the 'Times;' and I am of that number. There are those who think that a people's indignation against the monster acts of kings should be expressed in words, purporting what is really meant; and I think in consonance with them. And, though the honorable member for Bolton did not desire to feast his own or the eyes of the British people, with the spectacle of two dangling bodies, yet he, doubtless, meant to convey that intense feeling of detestation, (which the conduct of these sovereigns have deserved,) breathed by a free people to a humane government against the acts of fiendish men, crying shame upon the bloody deeds committed, and consigning those who committed them to the ignominious death of the hangman. But, in so doing, Mr. Fox has incurred the displeasure of the 'Times,' and, as such expressions were loudly applauded by the audience, the impression made by them is destructive of that Russio-Austrian policy, which the 'Thunderer' and its 'own correspondent' have held up to the admiration of the world since the days of June, 1848. Mr. Fox spoke too plain; and the meeting, by its approval of what was stated, obviously went *too far a-head*. As the pioneer of many town's gatherings and great public meetings, this indication of the popular will was far too democratic. Both speakers and the cause must be silenced. The former by ridicule and logical disproof; the latter, by showing that there is no necessity to follow the Manchester example. The leader of Monday last is one of the 'Times'' peculiar pieces of writing; which, while it says be quiet to the people, really means be slaves still longer of that home and foreign rule that has beggared the population, and made England, by its passiveness at continental wrongs, the Stock Exchange of Emperors and Kings, wherein they may contract their heavy loans, avowedly raised for the suppression of the liberty of their unfortunate subjects.

Oh, Sir, for that day, when the men of England, and Scotland, and Ireland, may be able to array against this powerful organ a journal as well armed as that of the 'Times,' to circulate by its side; so that as the poison runs, the antidote might follow. Such a day will be a bright omen, if properly inaugurated, for the English people. Such a falsehood, as that which says, there is no occasion for the nation to bestir itself in the crisis fast approaching, would not dare be uttered then,—like facts prevailing. The defences which this paper has set up for the despots of the continent, would not have blackened paper, were it known that in these cities of despotic rule one truthful correspondent dwelt, whose duty was, as dictated from the 'home office,' to write facts, and those only. It is because the working people of all European countries are powerless in the press, that their intentions are so maligned, their characters so inhumanly pourtrayed, the opinions they hold so miserably perverted. An unstamped press in England would be to the people of this country a lever that would place their political rights within their grasp, in a brief space of a few years; and do more to gain for all classes that true social equality, which would give to the meritorious reward, and to the undeserving disproval, than any parliamentary enactment can ever hope to accomplish. Such is the effect of concentrated power. The 'Times' presumes upon that which it knows it holds over the monied classes. This is its chief source of greatness.

But the cause of Reform is to find a valuable servant in the person of Sir James Graham. This is the Minister *in posse*. As the mouth-piece of the Peel party, he is supposed to have meant, in his Address to the Burgesses of Aberdeen, (but he did not say so,) that he would vote for 'the electoral franchise being materially extended.' This is the deduction of the 'Times.' Of course, very ambiguously put, yet sufficiently clear to be capable of two opposite renderings, should occasion call for so extreme a notice. I have, however, no word of favour to bestow upon the owner of Netherby Hall. His antecedents are extremely bad; his tergiversation more than ordinarily faulty; his post-office Paul Pry proceedings are despicable. He was a Minister—a Home Secretary—when he thus violated the privacy of correspondence; and whether as one, *in esse* or *in posse*, such an un-English act would seem to say to the people—'This man must not be officer of yours any more.' As a member of the opposition, so to speak of him, Sir James Graham may be a useful adjunct—so are all men similarly capacitated. But that he is a friend of the people, anxious to bestow upon every man that right of suffrage which is inherent within him, not as a matter of time, but as one of principle, I say the evidence is *wanting on the one side*, but the proofs are many on the other, leading to such a conviction. Let us not be deceived in the mere power of words. Some of our best speech-makers have been the worst enemies to the progress of humanity. I would rather count the *vote* of a member of Parliament as of sterling gold, than I would receive his wordy declaration on the hustings as of copper value. The Belfast constituency may find in Sir James Graham a talking and serviceable man, but that the men of Belfast will deceive any political power, in consequence of his advocacy, speaking of them in the aggregate, I have very sincere doubts.

To every man who reads these lines I would press upon him the necessity of not only treating the advice of the 'Times' with disdain, but as a reason urging him to do his duty upon the present occasion. The enemy is in the field; and whilst he is saying to the people agitate not, he is likewise saying to the Minister, the people want not Reform. You (*the working men*) must speak out, and that loudly, or you will certainly not be heard. The harvest is *in your own hands now*, if you will only show yourselves diligent in its gathering. Speak in your thousands, and you will be listened to. Complain by the wayside, as a single grumbler, and you will be jeered at. The power of the people rests only in their unity; and the strength of that portion of the people, called the working classes, consists only in the advocacy, one and all, of a principle. It is not Household nor Tenant Suffrage that will satisfy the country; that is an expedient measure, at best; it is Manhood Voting which the people require, and less than it will only prolong discontent, and assure the labouring orders that they have a great work of Agitation yet to accomplish, in the performance of which they have but few friends in the British House of Commons.

Censor.

NATIONAL LOAN SOCIETY.

This body met as usual on Wednesday evening, at 26, Golden-lane, and transacted its usual routine business. Considerable discussion took place, relative to the Master in Chancery appointing Mr. Goodchap as interim Manager, and also as to the best means of forwarding the interests of the shareholders. The members resident in Westminster, Marylebone, and Lambeth were requested to aid in the appointment of a Central Committee, and other businesswas transacted.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Offices—14, Southampton-street, Strand.

The Executive Committee of this body held their usual weekly meeting as above on Wednesday evening last. Present: Messrs. Arnott, Grassby, Jones, Milne, and O'Connor. Messrs. Harney and Holyoake, being in the country, were absent. Mr. Hunt was also absent through other unavoidable engagements. Mr. John Milne presided. Correspondence of a highly encouraging character was read.

On the motion of Messrs. Jones and Arnott, it was unanimously agreed:—'That 500 subscription sheets be printed, the same to be forwarded to the various localities and friends, who felt an interest in collecting monies in aid of the National Charter Fund.'

Ernest Jones then read the Tract he had written, at the request of the Committee, for insertion in the October number of the 'Monthly Circular,' which was highly approved of; and the Secretary was instructed to announce that, in consequence of the peculiar position in which the Executive had been placed, the publication of this month's circular was postponed until Wednesday, the 15th inst.

Other business having been disposed of, the Committee adjourned to Wednesday evening, October 15th.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
John Arnott, General Secretary.

The following letter has been received from Mr. G. Julian Harney:—

At Mr. G. Patrick's, Temple Hill, Troon, Ayrshire, October 7th.

My Dear Arnott,—On September 26th, I addressed a meeting at Dumbarton, at which place there is a steadily progressing association. The members of the Committee are intelligent, reading thinking men, and in their moral conduct exhibit an example which *must be* advantageous to the Democratic cause.

September 27th, I addressed a meeting at Alexandria, Vale of Leven. No association existed previous to my visit. At the conclusion of my address fourteen volunteers came forward and constituted themselves a Provisional Committee for the formation of an association.

September 29th, I addressed a numerously attended meeting at Hamilton. A number of the democrats of that place are organised. The leading men are a credit to their order—particularly Mr. Archibald Walker. I may add, as something uncommon, that a few men of the middle class in Hamilton do not hesitate to avow their sympathy for the Democratic cause.

September 30th, I addressed a well-attended meeting at Wishaw, a place situated in the midst of a populous colliery district, and which hitherto has been unknown in the history of our movement. A strong Provisional Committee was formed at the close of the meeting to organise the friends in that district.

I expect to be here for about a fortnight to come, and to be in Glasgow within three weeks on my way to England *via* Edinburgh, &c., &c.

Health and Fraternity,
G. Julian Harney.

The Aggregate Monthly Meeting of the metropolitan members of the National Charter Association was held on Sunday afternoon, October 5th, at the South London Hall. Mr. G. F. Nicholls, of the Hoxton locality, having been called to the chair, explained the objects of the meeting, and called on the secretaries present to report the present state of their localities, when Mr. Foxwell reported from Greenwich, Mr. Baker from Bermondsey, Mr. Bush from Hoxton, Mr. Fennell from Finsbury, Messrs. Peltret and H. T. Holyoake from Victoria-park, Mr. Henry Nicholls from Chelsea, and Mr. Farrow from Cripplegate. The reports, taken as a whole, were of an encouraging and progressive character. The Chairman then read the address from the Executive, and strongly impressed on the meeting the necessity of responding thereto. Mr. Osborn moved, and Mr. Fennell seconded—'That it is expedient that the Metropolitan Delegate Council be forthwith re-formed.' After some discussion an amendment was agreed to, adjourning the question to Sunday, November the 2nd, to which day the meeting adjourned, then to meet at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-place, Little Saffron-hill.

South London Hall.—A large attendance gathered in this hall, on Sunday evening last, to hear a lecture from Ernest Jones. A considerable collection for the National Charter Fund was made at the close of the meeting.

Poplar.—The noble Lecture Hall in Hall-street, Poplar, capable of holding 1,000 persons, was densely crowded on Tuesday night last, on the occasion of a lecture by Ernest Jones. Great numbers were unable to gain admission. The enthusiam of the audience, throughout the address, proves that the spirit of democracy is indeed awakened in this populous and important district.

Sheffield.—At the weekly meeting of the Council, held in the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street, on Sunday evening, and by adjournment, on Monday evening, when the letter from our chief, Feargus O'Connor, was read from the 'Star,' and likewise one from our friends at Nottingham; a proposition was made and accorded that, in the event of Mr. O'Connor complying with our oft repeated invitation, that a *soiree* be got up on a magnificent scale, and that several trusty friends be invited from the country to be present on the occasion. A deputation was appointed to make the necessary inquiry for the largest building in the town; and the Secretary was also instructed to write to the above gentleman upon the subject. The meeting was adjourned to next Sunday.

Mr. Thomas Cooper delivered two lectures in the Athenæum on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Polish and Hungarian Refugees. Subject: 'The History of Poland and Hungary,' on Tuesday; and 'Ballad Poetry,' on Wednesday. Although the charge was 2d., 4d., and 6d. for admission, the place was well filled. Mr. Cooper openly declared that 'No half measures now must be entertained.'

Hamilton.—On Monday evening, upwards of 300 persons assembled in the Masons' Hall, for the purpose of hearing a lecture by Mr. G. J. Harney. Mr. C. Forest, a staunch democrat, occupied the chair. After a few appropriate remarks, he introduced Mr. Harney, who was received with great applause. Mr. Harney said, the subject they had met to discuss was '1848 and 1852—*Reform and Revolutions*—the Coming Struggle.' He congratulated the people on the liberation of Kossuth, and spoke in terms of approbation of the inhabitants of Hamilton, who, along with others, had been successful in their efforts in procuring his liberation. The people of London would give Kossuth a warm reception, which would prove to the Governments of Europe that they honoured the patriot, and the cause of freedom for which he had suffered. The lecturer reviewed the struggles of 1848, the successful efforts of the democrats on the Continent, and the fearful reaction that had taken place by the conduct of base traitors. The signs of the times indicated that the people of the Continent would renew their efforts for freedom in 1852, and the lessons he hoped they had got would lead them to act in such a manner as would establish the true principles of democracy. He also reviewed the reform that Lord John Russell has promised in 1852, and gave it as his opinion that no radical measure would be brought forward unless the people united and brought a powerful influence to bear upon the Government. He called upon the working classes not to be misled by any sham reform, but to stand firmly by the principles of the Charter, and persevere until the principles of freedom were made the basis of governments throughout the world. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Harney and the chairman, and the meeting separated.

Chartist Organisation.—The second aggregate monthly meeting of the Chartists of the metropolis was held on Sunday afternoon, at the South London Chartist Hall, Webber-street; Mr. Nicholls in the chair. The secretaries from the various localities gave in an account of the state of the organisation in their district. Mr. Foxwell, of Greenwich, complained of the omission of the mention of his locality from the Monthly Circular, which led to a protracted discussion. The system of propagandism by means of tracts, was strongly enforced, and funds announced to be collected for that purpose. A motion was made for the establishment of a Metropolitan Delegate Council, which was ultimately lost, and the meeting adjourned.

Manchester.—A meeting of members was held in the People's Institute, on Sunday last; Mr. William Grocott in the chair. After the transaction of local business a resolution was unanimously agreed to, empowering the Council to call a Delegate Meeting, to be held in the People's Institute, on Sunday, the 26th October, at one o'clock in the forenoon, and to request the attendance of delegates from Oldham, Stockport, Droylesden, Ashton, Stalybridge, &c., for the purpose of devising the best means of extending the Chartist organisation, and developing more fully the principles of Chartism. Instructions were also given to the Secretary to urge upon the localities the necessity of complying with the request of their brethren in Manchester, so that advantage may be taken of the present favourable opportunity, by an increased and determined agitation. The meeting then adjourned until Sunday, the 19th October. In the evening Mr. Thomas Cooper, of London, addressed a numerous audience in the same hall, on the 'Life and times of the late Sir Robert Peel.' Mr. Cooper handled his subject in a masterly manner and after speaking for two hours, he sat down amidst considerable cheering.

Finsbury Locality.—A meeting was held on Sunday last; Mr. Dicey in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Nicholls was nominated to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds from the Executive. The financial affairs of the association were then considered; and after some discussion it was resolved—'That the Secretary keep a list for subscriptions towards liquidating the debt.' Messrs. Newsome, Weedon, and Herbert were appointed to collect subscriptions. A report was received from the monthly meeting. It was then agreed that a metropolitan delegate council be organised as soon as possible. Mr. Hawley was then elected as a delegate to the Kossuth Demonstration Committee, and the meeting adjourned to October the 12th.—Alfred Fennell, Sub-Secretary.

POLITICAL VICTIMS' ASSOCIATION.

October 5th. Mr. Young in the chair. After the confirmation of the minutes, it was agreed:—"That the Secretary get a copy of the deposition (if possible) of the convict Radcliffe, or such information as would lead to a knowledge of the nature of the evidence brought forward upon his trial, so as to ascertain whether the witnesses were policemen, or other government hirelings." The Secretary was ordered to have the third address ready by next Sunday, for the approval of the members previous to publication. Mr. Martin gave notice of a motion for next Sunday, relative to the attendance of members; and Mr. Jeffries also gave notice, relative to the resolutions of the 27th of July.——Monday, October 6th.—The Association gave a Democratic Concert at their place of meeting, the Two Chairmen, Wardour-street, Soho. Mr. Bezer in the chair; Mr. Bryson vice-chairman. When a number of the male and female democrats of the metropolis attended to give mirth and beauty to the scene. The president gave original compositions, written for the occasion. Mr. Bezer, with his usual drollery, turning the Victims of '48 into "The King, God bless him;" while the vice chairman gave "Tulloch Gorum and the Charter." Messrs. Arnott and Leno gave appropriate recitations, and the Treasurer of the Association was not wanting in Hibernian democratic songs. Among the ladies, we must not forget Mrs. Ash, the founder of the Sheffield Female Chartist Association, and Mrs. Martin, who, by their talents, added greatly to the harmony of the evening: and the company found that "The wee short hour ayont the twal was an unwelcome intruder."

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE MINERS' MEETING.

On Monday morning, October, 6th, the miners of Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, and neighbourhood walked in procession, preceded by a band of music and banners, to the "Tommy field," Oldham, to meet the miners of the Oldham and Bardesley districts. After the band had been allowed half an hour for refreshments, the procession was reformed, the Bardesley and Oldham districts now forming part of it, and returned to Hurst Brook, Ashton, to hold a public meeting. Mr. J. Price was called to the chair.

Mr. A. Petlow was introduced to the meeting, and spoke above half an hour in an eloquent style, pointing out the miners' grievances. He stated that their average earnings would not amount to 2s. 6d. per day. Mr. Petlow proposed a resolution, pledging the meeting that they would memoralise her Majesty's government to increase the numbers of inspectors of the coal mines.

Other resolutions were unanimously adopted, *i.e.* to petition parliament to restrict the labours of miners to eight hours per day—to have all coal worked by weight, and not by measure; and also to use their utmost exertions to obtain a rise of wages as soon as possible.

Mr. Swallow spoke at considerable length, pointing out the necessity of more inspectors being appointed, there being only *three* at the present moment. Mr. Dickinson, the inspector for this district, had not only all Lancashire and Cheshire, but all Staffordshire, Shropshire, North Wales, and parts of Worcestershire to look after; which districts would take the inspector at least five years to inspect every pit in it, as it contains not less than 780 different collieries. The fatal accidents from 22nd November, 1850, to 30th June, 1851, are 280, in the short space of seven months and eight days.

Messrs. H. Dennett, R. Whitworth, J. Gordon, and other friends addressed the meeting.

The meeting was a truly glorious one—there coul not have been less than 5,000 people present. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the vast assembly gave three hearty cheers for the success of the union.

A delegate meeting was afterwards held. Mr. James Taylor in the chair. Thirty-six delegates were present. It was agreed that each colliery should send a delegate to the special delegate meeting, to be held at the Fleece Inn, Bradshawgate, Bolton, on Monday, October 20th, to meet delegates from all the other parts of Lancashire, and to fix a day when the statements are to be sent to the masters, desiring an advance of wages, also what amount is to be asked for. The delegates present were of opinion that it would not be wise to ask a greater amount than twopence to the shilling at the present time.

MINERS' AND SEAMENS' UNITED ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of the seamen of Hartlepool was held in the large Concert Room (which was crowded,) of the Dock Hotel, on Wednesday, Oct. 1st. Mr. Holman was called to the chair, and after delivering a very effective address, introduced to the meeting Mr. W. Daniells, one of the seamens' and miners' missionaries, who spoke at great length on the grievances suffered by the above useful bodies of men, and evidently made a great impression on the meeting. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. G. T. Lockett, who moved a resolution in favour of supporting the missionary fund, which was seconded by Mr. F. Walker, and carried *nim dis*.

At the close of the meeting an earnest appeal was made to the audience on behalf of the Wolverhamp on Tin-plate Workers' trial, which was well responded to, and a handsome collection made, which will be forwarded by Mr. Holman, seamens' secretary, to the proper quarter.

Meetings of the same kind have been likewise held lately at North and South Shields, Blyth, Bedlington, Seaham Harbour, Haswell, New Durham, Seaton Delavel, Cramlington, Seaton Burn, &c., and addressed by the seamens' delegates and missionaries. As a whole, the good cause wears a favourable aspect.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION OF SEAMEN AND MINERS ON NEWCASTLE TOWN MOOR.

The important meeting of seamen and miners took place on Saturday last, on the Race Course, Town Moor, and it is computed that at least four thousand were present, accompanied with numerous flags, banners, and bands of music. One affair, from Hartlepool, attracted much attention; it was the English flag on the right, and the American flag on the left, with the significant motto, between of 'Which shall we take?' The seamen of Hartlepool, Sunderland, Seaham Harbour, North and South Shields, &c., came up the Tyne in steam vessels, forming a fleet of twelve sail, and were met on the quay by the miners and the seamen of the port of Newcastle; and the whole then formed into a procession (which extended upwards of a half a mile) through the town on to the Town Moor.

Mr. J. Smith, of South Shields, was called to the chair, and opened the meeting with a few printed observations; and then called on Mr. Jude to move the following resolutions on behalf of the miners:—

That the different modes existing at present in ascertaining the wages of miners, some being paid by weight and others by measure, necessarily leads to much uncertainty and consequent injury to the workmen. It is therefore resolved to petition Parliament to pass a law whereby all miners' wages earned shall be ascertained by weight only. That the statute standard weight, viz., 20 cwt. to the ton, and 112lbs. to the cwt., be the foundation of such enactment, and that the workmen be paid for all good coals and iron-stone sent to bank.

That whereas boys and young persons employed in coal mines are obliged to remain continuously at work for twelve and fourteen hours each day, thereby preventing them obtaining a proper and efficient education. Hence this meeting further resolves to embody in the said petition a prayer that the legislature will provide by an enactment that no boy or young person, under eighteen years of age, shall work longer in any mine or coal pit than eight hours each day.

That the Legislature having recently passed a law providing an inspection of the mines of this country, but as only four inspectors have been appointed, the extensive nature of the districts they have to examine renders the bill almost valueless as regards the saving of life and preventing casualties. It is therefore resolved to memoralise her Majesty's government to augment the number of inspectors and their power, and to appoint sub inspectors, so that the districts may be so arranged that no pit shall be longer than one month without personal examination by the inspectors or sub-inspectors of the district.

That the practice now becoming general in the collieries of putting in large tubs, carrying from nine to twelve cwt. each, and which so block up the air ways that the current of air is considerably impeded in its progress, and thereby influences and leads to explosions and other casualties and dangers. That the practice of (recently introduced) using so many ponies or galloways down the pits, is also highly injurious to the health of the workmen; the air being so much vitiated and rendered unwholesome where they are used. This meeting, therefore, resolves to memorialise her Majesty's government on this subject, that a commission may be issued to inquire into the evils thereby induced, and to report thereon to the said government.

Mr. Jude, on coming forward, was loudly cheered, and explained, in forcible language, the evils and grievances under which the miners suffered, and sat down amid great applause.

Mr. T. Pratt seconded the resolutions. The speaker entered into the spirit of the resolutions at some length. As to weight and measure, he believed the rule in Northumberland and Durham was twenty cwt. to the ton, and 112lbs. to the cwt.; but there were exceptions. He knew places where there were neither weights nor measures used. (Hear, hear.) He noticed Brancepeth Colliery, in the county of Durham, as one of them. The men, not being united, had no redress; if they dared to complain they were turned off and kept out of employ, for there was an understanding among masters not to employ men who had the spirit to complain. If a poor miner should unfortunately send a portion of foul coal in his tub at New Durham Colliery, (and no man could help it at times,) he was fined 2s. 6d., so that for all his hard and dangerous labour, he could not average 2s. per day. (Shame, shame.) As to the boys, he could as sure the meeting, that at New Durham they hap to work from fourteen to fifteen hours per day, and had full two miles to travel to and from their work, under ground, from the bottom of the shaft. (Sensation.) He had been thirty years a pitman, and though, from his grey hairs he may be thought old, still he was only thirty-eight years of age! (Hear, hear.) In fact, miners, from the exhausting nature of their employment, became prematurely old, and died one-third before their time. The speaker then went on to show the great necessity of better ventilation of mines, and more inspectors and sub-inspectors with extended power. There was greater necessity for this than ever, for ventilation was decidedly getting worse; and though, in some parts of Durham, explosive gases did not abound, still as they were in want of fresh air, being sometimes working 100 yards before or beyond the current of air; so that if they were not burnt to death by hydrogen gas, still they were murdered, by slow degrees, for the want of fresh air. (Hear hear.) He considered so many ponies down the pits as very injurious to health, and thought the legislature ought at once to interfere to protect the lives and health of the miners. Mr. Pratt concluded an able speech amid loud cheers.

The Chairman then called on

Mr. Wm. Daniells to move the petition founded on the above resolutions. Mr. Daniells was received with cheers and clapping of hands.—He said they had heard a great deal about the Great Exhibition that was about to close—theirs was just about to open. (Cheers.) The former speaker had told them of some of the grievances suffered by the northern miners, but he would tell them how the miners in the midland counties were used. The sailors were cursed with an official log-book, wherein all their actions were noted down at sea, and by which they were fined as pleased the captain and mate; but if the miners had not an official log-book they were flogged with a colliery fine-book. They knew what "laid out" and "set out" was. Why, he knew one colliery, of only about seventy-four men, that had £34 2s. 4d. stopped out of their wages, during the last fortnight's pay for "laid out" and "set out." (Hear.) Twenty hundred weight was considered a ton, according to Cocker; but it was not a coal miner's ton. (Hear.) Why, in Derbyshire a ton was 29½ cwt. (Shame.) And not content to get 29½ cwt. to the ton, the owners of Leng's colliery enforced 120lbs. to the cwt., and 29½ of these cwts. to the ton. (Shame.) In the midland counties, too, the yard, instead of being thirty-six inches had grown to forty-two and a half, and the half day in South Staffordshire was from nine to ten and a half hours! The speaker then showed the evil effects of working long hours, and exhorted the meeting to unity of action and oneness of purpose, and concluded a pointed address by cordially moving the petition; which was seconded by Mr. Andrew M'Laughlin, and, with the foregoing resolutions, carried unanimously with hearty cheering.

Mr. R. Young was then called on to move the following resolutions:—

That this meeting resolve to petition parliament for the repeal of all clauses in the 7th and 8th Vict., cap. 112, as relates to seamen's register tickets, for the total and unconditioned repeal of the 13th and 14th Vict., cap. 93, known as the Mercantile Marine Act, for the Removal of Shipping Offices, and for an amendment of the present Navigation Laws.

This meeting also, considering the dangers to which seamen are exposed by vessels being sent to sea without being properly manned, resolve to petition parliament to pass a law to compel ship owners to properly man their ships, according to the following scale—viz., ships of six keels, and under ten keels, two able-bodied seamen before the mast; ten keels, and under fifteen keels, three able-bodied seamen; fifteen keels, and under seventeen and a half, four able-bodied seamen; seventeen and a half keels, and under twenty keels, five able-bodied seamen; and so on, in like proportion, according to the tonnage of vessels.

After reading the resolutions, Mr. Young explained in an able manner the working of, and the evils resulting from, the working of the Seamen's Ticket Act, Shipping Offices, and the infamous operations of the Mercantile Marine Act, to British Seamen. In relating the fact of sailors being fined for not being shaved on a Sunday morning, whatever wind or weather may prevail, also his being fined for smoking below, the speaker asked where he was to take his pipe? was the sailor to have a rope tied round his middle, and be slung over the ships side to smoke? (Loud laughter.) The speaker concluded an eloquent speech amid the approbation of the meeting.

Mr. R. Holman rose to second the resolutions, and strongly complained of the improper way that vessels employed in the coal-trade were manned. During the storm last week, great loss of life had ta en place, and much valuable property destroyed, through the culpable neglect of ship-owners in not properly manning their vessels. Owners complained of the operation of the Navigation Laws; but if they were sincere, why did they not come out and assist the seamen and miners, not only to amend that law, but to get repealed all other bad laws. (Cheers.) What caused the owners to have low freights?—because, like the coal owners, they were underselling and underbidding each other in the market. (Hear. 'Thats true.') In fact, low freights for ships and low prices for coals were brought on by blackleg owners, who were encouraging foreigners to man their ships at low wages against the Englishmen—their own countrymen. What did they care for their country or countrymen. All they cared for was to get money anyhow. (Hear, and cheers.) The speaker then alluded to the ruinous Railway monopoly, and insisted that that monopoly would eventually ruin the nursery for British seamen,—he meant the Northern Ports of England. He maintained that the government ought to interfere to prevent this national evil being carried out; for if they had power to grant bills to open railways, they had power to restrict their operations, if they had a tendency to injure the country, which he contended they were doing. The speaker severely taxed Sir Charles Napier about his intended conscription bill, his heavy salary, &c., and hoped the seamen would exert themselves to prevent Sir Charles Napier ever again getting a seat in parliament. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Holman then earnestly entreated the meeting to unite, in order to obtain their political rights. If they had the People's Charter they would not long be humbugged by such things, as the Mercantile Marine Act, shipping offices, and other shameful things. Let us go, said the speaker, at once for the Charter. (Loud cheers, and 'aye, that's it.') He would sit down by seconding the resolutions. The resolutions were then put to the meeting by the chairman, and carried unanimously.

Mr. A. Hamilton came forward to propose the petition founded on the foregoing resolutions, which he did in a sensible speech. In allusion to the English sailors entering the American service, he stated that Mr. Anderson, of South Shields, shipowner, had stated that seamen were so fond of England, that however bad they were used they would never leave it—that, like the dial to the sun, its face was there whether the sun shone on it or not. Now he was convinced Mr. Anderson was here wrong, for if justice is not done to them (the seamen) they would not only enter the American service, but fight for them if wanted. (Hear.) Seamen loved their country well, but loved justice better. (Cheers.) British seamen did not want a Dutchman, like Labouchere, to legislate for them; they wanted Englishmen, who knew their wants and feelings, to make laws for them. He perfectly agreed with the foregoing speaker as to what caused low freights; and it should be remembered that since the Navigation Laws were repealed that foreign tonnage had increased about eighteen per cent., while English had decreased from seven to eight per cent. (Hear.) Labourchere had stated that English ship-masters were a set of ignorant, useless men, and that seamen were a class of dissipated, drunken characters; but he would shortly find to his cost that they, both together, were wise and sober enough to overthrow him and his unworthy patrons. (Loud cheers.) He would conclude by moving that the petition be adopted.

Mr. H. Greensides would most willingly second the petition; and in the name of justice and truth he intreated them to gain information—to read the Press, and judge for themselves. The speaker then took a rapid and eloquent view of the position of the "Seamens' and Miners' United Association," and the grievances under which the seamen labour. The remedy, he contended, was to be found in union, and by spreading the principles of the association to every port and mining district of the kingdom, and entreated the meeting to send in the means to the Executive to carry out such object. They were there that day to effect such an union as the world never had yet seen, and he, on behalf of the seamen, pledged to the miners the right hand of fellowship. (Here Mr. Greensides seized the hand of a miner and shook it heartily, the meeting cheering lustily). In reference to the American and English flags, and the motto of which shall we take, the speaker said he loved his country, and the governors ought to be fathers of the people; but if instead they became oppressors, he would leave his unnatural father and go over to his brother Jonathan. (Loud cheers.) He exhorted them to stand together like men and true British sailors, and nothing then could prevent them obtaining their liberty. (Hear.) He would sit down, trusting they would do their duty.

The Chairman put the petition to the meeting, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Thomas White moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting having heard read and explained the various grievances of the respective bodies of seamen and miners, as specified in the resolutions and petitions adopted by this meeting, resolve to aid and assist each other by all legal and constitutional means, to obtain a redress of the said grievances, and never to cease agitating until the said grievances of each body are redressed.

The speaker said he was there to stand father to a wedding of the miners and seamen; which was the wife he did not know, but he hoped and believed they would agree and make each other happy. Besides being father he should be the priest to the wedding, and as part of the ceremony, he should tie the union jack and the colliery flag together. (Immense cheering.) Now, said Mr. White, the wedding is completed and may they never be separated, but keep firm together to uproot oppression and keep tyrants in awe. (Cheers.)

The resolution was ably seconded by Mr. R. Armour in a sensible speech, and was supported by Mr. B. Embleton, in a short address, and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks was moved to the Chairman by Mr. Hamilton seconded by Mr. Daniells, and carried with three hearty cheers.

The flags and banners were again unfurled, the bands again began to "discourse sweet music," and the immense assembly walked in procession, with the tied flags, symbolic of union, through Newcastle. Thus ended this important meeting—a meeting not soon to be forgotten by the seamen, miners, and inhabitants of "Canny Newcastle" and "Coaly Tyne."

Freedom from Serpents.—Ireland is not the only country supposed to be inimical to reptiles. I may, perhaps, be allowed to add to the "Note" of your correspondent as to Ireland, that the Maltese declare that St. Paul after his shipwreck cursed all the venomous reptiles of the island, and banished them for ever, just as St Patrick is said to have afterwards treated those of his favourite isle. Whatever be the cause of it, the fact is alleged by travellers to be certain that there are no venomous animals in Malta. "They assured us," says Brydone, in his "Tour through Sicily and Malta," vol. ii. p. 35, "that vipers have been brought from Sicily, and died alm

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The same spirit which dictated the refusal to allow Kossuth and his family to cross France, prevails in every department of the administration. The mayor of St. Michel, M. Laugier, has been suspended by the Prefect of the Basses-Alpes for directing the interment of a Protestant's infant child in a Catholic cemetery. The terms in which the Prefect justifies this harsh measure form an excellent pendant to the official style of M. Suleau, the Prefect of Marseilles. He says:—'The mayor Laugier, of St. Michel is suspended for having caused to be interred on his own authority, and in spite of the warnings given to him, in the part of the cemetery reserved to the Catholic religion, an infant not baptised according to the rites of this religion, which he ought to have considered as having died without baptism, and have buried as such, since the state has not recognised the Protestants of St. Michel; also for not having awaited, as he was by us bidden, the decision of the government upon the legal existence of the Protestants of his commune.' Thus, as the Prefect of Marseilles cannot recognise the existence of Kossuth on shore, the Prefect of the Basses-Alpes cannot recognise the existence of the Protestants of his department, and considers an infant baptised by a Protestant clergyman as an infant not baptised at all. This is the pharisaical slang, the crabbed *argot* and narrow rigour of formality which characterises the 'Jacks in office' of an illiberal administration. It is unfortunate that a tone which grates so harshly on the ear of common sense and humanity should be now given all over official France by the tuning fork of the Minister of the Interior. Meanwhile, although it is true that a decree of the second year of the republic enact that 'no law authorises the refusal of sepulture in the public cemeteries to deceased citizens, whatever may have been their religious opinions or professions,' this does not prevent the interment of Protestants in a place apart unconsecrated, and stigmatised by the abomination of desolation.

A correspondent, writing from Paris on the 5th inst., says:—

The fact which most strikes the traveller who remains some time in France and at Paris is, a certain shameless brutality, with which anti-liberal and anti-social principles, such as a few years ago were found revolting alike to French sentiment, generosity, and good taste, are to-day confessed and even proclaimed. And here, let me not be understood as speaking merely of the lower classes, of democrats and socialists—no, I speak of the *honnetes gens*, of the 'good citizens' of the middle classes, the readers of the 'Constitutionnel' and 'Debats.' But yesterday the journals reported a process before the Conseil de Guerre at Paris which places in a very clear light the social position of Paris and of France. A soldier in garrison at Paris went to visit his brother, a workman, ten years his senior. The soldier was invited to dine with his industrious brother, eat of his bread, drink of his innocent wine, and when he left was offered a trifle of money to pay for his cabriolet to the barracks. Now the young soldier taking it into his head that he was degraded by this offer of money, to square the account commences fighting with his kinsman. A neighbour of the latter, who knew him as an honest and industrious man, vexed to see him ill-used, threw himself between the brothers, and administered to the soldier a box of the ear. The latter drew his bayonet, plunged it into the mouth of him who dealt the blow, and killed him on the spot.

The court-martial has just terminated the investigation by simply acquitting the soldier-murderer.

The same journal which yesterday contained an account of these proceedings and their *denouement* —a tale which, a few years ago, would have revolted the whole nation—to-day reprints with satisfaction an order of the day issued by a colonel to his regiment, on its departure from Matz to go into garrison at Paris. This officer exclaims to his men:—'Yes, soldiers! we march as one man, and your colonel swears to lead the way, to unfurl the flag of order on the barricade of anarchy, as before we have unfurled it, surrounded by the dead and dying, in a storm of balls and grape, at the breach of Constantine, each man burning to avenge his brother, should he fall by the lead of the parricides of our beloved country.' Such is the salutation with which a French colonel announces his arrival to the Parisians. The barricade of anarchy, the breach of Constantine, the demi-savages of the African desert, the workmen and the citizens of Paris, it is all the same to this French officer. In his impatience he sees beforehand 'the dead and dying, the showers of ball and grape,' in the streets of Paris. This is horrible; but what is yet more horrible is, that a large portion of French society is dead to the terrible signs of social decadence and moral anarchy presented by an order of the day such as this.

But the self-same journal brings us yet another sign of the times in this same number of yesterday. It is the statistics of the gendarmerie in France. This body of Military police reckons no less than 23,154 men. Add to these the gendarmerie mobile, the republican guard, and the sergents des villes, and you will have a military police for France amounting to nearly 50,000 men.

And even the largeness of this force does not prevent incessant affrays between the populace and the gendarmerie. On the contrary, these encounters were never so much the order of the day as now. And we find the very reason of this in the timid mood of the *bourgeoisie*, with its representatives, and organs, who without, perhaps, intending or even being conscious of what they do, excite soldiers and gendarmes against the workmen, and these in turn against the military. If a party of highwaymen rob some stray traveller, you may be sure to read in the 'Debats' and 'Constitutionnel' of the day following that a citizen has been waylaid and robbed by democrats or Socialists. Thus, is one half of society irritated against the other, and gendarmes and soldiery are taught to see in the workmen who favour democratic ideas nothing but vagabonds, robbers, and assassins.

The views of parties are growing a little clearer. It is manifest that the parliamentary majority have dropped for the present all notion of either repealing or modifying the law of May. The 'Debats' and 'Assemblee Nationale' both contain decisive articles in favour of supporting it against all attacks, coming from whatever quarter. On the other hand, it is rumoured that the prefects have received instructions to conduct the elections of the Chamber according to the law of May, but that of the President according to the old lists of universal suffrage. I mention this report in consequence of the serious attention bestowed upon it by Girardin.

The 'Moniteur' is expected to publish, towards the middle of the month, the decree convoking the electors of the Seine to choose a representative to replace General Magnan. On the result of this election, which would thus nearly coincide with the reopening of the Assembly, will depend very much the tone of the President's message. If the democratic party persevere in their intention of offering resistance to the execution of the law of May, all France, it is said, will be placed under a state of siege.

The policy of the 'Constitutionnel' to proceed to the elections of the Assembly according to the law of May, and to the election of the President according to the old law of Universal Suffrage, is beginning to be combated by the 'Order' and other parliamentary papers in a tone which shows conviction that such is the course meditated at the Elysee.

The Electoral Union wishes to defer the elections of the Seine. In any case the democratic party will abstain, the Prince de Joinville will not come forward, and the candidate of the Electoral Union must therefore walk over the course.

The 'National' has opened a subscription at its office for contributions towards the execution of the medal proposed by the 'Revolution,' to commemorate the sympathy of the democracy with Kossuth at Marseilles.

The 'Moniteur de l'Armee' announces that the Minister at War has expressed his disapprobation of the regimental order of Colonel de Gardarens, of the 6th Regiment.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that Prince Windischgratz has refused the appointment of governor of Hungary, for the present at least, as he does not feel inclined to serve under the present Minister of the Interior, Dr. Bach.

The new loan, like the proverbial 'bad shilling,' returns again and again to notice. The Minister of Finance has confessed, in an official document, that his loan has proved a failure. The official document alluded to was an order on the bank to subscribe the ten or twelve millions which all the extortion, compulsions, intrigues, and promises of the past month have left him minus the desired amount. Notwithstanding the unusual advantages offered by the government, nearly ten per cent. altogether; notwithstanding the prolongation of the original period within which this great advantage would be continued; notwithstanding the very ample use of sham agents who have subscribed in Frankfort, Amsterdam, and London; notwithstanding the acknowledgment of the 'domestic obligations' of the two Austrian provinces and Styria—a measure which added ten million real subscriptions and other ten millions of state paper to the loan—Baron Kraus has at last forced himself to resort once more to his usual expedient of drawing upon the bank, and he has ordered the bank to subscribe the amount wanting to make up the eighty-five millions. No matter by what means, or however unreal, the new loan is at least to appear to have been subscribed. What the Finance minister will do when he has got his eighty-five millions must be a puzzle alike to himself as it is to the rest of the money world.

The Contemplated War with Turkey, and the 'Promised' Constitution.—Popular rumour exaggerates very much the increase now being made in the Austrian forces on the Turkish frontier. Instead of 40,000 men, I believe that only 10,000 are on the march. If the Porte return a compliant answer to the demands for compensation, the main ground for making war will vanish; for, unless renewed disturbances arise in Hungar from the liberation of Kossuth and his companions in confinement, the Austrian Emperor and his minister, Prince Schwarzenberg, have no valid reasons for desiring to punish the Porte for setting the illustrious exile at liberty. For the moment the question continues to wear a doubtful aspect. The imperial council would not come to any decision on the other question—the constitution—because that important document is not yet finished.

The proprietor of the 'Friedens Zeitung' (Peace Journal) has had a compulsory interview with the court-martial of Vienna for printing a small notice of the Hungarian colony in the United States. His answer to the accusation was, that he had excerpted it from the official journal, the Reichs-Zeitung. Judge his astonishment, when the sapient members of the august court nevertheless repremand him most severely, adding, that what a large journal like the Reichs-Zeitung was allowed to print, could not be permitted in a small one.

Count Potocki, a member of one of the most influential noble families of Poland, a gentleman of vast wealth, and generally held to be semi-conservative in his political opinions, has been arrested and confined in the citadel of Lemberg. The grounds of this step are not known, but it is supposed that the order came from Paris, where Chevalier Weiss von Starkenfels, the Vienna director of police, is at present conferring with M. Carlier.

HUNGARY.

We learn from Vienna that there appears to be some design on the part of the government to return to the old federative system in regard to Hungary, the centralising one which they have been introducing having proved a complete failure. It is said to be probable that a Diet will be established, of course with very restricted privileges. The governor-general, in the person of Archduke Albrecht, assisted by a commissioner possessing some experience of civil government will be the direct medium between the monarch and his territories; the different ministers will subside into directors of departments; and the imperial council, which is to be established, will be equally the creatures of the emperor's will; his wishes will be their law. One construction that must inevitably be put upon this change, no matter how gradually it may be introduced, is that the government has been most glaringly defeated, and is compelled to acknowledge in the most effective manner the righteousness of the cause for which the Hungarian people took up arms.

ITALY.

Respecting the magnificent displays of loyalty which are described daily in the 'Vienna Gazette' as having been displayed in Milan, Brescia, Venice, &c., our letters give a very different account. In Brescia the inhabitants were ordered to illuminate their houses, on pain of severe punishment; and in order to deprive them of every excuse the government sent a supply of candles to every house. The paid claqueurs certainly shouted to their utmost when the emperor appeared in public, but their numbers were so small, and their isolation so complete, that the cry of 'Long live the Emperor' was only heard at intervals from single individuals. The military did their best to prevent the true state of the case from being too apparent. In Milan the same circumstances occurred; and in Venice a letter which we have read asserts that a pin might have been heard drop in the streets, so death-like was the silence during the visit of the emperor. It has been much remarked upon that the emperor did not pass a single night at Milan, which city he quitted on both occasions before nightfall. The 'Croce di Savoia' contains a letter from Brescia, describing in matter-of-fact terms, the want of affection and loyalty displayed there. It was confiscated by the police, who actually visited every café in which Italian journals are kept in order to obtain possession of it. Perhaps this confiscation was partly caused by an allusion to the Archduchess Sophia in another article, in which that princess is termed the vainest and most ambitious woman that has appeared in the world since Eve. The Emperor has suddenly quitted Italy, for reasons which can only be guessed at. The newspapers of Turin make mention of the Emperor's sudden departure from the camp of Somma as of a flight. The prescribed route of return to Vienna was abandoned for the road by Hetzendorf. The Emperor left the Somma at six o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., and leaving behind all the carriages of his suit arrived in four hours at Casima de' Pecchi, a distance of forty-five miles. This precipitate departure by a changed route is ascribed to alarm and discouragement at his blank and cold reception by the Italians. The camp of the Somma was ordered to be broken up, the cause assigned for this new arrangement being the unfavourable weather.

GERMANY.

The German governments are extremely alarmed at the rapid progress of what they call the 'Communist Socialist Associations' among the workmen of Germany, and have determined to resort to extreme measures against them. For this purpose they have resolved to republish the ancient resolutions of the Diet against Socialist associations.

Another leading and apparently semi-official article, published in the 'Frankfort Journal' of the 5th inst., makes known the important fact that the Austrian cabinet has determined no longer to press at this time the desired incorporation of its non-German provinces into the confederation.

A telegraphic despatch from Frankfort, published by the official Berlin 'Anzeiger,' states that the diet has taken a unanimous decision in favour of dissevering from the Germanic confederation the Prussian provinces incorporated in 1848.

SPAIN.

It is said that the Cortes will be convoked on the 1st of November. General Narvaez is expected in Madrid as soon as he receives the news of the Cortes being opened. His relentless enemy, Gen. Pavia, has published a memoir of the civil war in Catalonia, in which very heavy charges are brought against Narvaez. The persecution of the opposition papers still continues. Last week three editions of the 'Epoca' were seized, the last of which merely contained the news from Cuba.

AUSTRALIA.

THE NEW HOLLAND GOLD DIGGINGS.

By the arrival of the Thomas Arbuthnot we are put in possession of Sydney papers as late as the 9th of June; and though this does not appear to be later than previous advices, the accounts are much fuller, and a better picture is afforded of the actual position of the gold diggings than has yet been presented to the English reader, the more especially as great attention was being paid to the obtaining of accurate intelligence, for which purpose parties had been specially commissioned to proceed to the diggings by the journals and private individuals. On Sunday evening, the 1st of June, Mr. Hardy, the government commissioner, arrived at the Summerhill Creek, Bathurst, whilst a party of mounted police encamped at Swallow Creek, and followed to the diggings on Monday. Mr. Hardy, with much good judgment, did not press the diggers who were without means for the immediate payment of the license fee, but gave them a week for the purpose and offered to take the amount in gold dust. The variety of costumes at the diggings is stated to immediately attract the attention of the visitor. The poorer classes, generally speaking, work in their usual apparel; others add to it a blue serge shirt and a California hat. Those who are in better circumstances will be found with strong moleskin trowsers, blue serge shirt, warm woollen comforter, California hat, belt, and a pair of strong leather leggings; others again, instead of leggings, will be found with waterproof boots, reaching from six to nine inches above the knee. Those who desire to be more conspicuous than others will be seen with scarlet serge shirts. One party from Sydney was dressed in a very singular fashion, his appearance presenting some slight resemblance to that of a Spanish brigand; he wore a close scarlet lambswool shirt, a rough brown jacket, buckskin breeches, with boots reaching a little above the knee, a slouched hat, and a belt, from which dangled a pocket pistol on one side, a dirk on the other, and a cartridge pouch behind. This constituted his working dress, the jacket only being thrown off when the weather was warm. The fierceness of the aspect of this individual, however, was probably owing to his Californian reminiscences, as the wheel of fortune had previously carried him to the American El Dorado. The appearance of the upper part of the creek, about eight or nine o'clock in the evening, states an eye-witness, is very singular, and would form a good study for a painter. The rows of tents and gunyahs of every description, with large blazing fires, and knots of human beings flitting before them, have a very unique effect. The shouts and laughter of boys, mingled with occasional discharges of firearms, give additional singularity to the scene, which when viewed from the high abrupt ranges, has something rather unearthly about it. In the day time the swarms of human beings rocking cradles in the bed of the creek, and the intensity of attention with which they pursue their work, show that the diggers possess in a strong degree the qualities of energy and perseverance. Many will be seen there who never before performed a day's hard work in their lives now strenuously working with the pick, shovel, and crowbar, lifting heavy stones, carrying over stony roads buckets heaped with soil containing the golden deposit, or working the rockers, being at the time soaking wet up to or above their knees. Great order and unanimity prevail, a little bantering occasionally diversifying the scene, whilst all seem in good spirits, kept alive by their golden hopes, which, however, in numberless cases, end in disappointment. During the last three days, the number of persons who had arrived at Bathurst *en route* to the diggings was estimated at no less than fifteen hundred; independent of this, numbers were daily wending their way by other routes, so that in the course of a month it was thought there would be at least 10,000 persons on the ground, even allowing a heavy margin for those who might leave.

As regards the weather, which may reasonably be expected to have an important influence on the yield, it is stated that for the last four nights the cold had been exceedingly severe, although in the day time the sun shone brightly. Some of the diggers were working in a mizzling sleety rain, whilst in other parts of the neighbourhood a heavy fall of snow had taken place; so that many were already beginning to wish for their comfortable beds and warm firesides, and were anxious to regain the genial winters to which they had been accustomed at Sydney.

Fears were entertained in many districts that the cultivation of the land would be very seriously interfered with by the prevalent excitement. Many farmers were rushing off from their avocations to try their luck at the diggings.

A person writing from Maitland states that, if the mania lasted any length of time, the town would be drained of its population, as every one was preparing to start. The prices of all kinds of provisions had advanced within the last few days 30 per cent. Labour of any kind was scarcely procurable, and permanent engagements were quite out of the question.

Few cases of violence at the diggings had been heard of, but it was scarcely to be expected that this would continue. In one case summary and exemplary punishment was inflicted by two young men on a dishonest comrade, who was entrusted with the sale of some gold at Bathurst, and made a false return; and this made the place 'too hot to hold him.' A few petty robberies of mining implements, &c., were also now and then heard of. Much improvidence was manifested by the most successful parties, a case of luck being instantly made use of to replenish the kegs, and enjoy a few days' 'spree.'

The local papers are nearly full of advertisements of articles of dress, food, and otherwise of necessity to the visitor to the gold regions, whilst nearly every shopkeeper seems to have become a purchaser of the produce of the diggers' labours. With a view to appease the prevalent curiosity and present means of affording distant friends an actual view of the precious metal itself, one man very obligingly advertises 'handsome specimens from the Ophir diggings,' weighing eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen ounces.

An order had been issued by the government for the payment of £500 to Mr. Hargraves, as a reward for the information given by him respecting the Bathurst gold field.

AMERICA.

By the United States mail steamship Pacific, Captain Nye, we have advices from York to the 27th. She brings £120,000 in specie.

A very destructive fire had occurred at Buffalo.

Great consternation prevailed in New York owing to the rumoured instability of the banks; more than half-a-dozen had been named as weak.

The influence upon the stock-market of the pressure of money was severely felt. Government stocks had suffered less than any other.

The banks that have already failed are the People's Bank and the Commercial Bank. The market for foreign exchange to send by the Pacific was rather weak, the scarcity of money limiting purchasers very materially.

Great excitement had also been caused by the flogging of an abolitionist, in the state of Virginia, and his compulsory removal from the state. The affair is thus described in the New York papers:—"The Vigilance Committee of Grayson county, Virginia, on the 13th ult. arrested John Cornutt, a friend of Bacon's, the Ohio abolitionist. They at first requested him to renounce his abolition sentiments, which he refused to do. They then stripped him, tied him to a tree, and, after receiving a dozen lashes, he agreed to renounce absolutionism, sell his land and negroes, and leave the state. Great excitement prevailed, and the committe were in pursuit of others.

Foreign Miscellany.

A reconciliation seems to have taken place between Narvaez and Sir Henry Bulwer: for the latter is said to have accepted a dinner from the Spanish marshal at the Trois Freres, on Wednesday. Donoso Cortes, the Duke of Ossuna, and other distinguished Spaniards, were present.

A synod was held at Mans on September the 6th attended by three hundred ecclesiastics of the diocese of Maine, in which it was decided that the pointed cap should be replaced by the square cap throughout the diocese. This apparently puerile subject of deliberation for so great a body is pregnant with meaning. Our orders have only to refer to a collection of costumes of the time to remark that Saint Ignatius and Father Lainoz, and all the good Jesuit fathers, wore the square cap. The pointed cap, on the other hand, was the traditional head-dress of the Gallican clergy. The triumph of the square over the pointed cap is, then, nothing less than the triumph of Jesuitism over the Gallican church—of Escobar over Bossuet—of the Council of Trent over the declaration of 1602. It symbolizes the union of the Maine clergy with ultramontanism and Loyola.

Nine new rooms on the ground-floor of the Louvre are to be opened to the public this week. They contain a collection of French sculptures from the time of Louis XII. to the modern sculptors, Houdon and Chaudet. Three other rooms are to be opened at a later period, with sculptures of the middle ages.

One of the editors of the 'Constitutionnel,' M. Charles Duveyrier, an ardent Bonapartist, who is suspected by some people of prompting the articles signed by Dr. Veron, has left for Russia, and, as it is reported, on a confidential mission.

A serious affray, between gendarmes and about forty people, has taken place at Parigné L'Evéque, near Mans. On the night of September 29th, after the closing of the wine shops, a knot of people conversing in the high street were ordered to disperse by the patrol. They refused, and one man asserted loudly that they were freemen, and had a right o remain. Upon a gendarme proceeding to arrest this man the whole assemblage pelted the gendarmes with stones. A severe struggle took place, and in the result two gendarmes were severely wounded. The prisoner was ultimately secured, but the rest escaped, and it will be difficult to identify them.

The yellow fever has broken out in Oporto.

The President of the Republic has authorised the town of Fontainebleau to erect an equestrian statue in bronze of the Emperor Napolean in the court in front of the palace celebrated as the scene of the 'Adieux' of Fontainebleau. The expense will be paid by subscriptions.

The 'Risorgimento' of Turin of the 3rd inst., says:—'Yesterday the Piedmontese workmen who had been sent to the London Exhibition returned here. They assembled at the Bourse, where they were met by the Minister of Commerce and the members of the commission present at Turin. The men are perfectly satisfied with their visit to the Crystal Palace, and to the great manufactories in the neighbourhood of London. When the Minister recommended them to be paterns to their fellow-workmen by communicating to them the information they had obtained from their journey, they expressed a wish that an exhibition could be organised, to which they would bring all the objects of their art with the improvements which they had learnt in London. It is very easy to see that they will be very grateful, and will not forget the advantages which they owe to the generosity of their fellow-citizens, and to the solicitude of the government.

The 'Marsouin' anchored at Paimbœuf on the 26th ult., with eighteen desperate convicts, whose conduct had been so bad at Toulon that they were ordered to be removed for more security to the galleys at Brest. While they were taking the air on the deck by the indulgence of the captain, one of them, finding himself without his irons, stabbed the keeper with a knife. The cries of the victim brought the officers and sailors upon deck. The comrades of the assassin refused to point him out, but the wounded man with difficulty found strength to do so, and on the sailors attempting to secure him, the villain swore he would kill somebody, and rushed furiously at the officers. Two pistol shots failed to induce him to surrender, and ultimately one of the keepers shot him dead on the spot with his carbine.

Last week, whilst two battalions of the gendarmerie mobile were exercising themselves at firing in the Champ-de-Mars, Paris, as is the custom every Wednesday, several officers were seen making signals with red and white flags from the platform over the Pavilion Marsan, at the Tuileries. The passers-by could not make out what the cause of such movements could be, particularly as many were alarmed at the sound of fire-arms, being ignorant of the exercise which was going on in the Champ-de-Mars. The object of the signals was to ascertain if, by means of flags, a correspondence could be effected with all the detached forts which command Paris. It appears that a correspondence was so established with the forth of Montrouge, St. Denis, Mont Valerien, and Vincennes.

The races at Algiers, lately founded by the Minister of War, took place on September 28. A number of Arab chiefs, and as many as 1,500 natives on horseback, attended. There was room for 3,000 spectators in the stands, which were well filled, and the neighbouring hills were crowded with spectators. There were only two races in which French and native horses were pitted against each other, and in each of these the former were victorious.

Manufacturing a Saint.—The ceremony of the beatification of the Venerable Father Pietro Claver, a Jesuit, surnamed the Apostle of the Moors, took place on the 21st ult. The basilica of the Vatican was adorned with red damask hangings, and two altars had been erected under the transepts, with paintings representing the two miracles of the venerable father, which had been approved of by the Congregation of Sacred Rites. After the brief of beatification had been read aloud, a solemn *Te Deum* was sung, and, amidst the thunder of artillery, the statue of the Venerable Father Claver was uncovered, after which a high mass was sung by Monsignor Cardelli, Archbishop of Acrida. In the evening his Holiness the Pope and the Cardinals proceeded to the church to adore the new saint. —*Giornale di Roma.*

A retired pawnbroker, named Cohan, committed suicide in Liverpool on Monday, by cutting his throat whilst suffering from *delirium tremens*.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, EYEBROWS, &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 instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking greyness, &c. For children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the small comb unnecessary. Persons who have been deceived by ridiculously named imitations of this Pomade, will do well to 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 COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

Important Notice.—None is genuine unless the signature 'Rosalie Coupelle,' is in red letters on a white ground on the stamp round each package of her preparations.

TESTIMONIALS,

the originals of which, with many others, may be seen at the establishment.

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

Mr. Fieldsend, Hairston, 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 Pomade by return, as her hair is much improved by it use.'

Miss Jackson, 14 Lee-street, Chorlton, Manchester.—'I have used one box; my hair in one place had fallen off, it is now grown surprisingly.'

Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes:—'Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much.'

Mr. Winckle, Brigg.—'I am happy to inform you my 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 two pots for other customers.'

PURE LIQUID HAIR DYE. MADAME COUPELLE feels the utmost confidence in recommending her LIQUID HAIR DYE, which is undoubtedly the most perfect and efficient one ever discovered. It is a pure liquid that changes hair of all colours in three minutes to any shade required, from light auburn to jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection; it does not stain the skin, is most easily applied, and free from any objectionable quality. It needs only to be used once, producing a permanent dye. Persons who have been deceived by useless preparations (dangerous to the head, hair, &c.), will find this dye unexceptionable.

Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sent post free on receipt of forty-eight postage stamps by Madame Coupelle.

James Thompson, Esq., Middleton.—'I have tried your invaluable dye, and find it to answer the highest expectations.'

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

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR may be removed in two minutes, by the application of a small quantity of MADAME COUPELLE'S DEPILATORY.—By this process the removal of hair becomes so simple, rapid, and safe, that it supersedes everything else of the kind. Hitherto the tediousness, uncertainty, and above all, the poisonous properties of the agents employed as depilatories have greatly limited their use; an easy and safe method in removing superfluous hair will therefore be very acceptable and useful.

Price 4s. per bottle, sent post free, with directions, on receipt of fifty-four postage stamps by Madame Coupelle, and to be had through all venders.

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

Dr. Ure.—'I have analysed your four preparations, viz.—Depilatory, Hair Dye, Pomade and Solvent, and find all of them excellently adapted for their various purposes.'

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 receipt of thirteen postage stamps.

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

Mr. S. Stamford, Footscray:—'Your cure for Corns and Bunions 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 (free) per return of post on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by MADAME 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!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT,

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

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

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

Cure of Acute Rheumatism of Four Years Standing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECRET SORROW! CERTAIN HELP!

Immense Success of the New Mode of Treatment which has never failed.

DR. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool Street, King's Cross, London.

From many years' experience at the various hospitals in London and on the Continent, is enabled to treat with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disease arising from solitary habits, excesses, and infections, such as gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, and syphilis, or venereal disease, in all their stages, which, owing to neglect or improper treatment, invariably end in gravel, rheumatism, indigestion, debility, skin diseases, pains in the kidneys, back, and loins, and finally, an agonising death! The lamentable neglect of these diseases by medical men in general is well known; and their futile attempts to cure by the use of these dangerous medicines—mercury, copaiba, cubebs, &c., have produced very distressing results. All sufferers are earnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. Barker, who guarantees a speedy and perfect cure, and of every sympton, whether primary or secondary, without any of the above medicines, thus preventing the possibility of any after symptoms. This truth has been established in manythousands of cases, and as a further guarantee he undertakes to cure the most inveterate case in as short a time as is consistent with safety, without hindrance from business, change of diet, &c., or return the money. Lasting benefit can only be reasonably expected at the hands of the duly qualified practitioner, who, departing from the routine of general practice, devotes the whole of his studies to this neglected class of diseases. Country patients will be minute in the detail of their cases, as that will render a personal visit unnecessary. To prevent trouble, no letters from strangers will be replied to, unless they contain Ten Shillings in postage stamps, or by post-office order, for which the necessary advice and medicines will be sent. Patients corresponded with till cured. Females on all occasions attended to with the most honourable secresy and delicacy. At home for consultation daily from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8, Sundays excepted. Post-Office orders payable at the General Post Office. Address, Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London. All those deemed incurable are particularly invited.

SKIN DISEASES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCROFULA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, &c.

DR. BARKER'S COMPOUND INDIAN EXTRACT is a safe and permanent restorative of manly vigour, whether deficient from residence in hot or cold climates, or arising from solitary habits, youthful, delusive excesses, infection, &c. It will also be found a speedy corrective of all the above dangerous symptoms. Weakness of the eyes, loss of hair, disease and decay of the nose, sore throat, pains in the side, back, loins, &c. Obstinate diseases of the kidneys and bladder, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, loss of memory, nervousness, headache, giddinesss, drowsiness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, lowness of spirits, lassitude and general prostration of strength, usually resulting from neglect or improper treatment by mercury, copaiba, cubebs, and other deadly poisons.

From its peculiar properties in creating new, pure, and rich blood (thereby cleansing and strengthening the whole system), it removes barrenness, and soon restores the organs to sound health, even after all other remedies (which have usually a depressing tendency) have failed; hence its universal success in female complaints.

Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by every Chemist in the Kingdom, or will be sent direct from the establishment, securely packed, on receipt of the amount.

Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Gout, Indigestion, Debility, Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Gleet, &c.

DR. BARKER'S PURIFIC PILLS are the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for discharges of any kind, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, frequently end in stone in the bladder, and a lingering death! For Gout and Rheumatism, Depression of Spirits, Excitement, Blushing, Dislike of Society, Incapacity for Study or Business, Loss of Memory, Confusion, Giddiness, Blood to the Head, Drowsiness, Sleep without Refreshment, Groundless Fear, Indecision, Wretchedness, Nervousness, and even Insanity 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 Indigestion, purify and promote the Renal Secretions, thereby preventing the formation of Stone, and establishing for life the healthy functions of all these organs.

May be obtained at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box, through all Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom, or should any difficulty occur they will be sent free on receipt of the price in postage stamps by Dr. Barker.

To prevent fraud on the public by imitations of these wonderful medicines her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners have ordered the name of the Proprietor, to be engraved on the stamp affixed to all his medicines, without which none is genuine.

Just Published, Eightieth Thousand, Price 1s. 6d.

THE CLOSET COMPANION. ENLARGED EDITION.

Devoid of technicalities, addressed to all those who are suffering from Spermatorrhœa or Weakness, and the various disqualifying forms of premature decay resulting from infection and youthful abuse, the most delusive practice by which the vigour and manliness of life are destroyed, even before nature has fully established the powers and stamina of the constitution.

It contains also an elaborate and carefully written account of the 'Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs of both Sexes,' (illustrated by numerous cases, &c.,) with the Author's observations on Marriage, its duties and hindrances. The modern plan of treating Gleet, Stricture, Sy

Poetry.

A SONG OF WELCOME TO KOSSUTH.

By GERALD MASSEY,
Author of "Voices of Freedom," &c., &c.

'There's not a breathing of the common wind
That will forget thee; thou hast great allies;
Thy friends are exultations, agonies,
And love, and man's unconquerable mind.'

Awake each patriot sire and son,
And join us heart and hand;
To welcome Freedom's glorious One
Within our fatherland!
He needs no proud triumphal arch—
Nor banners on the wind—
In hearts that beat his triumph-march,
Our Kossuth's fitly shrined!
We meet him here, we greet him here—
With Love's wide arms caress him!
And Kings have no such welcome dear,
As Kossuth hath: *God bless him.*

He rose like Freedom's morning star,
Where all was darkling dim—
We saw his glory from afar,
And fought in soul for him!
Brave Victor! how his radiant brow
King'd Freedom's host like Saul:
And in his crown of sorrow now
He's *royalest heart of all!*
We meet him here, we greet him here—
With Love's wide arms caress him!
And Kings have no such welcome dear,
As Kossuth hath: *God bless him.*

Ay, English hearts thro' proud tears gush
With glory at his name—
Whose brave deeds made the roused blood rush
Along our veins like flame:
We cheered him 'mid his hero-strife—
And in his presence met,
We'll show the world that noble life
Lives in Old England yet!
We meet him here, we greet him here—
With Love's wide arms caress him!
And Kings have no such welcome dear,
As Kossuth hath: *God bless him.*

His Hungary billows o'er with graves
Of Martyrs not in vain:
See what a golden harvest waves
Its fruit of that red rain!
Again his conquering sword shall glare
The Despots' splendour dim:
And palsy strike the arm that dare
Not strike a blow for him!
We meet him here, we greet him here—
With Love's wide arms caress him!
And Kings have no such welcome dear,
As Kossuth hath: *God bless him.*

Ring out, exult, and clap your hands
Free Men and Women brave—
Shout Britain! shake the startled lands
With "Freedom for the Slave!"
Come forth, make merry in the sun
And give him welcome due;
Heroic hearts have crown'd him one
Of Earth's Immortal few!
We meet him here, we greet him here—
With Love's wide arms caress him!
And Kings have no such welcome dear,
As Kossuth hath: *God bless him.*

RHYMES AND REASONS AGAINST LANDLORDISM.

THE PARKS.

The noble Parks of England,—
With all their clumps of green,
And dips of knee-deep grassy land
The graceful slopes between,
Their beeches—silvered by the breeze—
So stately to be seen,
Their bird and squirrel palaces
Built high in oaken screen:

The grand old Parks of England,—
With their ancestral men,
Their avenues where Sidney plann'd
His pastoral serene,
And their pleasant leaf-strewn terraces
Whence the level sun is seen
Flinging over the miles of trees
Its glorious golden sheen:

Those Parks, despite their beauty's worth,
And memories proudly worn,
No value less than common earth
That grows the peasant's corn;
We'd raze their bowers and plough them o'er,
Ay! "confiscate" the best,
Ere one of England's Martyr Poor
Should hunger unredressed.

It need not be: there's room for both
The means for man to live
And all magnificence of growth
The Beautiful can give.
Our Parks we yet shall live to see
The Nation's own domain,
When Labour's daily path shall be
Across the sward again.

From the "English Republic."

Reviews.

DEMOCRATIC PERIODICALS.

The English Republic. For October. London: Watson.

The Operative. Part IX. London: Vickers.

The Christian Socialist. Part II. London: Bezer.

THESE periodicals represent with great ability different phases of the political and social movement, among the intelligent and reflective working classes in this country. Their circulation may be limited, as compared with the deleterious trash and really dear penny worths with which certain publishers—intent only on making money—pander to the passions and the ignorance of the multitude, and deluge the market; but, inasmuch as intelligence and moral power must always in the end gain the ascendancy, the appearance of such publications must be accepted as the guarantee of a steady and progressive mental and moral revolution among the masses.

The character and objects of the *English Republic* have been frequently described by us in former notices. It is ultra-republican in principle, earnest in spirit, and lofty in tone. That it should, *therefore*, deal with great questions in a manner not likely to secure the assent of quiet reformers—'practical men of the world'—who are prepared to take instalments, and rub on with the existing system as they best can, is a matter of course. But it is not by such men that great and beneficial changes are made in society; and it is well that, in the midst of our smooth conventionalities and jog-trot common places, there should be heard such trumpet notes as those of Mr. Linton to remind us, that before Right can subdue Might a terrible and a trying battle must be fought, and to breathe into the hosts of Democracy that self-sacrificing and devoted spirit, by which alone victory can be obtained.

The present number opens with a continuance of the articles by M. Mazzini, which gave such a peculiar value to the periodical; and this is followed by a series of vigorously-written papers, on important topics. As specimens of the contents—besides being extremely interesting in themselves—we give the following extracts:—

THE SEPTEMBER MASSACRE.

(Abridged from Carlyle.)

"It is unfortunate, though very natural, that the history of this period has generally been written in hysterics."—*Thomas Carlyle.*

Two great movements: a rushing against domestic traitors, a rushing against foreign despots. The country is in danger: in danger, truly, if ever country was. Arise, O Country! or be trodden down to ignominious ruin. Nay, are not the chances a hundred to one that no rising of the country will save it: Brunswick, the emigrants, and feudal Europe drawing nigh? More desperate posture no country ever stood in.

Longwi, our first strong place on the borders, is fallen "in fifteen hours." Brunswick is at Verdun: Verdun surrendered. Eighty thousand of the invading army, sworn to rescue or revenge the usurper, advance from stage to stage: who shall stay them? covering forty miles of country. Foragers fly far; the villages of the north-east are harried. Brunswick's manifesto offers no very pleasant "terms" to the patriotism of Paris.

It is the 2nd of September when rumour of the fall of Verdun is in Paris. On the moment huge placards are plastered to the walls; at two o'clock the storm-bell shall be sounded, the alarm-cannon fired; all Paris shall rush to the Champ-de-Mars and have itself enrolled. Unarmed truly, and undrilled; but desperate, in the strength of frenzy. The very women offer to mount guard. Terror is in these streets of Paris; terror and rage, fierce desperation rushing to battle; mothers, with streaming eyes and wild hearts, sending forth their sons to die. Terror itself has become courage; for Danton has spoken for all:—It would not do to quit Paris and fly to Saumer; they must abide by Paris and take such attitude as would put their enemies "In fear." "It is not the alarm-cannon that we hear; it is the pas-de-charge against our enemies. To conquer them, to hurl them back, what do we require? To dare, and again to dare, and evermore to dare."

But La-Vendée is rising at our backs—eight thousand peasants at Châtillon, for a beginning: the loyal (which should have been patriotic) warmth of a simple people blown into flame and fury by theology and seignorial bellows. Treason is manifest enough. Are not thirty thousand aristocrats within our own walls, of whom but some hundreds are yet in prison, to be tried, perhaps yet to escape? If not thirty thousand, yet more than it were wise to have in our rear, whether we advance, or only man the walls. Shall we be content to take the horses out of noble carriages, cutting the traces, seizing them by the bridle, that they may draw cannon; and shall we leave the nobles to sit there plotting? Think somewhat of this among your defences.

It is the 2nd of September. Through this Paris, frenzied with its agony, of frantic enrolments, of mothers' tears, and soldiers' farewell shoutings, while the tocsin is pealing its loudest, some thirty priests, who had refused to swear to the Constitution, men openly disaffected, fare in six carriages along the streets from preliminary detention at the Town Hall toward the prison of the Abbaye. They pass through the excited multitude: what else but curses could greet them on their way? Accursed aristocrat hypocrites, this is the pass ye have brought us to. Men *mount even on the carriage steps*; ever the reproaches grow more vehement. Pull up the carriage blinks! Not so; you *shall* sisten to us. One of the prisoners strikes the hand that is on his blind; that not sufficing, smites, with his cane, the uncovered head sharply, and again more sharply, as he would smite a dog. It is perhaps only a poor man. Next moment the carriages are locked and blocked in raging tumults. The thirty priests, all save one, are massacred at the prison gate.

This sudden thunder-burst once over, a strange court of justice, or call it court of revenge and wild justice fashions itself in the Abbaye prison, and takes seat round a table, with the prison registers spread before it. The like is done at La Force, at the Châtelet, in all the seven prisons of Paris; unwonted wild tumult howling all around. Swift: a name is called; bolts jingle, a prisoner is there. A few questions are put; swiftly this sudden jury decides: Royalist plotter or not? Clearly not; in that case, let the prisoner be enlarged, with *Vive la Nation.* Or be it yea; then still, let the prisoner be enlarged, but without *Vive la Nation;* or else it may run, let the prisoner be conducted to La Force. At La Force again their formula is, let the prisoner be conducted to the Abbaye.—"To La Force, then!" The doomed man is seized, conducted, not into La Force, but under an arch of wild sabres, axes and pikes. So at the prison gates corpse falls on corpse, and blood runs down the kennel; men horribly disfigured with many wounds, ghastly as if they had fallen under the sabres or the cannon of a Castlereagh or a Cavaignac. Man and woman: like the orderly established Gallows, the People's wrath spared neither the brave, nor the beautiful, nor the weak, provided they are proved to be traitors. Yet the wild rage is measured. During the hundred hours of execution, from Sunday till Thursday evening, the circuit of King Louis' prison is guarded by a tricolour ribbon. There are pardons and acquittals too. Old Marquis Cazotte is doomed to die; but his young daughter clasps him in her arms; the heart of the killers themselves is touched; the old man is spared. In ten days more a *Court of Law* condemned him, and he had to die elsewhere. Old M. Sombreuil also had a daughter:—My Father is not an Aristocrat: O good gentlemen, I will swear it, and testify it, and in all ways prove it; we are not, we hate Aristocrats. "Wilt thou drink Aristocrats' blood?" The man lifts blood (if Rumour can be credited;) the poor maiden does drink. "This Sombreuil is innocent then!" Yes indeed———. The pikes rattle to the ground, there are bursts of jubilee over a brother saved; and the old man and his daughter are clasped to bloody bosoms, with hot tears, and borne home in triumph of "Vive la Nation," the killers refusing even money. Does it seem strange this temper of theirs? It seems very certain, well-proved by Royalist testimony in other instances, and very significant. So far our historian.

And here are extracts from the notes of one who was undeservedly acquitted; which may show the character of the tribunal. In his own words:

"Behold me haled before this swift and bloody judgment bar, *where all resources of ingenuity became null if they were not founded upon truth*: . . . 'My name is Jourgniac Saint-Méard, an officer. . . . I am accused of editing the Journal "De la Cour et de la Ville." But I hope to prove the falsity.' . . . 'You tell us you are not this and not that: what are you then?'—'I was an open Royalist.' There was a general murmur, which was appeased by another of the men. '*We are not here to judge opinions,*' said he, '*but to judge the results of them.*' . . . 'Yes, Messieurs,' cried I, 'always till the Tenth of August I was an open Royalist. Ever since the Tenth of August that cause has been finished. I am a Frenchman, true to my country, I was always a man of honour,' etc. . . . The President, this cross-questioning being over, took off his hat, and said—'I see nothing to suspect in this man; I am for granting him his liberty. Is that your vote? To which all the judges answered: 'Yes, yes; it is just.'"

Thus Jourgniac escaped from the September Massacre, otherwise called Severe Justice of the People. "Divine Wrath against Scoundrels."

Others also "escaped." During the four days one thousand and eighty nine—neither more nor less—of whom two hundred and two were Priests, were executed. Horrible indeed! whether we call it massacre, justice or revenge. And yet three years later General Bonaparte in, not one hundred hours, but one hour, blows two hundred men into fragments; and it is not called horrible, because ——Perhaps smoe peace man will tell us. Or some friend of "order" may compare this September "massacre" or "wild-justice," with the following from an official paper, of Pesth no further back than September 1st, 1850.

"The 9th, ult: at dawn, the regular pillage began. The signal was given with trumpets; the plunder was granted to every regiment by turns. After a regiment had plundered it was recalled and relieved by another. The Russians not only plundered, but flogged the citizens indiscriminately. The latter plundering regiments tore the boots from the feet of the inhabitants, and stripped them of their clothes, leaving them scarcely a shirt. The last band, furious at finding no more valuables, committed the most atrocious cruelties; they demanded money, and, as the inhabitants had no money to give them, they were tortured. The officers plundered with the privates. The last regiment came armed with bars and perches and destroyed everything which could not be carried away. Not a chair, not a table, not a door remained unbroken; they cut the feather-beds and flung away the feathers; they carried away in waggons the contents of the premises; they bounced open the cellars, drank as much as they could, and when they could drink no more they broke the barrels that the wine might run out. In their intoxication they committed such beastly excesses that even the Russian officers, unable to restrain them, lamented the misfortunes of the citizens. There is no pen to describe the dreadful fate of the women; no age was spared by the intoxicated ruffians. The plundering lasted the whole day; the town was during this time, always surrounded by the Russian army, nor issue granted to any one."

Or why go so far from home, when two millions of our Irish neighbours have been massacred by Governmental Famine in the last ten years? No kennel running with blood, but bloodless corpses, famished and fever-stricken, scarcely less horrible; and the massacre lasted, not only four days, with 250 in a day, but with an average of 500 *a day for four thousand days.* Truly also, the difference is not only in the figures. That "September Massacre," was at least an endeavour at justice, however mad the few endeavourers; our Ten Years Massacre was the result of an atheistical indifference and neglect and absence of endeavour on the part of a whole society.

We have scarcely altered Mr. Carlyle's words. A word indeed here and there, but not the sense. His expletives, some few of them at least, we now subjoin. "Bottomless Guilt"—"murky simmering"—"Madness, Horror and Murder"—"frantic Patriots"—"horny paws"—"unkempt heads"—"tiger yells"—"Night and Orcus"—"Phantasmagory of the Pit"—"howling seas"—"sabres-sharpening"—"sons of darkness"—"neither fire," etc., etc., etc. All which had not much helped the story; but may now be applied by the judicious reader, wherever may seem most suitable.

We conclude however by commending the historian's own reflections to all men, Carlyle himself included.—"To shriek when certain things are acted is (perhaps) proper and unavoidable. Nevertheless. . . . O shrieking beloved brother blockhead, close thy wide mouth; cease shrieking, and begin considering."

CORNELIUS GEORGE HARDING.

Many of our readers no doubt recollect a little unpretending, but earnest, monthly publication called the *Republican*, issued in 1847-8. It is of its Editor that I have some few sad words to say.

Cornelius George Harding was born at Manchester, on the 16th of November, 1824. His father dying when he was quite a boy, he was forced at an early age to seek his bread, and to nourish in the toil and confinement of the warehouse and the desk the seeds of inherited disease. Weakly and debarred from much opportunity of cultivation, he yet on all occasions manifested a natural love of fair play, a disposition to help the oppressed, an active mind and a courageous heart, the elements of an excellence whose development was only stayed by the illness which repeatedly prostrated him, and which terminated his brief career on the 22nd of August last.

Harding was employed successively by a solicitor, a chemist, a manufacturer, a draper, a gas company, and a mining company. Most of these situations he left in consequence of illness. In 1847 he was employed by a gas company as inspector. His duties were very heavy, entailing much application and labour; but in the midst of them, and despite his delicate health and limited resources, he projected the *Republican* Magazine, whose first number appeared in November, 1847. His exertions in this helped to lay him again on a sick bed. Medical advice and change of air could only partially restore him, and though he resumed work (his last employ being in the engineering department of the Great Central Gas Company), the fatal mischief of consumption was but delayed. Early in the present year he suffered a relapse; and since then gradually wasted away, yet clinging feverishly to the hope that he might recover, his heart so set on the desire to serve the cause of humanity. Clinging feverishly, but with no coward fear: when at last he knew that his hour was at hand, he resigned himself to his sufferings, and his fate with a serene peace which a saint might envy.

I speak of one whom I loved; but I speak of him because his example should be a light to the young men of our party. Harding was the type of what our young Republicans should be. Gentle as a child, pure as a girl, irreproachable as a saint. So unobtrusive that none could be offended with him; zealous and yet never violent; outspeaking without extravagance; ever at his post for the public service, never thinking of himself; and devoted without neglecting his daily work. Hard working and studious, though too fragile for fatigue, he shirked no duties, either of self-cultivation, towards his employers (whose esteem he held), or towards society. Poor, still poorer through his long illnesses, he was the sole support of his widowed mother; and had yet some help for his comrades. From his scanty means, from his little strength, from his great, noble, generous heart, he drew aid for the battle of Freedom. The *Republican*, of which fourteen numbers were published, was maintained like all works of this kind, with little help and much loss. During 1848 Harding was also active among the few who were then endeavouring to infuse some reasonable spirit into Chartism. At the committees and at the meetings of the People's Charter Union he was of the most punctual. Since then he has not failed to do the little his health allowed; and his last letter to me was an expression of regret that he could do so little. But some day, when health should be regained———Alas! the work is left to us; the recollection of his aspiring worth, the promise to do his share, like him at least to do our utmost, is the only wreath that we can lay upon his untimely grave.

He was not a man of genius; he had neither "birth," nor wealth, nor advantages. He was a simple, true-souled, poor man, who lived not only blamelessly, but actively and devoutly, and who, dying in the very morning of life, however little he may have accomplished, may be laid in honour beside the heroes of all time: for he fought the good fight; he too has done his duty. W. J. L.

The *Operative* (of which this is the first part we have seen for some time) is the representative of a more widely diffused and practical class of thinkers among the industrial classes, than the preceding. It deals with political, social, and trades' questions, more in the concrete than the abstract, and blends tales and essays of a light, but informing character, with its graver articles, so as to form a very useful and interesting fire-side companion for the working man. We last week extracted a spirited and searching exposure of the conduct of the 'Times,' with reference to the late trials at Stafford; and that article may be fairly taken as a sample of the literary skill, and the outspoken and fearless character of the *Operative.* In the part before us we find, besides some excellent papers upon 'The Coming Reform,' and 'Association,' a series of communications under the head of 'Progress of the Iron Trades,' which forcibly illustrate the advantage of the principle of mediation or arbitration, as applied to trades' disputes. We are sorry to learn, however, that a strike is now going on at Leeds, by which the iron trades are compelled to incur a large expenditure, in order to protect their 'order.' We notice, in the report of the circumstances which preceded this strike one fact of very great importance. The deputation to the masters had succeeded in laying the basis for an amicable adjustment of the matter in dispute, when a circular, issued by the local committee, was placed in the hands of the employers, in which they were called 'tyrants,' and assailed with other abusive terms. The consequence was, that the negotiations were instantly broken off, and 150 men were thrown out of employment. We commend that fact to the serious consideration of the trades. The pursuit of justice is by no means incompatible with the observance of moderation and courtesy in language and demeanour—nay, on the contrary, these add strength to any justice. There may be, in the claims preferred, and the working classes will find that they will command the respect of others in proportion as they respect themselves, and abstain from the use of terms which can only provoke and irritate those with whom they come into contact, instead of promoting the settlement of any disputed question. As the *Operative* is avowedly the organ of the amalgamated Iron Trades, it necessarily devotes a considerable portion of its space to matters directly affecting those trades; but its columns contain much that is valuable to the general reader.

The *Christian Socialist* continues its reports of the spread of the associative principal among the labouring classes, and its extensive application, not only to the distribution of articles of consumption by means of Co-operative Stores, but also to the production of various articles by associated bodies of working men, both in England and Scotland. A deputation from the central agency in London to the latter country, have been quite surprised, and highly delighted, by the discovery of numerous societies acting upon the Co-operative principle with great success, and, in many cases, very extensively. On the other hand, the Scottish Co-operators were equally surprised to hear of what was doing in England, and the probability is, that the visit will tend to concentrate and give greater vigour to the movement in both countries. The Editor of the *Christian Socialist* has a series of articles on the 'Chartist Programme,' agreed to by the late Convention, which might be usefully replied to by some member of the Executive or the Convention. The points to which exception are taken are of great practical importance; and in such cases there cannot be too much discussion, if conducted in the argumentative and temperate style of the Editor of the *Christian Socialist.* A series of articles on the poetry of Tennyson, from the pen of Gerald Massey, and the autobiography of one of the Chartist rebels of 1848, by J. J. Bezer, deserve special notice in the present part, which is altogether a repertory of valuable information and agreeable reading pleasantly varied. As a specimen, we take the following account from the letter of a correspondent of the little island of Sark—one of the Channel isles of which few Englishmen know the existence or position:—

THE ISLAND OF SARK.

This place is a granite rock in the British Channel, not far from Guernsey and Jersey, with a few men, and their, at present, usual companions, sheep and cows, upon it. It is, I find, so placed that from it may be seen all the other islets usually called the 'Channel Islands,' namely, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Herm, and Jethou, with the rocks called the Caskets and their lighthouse, and a long line of the coast of France into the bargain. These are all distinctly visible, some one or other of them from almost any point on the island. There is, too, one spot in Sark, but I have only discovered one, from which all these objects may be seen in succession, strung round upon the line of the horizon, by simply turning the head, and that is by the side of a windmill in the middle of the island. Sark is indebted for this panoramic scene to its central position in the middle of the group, and to its height. These qualities might fairly entitle it to be considered the queen of the little archipelago, even if its beauty did not claim for it this dignity. I am not about to expatiate on its outward scenery, for I could do no manner of justice to its charms, but I must say that—whether the lover of earth's features be most captivable by an expanse of islet-spangled sea, by secluded sandy bays, by rocks, caves, and precipices, by tiny pools feathered with sea-weeds, by quiet cornfields and hedges, by deep glens, or by pigstyes—here in any case he may take his fill of enjoyment. The cup is but small, but it is overflowing. The "speciality" of Sark, however, (as one of our French neighbours would say), in the way of scenery, is undoubtedly in its rock-land: every conceivable variety of crag-picture is here crammed together into the smallest possible compass. It is just as if, not "Nature," (as the cant-phrase is even among people who acknowledge a Creator), but God, had taken specimens of every variety of His rough carved work, and had grouped them here as in a cabinet for the delight of His eyes and of all comers. Whatever I have seen of caverns, tunnels, chasms, nooks, gorges, slopes, precipices, shelves, beaches, on the rocky shores of England and Scotland, is matched here, and there are some pieces of cliff architecture to be seen here which might "defy all competition;"—for instance, the famous *Coupee*, a causeway fit for a gravel walk in the garden of Eden, according to my taste. This, be it known to those who were not so informed before, is a narrow neck or ridge of rock about three hundred feet long, and about the same height: the top of it, which is nearly level, is about six feet wide, and along this runs the road, the only road, from the mainland of Sark, to a peninsula called Little Sark. This road has no hedge or parapet on either side, but instead thereof is on one side a steep slope down which you may fall or climb, according to the amount of unextirpated goat that remains in your composition—on the other a sheer precipice, down which, as to manner of going, you have no chance but to fall plumb-down into the waves at its foot. But I am not, as I said, on the landscape-painting "lay" at present. I wish to speak of the relations of Sark to other sides of the human soul more vital than that which drinks in the beautiful.

Sark is a dwelling of men, of a community of men, not less interesting than the spot of earth that bears them up out of the sea. The island is about three miles long from end to end, and about one mile in average breadth. The peninsula of Little Sark occupies about a mile of this length, and is about three quarters of a mile across in the widest part. The island is generally stated in books to be inaccessible except at one or two points; indeed, by these accounts and by common report, I had been led to believe that it was a flat table land, bounded by perpendicular precipices all round, but that human perseverance had opened an entrance in one or two places through its inhospitable walls. This is untrue, as pic-nic travellers' sketches are very apt to be. There are landing places all round the island at every half-mile or so, and there are three so-called harbours, not perfect, but all capable of improvement. Whether or not you could land comfortably here or there at any given time, will depend, in the present undeveloped state of the resources of the island, on the wind.—There are three roads down to the water's edge, and a fourth point at which an excellent road could be made:—all the roads, like everything else here that is artificial, are improveable to an unlimited extent. You have now a notion of the sort of home the Sark men have to live upon. Well, these islanders are almost entirely descendants of old Normans, their ancestors having immigrated from either Jersey or Guernsey, and their ante-ancestors having come to these islands from France. I dare say they speak pure old French, but we, in our modern wisdom, are apt to call their mother-tongue a vile corrupted *patois.* Fancy Paris accusing Sark of corruption! There are said to be about six hundred inhabitants of the island—men, women, and children; but I shall prefer seeing the census before I say I believe there are so many. Nearly every man in Sark is of three trades—farmer, sailor, and fisherman; a few have substituted some common handicraft for farmership. Fishermen sailors, are they all;—except by the way one, an artillery man, who combines in his single person the whole regular troops of the island; his duties are to watch some half-dozen old cannon which lie yawning, sleeping, and rotting on the grass here and there on the cliff tops:—may they rot for ever! There is not, however, one grain of royal ammunition on the island for their service. Besides growing corn, and slaying fish, however, each man of Sark holds himself in readiness to slay man in defence of Sark, and of her Majesty Queen Victoria, enrolling himself to that end in the island militia, dressing himself to that end in accoutrements supplied by Government, and wielding a musket, vigorously, two times in each year, under the command of the colonel, the Seigneur or Lord of Sark, of whom I shall speak presently. The greatest part of the table land of Sark is under cultivation, yielding corn, green crops, and apples; exporting annually corn, of which it produces more than is required for the sustenance of its inhabitants. The rest of the land, and all the slopes which fringe the fields towards the cliff edge are overgrown with bent grass and furze, among which cows, sheep, and rabbits, pick up a maintenance.

Every inhabitant of the island, except the Seigneur; (and the artilleryman), works for his living, but though there is labour, I cannot say there is much industry. The difference between the aspect of the crops here, and in Jersey is, this year at least, very striking. In Jersey, if not the most, at any rate a great deal, is made of the soil—more than in England. But here, parsnips are, and corn was, shabbily thin; but I am told that this season has been, by reaaon of the drought, an unusually bad one in Sark. I believe, however, that a Sark man is very apt to prefer lounging about the furze-lands, gun in hand, seeking wretched rabbits, to carefully tilling his soil; and there is no doubt that they all are very much fonder of rolling in their boats after fish, than of handling plough or spade.

But though there is no industry to organise, and labour is not organised, there is a singular organisation of the property of the island. Till very lately there had been nearly ever since there was legal property in the island of Sark, forty-one estates upon it. Of these, one, the largest, is the freehold of the Seigneur, the others are held by the forty tenants, as they are called. These latter are all copyholders, each occupant paying yearly always in kind, a fixed rent, and the tithe of his produce to the Seigneur. These forty holdings cannot be divided; each descends in regular succesion from father to eldest son, or to the representative heir, generation after generation. The tenant, however, at any given time, may sell his estate, but he cannot sell part of it, he must sell all or none; and in case of sale, one thirteenth part of the purchase money goes to the Seigneur, so the number of these holdings remains invariable. The government of the island, at least in all local matters, is vested in the forty tenants and the Seigneur. The officers of church and state are all appointed by the Seigneur, who has more absolute power in his little kingdom than any sovereign of England has dreamed of for many a long year. The parliament of forty sits three times a year; the Seigneur has no vote, but he has a veto in all the enactments. I was present the other day in the court of law (the school room) at a trial before the seneschal. A visitor to the island was arraigned for digging without leave in an old French fort, on the property of the plaintiff, and for finding treasure. The case was a very simple one, but the judge was incapable of deciding it, so it was to be handed over to the court at Guernsey. But the amusing part of the proceedings was, that to the astonishment of the plaintiff, the Seigneur walked in and claimed all the "tresor trove," (some rusty nails, as it happened) as his right, whether leave was given to dig or not, by virtue of his patent of sovereignty.

Now, however, there are more than forty properties on Sark, though, of course, not more than forty privileged tenants. For recently the present Lord of Sark has sold some portions of his patrimony to two or three persons, not natives of Sark, who have established small farms on what was before waste land. The seigneury and the talismanic patent are indeed altogether for sale at this time. The glory of the little kingdom is, if not gone, at any rate in abeyance. It is in Sark as it is in great Britain and Ireland, the hereditary lords of the soil have not done their duty to God, but have served Mammon, and so they are turning out to make room for faithful men and association. I cannot help thinking that it is the same disease which has got among the kings of the earth, great and petty, that has attacked the potatoes, which I believe to be a doomed root, and that the departure of kingship from Sark is but symptomatic on the small scale of a complaint very prevalent in Europe just now. I wonder how many kings would be glad to sell their crowns for a consideration about this time. It is not, however, that democracy is breaking out in Sark, but that a king-man is wanting here. And such a chance for a king-man to do God's work on earth might not easily be found as can now be picked up here in Sark for a few pounds sterling.

We will conclude our notice of this work next week.

Tait's Edinburgh Magazine for October. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

THIS is an average number of our old acquaintance, *Tait.* 'The Ariadne or the Bagman afloat,' is a capitally told story, and Mr. Urquhart's 'Adventure at a Buffalo Hunt' vividly depicts life in the Prairies. The series of papers, under the title of 'the Workingman's way in the world,' maintain their interest, and throw much light upon the character and habits of the class to which the writer refers, at the time he speaks of. We believe, that since that time there have been considerable improvements among them; but, if in some places these habits and regulations yet linger, the writer, by his quiet way of showing their absurdity, may yet do good service. 'The law reforms of the session,' 'Heine: his Works and Times,' and 'Church and School in Scotland,' are papers of considerable value; but we think the long article on 'Sir *James Brooke* and the Pirates of the Eastern Archipelago,' an outrageous puff of the doings of that doughty adventurer. The other articles call for no particular notice, and, altogether, *Tait* would be nothing the worse for the infusion of a little more energy and variety into its pages. One extract from the 'Working man's way in the world' will give an idea of dissenting ministers twenty-five years ago—perhaps even now.

He had been apprenticed to a printer and learned his trade; but having become impressed with the notion that he was born to astonish the world, had abandoned his employ and entered a Dissenting College. Here he had acquired the accomplishment of talking *ad infinitum*, but had ingeniously omitted to furnish himself with anything worth talking about. His tongue vibrated incessantly, one might have almost thought involuntary, from morning to night; and though he knew—as he must have known—that for half the time he had no listeners, he talked on notwithstanding. From College he had been translated to a country pulpit, in a midland county, where, he told us, he had £40 a year "and the run of his congregation;" so that he could manage to live without spending more than half his salary, small as it was. He had to preach three times on Sundays and twice in the week, and to "do" the school and the prayer meetings. Besides his regular salary, he sometimes made a "half-say," by "supplying" vacant pulpits. He declared that he never studied his sermons—couldn't do it at the price; that it was trouble enough to pick out a text. He boasted that he never found himself at a loss, which I could readily believe, and assured us that the best way to get out of a "fix, when a fellow finds that he is about to stick in the mud in the middle of his preachment," is to get *into* a passion, when a little gasping and incoherency will pass for a good deal of feeling and enthusiasm. He initiated us into the art and mystery of bleeding the congregation, or as he termed it, "milking the fold."

"It does not do," said he, "in these small places, to fix beforehand the day for a collection; if you did the chawbacons wouldn't find their way to chapel; that's a green move, and never pays in the provinces. No, no! Look out for a fine day and full pews, when you've got the fat farmers and their wives and daughters, and perhaps the squire and his lady—that's the nick—pitch it into them comfortable, all about Isaac and Jacob, and Laban and Esau, and the oxen and asses, and the herds and the flocks, and the pastures and the corn fields. Then, when the old chaps begin to wag their rosy gills, and to wake up in their own element, that's your time—stick it into them—the 'day appointed,' that's your weapon. 'My dear friends, this is the day appointed for the quarterly collection.' It is a dead nail, that; never knew it to fail. I've 'dished' a matter of £2 10s. by that move in my own little place."

In such a style this ex-ecclesiastic would run on for the hour together, to the amusement or indignation of his hearers. He knew the private histories and secret peccadilloes of all the "great guns and holybolies," as he called them, of the Dissenting denominations, and retailed them liberally, with the flippant volubility of a man in whom the organ of veneration was altogether wanting. Concerning his own private history he did not think it necessary to be quite so communicative; but I learned from other sources that by his characteristic levity and superficiality he had lost ground among the denomination to which he belonged, and that he had been *persuaded* to resign his ministerial pretensions, and had returned to the exercise of his profession, in which he was assisted by the patronage and recommendation of the religious body of which he had been an organ, and was still a member.

TAXES ON NEWSPAPERS.—Whatever other alterations are made in the course of next session, we trust that the duty on advertisements, if not all the taxes on newspapers, will be repealed. The advertisement duty is a tax on publicity—the soul of business. Amongst the many advantages which the merchants, shipowners, landowners, and tradesmen of the United States enjoy, in comparison with those of England, one of the greatest is, that they can make all their business wants and arrangements known, from one end of the union to the other for a mere trifle. With them the paper on which their newspapers are printed is free, the papers are free from stamp duty, and the advertisements are also free. The result is, that they can advertise cheaply; and, instead of wasting time and money on inferior means of communicating their business wants, they find customers for all that they want to sell, and parties to supply them with all that they require to buy, through the newspapers. In this country the means of communicating between the seller and the buyer, the owner and the tenant, the shipowner and the freighter, are oppressed with the load of a triple set of taxes. There is, first, a heavy tax on paper, which compels the manufacturers of paper to conduct their business in a costly and troublesome manner; then there is the cost of the stamp heaped on the back of the paper; and, to complete the load, a heavy advertisement duty is piled on the newspaper stamp. The result of this triple load is, that London only supports one daily paper handsomely, and three or four indifferently; and that the advertising interest of Liverpool, which ought to be equal to that of New York, is not one-twentieth part as great. There everybody advertises everything, here thousands of persons, whose businesses would be greatly improved by publicity, do not advertise at all; whilst those who do so, do it as if they feared to incur the reproach of extravagance, for adopting such a mode of announcing their wants. With regard to the political arguments which we see adduced for inflicting heavy burdens on the press, in the hope of improving its quality, they are really arguments in favour of a censorship of the press. To impose taxes on newspapers, for the purpose of raising their price, is to extinguish all cheap papers, indiscriminately, by act of parliament, for the purpose of improving the quality of the dear ones, instead of merely separating, or attempting to separate, the chaff from the wheat by a censorship. It is now more than two hundred years since the most illustrious of Englishmen, John Milton, placed the question of unlicensed and unrestricted printing on a foundation which no sophistry has been able to shake; and yet how many people do we still find who think it a smaller evil to extinguish cheap reading than to incur the risk of allowing a portion of bad reading to mix with the good. So long as the periodical press does not supply a cheap literature suitable for the labouring classes so long will much of the money and time expended in teaching them to read be thrown away. The want of a literature suitable for people who have little time, little money, and no taste for abstruse subjects is the chief cause of the enormous mass of ignorance which still exists, after the great efforts which have been made and are still making to educate the people. Even with regard to the middle classes, where you find one man who reads books, you find ten who read newspapers; and if persons of this class, who have ten times as much time and money at their disposal as the labouring classes, prefer periodical literature to books, who can wonder or blame the labouring classes for doing the same?—*Liverpool Times.*

MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.—On Sunday afternoon, shortly after four o'clock, two boys, named Frederick Hadder and John Willgross, who reside with their parents at Hampton Court, were playing upon the towing-path, near Hampton Court Bridge, when one of them threw a stone at a barge which was proceeding along on its way to Bristol. There were three men in the barge, in the employ of Mr. Baldwin, of Bristol, and the captain took up a gun, which was loaded with shot, and fired at the boys. The shots took effect, and it was afterwards found that one was dangerously wounded, and the other but very slightly. Three gentlemen were passing at the time, and they narrowly escaped from being shot. The three men were afterwards taken into custody, and they gave their names as James Clark, James Evans, and John Croggins. They were examined before the magistrates at the Staines Petty Sessions on Monday, and remanded, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the wounded boy.

SURREY LITERARY INSTITUTION.—On Sunday evening Mr. William Worseldine delivered a lecture on "Physical Facts, as indisputably opposed to all Systems of Theology." He said that persons were, with a few glorious exceptions, hostile to the enlightenment of the industrious and useful classes, and consequently to their political liberties. He hoped, therefore, for the good of the community at large, that the day of just retribution was not far distant when pious fraud would be checked by the people, the only scource of legitimate power.

BLOOMERISM.—Mrs. Dexter delivered a lecture in full Bloomer costume on Monday night in Glasgow. She concluded her lecture amid tremendous cheering, hooting, waving of hats, &c.

A LADY CURED OF ASTHMA, after Twenty Years' Suffering, by the use of Holloway's Pills.—The Wholesale Agent for the sale of Holloway's Pills in New South Wales, alludes, in a letter to Professor Holloway, to several extraordinary cures of Asthma, effected in that Colony, by the use of these invaluable pills; and to one case in particular—that of a lady residing near a hill named the Razorback, who, after having for twenty years been afflicted with great difficulty of breathing, and unable, in consequence, to bear the slightest exertion, at last used this remedy, and is now, to use her own expression, able to run up to the top of that high hill.

Varieties.

AN ingenious Yankee has invented a whetstone to sharpen the appetite.

CON.—Why is Hobbs like Rammohun Roy?—Because he has attacked the belief in Bramah.—*Punch.*

A SHOEMAKER, who learnt his trade by drinking sherry cobblers, promises his customers fits.

THE phrase "from the cradle to the grave" is now rendered, "from the baby-jumper to the jumping-off-place."

EXERCISE, air, good temper, and temperance, are the principal sources of growth, health, and longevity.

AN itinerant preacher, who rambled in his sermons, when requested to stick to his text, replied that "scattering shot would hit the most birds."

A SHARP BOY.—A boy who had been attending the funeral of a man of colour, was asked on his return where he had been. He replied very quickly, "I have been a *black-burying.*"

A SON of Erin once gave the following toast:—"Here's wishing you may never die, nor nobody kill ye, until ye knock yer brains out against the silver knocker of yer own door."

TO RIDDLERS.—Name an English and a continental river, to answer the query—What two things are *most* contemptible in a "scented fop?"—The *Aire* (of Yorkshire) and the *Oder* (of Prussia.)

VERY CLEVER.—The gentleman who was determined to outdo the horticulturist who raised chickens from egg plants, has succeeded in producing a colt from a horse-chestnut, and a calf from a cow-ard.

ANOTHER POSER.—Which of the European sovereigns would be most incommoded if the earth began to revolve on the equatorial axis?—The Emperor of Russ

GREAT AND IMPORTANT BENEFITS TO ALL CLASSES.

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

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

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

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

BENEFITS ASSURED IN THIS SOCIETY.

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

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

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

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

PAYMENTS FOR SICKNESS AND MANAGEMENT PER MONTH.

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

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

DVANTAGES IN LAND AND BUILDIN SECTION.

OBJECTS.

First.—To enable Members to build dwelling-houses.
Second.—To afford the means of purchasing both Freehold and Leasehold Houses or Land.
Third.—To advance mortgages on property held by Members.
Fourth.—To enable mortgagees, being Members, to redeem their property.
Fifth.—To give to Depositing Members a higher rate of interest than is yielded by ordinary modes of investment.
Sixth.—To enable parents to make endowments for their children, or husbands for their wives, or for marriage settlements.
Seventh.—To purchase a piece of freehold land of sufficient value to give a legal title to a county vote for Members of Parliament.

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

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

Value of Shares, and Payments for Investors.

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

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

In seven years the Benefit Society has paid to its Members benefits in sickness, superannuation, loss by fire, and deaths, the sum of **£11,351 7s. 11d.**: and has a capital at the present time, of from **£3,000 to £4,000**. The surplus capital of the Benefit Section is invested in the Land and Building Section.

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

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

Number of present Members 2,500.

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

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

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

Agents requir

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

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Customers, after three months' regular dealing, are entitled to a bonus, to be fixed according to the amount of their transactions by the council of the agency, consisting of the trustees and partners.
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LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, JOHN-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1851, A MUSICAL AND ELOCUTIONARY ENTERTAINMENT in aid of the National Charter Fund,
Under the direction of Mr. Henry T. Holyoake.
To commence at half-past Eight.
Admission, Hall, 3d., Gallery, 4d.
For further particulars see programmes.
N.B.—The latest information relative to the ARRIVAL OF KOSSUTH IN LONDON will be given.

Inhabitants of London,
LOUIS KOSSUTH
WILL SPEEDILY ARRIVE IN ENGLAND.
A Demonstration is Organising to Welcome him on his arrival in the Metropolis. Information can be had of the Central Committee, which sits every evening, at 10, Wellington-street, Strand, at eight o'clock. Subscriptions can be forwarded to the same address. Local bodies are invited to place themselves in communication with the Central Committee.
THORNTON HUNT, Chairman;
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JOHN PET

Hungarian must be made to proclaim trumpet-tongued to all the despots of Europe that England is emphatically and unswervingly Democratic; while, on the other hand, our own government will learn from the Demonstration that they must not falter with the minions of despotism, nor prostitute the powers with which they are entrusted to the furtherance of the designs of either petty or great tyrants.

That such a warning is needed, few who have watched the foreign policy of the Whig Cabinet will doubt. Its services to the cause of Constitutionalism on the Continent during the late eventful years have been merely lip-services. The solid practical results of its policy have all tended to favour Absolutism. The very fact that KOSSUTH comes here in an American vessel, sent for that purpose by the Government, proves an identity between the people and the rulers in that country which does not exist in this. Had there been the same *agreement between the occupants of* office at Whitehall and the people of this country as *there is between the Government* Washington and the citizens of the Federal Republic, England would twelve months ago have brought KOSSUTH and his co-patriots to Southampton in a British war steamer and welcomed him with a salute, the reverberation of which over Europe would have startled the despots in their thrones, and given augury of the ultimate emancipation of down-trodden, oppressed, and enslaved nations from their soul and body destroying sway.

Honour to America for what she has done. Let us hoist the old signal, 'England expects every man to do his duty.' Let the reception of KOSSUTH be such as to give hope to the nations—make the oppressors quail with fear—and teach our own rulers that the only way to maintain their power, is to act upon the progressive and constitutional principles so nobly struggled for by the illustrious man about to land on our shores.

ASSOCIATIVE HUSBANDRY.

Protectionism will speedily be like Paganism: an extinct creed. One after another, the Parliamentary chiefs of the party read their recantation in the midst of farmers, and are cheered, where even twelve months since they would have been hooted. DISRAELI, master of the art of oratory, envelopes his surrender in a cloud of words, by which he attempts to let himself down gently. He still holds by the doctrine—but the *measures?* They grow so impalpably fine, that the growers of corn and mutton, with their dull vision, see nothing. Even the prospect of a five shilling duty has vanished. Repeal of the Malt Tax, however popular among tenant farmers or their labourers, has never had any supporters among the 'hon. gentlemen' who hope to get into office, and have the handling of the taxes. Officials of all parties have a wonderful instinct in common in this respect; and, though the member for Bucks tries hard to make the agricultural assemblies he addresses believe that a reduction of taxation is the first and most practical measure of relief, it is observable that he does not speak of a reduction of expenditure, but, in the true spirit of the territorial monopolist, proposes to shift on to the shoulders of other portions of the community, a part of those now borne by the cultivators of the soil. If they are not 'relieved' before that takes place, their condition is a hopeless one. Robbing PETER to pay PAUL won't be submitted to again; and, therefore, it will be better for landlords and tenants to square their accounts at once, upon that distinct understanding.

That a great and radical change in the occupancy and cultivation of the land of the country must follow the late changes in our commercial legislation, is incontestible. With wheat in some cases selling as low as thirty shillings per quarter, it is preposterous to suppose that the farmer can pay the old rents and taxes—nay, it is very doubtful if he can continue to cultivate at all, as an individual occupier of the soil. In order to keep his ground, he must introduce new and improved methods of cropping, large quantities of manures, and practice the greatest economy in the application and distribution of labour. This, however, is easier said than done; when it is done, the result must be an increased amount of produce, by which the diminution of price will be to some extent met; but the question is, whether on the individual system of farming that will be sufficiently great to cover the extra cost incurred by the improved system of high farming. We do not believe that it will. The two great elements of plenty are, an abundant supply of manure, and well-directed labour. The distance at which the great majority of farms are situated from the places where the people are massed together, necessarily deprives them of both of these requisites. The farmers are, therefore, obliged either to carry manure from distant towns, at great expense, and in sparing quantities, or to have recourse to green crops and sheep feeding; the remunerative returns of which, at the prices likely to rule our markets in future, are exceedingly problematical. Mere reductions of rent will not make up the difference between thirty shillings or thirty-six shillings a quarter, and fifty-six or sixty shillings, at which growing corn was barely remunerative under the old system.

The abolition of the Corn Laws points, therefore, to a revolution in the cultivation and tenure of the soil. Individual farmers and tenancies at will, must go out together; scientific cultivation upon freehold or leasehold estates by co-operative associations must succeed as the only feasible or practical mode of culture, in connexion with free exchanges.

Such associations would comprise all the requisites for success. They would possess not only the necessary capital for farming upon a large scale, and employing the agencies placed at their disposal by the chemist and the mechanician; but they would be able to make arrangements, by which a large resident population would be always available, and a continuous source of wealth and property.

The attainment of such results may appear distant — their prediction be regarded as visionary, but we firmly believe that we are on the way at the present moment. Into the production of food the principle of association must be introduced, in order to bring that great and important department of production into harmony with our progress in other departments. The world has out grown the isolated, ill-informed, incoherent, and scrambling system of farming. Henceforth husbandry must rank among the arts, and be conducted in accordance with the discoveries of science, and the general interests of the community.

It may be some time before either the owners or the occupiers of land awaken to a perception of this fact; but that will not retard the ultimate change. Had any one, previously to the establishment of railroads, predicted the immense revolutions which these iron roads have effected in England, he would have been laughed at as a madman who saw visions and dreamed dreams. But quietly, steadily, irresistibly, these changes have passed over the face of society: old towns have dwindled down into insignificance—new towns risen to greatness and wealth—old modes of working in almost every department of industry, have been superseded by new, improved, and economical methods; and though as yet these changes may have done little to improve directly the condition of the worker, there must, in the very nature of man and the universe, come a time when their true scope and capability will be discovered, and they will become the means of producing universal prosperity, contentment, and intelligence.

ROYALTY IN LANCASHIRE.

The QUEEN has shed the light of her royal countenance upon murky, smoky, busy Manchester. For the first time for centuries has royalty deigned to irradiate that benighted, begrimed, and toiling portion of the island, and straightway Manchester has been seized with a paroxysm of loyalty. The capers it has cut in the exuberance of its joy have been altogether unprecedented in the history of loyal demonstrations. For the last six weeks the papers have teemed with curiously minute descriptions of the grand doings that were to be, and even before their streets were hallowed by the wheels of the royal carriages, enthusiastic devotees were ready to fall down and worship on them.

But amidst all this fussy preparation, ostensibly for the reception of the SOVEREIGN, there may have been discerned something of the true Manchester spirit, on the part of the officials, who have had the management. Manchester is eminently utilitarian. Its mill-owners and warehousemen are the Yankees of England. They are 'smart' men, always on the look out for a chance of doing a stroke of business on their own account. Hence the recently created Aldermen and Councillors of *the cotton metropolis have cleverly seized upon* the occasion to place themselves alongside of ancient London, in the matter of chains, gowns, and other civic *decorations. This is* a clever *coup.* When the Royal Cavalcade and all its transient glories have flushed and faded, there will remain in perpetuity the Aldermanic splendour, by which it was accompanied—a ray of sunshine caught in passing, and preserved as a memento, that 'once upon a time,' as the fairy tales say, 'a real live QUEEN visited Manchester, and from that period the plain JOHN-A-NOAKESES and THOMAS STYLESES of Manchester were invested with all the dignity to be desired from gold chains, gowns, and furs.'

But Manchester, while ambitious of glory and fine robes, is yet true to its inheren instincts and predominant passions. Like JOHN GILPINS' wife, it is frugal even when bent upon pleasure; and therefore it made the *sight of the SOVEREIGN a privilege to be paid for, just in the same way that the hippopotamus,* or the young elephant, or the orang-outang is at the Zoological Gardens. The only difference was that the sight of these strange animals costs less. Manchester had got hold of a QUEEN, and forthwith, with characteristic 'cuteness,' set about making something out of her. Other towns spend money when Royalty honours them with a visit. Manchester makes Royalty contribute to clear its own expenses. Clever Manchester thus to blend pleasure and profit!

'This scene of royal itch and loyal scratching,' has not been confined to Manchester, The whole district has had its paroxysm. Liverpool has done its *devoirs* to the occupant of the throne in a right splendid style, and wherever the *cortege* made its appearance, the SOVEREIGN had plenty of company, who, according to the newspaper accounts, made the welkin ring with their uproarious felicitations. Lancashire—the North of England, appears to have been thrown into a delirium of joy, and in its intoxication to have forgotten what was due to its own greatness, intelligence and industry.

Far be it from us to say one word in the most remote degree depreciatory of the respectful and cordial reception of the present SOVEREIGN by the people of this country. There is not a single class or party in the country which does not feel deeply and warmly that, both in her private and public life, she conducts herself in a manner worthy her exalted position and the great people of whom she is the chief magistrate. A visit to the heart of the manufacturing districts, was all the more likely to create more than usual enthusiasm and excitement, not only from the rarity of the occurrence, but the fact that it happened in a year when royalty and manufacturing industry had been brought closer together, through the medium of the Great Exhibition than ever they were before.

But while we would have the people to do all due honour to the individual in whom is vested the supreme power of the nation, and show that they can duly estimate the advantage of having the throne filled by one who seeks to make either a harmless or a beneficial use of the powers with which she is invested—we would, at the same time, have them always remember what is due to their own self respect — their own value to the State—their own interests as citizens. We are proud to think that we live in a country where the SOVEREIGN can travel without fear, and mix with the people, certain of receiving the courteous and friendly reception which is due to her position and personal character, at a time when scarcely another European sovereign dare show his face outside a triple row of armed guards. But it would be well that the cause of this should not be forgotten. It is owing entirely to the degree in which the democratic element has been infused into our constitution. In proportion as the people have been entrusted with the power of self-government, and the prerogatives of the crown cut off or placed in abeyance, so has the danger of a collision between the two been lessened. At present all parties look upon the SOVEREIGN as merely the head officer of the State, ready and willing to carry out the decrees of the popular will, as expressed by Parliament, and anxious to secure the fair and impartial administration of the law. With the QUEEN the people do not, and so long as she pursues the same even, impartial, and dignified course cannot, come into hostile contact. The struggle for an extension of political power will be with other parties. They will have to contend arduously with the aristocracy for their rightful share of power in their own branch of the Legislature; and no external manifestations of loyalty should be permitted to blind either the SOVEREIGN or the aristocracy to the fact that the exclusion of five-sixths of the adult males of this country from the franchise, is a political fraud and injustice, which will not be tolerated much longer.

We fear that such considerations as these are lost sight of by the middle class toadies who get up these demonstrations, and hustle each other for the chance of rubbing skirts with royalty. Their fulsome flattery and ridiculous airs must not be taken as indicative of the national feeling. The spontaneous and hearty cheers which salute the SOVEREIGN from the thousands who, for the first time, see the QUEEN, surrounded by her children, and radiant with the womanly smiles, arising from *public popularity and domestic* happiness, rightly interpreted, do not mean that we should keep these masses excluded from the constitution. On the contrary, the lesson they teach is, that they should be at once admitted to all the privileges of citizenship, seeing *they are so well disposed to use these powers* in a friendly spirit to the powers that be.

MONIES RECEIVED

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9TH, 1851.

NATIONAL CHARTER FUND.

Received by JOHN ARNOTT.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, per G. Grant 10s 10d—P. Martin 6d—A Staunch Democrat, Beasley 1s—Mr. Stedmad 6d—Mr. W. Newsome 6d—Mr. Henderson 6d—South London Hall £1 17s 5d—A Friend, at ditto 4d—A Republican Elector 1s—Mr. Dibley 6d—Mr. Wand, E. J. 2s 6d—A Friend (left at the office) 1s—Halifax District, per T. Wood 16s 4d—Halifax Locality, per ditto £1 12s 5d—Cinderhill's, per ditto 8s 3d—E. Scholey, Peterborough 6d—G. P. 1s—W. Preece, Cogchurch 1s —J. D. Niecuss, Bright n 1s—J. Blackhurst, of Wheeling, Virginia, North America (late of Preston) 2s 6d—Montrose Locality, per D. Herschell 4s 4d—Motherwell, per G. J. Harney 3s 6d—Bristol, per W. Shehan 7s—Westminster Locality, per C. Young 5s.—Total £6 19s 5d.

FOR THE HUNGARIAN AND POLISH REFUGEES.

(Late of Turnmill-street.)

Received by JOHN ARNOTT.—G. P. 1s.

N.B.—The last quarter's balance-sheet is unavoidably postponed until next week.

KOSSUTH AND THE PARISIAN PRESS.

The Paris "Presse" publishes the following reply to the calumnies on Kossuth which, emanating from the forgery department of the Austrian Chancery, have been transmitted to the journals which are organs of the Austrian government, and now in the course of publication in France and in this country:—

"The government has not permitted Kossuth to pass through France; the "Constitutionnel" is not satisfied with this refusal; it insults the noble exile, it reproaches him with having usurped power, and with only making the most miserable use of it. In this, the "Constitutionnel" only repeats what was said by the official journals of Austria at the time of the breaking out of the Hungarian insurrection. Kossuth, according to their accounts, was only an ambitious man, a fanatic, a petty lawyer, and an insignificant journalist. The great monarchy laughed at the efforts of this scribbler, of whom the valiant marshals of the empire would only make one mouthful. The bombarder of Prague, Prince de Windischgratz, was chosen to bring to reason this *drole*, and the handful of wretches whom he had fanaticised by his ideas of nationality and independence. The first bulletins of the campaign exhausted the vocabulary of contemptuous terms for the insurgents, and of glorious epithets for the imperial army. The occupation Buda and of Pesth in November, 1848, was considered as the termination of the war. A *Te Deum* was sung. The revolutionists of Kossuth had, it was said, vanished at the approach of Windischgratz, and Hungary was more than ever united to Austria. The news was every day expected at Vienna of the total dispersion of the bands who still infested the country, and who were vigorously pursued by the faithful subjects of the legitimate sovereign. The stupefaction was consequently great when it was known that these bands had become regular armies, having as much discipline and more valour than the imperial army, and that Windischgratz had been obliged to fly, leaving in the hands of the rebels a great number of prisoners and military stores of all kinds. The invincible marshal was recalled, and this superb bombarder, who admitted none but princes in his staff, and who kept up an almost royal court, was obliged to retire into Moravia, to an estate mortgaged to M. de Rothschild. There was then a short cessation of hostilities, which Kossuth admirably turned to account. The preparations which he made, the order which he established in every branch of the government at Comorn, at Cronstadt, and at Kaschau, the pecuniary resources which he organised, and the enthusiasm which he awakened were truly prodigious. Five armies, forming an *ensemble* of 180,000 men with an artillery of more than 300 pieces of cannon, three fortresses of the first rank, and a great number of second and third-rate ones, all well supplied with warlike stores,—such were the elements which this man, endowed with fabulous activity, placed at the service of his country, which was struggling for its independence. It marched from victory to victory, until the moment when Austria, beaten, ruined, and discouraged, was reduced to the degree of humiliation of confessing her weakness before Europe, by appealing to Russia for assistance. Indelible dishonour, which henceforth made of the imperial army the advanced guard of the Cossacks against the liberty of Europe! This is what the 'Constitutionnel' calls 'making the most miserable use of power.' As we shall have at some future day to return to the affair of Hungary, we shall now no further insist on it. Our only wish, by these few remarks, has been to show what there is unjust and inconsistent in the manner in which the friends of the government treat an illustrious man, whose misfortunes ought at least to have sheltered him from insults. Besides, of what avail is it to defend Kossuth against a journal who reproaches him with not having kept himself in the back ground, like Bem? The 'Constitutionnel' ought to know that there is a good reason for Bem not showing himself—he is dead."

The "National" contains the following article on Kossuth:—

"We have abstained from all *reflection on the* measure which interdicts Kossuth from the entrance of Republican France. The name of Kossuth in connexion with such a measure speaks loudly enough. What can be added to the eloquence of this poignant contrast between such a glorious name and such a refusal—between such illustrious claims to our hospitality—still more to our admiration—and the forgetfulness on the part which our country has always religiously fulfilled towards patriotism and misfortune. Besides, the proud and noble voice of the man who is the most brilliant personification of the Hungarian cause has made itself heard. When such accents are addressed to such a people as the French, when this grand and simple language, resounding from heart to heart, goes forth to awaken the surface of the Republic, one immense echo of fraternity and democracy, people do not speak, they listen; their only duty is the respect of silence, the contemplation of the most sympathetic enthusiasm. But while we are *silent, while our* reserve—we do not speak of another sentiment—leaves the publis conscience the judge of a policy which fears even the radiency of the purest glory, a journal is to be found that dares to insult Kossuth. To insult heroism, to insult patriotism, to insult glory, to insult exile! Are we then in Austria? Who is it that is speaking to us? A French journal, or the press of Prince of Schwarzenberg, pouring into our ears the words of slavery and shame? Is it a crime to admire the struggles of the giant of Hungary, to be proud of his victories, to weep for his misfortunes, to love his heroes, to share his hopes, and to bless his remaining years? And, on the other hand, must we bow down before the executioners of an illustrious people, must we offer incense to that government who sits enthroned upon smoaking ruins, who has decimated its people, who will be the execration of history, and whose bloody domination has murder and confiscation for ministers? Let that journal tell us, and let it threaten us, if it pleases, with Austrian rigour. But why should we wonder at such language? Has not the counter-revolutionary organ, whose seatiments we now point out to the country, gone so far as to congratulate itself that Prince Schwarzenberg had promised to be favourable to the re-election of the President? According to certain people the chief of the Austrian cabinet would appear to be the grand elector of France. Oh, French nationality! thou who hast won such immortal victories from the house of Austria; thou who hast among thy military glories Morengo, Rivoli, Wagram; thou sovereign people, that believest in thine own sovereignty, that means to preserve it from all attacks, and never to abdicate it, remember at the proper time that a party would put the hand of Austria upon the election urn of 1852. Remember that it is hoped of thee that in *placing thy vote thou wilt study the convenience of* Prince Schwarzenberg, and not the interests and the honour of the country. Ah, let the journal that has so just and so haughty a sentiment of national dignity continue to brave public feeling by pursuing the glorious exile of Kossuth with its insults. It is already a beginning of vengeance for us that in all the press of Paris there is but that journal alone that will make itself the accomplice of the Schwarzenberg cabinet against the generous instincts of France and the illustrious adversity of Kossuth. The organ of the European counter-revolution is welcome to applaud itself. The steps of the liberator of Hungary shall not print the republican soil. An heroic grandeur shall not come to show in their true proportions all the littleness of the present time. The populations shall not crowd to a noble and moving spectacle which awaited them, and is now refused. An electric explosion of that sentiment of fraternity which binds the French democracy to all other democracies will not re-echo from one end of the country to the other like a menace to European despotism, and a prophecy of the future. No triumphant demonstration of sympathy with misfortune or of admiration for glory! No hands pressed between France and Hungary! No words of hope exchanged! But can that silent ovation be hindered in which the noble exile triumphs doubly in all hearts both by his merits and by his absence? If his person has been proscribed from the territory, can his glory and his cause be proscribed from the thoughts, the sympathies, the popular union, and above all from the avenging future. This last trait was wanting to the policy personified with so much éclat in M. Leon Faucher, which completes it by justifying all the severities of opinion; to characterise that policy completely one of those acts was wanting which define a system and of which the impression is never effaced. Yes, the French people will remember in 1852 that Kossuth asked to cross France, and that the soil of the republic was forbidden to him. They will wish to repair this forgetfulness of the duties of hospitality, and they will find the means of this reparation in their vote.

A LOVER OF GOLD.—Mr. Thomas Hale, farmer, of Greet, near Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, died last week, in his seventy-eighth year. The deceased was formerly in *poor circumstances, but having a considerable* sum left to him by some maiden ladies, his prospects underwent a change for the better, and by industrious and careful habits he managed to accumulate a large fortune, dying worth more than £100,000. He was unable to read and write, and such was his love for the shining metal that he was unhappy when in possession of bank notes until he turned them into gold, and at his death between £10,000 and £20,000 in money was in his house.—*Bath Chronicle.*

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The throng of fashionable equipages about the south transept entrance of the Crystal Palace was quite as great on Saturday last as if it had been the middle of the summer season. The number of titled persons present was altogether unusually great for the season; but we were unable to obtain a list of names, in consequence of the absence of the greater number of the season ticket takers, who, not expecting an aristocratic rush in the middle of the shooting season, had obtained an holiday. The great Austrian opal was the object of general curiosity. It is certainly a magnificent specimen of this rare and delicate gem, being of the weight of 525½ carats, and entirely without flaw or blemish. The proprietors, Messrs. Goldsmicht, of Vienna, are the lessees of the Royal Austrian Opal Mines, and were fortunate enough to obtain this immense specimen in 1846, which, still in its natural state, and surrounded with an iron cage, is now adding great interest to the last days of the Exhibition. The crusader chess table has been sold for 500 guineas, and for many others of the rarer and more valuable, treaties are in active progress.

A great interest was excited on Saturday by a rumour which spread rapidly that among next week's visitors the illustrious Kossuth might be expected. On making inquiries we found that a gentleman much interested in Hungarian affairs had waited on the executive committee, stating that if the Mississippi arrived in time, the distinguished exile would visit the Crystal Palace, accompanied by a number of the parliamentary friends of Hungary, but asking, whether, in the event of any unexpected delay, permission would be given for an inspection on any day after the ceremonial of closing on Wednesday. The answer was that the gates would be opened to the strangers, with this proviso, that everything like an approach to a political demonstration must be avoided. It will be not the least remarkable feature in the history of this remarkable man, if one day should be added to the duration of the greatest spectacle the world has ever seen, solely for the entertainment of himself and immediate friends.

On Saturday information was circulated throughout the City and Metropolitan divisions of police, that the case numbered 441, Class 10, in the Great Exhibition, had been forced open and plundered of several gold plates and sets of teeth in gold, the blocks studded with rubies and brilliants in the most costly manner; they were the property of a gentleman in Burlington-street, and are of great value.—On the same day information was received that some adroit thief had succeeded in effecting an entry in the Albany, Piccadilly, and getting into No. 13 succeeded in possessing himself of £150 worth of silver plate, crest a falcon's head; and, notwithstanding there was a porter stationed at either end, whom all must pass, got clear away with his booty.

The police numbers on Saturday were 29,640, and the receipts £2,862 14s.

The first day of the last week of the Exhibition has passed off in a manner at once gratifying and surprising. Everybody was prepared for a great accession of numbers to the usual average of shilling visitors, but the most extravagant expectations could hardly have anticipated anything so remarkable as the actual reality. On Monday 107,815 people entered the building, and the sum of £5,175 16s. was taken at the doors.

The gathering excitement which attends the close of the Crystal Palace now tells its own tale most emphatically in the still increasing multitudes of visitors. The number of these, which was 107,815 on Monday rose on Tuesday to 109,915, while the sum of £5,231 10s. was taken in shillings at the doors. Even the Bank begins to feel the flow of silver to its coffers from the glutted exchequer of the Royal Commissioners. On Tuesday it was found necessary to have two cabs to convey to Threadneedle Street the accumulation of the previous day, and the weight of specie amounted to no less than fifteen cwt.

On Wednesday 109,760 persons visited the building, and the sum of £5,283 3s. was taken at the doors.

The first overt act of preparation for the removal of goods from the Crystal Palace took place on Wednesday in the erection of a stage for loading waggons at the first exit door west of the transept entrance.

According to the Royal warrant and deed of covenant relating to the Great Exhibition, which are printed in a Parliamentary paper, the building could have been kept open until the end of the present month. The words are, "shall be closed and concluded on or before the 1st of November." All the buildings and erections and all the materials and contents are, in pursuance of the Royal warrant, to be "completely removed and carried away, by and at the sole expense of the said commissioners, on or before the 1st of June, 1852, and that, on or before the said 1st of June, 1852, the said commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 shall, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Woods, restore the soil and surface of the park to its form before any part was enclosed by the said commissioners, ready for sowing with grass seed, and to sow the same." The vote of the House of Commons was merely that the building should not be removed before the 1st of May.—*Times.*

GREAT WESTERN EXHIBITION TRAINS.—The trains from Bristol on Wednesday brought 3,000 persons, and from Bath 2,000, to the Exhibition.

It appears that the visit of the Duke of Wellington on Monday was not the least hazardous exploit of his Grace's long and brilliant career. The anxiety of the crowd to see and cheer the hero of a hundred fights was so great that a smash took place amongst the French porcelain, and all the exertions of the police were required to get his grace safely out of the building. A constable supported him under each arm, and six men behind, under the direction of Mr. Pearce, kept the crowd back by main force until at last exit was obtained at the south transept. His Grace was exceedingly discomposed by the tussle, and seemed to think that even popularity and public gratitude might run into excess.

The last of the shilling days has been one of disappointment and deep personal discomfort to thousands. It rained incessantly throughout the greater part of Thursday, and in consequence the number of visitors fell to 90,813, and the receipts to £1,314 7s. 6d. A more disagreeable day has not occurred since the opening, and the only wonder is that so many people were present.

On Friday 46,913 persons visited the building, and £4,914 1s. 6d. was taken at the doors. Erasmus York, an Esquimaux, from Wolstenholme Bay, brought to this country by Captain Ommanney, of the Arctic Expedition, was present during the day, and his appearance excited some interest. The officers of the Executive are in a state of permanent blockade by crowds of applicants for admission on the three privileged days of next week. An immense number of tickets has been issued, and it is considered probable that on Monday and Tuesday there will be a large attendance. To-day (Saturday) we understand that as soon as the clocks have struck five o'clock all the organs and musical instruments adopted for the purpose will be called into requisition and will play in concert the National Anthem.

HER MAJESTY'S PROGRESS.

Her Majesty arrived in Edinburgh from Balmoral on Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock. When the Royal train was within about thirteen miles of Edinburgh one of the pipes of the boiler of the engine burst, which detained the train about an hour. The accident was not such as to create the slightest alarm to her Majesty. A fresh engine was sent from Edinburgh to bring the train in. Her Majesty was most enthusiastically received by the inhabitants of Edinburgh in her progress to Holyrood Palace.

DEPARTURE FROM EDINBURGH.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert and suite, left Holyrood on Wednesday morning at half-past eight, proceeding by the Abbey-hill, Regent-road, and Princes-street, to the Caledonian Railway terminus at the Lothian-road. The line of streets along which the royal *cortege* passed was filled with numbers of the citizens, who assembled to give a parting welcome to her Majesty on her departure for England.

LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday evening at twenty minutes past five o'clock, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal party arrived from Lancaster at Croxteth Hall, the mansion of the Earl of Sefton, in the immediate neighbourhood of this town. Her Majesty was conducted to the mansion by her noble host, followed by Prince Albert and the Countess of Sefton.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—Her Majesty arrived at a quarter to eleven o'clock, and was received by the Mayor. The procession was then formed, the Mayor of the city preceding the Royal *cortège*, according to the order previously arranged. The Queen on entering the boundary of the city was hailed by cheers of the multitude in ten thousand voices, but as the rain still continued, her Majesty and the Prince could only acknowledge their loyalty by bowing at the open window of the carriage as they passed on. The display along the line was exceedingly grand. The procession proceeded to the docks, where a splendid tent had been erected, and where addresses were presented from the Dock Committee and the Chamber of Commerce. Both addresses were graciously received. Her Majesty then proceeded on board the Fairy to view the magnificent docks, and returned to the landing place at half-past twelve o'clock. The procession was again formed, and proceeded through the principal streets to the Town Hall, where her Majesty was received by the members of the corporation, and an address read by the Recorder. Having conferred the honour of knighthood upon the Mayor, "Sir John Bent," and partaken of luncheon, the Queen and royal party proceeded to St. George's Hall. Having viewed this splendid building, her Majesty and *suite* proceeded to the railway-station, where she was received and cheered by a select party who were admitted to a platform, covered with crimson cloth; the train started at four o'clock, and arrived at the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere at Worsley-hall at five o'clock. The Queen was enthusiastically cheered by the crowds assembled on the road from the station to the hall.

The Royal *cortege* started from Worsley on Friday morning a few minutes past ten o'clock, in an open carriage and four, preceded by the High Sheriff, also in a carriage and four. The road along the entire route up to the entrance of the borough of Salford was lined by the members of the different Odd Fellows and other benevolent and Trade societies,

In Peel Park a splendid pavilion had been erected, and addresses from the municipal authorities were read and presented to the Queen and Prince Albert. From this point the procession started from Manchester, and reached the Exchange at twenty minutes to one o'clock. The interior of this building was splendidly decorated, and a throne twenty feet in height, and covered with costly drapery, had been erected for her Majesty. Here the national anthem was sung, and addresses to the Queen and Prince Consort were presented by the Corporation of Manchester. The Royal party on leaving the Exchange, returned to Worsley. Several triumphal arches were erected in Salford and Manchester; the Victoria Bridge was decorated with festoons; the filthy pond in front of the Infirmary had been thoroughly cleaned out, and three series of fountains—the centre one being capable of throwing a jet of water fifty feet high—were kept in constant play, and produced a brilliant effect.

IRISH DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE.—MEETING AT BRADFORD.

On Monday evening a *Soiree* and Ball was held at the Neptune Inn, Bridge-street, in commemoration of the escape of J. B. M'Manus to the land of liberty. The large room was tastefully decorated; in the centre was an arch of flowers entwined with evergreens, from which was suspended the portrait of the hero of the evening, and around the room were portraits of the Irish patriots, that of Mitchel (most beautifully decorated) was suspended over the vice chair. The National Convention stood proudly forth, and alongside was the Wexford Massacre. A quadrille band commenced the amusements with the national air of St. Patrick's day.

Mr. JOHN KIRWIN occupied the chair, Mr. JAMES CURTIS, the vice. The Stewards wore the national tricolour rosette; and the respectability of the meeting presented an appearance never before witnessed in Bradford.

The CHAIRMAN having explained the objects of the meeting in a neat speech, gave the "Independence of Ireland," which was most heartily received in the usual old Irish way.

Mr. M. MALONEY responded, and concluded amid the applause of the meeting.

The next sentiment was the exile's song, "The Exile of Erin," by Mr. FLYNE.

Mr. O'Sullivan, who was called upon to respond, after some introductory remarks on the present state of Ireland, asked the sympathies of his hearers for the virtues and examples of the glorious Mitchel, the eloquent Meagher, the unconquerable O'Brien, and all their brave compeers. Men who but lived for Ireland and freedom. The honest boldness of the former, whose powerful mind shook off the trammels of class, and whose pen only essayed for his countrymen their freedom, equalisation in political and social privileges, irrespective of class or creed, and whose firmness of purpose rendered him alike an object of their most enthusiastic admiration and esteem. It was he who proclaimed to a down-trodden nation the fact, "that the poorest peasant was as precious as the proudest lord." The untiring eloquence of the noble Meagher, whose manly soul felt wealth and rank a degradation, when not employed in the amelioration of suffering humanity, and whose sole thoughts were centred in the one great object—Irish Nationality. The unconquerable O'Brien, whose uncompromising resolve rendered him alike an object of love and hate—the former to his friends, the latter to his foes—and whose name and spirit future generations would yet evoke as their load-star, and whose escutchion he (the speaker) trusted would yet wave emblematic of love, liberty, and happiness, their brave compeers, who, one and all, acted on the glorious sentiment of their national bard:—

"Far dearer the Tomb or the prison,
Illumined by one patriot's name,
Than the trophies of all who have risen,
On liberty's ruins to fame."

It would ill-become him (the speaker) to pass over, without notice, the illustrious band of exiles and martyrs of '98. Who amongst them did not breathe an ejaculation of honour and esteem for that Irish hero Arthur O'Connor, whose name had become identified and synonymous with the Exiles of Erin, now in the fifty-third year of his banishment? And where was the son of Erin who felt not proud of enumerating amongst Ireland's children such men as Jone, Fitzgerald, R. O'Connor, Emmett, and the peasant commander (Dennis Hoolan) of Oulart Hill? Nor should they, living in the land of the stranger, forget the English exiles of '48,—the honest Cuffay, the bold Lacey, the upright Fay, the manly Dowling;—men whose only aim and object was Equality, Fraternity, and Liberty. What had they to fear with such bright examples before them? Let them unite, then, infuture happiness, let religious distinctions keep them no longer apart, but memory, swift as light, bear them back to the heroes of the past, with a firm resolve to imitate their virtue, to honour their principles, and an untiring devotion to their disinterestedness: and may their spirit animate them, that they may see the day when the tomb of Emmett should be inscribed, and the living exiles triumphantly return to the land of their birth amid the joyous shout of a "CARD MOAILLE FAILTHEA." Mr. Sullivan resumed his seat amid the acclamations of the meeting.

The next sentiment was, "The escape of J. B. M'Manus." Song, "Who Fears to Speak of '98," sung by Mr. Collins in excellent style, was cheered and encored.

Mr. SMYTH responded to the sentiment, "The Tenant League."

Song, "She is a rich and rare land," by Mr. CURTIS. Spoken to by Mr. DALY.

The juvenile portion of the meeting then commenced to trip it on the light fantastic toe. All was good humour and joy, and the meeting separated at an early hour in the morning, highly delighted.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—M. Charles Marchal, formerly the editor of the 'Ami du Peuple,' was to-day tried for a political libel, contained in a pamphlet called 'Fin de la République.' He was found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of £240, and to be imprisoned in default of payment for a further period of three years.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEP. 25.—The Armenians of Van have risen against the Turks, a conflict has taken place in which several were killed on either side. Troops sent from Erzeroum are said to have put down the insurrection.

A reduction of twenty per cent. is decided by the committee of finance at Constantinople in all salaries of officials. It is determined also to levy a capitation tax of thirty piastres a head throughout the empire.

REDEMPTION SOCIETY.—Great preparations are being made to secure a large and comfortable meeting on the 20th, to celebrate the third harvest home of the community in Wales. An account of the farming operations, crops, &c., will be read to the meeting. Monies received for the week:—Leeds, £1 13s. 4½d.; Huddersfield, per Mr. Biddle, 18s.; Birstal, per Mr. Sands, £1; Halifax, per Mr. Buckle, £3 3s. 2d.; Manchester, per Mr. Bloomer, 1s. 10d.; Hyde, per Mr. Bradley, £1 3s. 10d.; Building Fund—Leeds, 2s. 6d.; Hyde, 11s. 6d.; Halifax, £1 11s. 6d.; Manchester, 2s. Propagandist Fund, 1s. 8½d.—J. HENDERSON, Sec.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.—In our last publication we gave several extracts from a work entitled 'John Drayton, the Liverpool Engineer;' and on Monday last a person having the appearance of a warehouseman, entered our office and demanded to know who John Drayton was, for he had examined the directory, and could not find any such person. On being told that it was the title of a work, and that we did not know who the author was, he became very indignant; expressed his belief that we knew the names of our contributors, and left the office exclaiming that he would find John Drayton out and bring an action against him, for although he was neither the drunkard nor methodist, he was quite sure that one of the descriptions alluded to himself.—*Liverpoo Albion.*

THE GOLD DISCOVERY IN AUSTRALIA.

A respectable printer, who lately emigrated to Sydney from Dublin, has written the following letter to the "Freeman's Journal":—

"488, George-street, Sydney, June 2, 1851.

"Sir,—I do not know whether any apology is needed for enclosing you, per post, the accompanying newspaper, which contains a summary of the discovery of gold in New South Wales—my object being that the inhabitants of my native city may have the first intelligence of this extraordinary event, without being under the necessity of taking it at second hand from an English newspaper.

"The excitement in Sydney, consequent on this wonderful discovery, is beyond description. Business, which had been very brisk, is at present at a perfect standstill, and nothing of consequence doing but in preparation for the mines at Bathurst, which are about 150 miles from this. Men are leaving profitable situations in every direction, and nothing is heard or talked of but going to the 'diggins.' Last week flour raised from £18 to £30 per ton. To-day it has fallen to £25. Coals, which had been 20s., are now £2 5s. per ton, with an expectation of being still higher. Stonemasons and carpenters, who had been getting 6s. a day, are now getting 9s., and only about half the usual number left. Porters' wages now 30s. per week in most establishments. Beef and mutton are still 3d. and 4d. per pound. The loaf (same as the small loaf in Dublin) has gone up from 4½d. to 7½d. Blacksmiths are getting great wages making picks, &c., for the diggers. Several immense pieces of Bathurst gold go to the Great Exhibition of Industry by this ship—one weighing nearly four pounds troy weight. This I can vouch for, as they were exhibited in the establishment of which I am a partner, and were under my cognisance.

"I remain, Sir, in haste, yours very truly,
"W. MACDONNELL,
"Late of 13, Anglesea-street, Dublin."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FRAUD.—BERLIN, Oct. 2.—An extraordinary case of fraud has just been discovered here, the details of which are almost incredible; but as the police have acted on certain information, and the parties have been arrested, there is no doubt of their truth. On the evening of the 28th of September the priest of the Catholic congregation, and the sexton of the burial ground belonging to the Catholic Church, were surprised by an intimation from the criminal police that one of the graves was to be opened, and the coffin officially examined, suspicion having arisen as to its contents. At the appointed hour on the 29th a judge of the City Court, public prosecutor, and a body of constables arrived at the ground, outside the Oranienberger Gate. The clergyman and the sexton were also in attendance. After some searching the grave was found in which, on the 24th of November, 1848, a certain Franz Thomatscheck, a master tailor, was buried. The coffin was found in good preservation. According to the information the police had received, it was stated it contained no body, and when opened the supposition was fully confirmed. Instead of a corpse, an old board, a wisp of half rotten straw, and some stones, were all that was visible. Yet the sexton remembered that the coffin had been interred with all religious ceremony, amid a circle of weeping friends and relations of the supposed defunct. The registry of the burial had been regularly made, and no one connected with the church had any doubt but that a real interment had taken place. Before the police searched the ground they had arrested several persons in the city, among them the medical man who had attended the supposed in his last illness, and had written the certificate of his death on the faith of which the funeral rights had been performed. The ground of the deception was an extensive fraud on two life insurance offices—one in London, the other in Copenhagen—two distant establishments having been chosen

The Metropolis.

Health of London.—In the week ending last Saturday 1,014 deaths were registered in the metropolitan districts. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1841-50 the average number was 980, but if the population in which this mortality occurred had been equal to the present number of inhabitants, the average would probably have been 1,078. In the previous week, ending September 27, the deaths were only 958, compared with which the last week has apparently produced an increase. It must be observed, however, that the present return has been unduly augmented by coroners' cases, many of which properly belong to antecedent periods, but have been accumulating till the end of the quarter, when their registration was ultimately completed. By far the larger proportion of deaths on which coroners hold inquests are produced by violent means, and fall under the general denomination "violence" in the table of fatal causes. In last week 70 cases of this description are enumerated, and of these 3 were the result of poison, 6 of burns and scalds, 10 of hanging and suffocation, 22 of drowning and immersion, 24 of fractures and contusions, 5 of wounds and other injury. Five children were suffocated, one by food, and three by overlaying, or otherwise, in bed. A brickmaker died of tetanus produced by burns which he received when lying on a brick-kiln. The following analysis is presented of the 1,014 deaths returned last week. The cause of death was: Certified by written statement of qualified practitioners in 858 cases; returned by coroner's jury in 124 cases; not certified, because the deceased person had no medical attendance, in 11 cases; not certified, and only reported by informant of the death in 21 cases; total, 1,014 cases. Of the 1,014 persons in this return, 260, or about a fourth of the whole, were the victims of epidemic diseases; 61 died of typhus, 70 of diarrhœa, disentery, and cholera, 21 of hooping cough, 48 of scarlatina, 17 of measles, and 18 of small pox. The wife of a gardener, who lived in New-street, Deptford, died on the 28th September of small pox, at the age of 30. She had been vaccinated, but two children, who are now lying very ill with the same complaint, have not been protected by vaccination. Mr. Paine, the registrar, adds, that the house consists of four rooms, and has a family in each, in all about 16 persons, and that a fatal case of small pox without vaccination is now registered, which occurred in the house adjoining. Four deaths from cholera were registered in the week. Of these the following are the particulars: In Belgrave sub-district, at 12½ Commercial-road, on Sept. 29, the wife of a carpenter, aged 34 years, died of "epidemic cholera." In Islington, west sub-district, at 5, Halfmoon-crescent, on September 28, the son of a porter, aged 5 months, "cholera infantum (8 days)." In Ratcliff sub-district, at 15, Alfred-terrace, Bath-street, on Sept. 29, the daughter of a clerk in the London Docks, aged 4 months, "cholera infantum (18 hours) convulsions (2 hours)." In Wandsworth, at the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, a female, aged 57 years, "bilious cholera (28 hours." Next in number to the epidemic class is the tubercular, which numbers 167 cases, of which 6 are ascribed to scrofula, 21 to tabes mesenterica, 21 to hydrocephalus, and 119 to phthisis or consumption. Diseases of the brain and nervous system follow in the order of fatality in the pre ent table, and comprises 115 cases, of which 33 are due to apoplexy, and 40 to convulsions, Bronchitis, pneumonia, and other affections of respiratory organs number only 98 at this season.—The birth of 729 boys and 700 girls, in all 1,429 children, were registered in the week. The average number in six corresponding weeks of 1845-50 was 1,319.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·389 in. The mean temperature was 53·2 deg., which is slightly below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. On Friday and Saturday the mean daily temperatures were 56 deg. and 57 deg., which are respectively 3 and 4 degrees above the average of each day. The wind blew generally from the south; and the amount of horizontal movement of the air in the seven days was 855 miles.

The Fatal Accident in the Strand.—Mr. Langham held an inquest on Saturday last at the Castle Tavern, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields, touching the death of James Carter, aged six years. On the previous Thursday evening, about half-past six, a coal waggon was turning into Wych-street, Strand, when a cheesemonger's cart tried to get into the street first. The poor child was, it is supposed, crossing the road at the time, and was knocked down by one of the two vehicles, and before he could be picked up the wheels of the coal waggon passed over his head and body. Verdict, "Accidental death."

The Closing of the New Road.—In consequence of the confusion and danger to the public, arising from the diversion of the immense traffic of the New Road, by the closing of the thoroughfare for the purpose of repaving with granite, from St. Pancras Church to King's Cross, the Metropolitan Police Commissioners on Saturday issued placards, which were posted at convenient places in the district, of which the following is a copy:—"Metropolitan Police Office, Whitehall.—Regulations.—To prevent obstructions by carriages during the repairs of the pavement in the New Road, between St. Pancras Church and King's Cross: Route to be observed—Carriages going westward will turn into the St. Pancras Road at King's Cross, and proceed along the St. Pancras Road to Aldenham-street, along Aldenham-street and Grenville-street, and down Seymour-street into the New Road. Carriages going eastward will turn into Seymour-street, and proceed up Grenville-street, along Grenville-street, and Aldenham-street, to St. Pancras Road, and out at King's Cross.—(Signed) Richard Mayne, Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis."

Robbery of Gold and Bank Notes.—Information was received by the Commissioners of Police on Saturday last, of a robbery which had been perpetrated on the previous day at Braydon, Wilts, where the dwelling house of a farmer was broken open during the night, and amongst other property the following money was stolen:—112 five pound bank (Gloucester) notes, thirty-three old guineas, seven pounds ten shillings in gold, five pounds in silver, five pounds' worth of old silver coins, a large number of promissory notes, a fifty pound note of the North Wilts Bank, a large quantity of copper money, and five shillings' worth of farthings. A detective officer has been sent down to investigate the affair.

Suicide on the South-Eastern Railway.—On Saturday afternoon, about one o'clock, the usually quiet locality of Cold Harbour lane, leading from Brixton to Camberwell, was thrown into a state of intense excitement, from the following awful occurrence:—At the time in question a man in the garb of a painter, carrying some pots of colours and brushes, was observed to proceed down Pollard's Grove, a retired spot in the rear of the Green Man public house. Shortly after, the report of a pistol was heard, and on persons proceeding to the spot the man was perceived running away, blood flowing profusely from his head. He had left the paint and brushes behind him, and carried in his hand a large pistol, but which a gentleman who followed succeeded in taking away from him. The alarm drew together several of the police from the Brixton station, who joined in pursuit of the wounded man. He nevertheless proceeded, notwithstanding the great loss of blood (which was tracked the whole distance), at a rapid pace in the direction of Forest Hill, and before he could be overtaken, rushed through the railway station on to the rails, and deliberately threw himself before the 1.20 down train, which passed over him, and thus terminated his existence. The body, dreadfully mutilated, was picked up and conveyed to the Dartmouth Arms contiguous, where it awaits the coroner's inquest. The name of the deceased, it has been ascertained, was James Harding, by trade a painter and grainer, and resided at 5, Elizabeth Place, South-street, Walworth, and he has left a widow and nine young children to deplore their father's unhappy end.—Mr. Carter held an inquest at the Dartmouth Arms, Sydenham, on Monday, on the body of the said William Harmer. The deceased was in deep poverty, and was frequently in a low and desponding condition, which rendered him frequently eccentric and apathetic. The distance he ran after firing the pistol was nearly three miles, and it would seem that neither the engineer, driver, nor guard, saw anything of the unfortunate man prior to the occurrence. After some consultation the jury returned an open verdict, to the effect—"That the deceased was killed by being run over by one of the South-Eastern Company's trains, but whether by accident or his own wilful act there was not evidence to show."

Fatal Accident in St. Katharine's Docks.—Mr. Baker held an inquest on Saturday last at the King of Prussia, Cartwright-street, Aldgate Without, on view of the body of Henry Farey, aged sixty, who was drowned in the St. Katharine's Docks. Mr. Fossett, timber merchant, Poplar, said that on the afternoon of the previous Thursday he was in a barge, receiving some timber from a brig in the St. Katharine's Docks. Deceased was handing them to witness, when, while in the act of lowering one, which was about nine feet in length, it slipped out of his hand. Deceased stepped back to avoid being struck by it, and fell off the barge into the water. Witness put off in a boat to his assistance, but he was four minutes under water before he was taken out. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

The Late Suicide.—The members of the Stock Exchange have subscribed nearly £1,000 for the widow and family of the unfortunate Mr. Ingle Rudge.

The Houses of Parliament.—On the 3rd inst., by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, a number of piles were being driven into the bed of the river in the open space lying between the New Houses of Parliament and Westminster-bridge. The tops of the piles are left above high water mark; on these cross pieces will be placed and a platform erected, and a number of workshops and sheds built thereon, in order that the whole of the unsightly wooden erections in New Palace-yard and opposite the east or principal entrance to Westminster-hall may forthwith be removed. The greater portion of the Old House of Commons is already pulled down, and on Saturday last the demolition of the last remaining portion of the House of Lords, including the entrance thereto, built by George IV., took place.

Death on a Door-step.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest on Saturday last at Marylebone Workhouse, on the body of Charles Cox, aged fifty-two.—The deceased, who was in the employ of Mr. Morgan, coach-builder, Homer-street, New-road, was found by police-sergeant Delaney sitting in an insensible state on the door-step of No. 90, Gloucester-place. Dr. Maclaren, of Harley-street, was passing at the time, and immediately pronounced life extinct. The same gentleman had since made a post mortem examination, and found death to have resulted from disease of the heart.—Verdict, "Natural death."

Removing the Dying to a Workhouse.—Mr. Wakley held an inquest on Saturday last at the Elephant and Castle, Camden-town, on the body of John Chimerick, aged fifty-six. The deceased, a bricklayer's labourer, enjoyed good health up to Thursday week, when, on leaving work at dinner time, he complained of sickness and great exhaustion. On Monday evening Mr. Todd, the district parish surgeon, ordered his immediate removal to the infirmary. That, however, was not done by his friends until about twelve o'clock the next day, when, being unable to stand, he was conveyed thither in a cab. Mr. Robinson, the workhouse infirmary surgeon, stated that, although every assistance and nourishment was afforded him, he never rallied. On opening the body there was extensive inflammation of the lungs, to which alone he could attribute death. Mr. Wakley observed: If when the deceased first complained a medical gentleman had been called in, deceased would probably have been still alive.—Verdict, "Natural death."

Seizure of the North-Western Railway for Poor Rates.—Last week a special session was held in St. Pancras, and a warrant of distress was granted by the magistrate against the property of the London and North-Western Railway, for the amount of a poor rate of upwards of £1,000, alleged to be due from the North-Western Company to the vestry of St. Pancras, for a poor-rate made on the 22nd of March last. The warrant of distress was held over until Friday afternoon, when Mr. Bedford, one of the parochial brokers, took formal possession of the Euston station. The company immediately replevied, and the disputed amount was deposited in the hands of the proper receiver in such cases for the Court of Queen's Bench, in which court it is understood legal proceedings will immediately take place to try the validity of the seizure, and the whole question at issue between the St. Pancras vestry and the North-Western Railway Company.

Fatal Fall from a House.—On Saturday last Mr. Baker entered into an inquiry, at the London Hospital, relative to the death of Wm. Denton, aged forty-nine, a carpenter, who fell from the roof of a house. On Monday morning deceased was employed in repairing the sky-light of the Britannia public house, Cambridge-heath, when his foot slipped, and he fell. He was taken to the above institution, where he died on Thursday, having received a fracture of the bone of the skull, and a laceration of the membranes of the brain—Verdict, "Accidental death."

Statue of the Late Lord G. Bentinck.—On the 3rd inst., the works for the foundation of the statue to the memory of the late lamented statesman, Lord George Bentinck, were completed, and in the course of this week it will be placed in its position. The selected site is the south side of Cavendish-square, fronting Hollis-street, facing the statue of William Pitt in Hanover-square, at the other side of Oxford-street, from which thoroughfare, as also Regent-street, Vere-street, &c., a full view of the statue will be obtained. The pedestal will occupy a space of eighty-one square feet, the entire height of that and the statue being thirty feet.

John of Tuam Preaching in London. — Dr. M'Hale, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, has been some days in London, and on Sunday preached at the Roman Catholic Chapel in Rosamon Street, Clerkenwell. Amongst the congregation was Sheriff Swift, who arrived in his state coach, accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. O'Connor. There were also several nuns present, arrayed in their sombre habilments, numerous brothers of the guild, and assistant priests. Previous to the sermon, the Rev. Mr. Kyne, the minister of the chapel, stated that his grace the archbishop had kindly consented to address a few words to them. It was very kind of his grace; but as he had only asked his grace but a few minutes since to address them, he requested that allowance would be made for the want of preparation.

Shocking Accident.—On Saturday morning last an accident, which has unfortunately terminated fatally, occurred to a man named Dobson, while at work at the Lambeth Waterworks, Thames Ditton. It appears that the deceased was employed with others in the erection of a tall chimney upon the works, and on Saturday morning he was engaged in hoisting a large stone, weighing upwards of two tons by means of a wheel erected upon some poles for the purpose. The deceased sat upon the stone while it was being raised, to prevent it shaking the scaffolding; when about fifty feet from the ground one of the poles suddenly broke, and the ponderous mass of stone fell to the earth. The deceased was thrown upon the ground with considerable violence, and when raised was found to be quite insensible. He was removed to the Fox and Hounds public-house, Seething Wells, Kingston, where he lingered until Monday morning, when death put an end to his sufferings.

Fire and Loss of Life at Houndsditch.—On Sunday, about eleven o'clock, considerable confusion was caused amongst the inhabitants of Gravel-lane, Houndsditch, in consequence of violent screams, accompanied with cries of fire, proceeding from the house numbered 26 in that thoroughfare. Several of the neighbours immediately rushed into the premises, when on entering the first floor front they perceived a terrible scene, for in the middle of the room was the unfortunate occupant completely enveloped in flames. The necessary intelligence was promptly forwarded to Jeffrey-square Brigade Station for assistance; during the time the firemen were arriving the neighbours kept pouring buckets of water upon the premises, which had the effect of preventing the building from being destroyed, but before the flames were subdued the unfortunate person was burned almost as black as a coal. Medical aid was sent for, and on the arrival of a surgeon he pronounced life quite extinct. The deceased's name was Catherine Wolf, seventy-eight years of age, and stone blind.

Perversions to Rome.—The "Sisterhood" formerly settled at St. Barnabas, Pimlico, under Mr. Bennett, and latterly resident in Margaret-street, Cavendish Square, were publicly received in a body into the Roman Catholic Church at Islington, on Sunday evening last.

Benevolence of a Prosecutor.—A rather singular instance of benevolence on the part of a prosecutor occurred at the House of Correction, Coldbath Fields, on Friday. A man had been committed for six months to that prison for some trifling theft from his master, and his term of imprisonment expired on that day. Great was his surprise, however, when he was about to be discharged, on being presented with a £5 note that had been left for him by his master, with a note expressing a wish that his future course of life would be one of honesty and virtue, and to enable him to do so the above amount had been left for his use.

A Female Found in the River Thames.—A respectably-dressed female, apparently about thirty years of age, was on Saturday night last, at high water, discovered floating on the surface of the water, near the lower Middlesex-side of Waterloo Bridge. By inquiry it was ascertained that the name of the deceased is Warwick, the wife of a tradesman in the neighbourhood of Clare Market, and has been missing from home for several days past.

The Hungarians in London on Monday attended mass in commemoration of the events of the 6th of October, or as the handbill explained, in memory of the defenders of constitutional liberty in Hungary, who, after the surrender of the Hungarian army to the Russians, were put to death by Austrian executioners. Their honoured names are dear to the lovers of liberty founded on law:—Count Louis Batthyanyi, Prime Minister; Count Ladislaus Csanyi, Minister of Commerce; Baron Sigismond Perenyi, President of the House of Peers; Baron Jeszenak, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Nyitra; Baron Szatavay, Member and Secretary of the Diet; Prince Woronyieczky, Prince Czernus, Councillor of State; Major Murman, Major Abancourt,—Prisoners of war, given up by Russia to the Austrian executioners, and hanged or shot at Arad, on the 6th October, 1849:—General Aulich, Minister of War; Lieut.-General Ernest Kiss, General Damianich, General Nagy Sandor, General Desseffy, General Count Leiningen, cousin of her Majesty Queen Victoria; General Count Vecsey, General Torok, General Lahner, General Baron Poltenberg, General Knesich, General Schveidl, General Count Lazar, Colonel Kazincy.

Pedestrianism.—On Monday afternoon a foot-race, between Manks and Searles, two noted pedestrians, took place at the Oval, Kennington. The distance was ten miles, or forty times round the ground, and, in addition, 200 hurdles were to be leaped. Manks gave his rival a start of 200 yards, but before half the distance was accompanied the runners were side by side. In this relative position they remained for five rounds, when Manks shot ahead and speedily gained such a lead that Searles, at the 29th round, stopped short and confessed himself beaten. Manks completed the whole distance in one hour and thirteen minutes.

Regent-street.—On Tuesday that portion of this fashionable promenade adjoining Messrs. Nicoll's extensive premises was much crowded in consequence of the public announcement made by this firm to the effect that the new robes for the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of Manchester would be then on view. These garments present a very rich, yet tasteful, appearance, having been prepared for the above municipal officers in anticipation of the visit of her Majesty to their city. They consist of several made from fine scarlet cloth, lined with silk and sable fur—these are intended for the aldermen; and the brilliancy of the colour thus chosen is relieved by others made of a very rich purple, or mazzarine-coloured silk, also trimmed with fur, such being for the use of the members of the council, which, from the quantity of robes displayed on this occasion, would appear to be a rather numerous body. The one intended for the chief magistrate is, like those for the aldermen, also of the finest scarlet cloth, but is lined with ermine instead of sable, and has, in addition, rich borders of gold embroidery of the oak-leaf pattern.

City Court of Sewers and the Street Orderlies.—On Tuesday a court was held in the Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. There was no business of public importance. The Medical Officer of Health reported that there were some houses in the neighbourhood of Bishopsgate which were in such a condition as not to be fit to be inhabited, and the court directed that the necessary steps, according to act of parliament, should be taken to remedy the evil immediately. Mr. Daw, the chief clerk of the board, read a communication which he had received from the council superintending the street orderlies. It stated that the council deeply regretted any interruption to the harmony and good feeling which it had been their wish to maintain and cultivate with the court; that they were willing to admit that it might have resulted from over zeal and suspicions on their part, that they nevertheless felt assured that the court would put a liberal interpretation upon their motives, and although the court could not be aware of the amount of anxiety and trouble which the lengthened demonstration had entailed, still the council felt impressed that the court would consider with reference to the past, that that which was not agreeable or profitable it was wise and generous to forget. The letter also conveyed the intelligence that the street orderlies had withdrawn from the City on the 29th of September. Some of the members expressed regret that the system had not been tried in winter, when a rational estimate might have been formed of its effectiveness. The letter was ordered to be entered on the journals of the court. One of the contractors was fined £10 for a series of negligences committed by his men in the removal of mud from the streets. The commissioners expressed their determination to inflict the highest penalties in future.

Committal of a Collector of Taxes to Maidstone Gaol.—On Wednesday Mr. Inspector Levy conveyed Mr. Bowman, the collector of the assessed and property tax for the parishes of Deptford, to Maidstone, as a defaulter to an amount little short of a thousand pounds. Mr. Hills, of High-street, Deptford, tallow-melter, and Mr. Houldsworth, of Lewisham, farmer and dairyman, are his sureties. Mr. Bowman has held the appointment for many years.

Sale of the Old House of Lords.—The sale of the materials of the old House of Lords, and the buildings immediately connected with it, was commenced on Wednesday morning.

Fatal Railway Accident.—On Tuesday evening a fatal accident happened on the line of the Eastern Counties Railway to a man named William Lever, under the following circumstances: The deceased was in the service of the Electric Telegraph Company, and was in the act of crossing the railway near the Mile-end platform, when he was jammed between the buffers of two carriages. He was extricated, and carried to a surgeon's in the neighbourhood, who found the deceased had received such serious injuries that he advised his removal to the London Hospital, whither he was conveyed in a cab, but when the vehicle reached the institution the unfortunate man was found to be quite dead, having expired in the cab.

Death of a Foreign Commission Agent.—On Wednesday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. W. Baker, at the Baker and Basket Tavern, Leman-street, Whitechapel, on the body of Mr. Hiram Scharp, aged 26, who died very suddenly. The deceased was a native of Holland, and was a commission agent in the service of Messrs. White and Son, Cheapside. He belonged to the Jewish persuasion, and was subject to asthma. The deceased fasted in accordance with his religion from Sunday evening until half-past six o'clock on Monday night, when he retired to rest. At an early hour on the following day, the deceased was discovered lying on his back in bed, foaming at the mouth, and apparently dying. Mr. Liddell, the surgeon, was called in, but the deceased was then dead. Mr. Liddell was of opinion that the deceased had died from disease of the heart, and the fasting so long was calculated to accelerate death. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

Singular Accident to Mr. Batty's Clown.—Mr. Flooh, who is well known as the clown at Mr. Batty's Hippodrome, at Kensington, met with an accident on Tuesday, which might have been attended with very serious consequences. It appears that after one of the performances he got on an omnibus to take him to his residence, near Islington, and as the vehicle was passing along Oxford-street it got into a rut in the road, and in the violent collision Mr. Flooh was pitched off into the street. He complained of excessive pain in his arm, and was taken to the Charing-cross Hospital, where he was seen and attended to by Mr. Dalton, the house surgeon, who found one of his wrists frightfully dislocated by the fall. All the aid of surgical skill was applied, and the disjointed bone set; but it is probable Mr. Flooh will be unable to follow his avocation for some time.

The Camberwell Murder and Suicide.—On Wednesday the inquest held by Mr. Carter in this case was resumed at two o'clock, having been adjourned from Thursday, the 2nd inst., principally for the attendance of Mrs. Fawcett, the widow, and her daughter Mary Ann. From their evidence it appeared that Anthony Fawcett had been very low and dull from Saturday night, the time when he removed to the house where the murder was committed. Before the removal he was a porter at a confectioner's. His object in removing was to do better for his family by entering into business in the general line. On Tuesday before breakfast he was occupied in the shop attending to one or two customers. One young man who came into the shop that morning, said, "I'm sorry for you that you've taken the business; there is no business to be done here." He only shook his head in reply to the young man. Remarks of the same kind as that of the young man were made by other persons on Monday. It also appeared that five months ago he went away and threw himself into the Thames. The jury, after a brief summing up by the Coroner, took an hour and a quarter to consider their verdict. They then declared "that Emily and Frederick Fawcett were wilfully murdered by Anthony Fawcett, and that Anthony Fawcett destroyed himself while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity." It may here be stated that immediately after the discovery of the sad catastrophe, the widow and surviving child, having no home save that which had become, by association at least, too horrible for their further occupation, were invited by a neighbour, Mr. Lee, a total stranger to them, and who is, it appears, a compositor at Hansard's printing-office, to take up their abode under his roof, No. 4, Wyndham-road; and from that time up to Wednesday evening, they were receiving, day and night, his humble but generous hospitality and the kindest attention.—During the progress of the inquiry it was rumoured that a subscription was about to be commenced on behalf of Mrs. Fawcett and her child, who appeared to be in a deplorable, if not destitute position.

The Provinces.

Curious Discovery of a Post-office Robbery.—Cirencester, October 4th.—A rather unusual instance of a detection of a robbery, after a lapse of years, has just taken place here, and the party charged as the offender is now in custody, and will, on the completion of the evidence, be committed for trial at the next Gloucester Assizes. The circumstances, as they have transpired before the magistrate here, are as as follow:—The prisoner, James Winslow, is the driver of a mail cart from this town to the Tetbury-road station of the Great Western Railway, and was so in 1847. In the month of February in that year a £20 note was put in a letter, and posted in London for a Mrs. Harlock, at South Cerney, Wilts, and would have to pass through the prisoner's hands. The letter never reached its intended destination, and, notwithstanding strict inquiries, the matter remained in mystery until recently. The note had been stopped payment (it was a Bank of England note), and had never been presented until the end of August. The prisoner was in London on the 15th of that month, having obtained leave of the Post-office authorities to go to town to see the Exhibition. In the evening of that day, in company with another man, he went to the shop of Mr. Bryant, an outfitter of Aldgate, and purchased a waterproof coat and pair of leggings, tendering the £20 in payment. When asked to sign his name at the back, he wrote, "James Wilson," instead of his own signature, and when questioned subsequently denied at first that he had made any such purchase in London. On Mr. Bryant presenting the note at the Bank of England it was stopped. Mr. Bryant when before the magistrates deposed that to the best of his belief the prisoner was the man who purchased the articles in his shop, and signed the name John Wilson on the back of the note. The person who accompanied him was not so stout, and said he was a farmer. Mr. Squires, the Cirencester postmaster, also expressed his belief that the signature was in Winslow's handwriting.

Important Decision with Reference to Carriers.—Reading, Monday.—This day a most important case was heard before J. B. Parry, Esq., the County Court judge, which affects materially all carriers. The plaintiff in the case was Mr. Parker, general carrier, &c.; defendants were the Great Western Railway Company. Mr. Parker said that the action was brought to recover the sum of £6 6s., and that there was a large number of cases depending upon its decision. The plaintiff's case was that on the 3rd of September, and on the 10th of September, he despatched a quantity of meat by the trains which should reach London at two o'clock, whereas the train on each occasion was five and six hours late, causing the meat to spoil, and arriving too late for the market. No doubt the defendants would rest their defence mainly on a notice given, and which he would admit. That notice ran thus:—"That they will not under any circumstances be liable for goods should any claim arise from delay, detention, or any other cause." He contended that the notice was an illegal one, that meat was paid for at a higher rate than thirty-five other articles, and that circumstance should be a reason in favour of its safe delivery. He concluded by saying that the company should be liable if they did not use due diligence in the arrival of the train.—Isaac Maclain was the first witness called, who proved that on the 3rd of September he received several hampers of meat for butchers in London to sell in the Newgate-market, which he delivered at the company's offices by five o'clock in the evening, being in good time for the train. On the 11th of September he also packed off several hampers of meat in good time for the train which should arrive in London at two o'clock in the morning.—Henry Munday, foreman to Mr. Parker, at the Paddington station, proved that on the days in question the trains were respectively five and six hours late, thereby causing the meat to be materially damaged.—Mr. Slocombe, on behalf of the company, called the two guards of the respective trains to prove that every diligence was exercised to get the trains to Paddington at the proper time; but owing to the immense weight they had to convey, it was impossible to arrive at the proper time.—His Honour said he was of opinion that if a train was five or six hours late, and that by that delay any goods were injured, the company were liable. It was no argument in their favour to say that the train was so heavy that it could not proceed quickly. Putting a greater quantity of luggage in the carriages than could be conveyed, was tantamount to putting clogs on the wheels to prevent the carriages travelling at their usual speed.—Mr. Slocombe said that if the goods had not been attached to the train at the various stations they must have been left behind.—His Honour said that in that case they must have more trains, or else reduce the traffic. He should give a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount sought.—Mr. Parker intimated that this case was only the forerunner of hundreds of a similar nature.

Fatal Collision on the York and North Midland Railway.—An inquest was held at Burton Salmon on Saturday last, before C. Jewison, Esq., coroner, on the view of the body of Thomas Gowland, a guard on the above line of railway, who was killed on the previous day, a short distance from Burton Salmon station, and near to the spot where the junction of the Great Northern Railway occurs. The deceased's death was caused by a collision between a coke and a goods train. The coke train, of which the deceased was guard, left York in the morning, and when it had arrived at Burton Salmon, it was overtaken by a short goods train from Milford Junction, which ran into a carriage behind the van of the coke train, in which van the deceased was, and forced it into the van, which was very much broken. The deceased fell out of the van on to the line, and was removed to the station, where he died about two hours afterwards, one of his arms and his body having been dreadfully crushed. Evidence having been given, the coroner, in summing up, told the jury that he did not think it would justify them in recording a verdict of manslaughter. The jury were of the same opinion, and accordingly returned a verdict of "Accidentally killed." At the same time, they considered that there had been some negligence on the part of the driver of the engine of the second train, in not sounding his whistle on approaching the coke train, and they trusted that the melancholy result of this accident would prove a caution to railway officials generally for the future.

Death of the Earl of Liverpool.—The Earl of Liverpool died on the 3rd instant at his seat, Buxted-park, Sussex. The deceased peer, Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, Earl of Liverpool, Baron Hawkesbury, and a baronet, was in his sixty-seventh year, having been born on the 29th of May, 1785. He was the son of the first Earl by his second wife, the daughter of Sir Cecil Bisshopp, and succeeded to the title on the demise of his half-brother, the second Earl, who was for several years First Lord of the Treasury, and who died in December, 1828, having some months previously retired from public life owing to an attack of apoplexy. The deceased Earl filled the office of Steward of the Household from 1841 to 1846 under Sir Robert Peel's government. His Lordship having died without male issue the title becomes extinct.

Robbery at Manchester.—For some days past a German, named Aronis Morjose, has been lodging at Mrs. Seelig's, South-parade, Manchester. He went to that town for the purpose of making some large purchases, and had with him consequently a large amount of money. The house where he lodged was frequented by one of the Hungarian refugees, named Jacob Alter, and the two foreigners soon became very intimate. On Saturday morning last Morjose asked Alter if he could make any purchases for him, as he had plenty of money with him. He showed him £1,600 in Bank of England notes, cut in halves, which he took from his box. Morjose told Alter that no one could steal his money, because his box could only be unlocked by touching a secret spring. Alter afterwards persuaded Morjose to show him how the box was to be opened. Alter and Morjose met at dinner about three o'clock in the afternoon. Some other gentlemen who were lodging in the same house were present. Alter complained of indisposition, and refused to take any dinner. He afterwards left the room, apparently in great pain. About twelve o'clock that night when Mr. Morjose went to bed, he found his box open, and the money taken away. On inquiry being made, it was found that Alter had left the house while the lodgers were at dinner. Morjose of course suspected that Alter had robbed him, and gave information to the police. Mr. Beswick, chief superintendent of the Manchester police, and Mr. Superintendent Sawley, immediately communicated with the authorities at the different sea ports by telegraphic messages, or by written communications. Little doubt is entertained that Alter will ere long be in custody.

Mr. Wm. Rickford Collett, formerly M.P. for Lincolnshire, has been declared a bankrupt. Since he left parliament Mr. Collett has been engaged in several speculations, some of them in Ireland, which have turned out unsuccessful.

Monument to Wordsworth.—A monument to the memory of the poet Wordsworth has been erected in Grasmere church, and it bears the following inscription:—"To the memory of William Wordsworth, a true philosopher and poet, who by the special gift and calling of Almighty God, whether he discoursed on man or nature, failed not to lift up the heart to holy things. Tired not o maintaining the cause of the poor and simple f and so in perilous times was raised up to be a chief minister, not only of noblest poesy, but of high and sacred truth. The memorial is placed here by his friends and neighbours in testimony of respect, affection, and gratitude."—Carlisle Journal.

Death of Lord Stafford.—The venerable Lord Stafford died at Hampton Court on Saturday last, n his 81st year. George William Stafford Jerningham, the deceased peer, succeeded his father as seventh baronet in 1809, and succeeded in establishing his right to the ancient barony of Stafford after the reversal, in 1824, of the attainder of the unfortunate Sir William Howard Viscount Stafford, beheaded in 1678. His lordship assumed, in 1826, the additional surname of Stafford. He is succeeded by his eldest son Henry Valentine, now Baron Stafford, who is married to a niece of the Duke of Norfolk.

Court Martial at Stonehouse.—On Saturday, October 4th, a court martial, of which Colonel Coryton was the president, assembled at the Royal Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, for the trial of first-lieutenant Charles Thomas Forrest Onslow, of the Royal Marines, on a charge of being drunk on guard on September the 25th; the proceedings however were stopped in limine in consequence of an error in the christian name of the officer charged in the Admiralty warrant; the word James having been submitted for Thomas. The court having been formally opened the error was pointed out to the president by the prisoner, and after the court had been cleared sometime, it was adjourned in order, it was understood, to communicate with the Admiralty on the error. Mr. R. Elworthy, solicitor, attended as the friend of the prisoner.

Caught at Last.—A few weeks ago we stated that Mr. John Swann, of Milton, had a number of sheep worried to death by a dog; we likewise added that those who had the bad taste to keep such animals ought to possess the good sense to secure them in such a manner that no injury should occur. The owner of the suspected animal was cautioned: but it seems to no purpose. On Tuesday night Phillip Cook, the Ditton policeman, saw Neal's dog (of Baitsbite), a large ferocious animal, making the best of his way home, as though he had been doing something he ought to be ashamed of. The next morning six sheep belonging to the Rev. Mr. James, vicar of Ditton, were found worried in a ditch, five being dead, the other lingering. Of course suspicion fell upon Thomas Neal's dog, and he was "taken into custody," tried by a court martial of villagers, and sentenced to be shot, which was immediately carried into execution. There was strong circumstantial evidence in the case; but to make assurance doubly sure of his guilt, a post mortem examination was made, and sure enough, his capacious stomach was filled with mutton, with wool attached.—Cambridge Independant.

Supply of Water in the Provinces.—The extensive waterworks for supplying the city of Norwich were last week opened with considerable ceremony, and the Edinburgh Water Company's great reservoir at Castle-hill, for the continuous supply of Edinburgh, has just been completed.

Price of Land.—At a recent sale by auction of the narrow strips of land not required by the corporation in making the new street from Cheapside into Market-street, the extraordinary price of £17 a yard was obtained. One lot, containing 150 yards, sold for £2,550; and another lot of 141 yards, fetched the sum of £2,350. We may add, by way of contrast, that at Great Horton, which is within the borough, and where buildings are much wanted, a quantity of building ground has been sold this week as low as 8d. per yard.—Leeds Mercury.

East Riding of Yorkshire Election.—The election of a member for the East Riding of Yorkshire, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Broadley, took place on Tuesday. The quiet town of Beverley, the capital of the riding, exhibited but very little more than its ordinary appearance. There had been some talk among the liberals of the town and district of the appearance in the field of Lord Mulgrave, the late member for Scarborough, who was rejected for that place upon his appointment to a post in the Queen's household. Placards issued upon the morning of the election appealed to the electors not to vote for "Duncombe and starvation," but to give their suffrages for "Mulgrave and low rents," "Mulgrave the farmers' friend." A noisy band paraded the streets, followed by a few representatives of "the liberal interest," with the radical colour, yellow. Prominent in the procession was a man bearing a pole with a large and a small loaf suspended thereon, and another bore a dead rabbit ticketed "for sale," in allusion, we suppose, to the game laws. All this, however, was a mere popular effusion; the leading liberals kept themselves aloof; the election passed off very quietly, and no mention at all being made of Lord Mulgrave, the Hon. Capt. Duncombe was unanimously elected.

The late Railway Collision at Hornsey.—The Rev. W. Snell, of Fleet, Lincolnshire, who, it will be remembered, sustained a concussion of the spine, by the recent collision at the Hornsey station, on the Great Northern Railway, still lies at the Railway Hotel, adjoining the station, in a most precarious condition, having been unable to leave his bed since the unfortunate occurrence. The injury to the spine appears to be proceeding favourably, but up to the present time the rev. gentleman has not been able to move his lower limbs, which are perfectly destitute of feeling.

Stoppage of Two Banks at Newport.—The Monmouth and Glamorganshire Joint Stock Bank, and Messrs. Williams's Old Bank, both of which establishments carried on business in Newport, Monmouthshire, suspended payments on Tuesday. The stoppage of the former concern, which is the chief local bank of the district, is attributed to the fact that their bills were refused by the London Commercial Bank. In the course of the morning a notice was fixed on the doors and in the windows of the bank, announcing that "in consequence of the recent depression in the iron trade, and the withdrawal of support hitherto received, the managers were obliged to suspend payments for a short time, but hoped to resume business in a few days." There are serious apprehensions entertained in the monetary circles that the "worst is not yet known." Many of the shareholders have invested their little all in the bank, and their fears are very great. Many, also, who had credits in small amounts, considerable, however, to them—are under the most anxious apprehensions. Soon after the notice alluded to had been put up at the Monmouth and Glamorgan Bank, the doors of Messrs. Williams's old bank in this town were also closed, and a notice affixed to the door, that payments were suspended in consequence of the suspension of the Monmouth and Glamorgan Bank. The third bank in town, the West of England District Bank, is unaffected by the crisis.

Three Lives Lost at the Welton Collieries, near Midsomer Norton, Somerset.—A painful degree of excitement has been occasioned in the neighbourhood of Midsomer Norton, in consequence of its becoming known that a calamitous and fatal accident had occurred at the coal works known as the Old Welton Colliery, in the neigbourhood of that village, by which three unhappy people were hurried into eternity. From the particulars which have reached us, it would appear that the accident occurred at about four o'clock on Wednesday; the names of the unfortunate men killed by it being Dalimore, Hill, and Taylor. The two first named are single men, although Dalimore was upon the point of marriage with a respectable young woman of the neighbourhood. Taylor was a married man, and has left a widow and one or more children, who entirely depended upon him for their support. The accident was occasioned by the breaking of a rope, upon which the three men were being lowered to their work in the mine. The rope was lowered in the usual way, being wound off a drum wheel, and nothing unusual occurred till it had been let down to within 100 or 120 feet of the bottom, when without any previous warning the rope broke, and precipitated the unfortunate fellows to the bottom of the shaft, which descends to a depth of 160 fathoms from the surface. An alarm was instantly given, and means used to get up the bodies at the earliest possible moment. They were frightfully mutilated, owing to the height from which they fell. Two of them were quite dead; the third exhibited some signs of life, but expired soon afterwards. Information of the occurrence has been forwarded to the coroner, and an inquest will be held on the bodies.

Scotland.

Sentence of Death at Glasgow.—On the 2nd inst., Lord Colonsay passed sentence of death on Archibald Hare for the crime of murder, perpetrated on the person of Ronald M'Gregor, in the village of Blantyre, in August last. The fatal outrage was committed in circumstances the most brutal and ferocious which it is almost possible to conceive

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

A diabolical murder, the circumstances of which remain shrouded in mystery, was perpetrated on Friday night last, in a cottage in the parish of Gayton-le-Marsh. It appears that as a person was passing within about 500 yards of the cottage of a man named Baker, about half-past eight in the evening, heard a single shot fired Shortly afterwards Baker presented himself at the house of this person with his head bleeding, and stated that his wife had been shot dead through the window, and that he himself had been wounded. Mr. Heath, the surgeon of Theddlethorpe, examined and dressed the wounds, but found no shot in them, although the wounds bore all the appearance of having been produced by scattered shot. Some circumstances led to Baker's apprehension on suspicion of having committed the murder. It was known that he and his wife had lived unhappily together, and that they had once been parted. He had wished to go to America, and had with some difficulty prevailed upon his wife to advance him £20, which was effected by mortgaging the cottage and land, which were the property of his wife. It was considered possible that Baker had shot his wife, and contrived to wound himself, and upon these grounds he was arrested. A further examination of Baker's wounds was made by Mr. R. West, surgeon, of Alford, who detected a single shot under the skin of the top of the head near where the hair is parted. This shot had passed in a direction from before backwards, and had lodged about an inch from the opening by which it had entered. Mr. West extracted the shot, and took care of it. On Saturday morning an inquest was held upon the body of the murdered woman, before Mr. Goe, coroner for Louth. Mr. Heath, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, stated that the vessels of the neck were lacerated by scattered shot, which had passed in from behind. He found nine shot corns in the neck, and in the shoulder and back of the woman a great many wounds from scattered shot. A small piece of glass were found within her dress, having evidently been driven there with the shot from the window. A loaded gun hanging in the house was examined, and presented appearances which proved that it had not recently been discharged, the cap being rusted on the nipple. Marks were found in the garden about ten or a dozen yards from the window, as of the boot, toes, and knee of a person kneeling to fire. These marks were in a line with the opening through the window, and from what the man stated were the positions of both himself and wife when they were shot. The opening through the window was at the side, and a few shot corns were picked out of the window frame. Baker's statement was, that he was sitting reading with his face opposite the window, and that his wife was sitting opposite to him on the other side of the table, sewing the sleeve of a flannel shirt. Suddenly he heard the report of a gun, and felt himself wounded in the head. He rose from the chair and held his head down, which was bleeding profusely. He spoke to his wife, not knowing that she had been struck, and, when he found she did not answer, he looked up and found her lying dead on the hearth. As soon as he recovered from the stupor into which he was thrown, he went and told his next neighbour what had occurred. The shot corn found in Baker's head, and the fact that the report of only one gun had been heard, appeared to corroborate the man's statement. It seemed clear that the wounds on the man's head were really caused by shot. Those wounds were not only scattered over his forehead and face, but one was on the very top of the back part of the head, and the shot corn found in the latter wound resembled those found in the woman. Baker was immediately set at liberty by the magistrate who had sanctioned his arrest, and who was present at the inquest, on entering into his own recognizances to appear as a witness. It is now supposed by some that the murderer, whoever he was, meant to shoot both Baker and his wife, as, in order to get them both in a line of fire he had been obliged to graze the window frame, instead of which, if he had meant to shoot only the woman, he might have fired through the middle of the window. Baker's friends consider it a providential circumstance that he did not escape uninjured, as in that case he might have had some difficulty in proving his innocence of this foul and dastardly murder. Baker does not hesitate to express his suspicions of the "friends" of his wife, who, according to his account, want to get possession of the place—the cottage, and three or four acres of land near it, being her property. It may be necessary to add that Baker and his wife were living together alone, that they had no window-blind up at the moment when the shot was fired, and that the window in question looks into a little garden. A rigorous and searching examination appears to be required into the circumstances of the murder, which has created an immense sensation in the peaceful district in which it occurred.

THE REGISTRATIONS.

East Surrey.—The revising barrister held a court, on Saturday last, at the Vestry-hall, Camberwell, to revise the list for that parish, the hamlet of Hatcham, and the parishes of Newington and Christchurch. The same gentlemen attended as agents for the respective parties. In the Camberwell list, the vote of Mr. Joseph Green was objected to by Mr. Corner, the liberal agent. The place of abode of the voter was described as "late" of Edgbaston, near Birmingham. Mr Corner proved that he had caused a notice of objection to be served upon the overseers, but it appeared that no notice had been served upon the voter himself. —M. Meymott contended that the notice to the overseers was not sufficient, and that notice of objection ought also to be served upon the voter.—Mr. Corner said that the description of the residence of the voter as "late" of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, was no address whatever, and that it came within the terms of the 100th section of the Reform Act, which enacted that, where no address of a voter appeared on the register, or the party was residing out of England, a notice of objection served upon the overseers should be deemed sufficient, and a notice to the party was not required. —Mr. Meymott submitted that persons objecting to the right of a party to a vote were bound to send him a notice of objection to the address, whatever it might be, that was placed upon the register. It was a very common practice, when gentlemen left their chambers or residences, to have written or painted on the door where they were removed to; and if a notice had been sent to Edgbaston, in all probability Mr. Green would have received it, and would have had an opportunity of making out his qualification.—Sir W. Riddell said he thought this case came completely within the terms of the section that had been referred to. The voter was required to place the address where he could be found upon the register, but, instead of doing so, he had merely stated where he did not reside, and he certainly considered the description "late of" a place to be no address at all within the meaning of the act, and, consequently, that the party objecting to a vote had done all that was required in serving notice of objection upon the overseers.—The name was then expunged from the list, and several other cases of the same kind were disposed of in a similar manner.

Tynemouth.—Mr. Hogg has been occupied two days in revising the parliamentary list of borough electors. It is known that Mr. Hugh Taylor, of the Coal Exchange, a Protectionist, will oppose R. W. Grey, the sitting member, and the list has been closely scrutinised on both sides, with the following results:—Objections sustained by Mr. Grey's committee, 64; by Mr. Taylor's, 35; claims sustained by Mr. Grey's committee, 21; by Mr. Taylor's, 35—14 in favour of Mr. Grey, 43 upon the whole revision.

The Law of Partnership.—On the 3rd inst., a Parliamentary blue book was printed containing the report of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Law of Partnership. The evidence is given with the report. On a former occasion the report, which was issued separately, was noticed, and it will be sufficient to state, that the Committee are of opinion that the Law of Partnership as at present existing, viewing its importance in reference to the commercial character and rapid increase of the population and property of the country, requires careful and immediate revision. The committee state, "By the existing law no person can advance any capital to any undertaking, public or private, in the profits of which he is to participate, nor become partner or shareholder in any enterprise for profit, without becoming liable to the whole amount of his fortune, as expressed by a great legal authority, to his last shilling and his last acre." The evidence printed forms a goodly sized volume.

Discovering the Bodies of the Drowned.—It is curious that a similar practice to that of discovering the bodies of the drowned by loading a loaf with mercury, and puting it afloat on the stream, extracted from the "Gentleman's Magazine," seems to exist among the North American Indians. Sir James Alexander, in his account of Canada ("L'Acadie" 2 vols., 1849) says, p. 26:—"The Indians imagine that in the case of a drowned body, its place may be discovered by floating a chip of cedar wood, which will stop and turn round over the exact spot. An instance occurred within my own knowledge, in the case of Mr. Lavery, of Kingston mill, whose boat overset, and the person was drowned near Cedar Island; nor could the body be discovered until this experiment was resorted to."—*Notes and Queries.*

The Weedon Arrests.—The "Naval and Military Gazette" of Saturday last states:—"Captain Kennedy and Lieutenant Cocks (4th foot) are still in arrest and untried, this being the 74th day of confinement; that is, 74—8—66 days beyond the time prescribed by military law. Legal advice, we are informed, has been taken. The promulgation of the sentence is hourly expected."

DEATH OF AN EXCISE OFFICER BY POISON.

On Monday an inquest was held by Mr. William Carter, the coroner for East Surrey, at the Gregorian Arms Tavern, Lower-road, Bermondsey, upon Mr. Frederick Robert Bolton, aged forty-one years, an officer connected with the Inland Revenue, who was accidentally poisoned under the following melancholy circumstances:—

Mr. R. T. Russell, of No. 12, Thornton-street, Horselydown, surgeon, stated that on Thursday evening last, about six o'clock, two persons brought the deceased into his surgery in a state of great exhaustion. He was perfectly sensible, but cold and pulseless. Witness asked the deceased a few questions, to which he replied that he had been requested by a friend to taste some aconite, and wished to know if witness knew the nature of it. Witness replied in the affirmative, and asked him if he had taken any? when he replied it was a part of his duty at the Excise Office to test such compounds, and he believed he had swallowed about a teaspoonful of the mixture. Witness, knowing that aconite was a deadly poison, then considered the deceased would unquestionably die.—William Bennett, a gauger, employed in the Inland Revenue-office, Tower-hill, said that he knew the deceased, whose duty was to gauge casks of spirits as well as medicated preparations, to ascertain their quantity and strength, the same being subject to a duty. On Thursday last witness examined a box at St. Katharine's Wharf, which had been imported from Scotland, the same being accompanied with a permit, which indicated that the contents consisted of medicated spirits. Witness took a bottle out, containing one-fifth of a gallon. The bottle was wrapped in a paper covering, and was labelled, but the label could not be seen. Witness took the bottle to the office on Tower-hill, and having drawn the cork, poured out a small quantity in a glass. Witness put a wooden penholder into the liquid, and then drew it across his lips. At that time Mr. Bolton (the deceased) was sitting in the office, looking towards witness, who asked him his opinion as to the nature of the liquid. Deceased said he believed it was a bitter, and took the bottle out of witness's hand, and afterwards returned it. Witness then conveyed the bottle to Mr. Brain, the principal officer of that department, who directly tore off the paper covering, when witness saw it was labelled "Fleming's tincture of aconite, poison," in large letters. Witness had no doubt the deceased swallowed a portion, although he said he did not believe he had. Deceased seemed very well, but witness went to a chemist's, and had a burning sensation in the throat all that evening. The deceased left the office, and was not seen by his friends again until after death.—Coroner: Have you no other means of testing these articles than by tasting them?—No, sir; it was the character, and not the strength, we were looking after.—Mr. Russell, the surgeon, said the wrapper ought to have been labelled outside.—The Coroner was of a similar opinion, and added that the permit of the box ought to bear some indication of the contents of such highly dangerous packages.—Mr. Brain said they had no power by act of parliament to compel them to do so, although it was highly necessary some means of the kind should be adopted. It was the duty of the deceased to test the strength of ardent spirits, but not medicated spirits. The former were tested by the use of the hydrometer, or water balance. The latter would come under the notice of witness, who repeatedly asked the deceased if he had swallowed any of the compound, which was a deadly poison; but the deceased said he had been very sick, and was then much better. Witness thought the deceased had merely put his lips to the bottle. The poison, which had been forwarded from a large firm in Scotland, was supposed to be made in conformity with the act of parliament and London Pharmacopœia. The unfortunate accident had arisen through not removing the outer covering of the bottle. The deceased and the last witness had not been long employed in that department of the Excise, and were not fully acquainted with the various compounds. —Other evidence having been offered, the Coroner remarked on the testimony of the witnesses, and said the death of the deceased gentleman was to be deeply lamented, and he should certainly recommend the commissioners to adopt some immediate steps for the prevention of such unfortunate accidents.—The Jury unanimously concurred, and returned the following special verdict:—"That the deceased met his death accidentally, and they (the jury) would suggest to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, that when any article of a poisonous character is imported the permit should bear the word 'poison,' as well as the nature of the article itself."

THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.

Liverpool, Saturday.—The Liverpool County Court was adjourned last night by the Judge, Mr. Ramshay, for three weeks; and for the present, therefore, there is an end to those remarkable proceedings which have attracted the attention of the whole country. The excitement of the town has also diminished; and both the obnoxious judge and the angry community have now leisure for reflection and consideration of the next step to be taken in the very unequal struggle between them. Up to this time Mr. Ramshay had given no indications of regret for the extraordinary and unprecedented course he had taken; and it was understood yesterday evening that he was even hurrying his solicitor to proceed with the indictment for conspiracy against the "Journal," and the Tradesman's Guardian Society, which he threatened some weeks before his recent press prosecutions. But this evening, it is reported, he received a letter from the Earl of Carlisle, the Chancellor of the Duchy; and without venturing a surmise as to the precise contents of that epistle, it is assumed as certain that its effect will be greatly to alter Mr. Ramshay's plans. On the other hand, the people of Liverpool are not letting matters rest, or trusting altogether to Lord Carlisle's sense of justice and decorum. The "Whitty Indemnity Committee" met this afternoon, and the result is thus stated in a late edition of the "Journal:"—

"At a meeting of the committee of the 'Whitty Indemnity Fund,' held this afternoon, Samuel Holme, Esq, in the chair, it was resolved that a memorial be prepared, as from the inhabitants of Liverpool, to the Earl of Carlisle, praying a public inquiry in Liverpool into the conduct of Mr. Ramshay, as judge of the County Court, since the termination of the former inquiry. It was further resolved that J. R. Jeffrey, Esq., be requested to act as secretary to the committee. It was also resolved that application be made to the aldermen and councillors of the different wards to forthwith call meetings in such wards, for the purpose of supporting the requisition to the Earl of Carlisle."

Besides this, the magistrates are in communication with the Home-office, and the general belief seems to be that the removal of Mr. Ramshay will be effected without the formality of any inquiry such as that instituted before, and which ended so little to the credit of the well-meaning, but, in this instance, ill-judging Lord Carlisle. Mr. Whitty has put his case entirely in the hands of the town committee, and it is not known whether he will be advised to bring an action against Mr. Ramshay. Mr. Whitty was yesterday received with loud cheering when he went on 'Change.

Horrible Murder of a Wife.—A letter from Finland received by a commercial firm at Bordeaux, gives an account of a horrible crime. Some months ago a tradesman of Borga, named Ansen, married a young girl named Margueritha, of a highly respectable family. Although her conduct was strictly proper, and she was admired and beloved by all who knew her, he entertained suspicions of her, and kept strict watch on all her movements. Having at last obtained what he considered proof sufficient of her guilt, he resolved to murder her. Accordingly one day he sent away the domestics, and proposed to his wife to visit some friends at a distance. On the night before that appointed for the departure, he stole softly to her chamber, and plunged a dagger into her breast as she was sleeping. He then cut the body into pieces, and packed it in a cask. He afterwards wrote an address to some imaginary place in Greenland, and caused the cask to be confided to a carrying house. The Custom-house officers having some suspicion, insisted on examining the contents, and to their horror, found the dismembered body of the victim. On the top of this was a letter from the murderer, stating that, to avoid the scaffold, which he merited for his crimes, his intention was to hang himself. He added that after the murder he became convinced that his suspicions of his wife were unfounded. The remains of the unfortunate woman were given up to her family for burial.

Cabinet Council.—The Ministers are all expected to be in town before the meeting of the Council on the 14th inst. Lord John Russell is expected to arrive at Richmond the latter end of this week. The Lord Chancellor is expected to arrive in London for the meeting. Lord Lansdowne is expected to arrive from Derby. The Chancellor of the Exchequer is expected to arrive from his seat in Yorkshire the end of the week. Sir George Grey (whose health is greatly improved) is expected to be present at the Council. Mr. Labouchere is expected to return from the continent, and the other members of the Cabinet are also *en route* for town.—*Observer.*

"We are assured," says the "Bulletin de Paris," "that the President of the Republic, on his recent visit to the building that is going on for the new hospital of the north, and which was intended, when the work was first decided on, to be called the Hospital de Louis Philippe, but after the revolution of 1848 received the name of Hospital de la Republique, expressed his astonishment at the change of name, and a wish that it should resume that which it received at its foundation. This wish has been complied with."

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF WHOLESALE SWINDLERS.

On Saturday last the Police Court at Plymouth was crowded by persons anxious to listen to one of the most extraordinary investigations (adjourned from the previous Wednesday) which has engaged the attention of the bench for some years, and which exposes an attempt at swindling upon a very large scale. It appears that early in the month of September there arrived in Plymouth two men of middle age and respectably attired, who forthwith took premises for the ostensible purpose of carrying on business as general outfitters and army and *navy contractors.* Having engaged a store on Sutton-wharf, in the possession of Mr. Hicks, wine merchant, a painter was employed to announce to those resorting to that locality that "Rudwell's Stores" were there situated, and a plentiful supply of letter-paper was procured, each sheet bearing the printed heading of Sutton-wharf, Plymouth. Ship Stores Warehouses, General Outfitter, Army and Navy Contractor, &c." As the business to be transacted was intended to be of the most extensive description, a "counting-house" became necessary, and for this purpose a room in Tin-street was hired, at the moderate sum of half-a-crown per week, and here, during the usual hours of business, Mr. Rudwell and his more retiring partner, Mr. Palmer, were generally to be found, each seated at a desk, conducting a voluminous correspondence with most of the principal contributors to the Great Exhibition, the Official Catalogue supplying them with the names and addresses of the various exhibitors. As the trade to be carried on was to be large, of course the orders were liberal, and assistance being deemed necessary, the "principals" in the business were joined about a week after their arrival by a younger man, of smart appearance, calling himself William James Widdicombe. He acted as "clerk," and James Maddick, a labourer, whom the "principals" met with on the quay, was employed as storekeeper and porter. The first fruits of the extensive correspondence carried on by the firm was the arrival of a large parcel, consigned to their address on the 20th September, and every succeeding day witnessed the advent of other goods of a most miscellaneous description. There was an odd commingling of copperas and broadcloths, locks, and blankets, lamps and trouserings, hides and chicory, tweeds and iodine, canvas and saddles, twines and cooking apparatus, velveteens and ship's sheathing, cotton twist and oatmeal, compound levers and a lifting jack. But numerous were the arrivals of goods, equally brisk appeared to be the sale, for not a single parcel remained in the store more than two hours ere it was disposed of, in some way or other, and it would seem in some instances at prices which would have enabled Rudwell to assert with greater truth than is the case sometimes with traders, that he was indeed making an "alarming sacrifice." For example, the "lifting jack" above-mentioned, the invoice price of which was £8, was no sooner delivered at the store than it was entrusted to the respectable agency of Messrs. Skardon and Sons, who were instructed to sell it for £2, if a purchaser could be procured at that sum. Oil-cake, too, the trade price for which is £12 10s. per ton, was offered for sale to Mr. Parrott, of Buckwell-street, through the instrumentality of Mr. Nahum Cornbloom, for £7 10s. per ton. Other goods were pledged at the office of Mr. Toms, pawnbroker, by Widdicombe. Such was the state of things until Tuesday last, when Superintendent Gibbons proceeded, in company with Inspector Thomas and Sergeant Hicks to arrest Palmer and his clerk Widdicombe (who was discovered to have been living here under the assumed name of Matthews), as they were walking together from the railway station towards George-place, the charge being they had, in conjunction with Rudwell, obtained large quantities of goods under false pretences. Palmer, who described himself as a labourer, said "Very well," and Widdicombe, *alias* Matthews, stated himself to be a clerk in the service of Rudwell, and was altogether innocent of the offence charged against him. Rudwell was also apprehended the same evening, and on Wednesday morning the trio appeared before the magistrates, in custody of the officers charged as above stated. The sitting magistrates were the mayor and Messrs. Coryndon and Hawker; Mr. Lavers attending on the part of the Trades' Protection Society, and applying for a remand in order to give the police time to institute the necessary inquiries.

After hearing the whole of the evidence then forthcoming against the prisoners, and by which the foregoing statement was fully supported, the prisoners were remanded to Saturday.

Mr. Nahum Cornbloom, who had left, came back after the case had been heard, and was advised by the mayor to give up the goods he had received of Rudwell into the possession of a third party. In a very independent manner he refused to do anything of the kind, told the mayor he would rather take his money than his advice, asked Mr. Phillips what was the price of a brief, said he defied them to do anything to him; he had not bought stolen goods; he was "too deep" for that, and would never give up the goods till they were paid for.

From the evidence produced on Saturday it appeared that on Wednesday evening upwards of two tons of goods arrived by Railway for Rudwell and Co., which is in possession of the police, and that a letter, badly spelt and badly written, from the wife of Rudwell, has fallen into the hands of the superintendent, but it contains no information of which use can be made. It was dated "London," and bore the signature of "Ann." Another letter dated from Manchester, which came to hand on Thursday, charges Rudwell with being an impostor, and threatens him with exposure, the writer alleging that he (Rudwell) had carried on his fraudulent practices in a great number of towns assuming the name of "Cox," when at Wolverhampton, then as "Smith," of Birmingham, as "Mill," of Liverpool, afterwards, as "Edwards," of Manchester, and more subsequently as "Darlington," of Portsmouth. A large quantity of goods arrived to the address of the firm, on Thursday, and are now detained in the charge of Pickford and Co., railway contractors. About two tons of oil-cake also came by steamer, for which Cornbloom was found to be on the look-out. The police accordingly waited until he had paid the freight, when they then stepped in and seized the lot, much to the chagrin of the hard-mouthed money-lender, who threatens to cite Superintendent Gibbons and his men in the high court of Westminster. It was also stated that a fresh lot of goods and sundry invoices came to hand on Friday morning, and that the police at the same time obtained information which was deemed sufficiently important to justify the immediate departure of Inspector Thomas per mail train to the metropolis.

The nature of the evidence was such as to induce the bench, after a lengthened examination of witnesses, to further remand the prisoners.

Mr. Rudwell, on being asked what he had to say against being remanded, contended that, as he had his name over the door of the wharf, and was no where in debt in Plymouth, as he had not been applied to for money for the goods, but should be ready to pay on demand, he ought not to have been even taken into custody. As to Palmer, he was his (Rudwell's) friend, while Widdicombe was his clerk. If anything had been wrong, he entirely exonerated them from all participation in it, and was ready to bear the results himself.

Palmer had nothing to say, and Widdicombe said he had come from the office of Wilson and Gurney, bank solicitors, London, and could procure good references. He asked if he might procure bail. He was told he must first procure his bail, and then their worships would consider if it could be taken. Rudwell is evidently in bad health.

Troops for Australia.—The "United Service Gazette" states:—"We understand that Governor Fitzroy has intimated to Earl Grey the necessity for reinforcements of troops, the expense of which is to be borne by the colony." The three regiments next for foreign service are the 71st (1st battalion), 48th, and 89th, but we have reason to believe that no reinforcement will be sent, at least until the receipt of further information from the colony.

We read in a Madrid letter of the 28th ult.:—"Yesterday, as Queen Isabella was passing through the street of the Arsenal she met a procession proceeding with the host to the house of a sick person. She immediately alighted, and insisted upon the priest entering her carriage. She followed on foot, and, notwithstanding her advanced state of pregnancy, ascended the stairs with the priest to the bedside of the dying patient."

Revolting Inhumanity.—The "Boonville (Mo.) Observer" of the 26th ult. gives the following details of an act of barbarity:—"In Morgan county, not long ago, a citizen died, leaving a widow and two small children, the oldest a girl about seven years of age. Not long after the death of her husband the woman married again. Soon the girl died, and very recently the boy was reported missing. The sudden and mysterious disappearance of the child, together with the fact that upon the death of the woman's first husband the property he possessed was left to the two children, aroused suspicion in the neighbourhood, when a search was made for the boy. He was found in the woods adjacent with both legs broken and his mouth sewed up. Being still alive, however, he was properly cared for, when he reported that his mother and step-father had been the perpetrators of the deed; and, in addition, that his sister's skull had been broken by them, which caused her death. The boy's statement further tended to develope the fact that the girl was known before her death to have had a bandage around her head; and upon her body being exhumed it was found as the boy had stated, that the skull was fractured. The parents were arrested and imprisoned at Versailles."

Electric Telegraph in Turkey.—The Turkish government have determined on establishing a system of telegraphs throughout Turkey.

LECTURE ON BLOOMERISM.

On Monday evening Miss Kelly's Theatre, in Dean-street, Soho, was crowded by an eager auditory, assembled in consequence of an announcement emanating from the "London Bloomer Committee," that a lecture on the new costume would be delivered by a lady appropriately attired. A crowd was assembled in the street long before the doors were opened, and when admission was obtained the theatre was immediately filled—so rapidly, indeed, that a gentleman from the stage announced that the lecture would not be delayed until the time named in the bills, as the edifice would contain no more. In a few minutes after this notification, about twenty ladies, attired in the Bloomer costume, appeared upon the stage, and took their seats in a semicircle. Every variety of the new attire was now to be seen, from the strictly legitimate Bloomer skirt, "two inches below the knee," to the less daring and less attractive drapery which came down almost to the ancles. Nor were varieties of colour wanting. Young ladies in white with pink sashes contrasted strangely with elderly ladies clad in brown and black, some preferring the hair unadorned, others wearing a few ornaments, and two wearing a huge broad-brimmed black hat. The audience—the great majority of which was composed of gentlemen—received the Bloomer *cortége* with cheers and laughter, the latter demonstration so far predominating as to cause some of the ladies to waver in their approach, and one or two retired behind the slips to regain their presence of mind, somewhat shaken by their first reception. Order having been restored, a lady attired in a dark brown costume came forward and addressed the audience. The lecturer's name was not announced, it being merely stated that she was a citizen of the United States. She stated that in consequence of the great interest with which the Bloomer question was received by the public, a certain number of ladies had been formed into a committee, in order to give it the necessary attention and publicity, and invited the mothers and daughters of England to give their attention to the new costume as contrasted with the present injurious form of attire. The introductory part of the lecture adverted (amidst the laughter of the audience) to the first institution of clothing by our primeval parents. The lecturer, however, forbore to inquire whether the leaves formed a tunic or a simple petticoat. She then proceeded to trace the custom of nations from time immemorial of marking the different grades of human rank by varying apparel, and urged that the present inconvenient dress of ladies was not only unfit for their situation as the helpmates of man, but opposed to the laws of nature as regarded their physical conformation. This subject led to a consideration of the moral and social conduct of American ladies, and thence, by some strange transition, to the slave trade, and the claims of the "citizenesses" of the United States to a representation in the legislature. This discursive matter having been concluded, the lecturer took into consideration the injurious effect of the present style of dress, and the obstructions caused by it to the highest functions of the human frame. She demonstrated *seriatim* the effect of impeded action of the heart and lungs, and traced to this cause a long train of diseases. The filth collected by the long trains of ladies sweeping the dirt did not escape notice, and the lecture concluded by an exposition of the advantages arising from the Bloomer costume, and a compliment paid to Mrs. Bloomer, quoted from one of the American papers. It was also stated as a piece of supplementary information that the real originatress of the Bloomer costume was a daughter of Mr. Garrett Smith, of the United States. During the course of this lecture several outbreaks of laughter and discordant noises took place, and the admissions of the lady were rather more freely and audibly interpreted than was intended. Her evident sincerity, however, made some impression; and, upon the whole, the address was favourably received. The lady, however, did not seem to think that sufficient courtesy had been extended to her, after she had claimed "the courtesy due to a stranger," and after her lecture mentioned her misgivings in plain terms, attributing the outbreaks partly to the disappointment of many present at a recent Bloomer manifestation. The Bloomer ladies joined in the National Anthem at the close of the proceedings, and the lecture was announced for repetition.

UNCLE BENJAMIN'S SERMON.

Not many hours ago I heard Uncle Benjamin discussing this matter to his son, who was complaining of pressure.

"Rely upon it, Sammy," said the old man, as he leaned on his staff, with his grey locks flowing in the breeze of a May morning, "murmuring pays no bills. I have been an observer many times these fifty years, and I never saw a man helped out of a hole by cursing his horses. Be as quiet as you can, for nothing will grow under a moving harrow, and discontent harrows the mind. Matters are bad, I acknowledge, but no ulcer is any better for being fingered. The more you groan the poorer you grow. Repining at losses is only putting pepper into a sore eye. Crops will fail in all soils, and we may be thankful that we have not a famine. Besides, I always took notice that when I felt the rod pretty smartly, it was as much as to say, 'here is something which you have got to learn.' Sammy, don't forget that your schooling is not over yet, though you have a wife and two children."

"Aye," cried Sammy, "you may say that, and a mother in law and two apprentices into the bargain, and I should like to know what a poor man can learn here, when the greatest scholars and lawyers are at loggerheads, and can't for their lives tell what has become of the hard money."

"Softly, Sammy, I am older than you; I have not got these grey hairs and this crooked back without some burdens. I could tell you stories of the days of continental money, when my grandfather used to stuff a sulky box with bills to pay for a yearling or a wheat fan, and when the women used thorns for pins, and laid their teapots away in the garret. You wish to know what you can learn. You may learn these seven things:—First: That you have saved too little and spent too much. I never taught you to be a miser, but I have seen you give your dollar for a nothin' when you might have laid by one half for charity, and one half for a rainy day. Second: That you have gone too much upon credit. I always told you that credit was a shadow; there is a substance behind, which casts the shadow, but a small body may cast a greater shadow, and no wise man will follow the shadow any farther than he can see the substance. You may have learnt that you have followed a shadow, and been decoyed into a bog. Thirdly: That you have gone in too much haste to become rich. Slow and easy wins the race. Fourthly: That no course of life can be depended upon as always prosperous. I am afraid the younger race of working men in America have a notion that nobody would go to ruin this side of the water. Providence has greatly blessed us, and we have become presumptuous. Fifthly: That you have not been thankful enough to God for his benefits in past times. Sixthly: That you may be thankful our lot is not worse. We might have famine, or pestilence, or war, or tyranny, or all together. And lastly, to end my sermon, you may learn to offer with more understanding the prayer of our infancy—'Give us this day our daily bread.'"

The old man ceased, and Sammy put on his apron and told Dick to blow away at the forge bellows.—*American Paper.*

Sale of Land.—The lands of Woodburn, in the immediate neighbourhood of Falkirk, were exposed to sale on the 1st inst., at £5,703, and were knocked down, after a spirited competition (during the course of which no fewer than thirty-nine offers were made), at £6,340.

A. M. Montheulin, of Paris, lately deceased, has left a legacy of £400 to any person who shall invent the means of guiding balloons in a straight line.

Infantine Courage and Generosity.—Two bulls of equal bravery, although by no means equally matched in size and strength, happening to meet near the front of a laird's house in the Highlands of Scotland, began a fierce battle, the noise of which soon drew to one of the windows the lady of the mansion. To her infinite terror she beheld her only son—a boy between five and six years of age—belabouring with a stiff cudgel the stouter of the belligerents. "Dougald, Dougald, what are you about?" exclaimed the affrighted mother. "Helping the little bull," was the gallant reply.

Rates and Votes.—An important question was raised at the court held to revise the lists of voters for the Tower Hamlets. Mr. S. E. Moss, a wine merchant, claimed to have his name inserted in the list of electors for the parish of Whitechapel, in respect of a house which he occupied at No. 8, Magdalene-row, Prescott-street, Whitechapel. The objection to the claimant was made at the instance of the collector of taxes, who admitted that Mr. Moss was properly qualified, with the exception that he had not paid the assessed taxes due up to the 6th of January last. The claimant submitted that, under the recent act 11 and 12 Vict., c. xc., entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Time of the Payment of Rates and Taxes by Parliamentary Electors," he had done all that was requisite to entitle him to have his name placed on the list. He contended that the assessed taxes were only payable half yearly, in Apr. and Oct., and having paid those dues in Oct., 1850, he had paid all that was due up to the 5th of January last, and had therefore complied with the requirements of the act in that respect. The barrister, after considerable discussion, referring to the acts bearing upon the point at issue, said it seemed to him to have been the intention of the legislature to confer on the collector a right to demand the rate quarterly. The claimant ought to have paid the rate due on the 25th of December, and having failed to do that could not avail himself of the benefit of the clause in the Registration Act. He must therefore decide against the claimant.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The Robberies in Newcastle-court and Shire-lane.—Ann Mingay, *alias* "Lady Mansfield," aged 45, Jane Owen, a woman of colour, aged 29, Ellen Smith, aged 24, and Julia Divine, aged 21, were indicted, charged with having stolen two Bank of England notes of the value of £10 each, and fifteen sovereigns, the property of Edmund Digby Anstice, from his person. It appeared that the prosecutor, who stated that he was in independent circumstances, and lived in the Mosley-road, Birmingham, had come up to London to sell out some stock which he had in the Bank, and that on the 9th of last month he had made a sale of £25 stock, which realised for him, after deduction of the broker's charges, £24 3s. 4d., for which amount he received a check upon Messrs. Currie, the bankers, in Cornhill. In exchange for the check he received two Bank of England notes of £10 each, and the remainder in gold, silver, and copper. What became of the prosecutor during the rest of the day was not elicited, and no account was given of him until he stated that he met the prisoner, "Lady Mansfield," in a public-house in Drury-lane, and that he remained drinking with her and paying for all the liquor from out of his purse, in which all his money was, all night and until long after daylight had arrived, when they left the public-house in a cab, accompanied by the other prisoner, Smith. Some time before they quitted in the cab another woman had snatched off and ran away with his hat, whereupon "Lady Mansfield" said she would look after the woman and his hat for him. The prosecutor and his two companions, in the first instance, drove from Drury-lane to Newcastle-court, in the Strand, and having gone to the Grapes public-house they there had something more to drink. From Newcastle-court they drove to Shire-lane, Temple-bar, and here they went to the house kept by the black woman, Jane Owen. Upon going into one of the rooms upstairs, with "Lady Mansfield" and Smith, the prosecutor found another woman in bed in that room. Here they had divers liquors to drink, which were brought up to them by the black woman, whom he paid from his purse, so that prisoner had ample opportunities of seeing that he had a considerable sum of money about him. When they had been at Owen's about half an hour the prosecutor caught the prisoner Smith in the act of drawing his purse from his pocket. He took the purse from him after some difficulty, and, having seen that the money in his purse was safe they had more to drink, and when the black woman brought up the fresh supply he told Smith, in her presence, not to try on again the game of robbing him. A short time after he had partaken of this further liquor the prosecutor became insensible, and having remained so for several hours, he at length, upon his recovery, found himself standing in Shire-lane, and on examining his purse found that the whole of its contents had been taken with the exception of the stockbroker's "sold note." The prosecutor thereupon gave information to the police, and the whole of the prisoners were apprehended in the course of the evening of the 10th. "Lady Mansfield" was found in a state of intoxication upon the floor of one of the rooms at the Grapes in Newcastle-court. Owen was taken in her own kitchen, and Smith was taken from her bed, evidently the worse for drink. All of the prisoners denied any knowledge of the robbery when apprehended, and protested their innocence. When Divine was taken and was told what she was charged with, she inquired if "Lady Mansfield" was in custody. The officer informed her that not only "Lady Mansfield" but that "Black Jenny" (Owen) was also in custody; and then she exclaimed, "Then I am done." The black woman denied that she had ever handled the man's money. It, however, appeared, from the evidence of a girl of the name of Alexander, who lives at the black woman's house, that she saw the prosecutor come there in the company of "Lady Mansfield" and Smith, and that some time afterwards she heard the man swearing very loudly, and complained that some of the women had tried to rob him. Some hours subsequently this girl went downstairs to ask Owen for a jug of water, and then she saw the prosecutor on the floor, lying as though asleep, with his head under the sofa. Owen at this time was standing by the door of the room, and in reply to the girl's application for some water said that she could not attend to her then as she was engaged about something else. Some time after this the girl was aroused by hearing the prosecutor being pushed or dragged downstairs, and on looking from the window she saw the man in the court. Evidence was also given which went to prove that the black woman, accompanied by Divine, a girl of the name of Byrne, who was dismissed by the magistrate, and Smith, had made purchases of articles of clothing at different shops for which she had paid with the £10 notes, which a reference to the banker's book proved to have been the notes which had been stolen from the prosecutor on the day in question.—The jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty against Owen, "Lady Mansfield," and Smith, and of Acquittal with respect to Divine.—Blatchford, the inspector, now stated that "Lady Mansfield" and the black woman had been frequently in custody on charges of felony, but that they had invariably got off because the parties whom they had robbed were either ashamed, being married men, to appear as prosecutors, or refused to take the trouble to appear. Smith had been tried for stealing a watch, but was not convicted. As to the black woman, she had long been known as a most expert thief, and her house had obtained so much notoriety that the police had received orders to caution all persons they might see about to enter it. She had for a long time lived in a brothel in Newcastle-court, and had subsequently become the keeper of this brothel in Shire-lane.—Mr. Witham said it was most lamentable to meet with such a case as this, where women had fallen in to such depths of degradation. The sentence upon each of the three prisoners was six months' imprisonment, with hard labour; and let them take this warning—namely, that if they should be again convicted in that court their punishment would be transportation.

Cruelty by a Mother.—Ann Davis, 39, pleaded Guilty to an indictment, charging her with having unlawfully assaulted and done grievous bodily harm to Ellen Davis, her daughter, of the age of eight and a half years.—Mr. Witham said that this was one of the most cruel and barbarous cases he had ever heard of. Here was a mother, not satisfied with the ordinary modes adopted for the chastisement of children by their parents, but she had resorted to the horrible plan of burning the lower part of her back with a red hot poker, to such an extent that the child had not been able to sit down for nearly a month. The sentence upon the prisoner was imprisonment for six months with hard labour.

False Pretences.—Eliza Hayes, 26, a married woman, was indicted for having fraudulently obtained by false pretences from the guardians of the poor of the parish of Clerkenwell the sum of 3s., and eight pounds of bread, value 1s., the monies and property of the said guardians. There were two other indictments against the defendant for similar offences.—From the evidence it appeared that in the course of the last year the defendant made application to the guardians of the poor for the parish of Clerkenwell, representing herself to be in great distress, in consequence of her husband having left her and gone to America. She was supplied with eight pounds of bread and 3s., which in October was stopped in consequence of a suspicion that was then entertained that she was in the receipt of money from her husband. On the 22nd of November she again made application for relief when she was told that the guardians were of opinion that she had received remittances from her husband. This she positively denied, stating that she had never heard of him, nor did she know where he was. She was then strictly cautioned that if she imposed upon them and it should be found out, she would be severely punished. She still asserting that she was in a very destitute condition, eight pounds of bread and 3s. were given to her, which she had received every week up to the 22nd of September. On the following week she made her appearance as usual, when she was told that the parish authorities had received intelligence that she had been in the receipt of considerable sums of money, which she again stoutly denied. Two periods were then named to her when she had received money; but she protested that their

bouquet, and the manifestations of Sunday and Monday were renewed with still more energy and enthusiasm. The yards of the Mississippi were manned to acknowledge the salutations and cheers of the democracy of Marseilles."

The honourable reception preparing for Kossuth in this country seems deeply mortifying to the Conservatives in Paris, whose organs adopt a more hostile tone than usual against the liberal state of public opinion on this side the Channel.

The "National" alone dares to brave the government in landing Kossuth, whose manifesto has drawn upon him, besides the abuse of the "Patrie," fierce attacks from the "Assemblée Nationale" and the "Opinion Publique."

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News," writes as follows:—"M. Pulsky mentioned to me an instance of the paltry and persecuting conduct of the French government towards Kossuth, which would be scarcely credible if it had not undoubted authority to depend upon. A Hungarian officer, named Tranyi is one of the few refugees allowed to remain in Paris since the recent proscription. He obtains a subsistence by being a tutor in a private family. On hearing that Kossuth was on the eve of visiting England, he felt anxious to come to England to see him, and he applied for a passport for that purpose. The French authorities offered him a passport, but gave him distinctly to understand, that if he visited Kossuth in England, he would not be allowed to return to France. This paltry and arbitrary conduct on the part of the French government is quite of a piece with the refusal to let Kossuth pass through France. The great Hungarian chief burnt in effigy by the despotic Austrian, and refused a passage through red-republican France, will be welcomed with glorious enthusiasm in England on the soil of constitutional freedom. The hospitality that the British nation will accord to Kossuth will infinitely surpass that which would be accorded to the Emperor of Austria, or Louis Napoleon."

The "Revolution," new democratic journal of Paris, contains the following letter in favour of commemorating the address of Kossuth to the Marseillais:—

"Citizen Editor,—Desirous of giving a mark of the deep sympathy of the French democracy with the nationalities which have been victims of royalty; desirous of showing to oppressed peoples that the French people are entirely irresponsible for the conduct pursued towards the hero of Hungary; wishing to render the entire democracy joint applauders of the act and of the device of one of our brothers who swam to the Mississippi to bear the words of sympathy to Louis Kossuth, we beg, in the name of a great number of democrats, to propose to have a medal engraved commemorative of this action, by means of a popular subscription, fixed at five centimes.—Salutet fraternité,

"L. Coppens, Delande, Alphonse Geraux, Al. Buisson."

In quoting the address of Kossuth many of the conservative papers omit the passage relative to Louis Napoleon and M. Leon Faucher, from fear of prosecution. Of all the papers of the opposition the "National" is the only one which has ventured to speak out upon the subject of the minister's refusal to let Kossuth cross the territory of France.

PREPARATIONS, &C., FOR THE RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND.

Of all the extensive preparations making for the eagerly expected arrival of the Hungarian patriot, precedence must be given to the Mayor and corporation of Southampton, who have adopted an address, and determined to escort Kossuth in state to the Town Hall, where it will be presented. The banquet will be of a most splendid description. Mr. Gilpin and Mr. Alderman Wire are among the invited. A limited number of tickets will be obtained, at 30s. each. The enthusiasm among the inhabitants is indescribable.

The Common Council of London.—A Court of Common Council was held on Thursday, the 2nd inst., and, after the ordinary business had been disposed of, Mr. C. Gilpin proposed the motion of which he had given notice:—"That this court do present an address of congratulation to Louis Kossuth on his liberation from captivity and arrival in this country; and that the same be presented in open court." Mr. Gilpin reminded the court that they had already and unanimously memoralised our government to interfere on behalf of the illustrious Hungarian—now, he asked them to congratulate him on his arrival in this country. He briefly referred to an attack recently made upon the corporation, and agreed that the best reply to those attacks was to show that they did represent the public feeling of the citizens of London. The motion was seconded by Mr. Alderman Wire. The Lord Mayor volunteered the information that there existed no precedent for the course proposed by Mr. Gilpin—the presentation of an address in open court; but that statement was found to be incorrect, and the business proceeded. Mr. Anderton moved the previous question, on the flimsy pretence that the court should not interfere with foreign politics; and persisted in pressing his amendment. But only three hands were held up for it; the original motion was carried with great applause, and a committee was appointed to draw up the address and arrange for its presentation.

The Vestry of Marylebone have resolved to present an address, and fixed upon the splendid new Board-room of the parish as the scene of the presentation. Lord Dudley Stuart, and Mr. Nicholay, the chairman of the London Committee, were present when this resolution was carried; and it was stated by the latter gentleman that the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition had consented, if Kossuth should not arrive in London before the 11th, to open its doors to him and his companions on any day before the actual dispersion of the goods—it being understood that no political demonstration would be made within the building.

Meeting in Birmingham.—On Saturday night last a numerous meeting, convened by a short notice, was held at the Odd Fellows' Hall in this town, for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking immediate steps to give Kossuth a hearty reception in the Midland district, if he shall be able to except it. The meeting was convened for eight o'clock, at which time the room was filled. Mr. George Dawson was called to the chair, there being present, amongst others—Messrs. W. Weston, Gill, Fielding, Grant, Tyndall, T. P. Salt, Ryland, Jameson, Clarke, Robert Wright, W. Smith, &c. An address to Kossuth was adopted.

Bath.—An address intended for presentation to Kossuth, is being numerously signed by the liberal citizens of Bath.

St. Pancras.—At an unusually numerous meeting of the St. Pancras Vestry, which was held on Wednesday in the new Vestry Hall, King's-road, Camden Town, Thomas Eld Baker, Esq., churchwarden, in the chair, Mr. Brettingham, in an eloquent speech, moved the adoption of an address, to be presented to Kossuth by the churchwardens be as soon after his arrival as might be found convenient. F. Healey, Esq., seconded the address. There was to be a borough demonstration, and he hoped that the vestry would concur with Marylebone in carrying it out.—Mr. Glover considered that the manner in which Mr. Brettingham had brought forward the question did him much honour.—The motion for the presentation of the address was carried by acclamation.

Southwark.—On Wednesday evening a meeting, convened by circular, was held at the Three Tuns Tavern, High-street, Borough, to consider what means should be adopted in Southwark to welcome Kossuth. Mr. Satterley presided. After some discussion it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Walker, that a requisition be presented to the high bailiff, requesting him to call a public meeting of the inhabitants on the subject; and a committee was appointed for the purpose of carrying out the requisite arrangements.

Manchester.—At a meeting of the friends of constitutional government and liberal institutions, held on the 4th inst., at Newall's-buildings, Manchester, George Wilson, Esq., in the chair; it was resolved, unanimously, "That immediately upon the arrival of Louis Kossuth and his brave companions, an invitation be presented to him respectfully requesting his attendance at a general meeting of the friends of Hungarian freedom to be held at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, at the earliest day he can be present, consistent with his other engagements, for the purpose of receiving an address upon his arrival in this country."—By order of the meeting, George Wilson, Chairman; Smith P. Robinson, William M'Cartney, Hon. Secretaries.

Among the distinguished persons who are now awaiting at Southampton the arrival of Kossuth, are H. Vickovics, the late Minister of Justice in Hungary; Count Alexa Telek; Colonel Baron Kemeay, the hero of Piski; Cols. Alexander Gal and Nicholas Katona, Major Szoatagh, and Francis Pultsky.

Lord Dudley Stuart is stopping at Broadlands, the seat of Lord Palmerston, until the arrival of Kossuth in this country.

The "Standard" of Wednesday night says: "It has been mentioned to us upon respectable authority that the Austrian government has intimated to its minister at our court, the Baron Koller, to demand his passport, and quit England on the arrival of Kossuth at Southampton." [Fudge. If the Austrian minister has not been withdrawn from Constantinople, why recall the Austrian ambassador from London?]

The following letter, addressed to the Editor, appeared in the "Daily News" of Thursday:—"Sir,—Will you allow us to state, through your columns, in answer to many urgent inquiries received from parties who are anxious to contribute to a fund for Kossuth, that the gentlemen whose names and addresses are subjoined (being members of the Hungarian relief committee), are prepared to act as trustees for the proposed fund, and that any contributions may be paid to the following bankers in their names: Currie and Co., Cornhill; Coutts and Co., Strand; and the Commercial Bank of London.

"We are &c.,
(Signed) "Dudley Coutts Stuart.
"Charles Gilpin.

"Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., Stratford-place, Oxford-street.
"Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P., Westbourne-terrace.
"Charles Gilpin, Esq., Bishopsgate-street.
"D. Witton, Esq., Crosby-square.
"City, Oct. 7."

The Liberation of Kossuth.—Among the recently printed parliamentary papers was one showing that forty-two memorials were presented to her Majesty's government respecting the liberation of Kossuth and four petitions to the House of Commons.

A pilot boat has been sent out from Southampton to meet the Jupiter steamer, which is expected on Friday or Saturday, and which might possibly bring Kossuth, in order that a signal might be hoisted on board of her, so that the authorities may be made aware of his arrival, if he does come in the Jupiter. It has been determined that the illustrious exile shall remain about five or six hours in Southampton previous to his departure for the mayor's seat near Winchester, in order that time may be given for a special train to arrive from London with friends, and for the numerous addresses to be presented to him. After landing, he will be conducted in a carriage and four to the York Hotel, from whence he will proceed to the Guildhall to receive the corporation address. The Mayor continues to receive an immense number of communications from all parts of the country respecting Kossuth, and also an immense number of letters and despatches addressed to his care for the great Magyar himself.

An address has been sent to Southampton from Manchester, inviting the great Magyar to visit that hive of British industry.

The Mayor of Southampton has received a letter from the Liverpool committee, who undertook the support of 230 Polish and Hungarian Refugees a few months since, begging to be informed of Kossuth's arrival, in order that they may present him an address. Kossuth will be the guest of the mayor until the day of the banquet. On the night of the banquet the great Hungarian will sleep at the American consulate. The day after a balcony will be erected outside the consulate, when a magnificent flag, which was made for the distinguished chief by Magyars of New York and sent to him during the heroic struggle in Hungary for freedom, but which was detained at some custom-house in this country and rescued by accident, will ce displayed. From this balcony Kossuth will most probably address the populace. The consulate faces an open space which will hold 30,000 persons.

Intelligence has reached Southampton that no Hungarian Refugee will be allowed to leave France to visit England during the stay of Kossuth in this country, and then return to France.

Winchester.—The Mayor and corporation of Winchester have resolved to present an address to Kossuth, and have obtained permission of the Mayor of Southampton to present it at his worship's *chateau*, near Winchester, while Kossuth is staying there.

Leicester.—On Friday a special meeting of the town council of this borough was held at the Town-hall to consider the propriety of congratulating Kossuth on his arrival in England. On the motion of Alderman W. Biggs, seconded by Alderman Fielding, an address was unanimously agreed to, and a deputation (consisting of the mayor, town clerk, the mover and seconder of the address, and such other members of the council as choose to accompany them) was appointed to present the same on his arrival in England.

WORKING MENS' PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF KOSSUTH IN THE METROPOLIS.

The committee for conducting this demonstration, on behalf of the working men of London, have held their sittings nightly at 10, Wellington-street, Strand. Subscription-sheets to raise the funds necessary to meet the contemplated expenses have been widely distributed, and will doubtlessly be well filled. A committee of management, consisting of seven persons, including the chairman and secretary, have been appointed to superintend the proceedings. Messrs. Thornton Hunt, Arnott, and Nicholls were appointed to draw up an address for presentation to Kossuth; and Messrs. Thornton Hunt, Delaforce, and Nicholls appointed a deputation to Southampton to present it to the illustrious patriot on his arrival, and to ascertain the exact period when he may be expected in the metropolis. The proceedings of the committee attract great attention from the lovers of liberty of all political sects in the metropolis, and are marked by unanimity of opinion and friendliness of co-operation. Deputations have been appointed to various trades, and it is expected that many will follow the example of the West End Men's Men, who have unanimously determined to come out as a body and join in the demonstration. Kossuth is expected to arrive in Southampton on Sunday or Monday at the latest.

At a general meeting on Thursday night, at 10, Wellington-street, Strand, the chair was taken by Mr. Thornton Hunt. Several gentlemen were in attendance as deputations from committees formed for the same object in various parts of the metropolis, and a goodly amount of subscriptions was given in.—Mr. Gibson said that he attended, along with Mr. Thomas Webber, as a deputation from the Parliamentary and Reform Association for the borough of Lambeth, who had held a meeting on the preceding evening, to take into consideration the measures to be adopted for the reception of Kossuth. He should be glad to know what steps this committee had taken, and whether Kossuth had been communicated with as to the desirability of a public demonstration.—The Chairman said their object was to unite in their expression the general feeling of the metropolis, and to render the demonstration such as should be acceptable to Kossuth himself. He had been deputed to wait on that distinguished individual, at the earliest possible opportunity. The present intention was to present an address to Kossuth on his arrival, to receive him by a public demonstration, and to invite him to a general banquet. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Pettie said that intimations had been received from several of the trades of the metropolis, of their intention to turn out with flags and banners on the occasion of Kossuth's arrival, so as to give him an enthusiastic public welcome. In answer to a question, Mr. Pettie stated that he had received intelligence from General Fetta, that Kossuth would immediately on his arrival at Southampton proceed to Winchester, where he would spend a couple of days, then return to Southampton, and probably arrive in London on the fourth day. They had made arrangements for having the earliest telegraphic intelligence of his arrival at Southampton; and as there was an observatory there, it was probable, if the weather proved favourable, that the vessel would be discerned at a distance of eighty miles; and the fact would be immediately communicated to London by telegraph. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. Hinchley, one of a deputation from painters of the West-end handed in their subscription.—Mr. Pettie moved, seconded by Mr. Milne:—"That deputations from provincial towns should be received in the same way as those of the metropolis, so as to secure, as far as possible, united action on the part of all the friends of Hungarian liberty." The resolution was unanimously agreed to.—Mr. Arnott said he had been requested by the West-end boot and shoemakers to state their intention of turning out as a body on the arrival of Kossuth. (Cheers.)—Mr. Milne moved:—"That the financial committee should be authorised to defray the expenses of the deputation to Southampton." Mr. Shute seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

The sub-committee and committee of management met at an early hour on Friday evening, and about eight o'clock there was a large attendance of the General Committee, and of strangers, with a few Poles and Hungarians, who appeared deeply interested in the proceedings.

Mr. Thornton Hunt occupied the chair.

The following report was made to the general committee, by the sub-committee appointed to conduct the arrangements:—"That the order of proceedings in marking the arrival of Kossuth, be as follows:—That an address be presented to Louis Kossuth; that a procession be formed to welcome him on his arrival London; that Kossuth be invited to a banquet, to be given to him in the most spacious place obtainable, that a permanent committee be formed to collect a public contribution to funds for the cause of Hungary, to be placed in the hands of Louis Kossuth, on his return from America to London."

The report was adopted on the motion of Messrs. Wheeler and Shute, after some explanation from the Chairman on the last clause.

Messrs. John Shaw, Ruffy, and Gibson, were added to the Committee.

Messrs. Ivory and Pettie moved the following instructions to the deputation appointed to wait on Kossuth at Southampton:—"That their duties be limited to making arrangements with Kossuth for his reception in London; and that they also present him with a private copy of the address, to be publicly presented to him on his arrival in London."

The motion was carried.

Mr. Nicholls reported from the Address Committee, and an address embodying the views of the Committee and their constitutents was, after some discussion, adopted.

Monies were paid in from various bodies; also deputations received.

Foreign Beehives.—A vessel arrived from Lisbon has brought a quantity of beehives made from cork, of Portuguese manufacture, as part of her cargo.

Liverpool Custom-house Intelligence.—On the 11th instant, the commencement of the official quarter, it has been finally decided by the Commissioners of Customs that the following material alterations in the mode of transacting public business shall be carried into effect, with, we believe, the laudable and twofold object of saving trouble to the public, and, at the same time, economising in the number of official hands:—1. In place of only one registrar's office at the central custom house, there are to be eight register offices—one at each of the eight stations, including the custom house, into which our still more numerous docks are divided. It is hoped that this will save much extra trouble and delay to both officer and merchant, inasmuch as at present much time is lost in obtaining copies of warrants or duplicates, hereby rendered unnecessary. The merchant is to write on his warrant the dock where the vessel lies, and the warrants will be all forwarded at once to the station for that district. The blue book—or landing book—will originally emanate from the central registrar office, but will remain at the station till the discharge is completed. All arrangements for putting ships on the books for a landing waiter will henceforth be made at the particular dock, or rather its station. By the way, our docks are travelling so far out of town towards Garston and Bootle, and are so multiplying, that it would be a great boon to the trade if our dock committee published a lithographed plan of all the docks, showing and numbering the several stations; and tinting in one colour whatever docks pertained to one station, and another colour what pertained to another. Such simple information is much needed, and ought to be posted up at the dock office, at the custom house, and at every dock. It would save a world of perplexity, and an incalculable loss of time to multitudes.—2. In order that the dock searchers may have time also to act as dock registrars, the searchers are to be relieved from all custody of bonded stores, and are no longer to be bewildered (except occasionally) with hundreds of shipping bills for free exports. These are to be considered "shipped as entered," unless formally short shipped. How will all this affect our dock and town dues?—3. The tide surveyors are to have the care of all bonded stores, as they already have of surplus stores. But they are roving officers with very wide districts. However they are not to meddle with, or delay the delivery ships at all; but in lieu of a slip to them the locker is to forward a London document comically called a "dandy note."

The Minister of Public Works has just given orders to the engineer-in-chief of the railway from Paris to Lyons, to open, on different points near Lyons, workshops for the reception of the unemployed workmen of that city.

Absconding of a Railway Station Master.—The station master, in charge of the Bingham station of the Nottingham and Grantham railway, has just absconded with the proceeds of the five days' excursion trains to Nottingham fair.

Death of Mr. Alexander Lee.—This well-known and popular ballad composer, we regret to state, died on Thursday morning. He was well known amongst our vocalists as one of the sweetest and best song composers of the present day. He was in his career connected, as musical director, with the leading London theatres, and at one period was the lessee of Drury-lane Theatre in conjunction with Captain Polhill.

The Frome Murder.—On Monday two men, named Robert Hurd (alias Frome Bob) and William Maggs, were apprehended on suspicion of having been concerned in the late horrible murder committed on the poor girl Sarah Watts, near Frome. On Tuesday they were brought before Mr. W. H. Shepherd. Mr. T. S. Harrison, and Mr. John Sinkins, when the evidence of the father of the deceased was taken, and also of a man named Watts, who saw the prisoners, in company with others, going in the direction of the house where the murder was committed on the day of the murder. There are other circumstances of a suspicious nature against the prisoners, which must not for the present be made public. The prisoners were remanded until Monday.—*Sherborne Journal.*

The Fatal Coal Pit Accident at Midsomer Norton.—The adjourned inquest upon the bodies of the three unfortunate men, Taylor, Dallimore, and Hill, who were killed at the accident at the Old Welton pit, Midsomer Norton, by the breaking of a rope, by which they were being lowered to their work, was held at Midsomer Norton, on Tuesday last, before R. Uphill, Esq., coroner, and in the presence of a government inspector. After a lengthened and careful investigation the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." Some degree of carelessness being attributable to Isaac Bryant, the bailiff, who had charge of the rope, the proprietors, we understand, have dismissed him from their service.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, opposite the Eastern Counties Railway, Shoreditch. The largest and most elegant Theatre in London.

Proprietor—Mr. John Douglass.

Fourth week of the Grand Drama of *Chi Chu Ali, or the Charmed Pirate and the Magic Bracelet*, which is nightly received with the greatest applause.

Immense success of *Mary the Maid of the Inn*, and First Night of a screaming Extravaganza, *The Bloomer Costume*—Unsurpassed effects! Crowded houses! The most powerful Company in London appear every evening:—Messrs. Henry Howard, Lyon, J. Rayner, E. B. Gaston, H. Lewis, J. Gates, J. Rouse, C. Pitt, Pennett, Lickfold, R. Honner, &c.; Mrs. Hugh Campbell, Miss Eliza Terry, Ms. J. Gates, Mrs. Walcott, Miss Hatton, and Mrs. R. Honner.

On Monday, Oct. 13th, and all the week, to commence with *Chi Chu Ali, the Charmed Pirate, and the Magic Bracelet*, with its great mechanical changes and glorious effects.

After which *The Bloomer Costume.*
To be followed by the *Forest of Savoy.*
To conclude with *Mary the Maid of the Inn.*
Dress Circle 1s. 6d., Boxes 1s., Upper Boxes 9d., Pit Stalls 3d., Pit 6d., Gal. 3d.
Stage Manager—Mr. R. Honner.

SOLE LESSEE, MR. C. J. JAMES.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Re-engagement Mr. J. E. Evans, the popular Tragedian for Six Nights more. He will appear every evening in one of his favourite characters.

Mr. Bertam Palmer is also re-engaged, and will appear on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.

Roars of laughter from crowded audiences to witness *The Bloomer Costume.*

106th Night of *The Valley of Diamonds; or, the City of the Stars.*

On Monday and Thursday, Shakespeare's Tragedy of *Hamlet.* Hamlet, Mr. J. E. Evans; Ghost, Mr. E. Green; Queen, Mrs. J. Parry.

On Tuesday and Friday, *The Merchant of Venice.* Shylock, Mr. J. Evans; Bassanio, Mr. Bertram Palmer; Portia, Mrs. J. Parry.

On Wednesday and Saturday, *Macbeth.* Macbeth Mr. J. E. Evans; Lady Macbeth, Mrs. J. Parry.

After which, every evening, *The Bloomer Costume.* Characters by Miss Rogers, Miss M. Huddart, Miss Rivers, &c.

To conclude with the gorgeous burlesque of *The Valley of Diamonds; or, the City of the Stars*—Prince Valiant, Miss M. Huddart.

MATRIMONY MADE EASY; OR HOW TO WIN A LOVER.

MADAME MAXWELL, 33, Great Percy Street, Pentonville, London, continues to send free on receipt of thirteen uncut postage stamps, plain directions to enable Ladies or Gentlemen to win the devoted affections of as many of the opposite sex as their hearts may require. The process is simple, but so captivating and enthralling that all may be married irrespective of age, appearance, or position; while the most fickle or cold-hearted will readily bow to its attraction. Young and old, peer and peeress, as well as the peasant, are alike subject to its influence; and last, though not least, it can be arranged with such ease and delicacy that detection is impossible.

N.B.—Beware of numerous ignorant pretenders.

HOW, WHEN, AND WHOM TO MARRY.
Or the Etiquette of Love,
A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY!!
BY Madame Maxwell.

Containing remarks with which every lover should be acquainted on the qualities requisite for a lover: Falling in Love—First Affections—Disappointment—Woman's Attachments—Gallantry—General Lovers—Coquetry—and indeed such an amount of intelligence and information on this all absorbing topic, as cannot fail to interest and instruct those to whom it is more particularly addressed.

From Mrs. A. D.—'Every young man on his first essay as a lover should be possessed of this valuable little book, as it would show him what opinion Ladies have of stupid Gentlemen.'

Illustrated.—'It is an excellent little pocket companion for both sexes and contains much information, dictated by sound judgment.'

Lady's News.—'It ought to be the birthday present of every Miss just in her 'teens,' as its perusal would prevent much future folly and misery.'

Home Circle.—'No one who wishes to succeed as a lover, should be without this little private adviser.'

Sent post free by Madame Maxwell, on receipt of 13 postage stamps (uncut.)

MAN, KNOW THYSELF!
'See yourself as others see you.'

MADAME MAXWELL also continues her useful and interesting delineation of character from an examination of the handwriting. Her descriptions usually fill four octavo pages. Persons desirous of knowing their true character, or that of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating sex and age, or supposed age (enclosing fourteen postage stamps), and they will receive a minute detail of the gifts, defects, talents, tastes, affections, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unexpected.

Miss Blanche D——, Bath. 'Your delineations are marvellously correct; I purpose acting upon your suggestions *instanter.*'

Mr. H——, Leeds. 'I wish I had applied to you before, and saved myself this trouble.'

BEAUTFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.,

Madame M. will be happy to send, on receipt of twenty-five postage stamps, her recipes for the certain PRODUCTION OF HAIR, WHISKERS, &c., in a few weeks; a most beautiful LIQUID HAIR DYE, which may be applied in three minutes without assistance; also certain and safe remedies for SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, GREY HAIR, BALDNESS, &c., all medically attested, and unfailing in their effects.

Mrs. Hawes, Union-street, Bristol. 'Each one is worth ten times the charge for the whole; and the Hair Dye is perfection itself.'

Address, Madame Maxwell 33, Great Percy-street, Pentonville London.

Public Amusements.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Mr. J. H. Pepper, the Professor of Chemistry at this institution, is now delivering an exceedingly interesting lecture on iron and steel. This is discussed in a familiar style, commencing with a concise account of the many ores discovered in various parts of England from which the metal is procured. The talented lecturer particularly dwelt on one which he had recently received from Cleveland, Yorkshire, to analize; it contained about thirty-nine per cent. of iron, and was fitted from its favourable locality for land and water carriage, to become one of the most valuable iron producing districts in the kingdom. A succession of splendid *experiments followed, attesting the various stages* of oxidation, and the melting of its ores was minutely defined. The different impurities which the iron contains and their baneful effects on the quality, especially relative to manufactures in steel ware, were briefly explained. After a general summary of the preparation of blistered, shear, and cast steel, the lecturer concluded by exhibiting some beautiful specimens of perfectly tempered steel, in the shape of sword blades, manufactured by Mr. Wilkinson, Pall Mall. An iron plate was pierced through with one of them without, in the least degree, injuring its sharpness or edge; the severe tests to which it was exposed were also ably explained, and, availing himself of the beautiful principle first discovered by Mr. Wilkinson, that in every sword there is a place called the centre of percussion, where the entire muscular force of the arm is concentrated. The learned professor, though totally ignorant of the sword exercise, performed the wonderful *fete* of severing in two a very thick wooden lasting on two vessels full of water without spilling one drop. So felicitous was the combination of science and practice, that it is unnecessary to say that the audience departed as much delighted as instructed with the *lecture of the clever professor.*

SURREY THEATRE.

The enterprising lessees of this theatre have established a deservedly high reputation in the getting up of grand operas, and have during the last few seasons introduced a taste for classical music of a high character among the playgoers on the Surrey side of the water. Indeed, the nightly overflowing houses are the best evidences of the manner in which the efforts of the managers are appreciated, as they are the most gratifying indications of success. Bellini's grand opera of *Norma* was produced on Monday night for the first time this season, and the attractions of the piece were heightened by the circumstance of its being the *debut* of a Mdlle. Deville, of the Grand Opera of Geneva, who made her first appearance before an English audience. The fair *debutante* is evidently young, and has the dark eyes and oval face of a southern clime. Her voice is by no means powerful, and was at times thin in quality and by no means certain in tone, arising from the natural nervousness attenant upon a first appearance, and increased by the somewhat chilling and disheartening reception she met with before she had made much progress in the opening scene. Much of this was owing to the injudicious plaudits of her admirers and friends, but more to the bad taste of the audience, who scarcely gave the stranger a fair hearing. In the duet with Adelgisa she improved very considerably, and in the spirited terzetto which forms the finale to the first act she exerted herself sufficiently to obtain the unanimous plaudits of the house. *Norma*, however, was evidently too ambitious a flight for an opening night, and taxes her powers too highly. She will nevertheless prove a fair acquisition to the Surrey corps in characters not demanding such compass of scale and powers of voice. She was called before the curtain at the close to receive the almost unanimous congratulations of the audience. Miss Poole was the Adelgisa, and sang with her accustomed sweetness and correct taste, and Mr. Travers acquitted himself most creditably as Pollio. The other parts were filled by Mr. C. Romer, Mr. Borrani, and Miss H. Coveney.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

The benefit of the "Bateman children," which took place on Monday night, was characterised by a great variety in the two pieces selected. An abridged version of *Sweethearts and Wives* served to show the talents of Ellen Bateman, the youngest of the sisters, in the well known part of Billy Lackaday. The sentimental distress of the character, and the occasional impertinence, which runs through it as a vein, were given with infinite quaintness by the precocious child. Kate Batemen, the elder sister, who aims rather at the elegant than the odd, had a good field for her exertions in *Old and Young*, a piece written for Miss Clara Fisher, a precocity of some thirty years ago. Her successive representations of the juvenile aspirant for military glory, the infant glutton, and the tiny exquisite, showed great versatility, while Ellen was still at hand with her native humour as a larder-loving gardener. It is a great charm in the comic performances of these children, that they never lose their juvenility. There is, in the youngest, particularly, a native oddity, which has not been destroyed by training, and which conveys the pleasing impression that the little artists are not going through a painful routine, but are really amusing themselves. As for their tragic exhibitions, of which we had a specimen in the trial scene from the *Merchant of Venice*, the sooner they are done away with the better. The children seem embarrassed and confused by artificial declamation, whereas in a comic atmosphere they move freely and give full vent to their animal spirits, which they have preserved in such integrity. Bouquets were thrown in such numbers that they completely embarrassed the young performers. Neither of them could quit the stage till every one was picked up, and they retired almost bent down beneath their floral wealth. A more substantial present was made in the shape of a basket containing two elegant dolls, which was handed across the orchestra. When their labours were ended the children entered the box of the Duchess of Somerset, under whose immediate patronage the benefit took place.

Destructive Whirlwind in Limerick.—A letter from Limerick, written on Sunday night, and published in "Saunders'" of Monday morning, contains the following particulars of an unusually violent whirlwind which raged in that city Sunday evening:—"At half-past five o'clock this morning this city was visited by one of the most awful and destructive whirlwinds ever experienced in this part of Ireland, or, I believe, ever known to have occurred within these realms. The suddenness of the gale, with its destructive consequences, are almost incredible, but the following are the exact particulars:—The greater portion of the day was fine, with occasional showers of rain, and now and then bright sunshine. However, at the hour above stated, the horizon assumed a bright yellowish aspect towards the north, and a whirlwind set in from the north-west, the effect being first experienced at the North Strand, at the residence of Mr. William Gleeson, ship agent. The noise in the air, as the whirlwind approached, resembled the roar of steamers discharging waste steam from their funnels on reaching the quays. In a moment the trees in front of Mr. Gleeson's house were uptorn and borne aloft in the air to a great height, the leaves and huge branches dangling so for a few seconds, when the dense body descended, tumbled the chimney glasses, demolished the window frames, and in a shorter space than I write the word, rushed along the Wellesley-bridge, prostrating those who were walking thereon, some of whom only escaped being carried over the swivel by firmly holding on by the iron paling; but they were injured by the trees which passed over them. The terrific blast struck the office of the same gentleman, situate at the south end of Wellesley-bridge, at the city side of the river, and so powerful was the gust that the entire shop front, shutters, sash, window glass, &c., were shivered to pieces, and displaced two feet from the wall. An apple woman who was sitting in the locality was slightly injured, and the adjoining shop windows instantaneously demolished. The stores in Brunswick-street and on Honan's-quay were stripped of their heavy slating, and the flues of the kilns hurled away in the current. At Arthur's Quay sails were carried off from the turf-boats in the river and fell upon housetops in Denmark-street. Two windows in Cruise's Hotel, George's-street, were blown in with a tremendous crash, some of the gentlemen stopping there being cut by the glass. The shock was felt by the inhabitants of other dwellings in the vicinity, and caused utter consternation. The uncontrollable element was discernible throughout its devastating progress, resembling a heavy body of dust blown up from the earth, and took a circuitous route, passing down Denmark-street, through Mungret-street, and so on, to Thomond-gate, doing considerable damage to house property—unroofing many dwellings, stores, warehouses, &c. The corn market in Mungret-street was considerably damaged, while shutters, frames, and door posts, were blown about like so much tissue paper. Many persons were lifted from *terra firma* and spun round like whipping tops. Two men, I am sorry to add, were so badly hurt that they had to be conveyed to Barrington's Hospital, where they lie in a precarious state. It is rather remarkable that this extraordinary phenomenon confined its ravages to the localities I have enumerated, unknown until passed away to the inhabitants of the other portions of the city. Darkness having set in soon after, I am unable to furnish more in detail. As I write crowds are congregated in every quarter talking over this unprecedented occurrence, which will be long remembered by those who witnessed it. It is rather remarkable that in Mr. Gleeson's timber yard, in Ellen-street, huge beams were blown about."

Police.

GREENWICH.—The Murder of the Greenwich Policeman.—William Cressy, who it will be remembered stands charged with the murder of James Hastie, a police constable of the R division, was placed at the bar of the above court, before Mr. Trail, the sitting magistrate.—Sergeant Carpenter stated that he had made inquiries into the statement of the prisoner as to his having been at work for a gentleman named Ward, at Walthamstow, at the period of the murder at Deptford, and found he had been employed there up to the eve of the murder. He was absent from that day till about a week subsequently, when he was again employed for a few days. With regard to the statement of the witness Mary Ann Davy, as to herself and the accused being in lodgings with a Mrs. Ward, in Giffen-street, Deptford, at the time of the murder, he found that a Mrs. Ward did keep the lodging-house at that period, but had since emigrated. The description given by the witness of the house and furniture, and circumstances of Mrs. Ward, he found to accord with the statement of the absent woman's neighbours in every particular, but none of them could remember Davy and the accused as lodging there. The person who had written last week as to a man and woman calling at the Woolpack, Deptford, on the morning of the murder, and speaking of it, could not identify the parties. He expected to procure further evidence.—The Magistrate: It is a remarkable fact that the woman Davy states the prisoner to have worked at a good distance from Deptford at the time of the murder, and that he was in the habit of going across the river by the Thames Tunnel, and if he worked then at Walthamstow that would be his nearest way. She, however, had no recollection of dates.—The Prisoner: At the time of the murder I was lodging with Mary Fox, at Walthamstow, and I wish you would send for her. Look at the parish books of Walthamstow, for in 1846 it will be seen that I took a child of mine by my first wife out of the union house. I did not know this woman Davy in 1846, and you will find that to be the case. Send to Mary Fox with whom I lodged then.—Sergeant Carpenter said he found the prisoner lodged with Mary Fox some time in 1846, as the Marsh, Walthamstow.—The Prisoner: Here is a letter from one of my daughters to me at the time I first picked up with this woman, Mary Ann Davy, and you will see by the date that it was in the beginning of 1847. How could I murder the man, when I did not meet with her till afterwards?—The Magistrate: I shall have to remand you again. In a case like this, involved as it is in difficulties, a great many inquiries have to be made, and it will be more satisfactory to yourself, if you be innocent, that the most searching investigation be made. The officers will make every inquiry, and you shall have what witnesses you wish.—The Prisoner: It is very hard on me that I am to be locked up so long, losing not only my time but my employment, on a false charge.—The Magistrate: If it be hard that you, charged with this murder, should be taken care of pending the investigation of that charge, how much harder for the poor man whose life has been sacrificed. You may depend upon it that no injustice will be done you. It is my intention to remand you till next Saturday, when, no doubt, I shall be in a position to come to a decision on the case.—The prisoner, who appeared much more collected than on any former inquiry, was then removed from the bar, and on his way to the cell he repeatedly protested against the hardship of being longer confined.

SOUTHWARK.—Serious Charge.—George Freeman, a bargeman, was charged with throwing John Gingle, another bargeman, into the river, with intent to injure him seriously. Complainant stated that on Saturday evening his barge was moored inside St. Saviour's Dock, and defendant had charge of another barge outside, which was lying across, so that no other barge could get out. Wishing to save the tide and proceed down the river he asked the prisoner to let go his hawser, to enable him to pass out. That he refused to do, and witness said if he did not do it he would do it himself. The prisoner still refusing to unfasten the rope and make way for his barge, he went towards the head to remove it, when the prisoner came up to him and pushed him overboard. The depth of water in the dock when he was immersed was six feet, and had not he been able to swim he must have been drowned, as it was some time before he was got out. He was then nearly insensible.—In answer to the charge the prisoner said that he did not wilfully push him overboard. He (prisoner) jumped into the water and assisted in getting him out.—The watchman of the dock denied the prisoner's statement, and the prisoner having asserted that he could bring witnesses to prove his assertions, was remanded for a week.

THAMES.—Assault.—William Balser, a German sugar baker, about forty years of age, residing at Mulberry-street, Commercial Road, appeared to a summons, charging him with assaulting Katherine Dielel, a little German girl, sixteen years of age. The case was brought under the notice of Mr. Yardley on Friday, by the Rev. Dr. Cappell, minister of St. George's German Lutheran Church, Little Alie-street, Goodman's Fields, who stated that it had become a common practice to entice German children from their homes by specious promises of improving their condition in this country, but instead of such promises being performed, in addition to being half starved, the poor creatures were sent out in all weathers to sell brooms and little windmills, and on their return they were beaten severely and refused food, if they did not bring home sufficient to satisfy the cupidity of their task masters. The defendant and complainant were both natives of Weiperfelden, in the Duchy of Nassau. About the Easter of 1850, the prisoner induced the girl's father to allow her to come here with him, promising to make good provision for her, and to send her back with good clothing, her passage paid, and one hundred florins, equal to £8 of our money, at the end of eighteen months. She received no clothing except some rags that she received from some humane persons. Her food was of the scantiest kind, and he beat her so unmercifully when she failed to bring home money, that she ran away from him on the 4th ult., since which time Dr. Cappell had provision made for her in the house of another countryman of her's, named Conrad Shiruz.—The little girl having been sworn stated through Mr. Strauss, the interpreter, that she came to England about a year and half ago with the prisoner, his daughter, an infant, and the woman he lived with. She used to get eighteen brooms and six windmills to sell, and after walking the whole day if she did not bring home two shillings he beat her with a leathern strap which he used to wear round his waist, whilst working in the sugar factory.—Conrad Shiruz, in whose house the defendant used to lodge, deposed to his having beaten