As the period for the opening of Parliament rapidly draws on, the Parliamentary Reform Party are stirring up the embers of agitation, which have rather smouldered than burnt since the last Session. The daily papers give us reports of Meetings held for that purpose, at Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeus; and connected with each of them are rather remarkable incidents, which deserve the notice of the really

Knowing, as we do, that the movement to which we are referring is what we must call, for want of a better word, a middle class movement; and believing, as we do, that it would be far better, both for themselves and others, if its members would throw off half measures, and take their stand at once upon the broad, just, and intelligible ground of Manhood Suffrage, we are yet of opinion that what they ask for is more than we are likely to get from the Whig Cabinet, if it should be able to maintain its ground, or from a PALMERSTON Cabinet, if the late Foreign Secretary should come into power, or from any other Ministry which can be formed in the present state of Parliamentary parties. It is far better to speak plainly on these matters than to buoy ourselves up with hopes which only lead to disappointment. It will not do for men who seek to take a calm view of their real position, to let the wish be father to the thought. We must take things as they are, and not as they ought to be; and endeavour to estimate our chances of success accordingly. Looking at matters coolly, then, there appears to be a sad lack, if not an utter absence, of enthusiasm. We are only too willing to acknowledge what we believe to be the truth—that a desire, not only for Household Suffrage, but for the whole of the points of the Charter, has become, to a great extent, a sentiment of the National mind, but, it is impossible to deny that it is not evident upon the surface. Whatever may be the cause of this; whether it is to be sought in the absorption of attention by the exciting events of the Continent—events which for the time eclipse all peaceful progress, or in the conviction that the present Cabinet and Parliament is doomed, it is certain that such is the fact. The people meet, indeed, but not so thickly as they might do, and pass resolutions, in which they no doubt believe but it is easily seen that their heart is not in their work. If any one will compare the feeling which prevails now to that which convulsed the country at the time immediately preceding the Reform Bill, or even with that which was excited during the Anti-Corn Law agitation, they will have no doubt of the truth of our statement. Public opinion is a great power, but in order that it may act, it must be expressed with decision and energy; and that certainly is not now the case. Beside all this there is a want of real practical

organisation. There are little hints, which seem to tell us that the Manchester School is not quite at one with itself. The Association of which Sir Joshua WALMSLEY is the head cannot conceal the fact, if it would, that it has not formed a party of sufficient strength or compactness to act efficiently upon the Legislature. Its leaders can only talk of what may be done, not of what has been effected; and, as for the Chartist body, the present state of its Executive is a sufficient commentary upon its powerlessness. What has passed ought to be a lesson to us for the future: once we had united millions at our back, and class-power trembled to its base; now we are scattered, dispersed,—as an organisation almost annihilated. Standing upon the only principles which are perfectly consistent with right-having alone these great truths upon our side which should make our voice potent in the Councils of the nation—possessing the only political faith that elevates humanity above property—thought above wealth—how is it we have been shipwrecked? No man who sees things as they are, can be at a loss for an answer to that question. We do not wish to say one word which has a tendency to aggravate the unfortunate estrangement which keeps us apart from each other; but the truth must be told. Wanting the best guidance, we have had the worst. We have had leaders, who, instead of fighting the common enemy, have been occupied in fighting one another; who, instead of endeavouring to elevate the mass of the people, have sought personal popularity and personal power; who, instead of consistently, temperately, and firmly, urging the rights of all, have been political firebrands, lighting up hatreds and animosities in all ranks, setting us against each other, and banding the world in hostile array against us. Unpalatable as it may be to write or read these words, they must be repeated till their full import is recognised, and the lesson they teach is learned. The principles of the Charter cannot diethey are the ultimate truths of politics, and whether under its present, or some other name, the Chartist party must rule this England of ours; but that will be brought about, not by our policy being one eternal negation—one series of opposition to every body and every thing, but by a bold intelligent affirmative course, which peacefully and dignifiedly shall absorb all those who now stand apart.

This, or even an attempt at it, is impossible, in the short space of time which intervenes between us and the commencement of the Session; and as the field is thus left in the hands of those who do not wish to go so far as we do, we should make what use of them we can. It may serve the purpose of those who find their account in casting their nets in troubled waters, to say that we would hand over the Charter to the Financial Reformers. We do not know whether such a statement is more characterised by absurdity or falsehood. We have ever been as we are, the uncompromising advocates of Manhood Suffrage; but because we cannot lead the people at once to that, we would not, like some others, whose names we forbear to mention, lead them backward. It is ridiculous to pretend to think that such a measure as Household Sufrage for example, would not give a great power to the people, and stimulate the cause of true Democracy. If it would not do all that is needed, it would let part of another element into our representative system which now cannot make itself felt at all. The great majority of those who would be admitted would be workers -men who in their hearts are Chartists now, and, we believe, would continue to be so. We have a higher hope in humanity—a firmer belief in those of our own political faith, who are now the nearest to the Franchise—to credit the calumny that, if once admitted within the pale of the Constitution, they would turn their backs on their fellows. We think that their will would be as good as it now is, and their power far greater to throw down the walls of political exclusions; and we would earnestly warn all to scrutinise and be cautious of those who so far malign and traduce them, as to deny them that credit for sincerity which they are assuredly entitled to. Those who have so little trust in the people as to say that thousands of them would be ready to become selfish apostates, are most unfit to be the leaders of

Our course, then, must be an affirmative and not a negative one, and, if possible, it must be conciliatory. not antagonistic. If we can, without deserting our own principles-in fact, always avowing them, use any other party to bring us a step nearer to power, or urge forward any other association beyond their present avowed intentions, it would be madness not to do it. Is there any chance of moving in that direction now? We think there is, and mainly with the object of showing that, we have brought the Leeds, Manchester, and Birmingham meetings thus prominently upon the carpet. Circumstances, both favourable and unfavourable, have characterised these gatherings. Mr. Baines, at Leeds, was for fettering Household Suffrage, and dwarfing it down to the dimensions of the Municipal Franchise; butthese ideas were received with evident distaste by the meeting; and a proposition for Manhood Suffrage, put forward by a working man, was so closely contested, that the Chairman had to take the show of hands twice before he could discover the sense of the meeting. In a middle class assemblage, called for a middle class purpose, as we suppose that at Leeds was, that is a significant fact showing the growing disposition of the times. At the Birmingham meeting, where Sir J. WALMSLEY and his friends were the stars of the night, a letter was read from Messrs. MUNTZ and SCHOLEFIELD, the representatives of the borough, declining to attend, because some gentlemen from London were there, which divested the assembly of a local character. It seems that in that class, as in others, there are leaders who will not move unless they are the sole lions—who will not consent to be pushed from their stools by men of greater power and breadth of mind. But the folly of the sitting members, in attempting to disclaim all but local action and local combination

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for the attainment of purposes affecting the whole kingdom, was fully balanced by the expressed wish, to go beyond, rather than fall short of, the 'Little Charter. That feeling had its effect on the Manchester meeting, which was characterised by the absence of Mr. Cobden and the presence of Mr. J. PLATT, who has been the principal means of getting up the present combination of masters against the Operative Engineers. But Mr. BRIGHT, whom we have always considered a far abler man than Mr. COBDEN, and destined to play a more prominent part in the future political history of this country, endorsed the Birmingham promise, and declared himself for a free and fearless discussion of all opinions. Surely, without lowering our own flag as Chartists,

some advantage may be taken of these manifesta-

Another fact, worthy of notice, and tending still further in the same direction, is, that the Parliamentary Association propose-to hold a London Conference. Perhaps that may not be a Conference of Parliamentary Reformers only. There is a strong feeling upon the part of the Council to make it a free and open one, and to invite, or at least allow, the attendance of men of all parties. If that does happen, our advice is take advantage of it. Meet, Chartists, in your localities—muster all your strength for a practical purpose, and send men who really believe in your principles, and love them for their own sake. Send men who, in the hope of doing good, will be intent to abate a little of the presumed superiority of popular leaders, and sacrifice a little of their love of prominence. Send men who represent your common-sense, and not your passions. Let them go there saying, boldly and straightforwardly, 'We are Chartists; as a final settlement we will not accept anything short of an acknowledgment of the right of every man to a voice in the Government of the community of which he is a member.' Let them not say-' We will make a crusade against all who go a part of our way, but do not feel inclined to go the whole length.' Let them be at once firm and courteous, and then the least that can come of it will be that an open discussion of the Charter will gain extended publicity, and it is possible that we may urge others on another step, and, without efficient organisation, as we are, have some influence on the immediate future. That is our advice, tendered in all honesty and friendliness, and we think those who consider it coolly will come to the conclusion that it is wiser counsel than if we roared, "Stand aloof from everybody—oppose every body defy everybody—and take care that if you cannot get all you want, nobody else shall have anything at

The only other matter to which we shall allude is the cry that is getting up for more National Desome reason, and to write a plain word, a considerable amount of humbug. Many who are shouting it look to its bringing about more soldiers and sailors, and, consequently, more officers, and patronage, and pickings out of increased taxes; others wish to divert the attention of the people from home reforms; others, again, taking a lesson from continental policy, want the security of more bayonets against an agitation for popular rights. But, notwithstanding that there is much in the state of our Foreign relations to make us anxious. There can be but little doubt that the despotic powers of the continent would be glad to annihilate almost the last spot in the world where liberty can erect her standard—to destroy the last asylum for political outcasts. There is as little doubt that the course which the homicide of France is taking, throws him into the arms of the unholy Alliance. If he is much longer to rule, he must awaken and satisfy the love of the French people for glory, and the lust of an African army for rapine and plunder. In that case, we should not be safe. Let us, however, before we increase our naval and military armaments, make the most of what we have. If the Tagus Fleet were recalled, and Her Most Catholic MAJESTY of Portugal left to protect herself, and the idle Mediterranean squadron transferred from the sunny climate of Italy to the rougher atmosphere of the Channel, we should have such a force as would vastly lessen the probabilities of invasion. Then our soldiers must be armed with a more efficient weapon than the traditional 'Brown Bess,' which is as dangerous to them as to their foes; our artillery must have less lace on their coats, and more guns and horses,-must become a force for use, instead of for aristocratic amusement. And if we are still undefended, let the people be armed and drilled, and commanded, not by noble Colonels, but by leaders of their own choosing. Above all, let them have a share of liberty worth fighting for, and the force which dares to land in hostile array upon our shores will assuredly meet a grave welcome.

A SINGULAR RELIC .- Captain D'Auberville, of the barque Chieftain, of Boston, writes to the editor of the "Louisville Varieties" that he put into Gibraltar on the 27th of August last to repair some damages his vessel had sustained, and while waiting, himself and two of his passengers crossed the straits to Mount Abylus, on the African coast, to shoot, and pick up geological specimens. Before returning the breeze had freshened so much as to render it necessary to put more ballast in the boat; and one of the crew lifted what he supposed to be a piece of rock, but from its extreme lightness and singular shape, was induced to call the attention of the captain to it, who at first took it for a piece of pummice stone, but so completely covered with barnacles and other marine animalculæ as to dissipate that supposition. On further examination he found it to be a cedar keg. On opening it he found a cocoanut enveloped in a kind of gum or resinous substance; this he also opened, and found a parchment covered with Gothic characters, nearly eligible, which neither he nor any one on board was able to decipher. He, however, found on shore an American book merchant, who was said to be the most learned man in Spain, to whom he took it; who, after learning the circumstances of its discovery, offered three hundred dollars for it, which offer Captain D'Aubervill declined. He then, says the letter, read word for word, and translated it into French as he read each sentence, a short but concise account of the discovery of Cathay, or Farther India, addressed to Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile and Arragon, saying the ships could not possibly survive the tempest another day; that they then were between the Western Isles and Spain: that two like narratives were written and thrown into the sea, in case the Caraval should go to the bottom, that some mariner would pick up, one or the other of them. The strange document was signed by Christopher Columbus in a bold and dashing hand. It also bore the date of 1493, and consequently has been floating over the Atlantic 358 years. The letter closes with an assurance from the writer that he would guard his treasure safe until his return to the United States, which would be in April or May next.—Savannah (U.S.) Paper.

DEATH OF MR. T. HUDSON TURNER. - Mr. T. Hudson Turner, one of the ablest of British archæologists, and a contributor to this journal, died of consumption on the 14th inst., at the age of thirty-seven. Among his friends the regret will continue to be felt. that so much youthful ardour should have been impaired by ill health, that so much knowledge as he possessed should die with him, and that no larger account should remain than those works which Mr. Hallam has quoted and praised in his supplemental volume to his "Middle Ages,"—Athenoum,

Mrs. M'Lennan and

child, who were so providentially saved from the wreck of the Amazon, arrived in this city on Saturday evening, and are now staying at Comely Bank. Mrs. M'Lennan is still in an indifferent state of health, and of course suffers much anxiety regarding the fate of her husband, who was also on board the ill-fated vessel, and has not since been heard of.—Edinburgh Advertiser.

Mr. Macaulay, it is said, has delayed the publication of the third and fourth volumes of the "History of England" in consequence of his having obtained some new information relating to King William III. King William, it is asserted, figures as the chief personage in the narrative, and the greatest stress is laid on his conduct subsequently to the revolu-

tion.—Athenaum. REPRESENTATION OF LIVERPOOL.—It is now reported that Lord Palmerston will be invited to stand for Liverpool. The Liberals say that although his Lordship is opposed to a duty on corn for the express purpose of raising rents, he is in favour of a revenue duty of 5s. per quarter, or 2s. 6d. per cwt. on foreign flour, in lieu of the income-tax on trades and professions. Another report brings Lord Sandon for-

ward for Liverpool .- Herald. REPRESENTATION OF DERBY.—Mr. T. B. Horsfall, the eminent merchant of Liverpool, has consented to stand for Derby at the next election, TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The stretch of telegraph in

the United States is now upwards of 12,000 miles.

To wilful men, The injuries they themselves procure, Must be their schoolmasters. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Free Correspondence.

THE CHARTIST DICTATOR.

Sir,-Evils seldom come single-handed. An atrocious murder is generally followed by others less in atrocity, and a destructive fire by those of smaller import, until it dwindles down to a chimney. Why should the French monopolise their coup d'etat? They have their "Nap"—why should we not have ours? They have their Gallic cock, and why should we not have our little bantam? France, however, excites public sympathy; the sayings and doings of the would-be-Chartist-dictator only excite laughter or

When Mr. O'Connor, in October, 1850, proposed a Convention to be holden in January, 1851, Jones called it dictation; he summoned—insisted—and demanded that the Convention should be held in London during the Exhibition: he destroyed the movement in Manchester, divided the Chartist party by his factious opposition, and, at last, voted for the Convention to be held in March, after he had caused a discussion of four or five months duration on the subject. The people were disgusted, the Executive was powerless, and, consequently, got into debt through hisreckless folly.

Before the election of the present Executive, he blamed some candidates for withdrawing from the responsibility of the office, but after he was elected, he resigned. He has degraded Chartism by forcing himself into a trades' meeting specially called for trades' purposes, and from which he was ejected amidst the unanimous approbation of the assembly.

He is opposed to working men enjoying the profits of their own labour and capital by co-operation, and calls them profitmongers, and the aristocracy of labour; although he is proud of displaying as an lappendage to his name—Esq.,
Barrister-at-Law of the Middle Temple.

He talks of undue advantage having been taken of "the

worn-out warrior," when no one has done more to wear him out than he has. He has lived on Mr. O'Connor's bounty for years. Mr. O'Connor was compelled to pay the costs of this learned gentleman's defence, and the costs of the Macnamara action to enforce it. Mr. O'Connor paid a large amount of money during his imprisonment, to exempt him from oakum picking, and for other purposes, and ever since his liberation, he has been his greatest slanderer and calumniator.

A fortnight ago he complimented Mr. Reynolds for publishing Chartist intelligence in his newspaper. This week, a correspondent of the "Notes" terms that journal the "Newgate Calender"—"a mass of moral filth"—"a table

spread with garbage"—"trash."

He blames you, Mr. Editor, for seeking to extend the circulation of the "Star," by making it the organ for Trades' Unions and Co-operative Movements, and yet he says, in the same begging article for a paper, that a "democratic paper ought not to neglect any other movement of the working classes."

He says, in answer to the Executive address of last week, that "Mr. Holyoake must know enough of the law to be aware that by resigning I do not extricate myself from any liability, but that for any debt for which my having been on that I am as liable now as I could be then. So much for the pitiful observation of shirking the debt." But he omits mentioning that he figures this week (and not for the first

He says, "I resigned because the Executive was disgraceful to the movement-because, as a man of character, no one could associate with one or two of its members, I.O.U.'s are troublesome things, and debtors and creditors are not the most agreeable companions; but as " to a man of character! What would he give to any one to help him to a better?"

This is the honourable gentleman who would supply the place of Mr. O'Connor. Chartists, behold your leader,give him a paper, and you will get the Charter on the day after Tib's Eve.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. MY DEAR Sig,-In the last number of your paper, "Cenrecommends the extinction of Chartism, and asks for the establishment of a new party—the People's Party Why ?-because just now the Chartist Movement is ineffectual? Will "Censor" guarantee that the National Suf-frage Association, if established, will never become so ineffectual? Can he even guarantee that it will ever be come one quarter so popular as the Cuarter Association has been and is ;-and I should like to know how, under the new name, any more than the old, we could force the middle-class to join the "people, by showing them that in the majority their future welfare depends-for the happpiness of the producing classes is the truest possible indication of the contentment of the country generally." "Censor" is surely a sapling in the cause, else he must know that this is the very lesson the Chartists have always been dinging

into the ears of the bourgeoisie.

The position that "Censor" talks of taking up is quite as difficult to push and maintain as if he stood upon the whole six points instead of two. The six, he says, are objectionable to the majority, and in order to do away with this barrier, he selects the two he deems the least objectionable, viz :- Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot!

Why, in my opinion the first is the very pill that chokes, that the middle classes are afraid of; and when they can take it—when they must take it, the other four little ones will go down with it unnoticed, without further bother, which would not be the case if they were unhooked, considering how some people strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. Therefore by discarding the present movement we should be throwing up the bird in the hand for the one in the bush. With all the apparent disjointedness of our Association, I believe the Chartist cause in its fullest sense has firmer root than ever. I believe its localities, lecture rooms, libraries, and reading rooms have spread much and that just a little better behaviour, a little reformation among its active, its leading members, is required, to centralise its power, and send it spinning on brisker than

So far from thinking Chartist a name that stinks in the nostrils, I think just otherwise. I think that all true men who are not led away by novelty and sound, will, and do, reverence the name of Chartist. Is it not the name, more than other, under which the producing classes have so devotedly held together for a specific object?—one which the sacrifice of life and home has endeared—one which now owns its exiles as worthy of respect and honour as the great Hungarian himself, inasmuch as they were as devoted to the cause of freedom and justice; and God forbid we should heap ingratitude upon ourselves, and insult upon such nobles, by casting into oblivion as disgraceful, "unsightly," the banner under which they battled, and under which, I may say, fell. Rome is not the Rome she was, yet her citizens, though slaves, still love to be called "Romans." Poor France-though shorn of all she bled forstill longs to put the red cap on her head and shout "Vive la Republique." And I believe the honest Chartists of Britain, those who dare brave a name, and laugh at the idea of a few pounds stopping their holy mission, are still willing to march under their motto—" The Charter, and Yours very truly,

ARBHIBALD CAMPBELL. 6, Oldham-place, Bagnigge Weils-road, Clerkenwell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-1 shall feel grateful if you will allow me to offer my conscientious convictions to the Chartists in your

BROTHER CHARTISTS, -I feel certain a renewed struggle for political liberty will soon take place. I know you are preparing for it, and I deem it a duty to offer my advice fearlessly and sincerely to you. Our success depends on the course pursued by ourselves and our public speakers, to all classes. We must not abuse any person. Past experience has taught us its pernicious effects. An honest conviction tells us that it excites passion and destroys our reason. I know you feel keenly the wrongs you suffer, and that they have compelled you to speak harshiy: I have felt and done the same. If our opponents do so, let us not for the future degrade ourselves. Let us not use invectives, or impute bad motives, but work calmly and energetically to obtain our freedom. I am convinced Chartism has spread more than is generally supposed; but it wants good piloting. The Amalgated Engineers have been misabused; they have obtained public opinion, respect, and sympathy, by their calm, dignized, and reasonable conduct. Let us imitate them, and public opinion will soon be in our fayour. The present is a valuable opportunity. Let us act in concert, and the cause of right will soon be obtained. Your faithful coadjutor,

11, Jubilee-place, Chelsea. R. MILLS.

THE MINERS OF THE NORTH AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir.-The accompanying statement is a detailed account of the quantity of tubs of coals "laid out" at West Cramlington Colliery, Northumberland, for the past year, the working prices of which are forfeited to the owners whenever mixed to a very limited extent with foul coal, small coal, or stones. These 12,874 tubs, at fourpence each tub (the working price), will leave in the hands of the employers the sum of £214 11s. 4d., and 10s. addition for four tubs at 2s. 6d. each, making altogether £215 18. 4d. and averaging to each workman a loss of wages earned of £1 11s. 42d.—a sum sufficient to give a suitable education to upwards of 400 children, which is more than belong to the workmen at the colliery, and find books, &c.; yet the owners only allow to the schoolmaster the sum of £20 per

annum, and compel the workmen to pay one penny each for their children. The coal the standard to the owners would, at 5s. per tou, bring them £940 10ss which, added to the £215 1s. 4d. saved by non-pyrisht, make the astounding sum of £1,155 11s. 4d., and being an additional source of profit beyond the immense quantity of coals worked and paid for at the stated prices.

The above statement, though specified as connected with the colliery named, is not an isolated instance; but extor-

tions of a similar character prevail more or less among the different collieries of those two counties; yet, it would be but justice to state that some of the owners have for a number of years devoted all such fines and forfeitures to. the Sick Fund established amongst the workmen. The the Sick Fund established amongst the workmen. The example thus honourably set by the owners of the Black Boy Colliery is, however, not followed by any other owners that I am aware of; but I trust the time is not distant when the workmen will, by one unanimous exertion, overturn so oppressive a system.

[Mr. Jude has furnished us with an elaborate table of function of his statements with which I him

figures in corroboration of his statements with which It is" unnecessary to trouble our readers.]

THE AMAZON.

Sermons were again preached on Sunday at some of the Southampton churches and chapels in aid of the Amazon fund, and to return thanks for the merciful restoration of more of her crew and passengers. The deepest regret is felt in Southampton at the reckless opinion entertained by those who were first landed at Plymouth that all others but themselves perished, and that it was consequently useless to send out a steamer in search. Many of those who arrived at Southampton on Saturday are firmly of opinion that another boat, with a considerable number of persons in her, has been picked up by some outward-bound vessel. Several poor women have rejoicingly thrown aside their mourning garments in consequence of their husbands having proved to be among those landed at Plymouth.

Римоитн, Monday.—On Saturday morning, about two o'clock, Captain Warburton, brother, of Mr. Elliot Warburton, who was a passenger on board the Amazon, and whose fate appears yet enveloped in uncertainty, arrived here from London by a special train, bringing despatches from the Lords of the Admiralty to the commander-inchief, Admiral Sir John Acworth Ommaney, upon the re-ceipt of which the admiral issued orders for two steamvessels, the Sprightly, Master-Commander Allen, and the Avon, Second Master-Commander Veitch, to proceed with all possible despatch to join the Hecate, in searching for any of the survivors of the Amazon; and to continue the search for a reasonable length of time.

Notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the Southampton Amazon Fund Committee they experience the utmost difficulty in discovering the families and relatives of those persons who were lost in the Amazon. The Royal Mail Company's establishment do not even retain a list of the crew; and even if they did it would not furnish information of where the men resided when ashore. Although the loss of the Amazon has been daily proclaimed and noticed in every newspaper throughout the kingdom for the last fortnight, persons most deeply interested in the event who live in the vicinity of Southampton are even now ignorant of the calamity. It was only on Monday that the Committee learnt that there was a widow with nine orphan children who had claims on them living at Deer Leap, a few miles from Southampton, in the New Forest. Thousands of the wives and children of poor seamen cannot read or write, and thousands who can never enjoy the luxury of reading a newspaper. Means have been adopted to obtain information of the sufferers by the loss of the Amazon, by desiring the Southampton postmen to acquaint all those poor persons living in their districts, whom they may suspect to have had relatives on board to attend at the Mail Company's Offices, and give information, after which such information is handed over to the committee. Many a poor creature who had a relative on board has received from the postman the first announcement of the calamity that has befallen her. It is believed that the committee will obtain complete information about the end of this week of the extent of the claims on their bounty. There is not the least doubt that there will be a hundred orphans to provide for. The subscriptions amount at present to about £3,000. The mayor of Southampton received yesterday an affecting letter from the family of Mr. Kerseboe, at Angers, in France, entreating to know whether that gentleman, who was one of the passengers, is amongst the saved or not. It is feared, from the position of this gentleman's cabin on board the Amazon, that he was one of the first on deck, and that he lost his life by the upsetting of the boats. Mr. Kerseboe was the gentleman concerned in the Duchess of Beery's appearance in France a few years since. The unfortunate gentleman was bound for Chagres and California. Negotiations have been entered into to obtain a performance at Drury Lane Theatre under the most illustrious patronage for the benefit of the fund for the relief of sufferers by the loss of the Amazon.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMERS SPRIGHTLY AND AVON.

These two steamers, which left this port on Saturday last, with the Reverend Mr. Warburton, who took passage in the Avon, returned here on Wednesday morning, having experienced strong gales, and thick weather, they were unable to reach Brest. They cruised for some time on the spot were the Amazon was lost, and then made for the French port; but such was the state of the weather that they failed in the attempt twice, and were compelled to bear up for Plymouth. They have seen nothing in connexion with the ill-fated vessel. Sighted only two vessels, but at so great a distance that no communication could be held. Mr. Warburton has expressed himself to the commander of the Avon, Mr. Vetch, as perfectly satisfied that every thing had been done by these vessels which it was possible for human exertion to perform. The Reverend W. Blood, one of the survivors of the Amazon, on Sunday last preached at St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, in aid of the fund being raised for the relief of the families of the unfortunate fellows whose lives have been sacrificed.

RUSSIAN INSULT TO THE BRITISH CONSUL AT

In a recent number of the Vienna "Lloyd" there has appeared a notice to the following effect, dated Belgrade:-"Mr. Fonblanque, the English Consul-General, madecontrary to the usage of all other consuls—no personal visit to the Russian resident on the Emperor Nicholas's birth-day, but sent up his card from the carriage, which he caused to drive to the door of the house. The Russian consul sent back the card, with the remark that on that particular day he only received personal visits. Mr. Fonblanque, highly incensed, tore the card, and sent a note demanding satisfaction. Now the visible intention of this statement—which is true as far as it goes—is to create a belief that the British agent attempted to put a slight on the Russian agent on a national occasion, and had consequently acted in an ill-bred and impolitic way. But a letter received from Constantinople supplies the suppressio veri of Lloyd's' Belgrade correspondent, and places the matter in a perfectly different light. It appears that the hotel taken on lease for the British Consulate-General was previously occupied by several tenants, all of whom received long notices to quit at the expiration of the term. One of the lodgers, however, said he would only go out when he thought fit, that he was a Russian, and defied the Turks or the English to eject him; so he locked himself in, abused the police, and prepared to stand a siege. Mr. Fonblanque of course addressed an official note to the Russian Consul General, but either through ignorance of diplomatic usage, or unaquaintance with social proprieties, no answer was returned! This was at once a denial of justice, and a personal disrespect which (until atoned for) made it impossible for the aggrieved functionary to hold immediate intercourse with the wanton offender, who (having only recently arrived) was not even known to him by sight. So Mr. Fonblanque took the obviously correct course of representing the matter to the Foreign-office and to the embassy at Constantinople. In order to save appearances without compromising the national honour of his own-he went, in uniform, to the Russian Consulate, and gave in his card, which was insultingly rejected in the way already described. Sir Stratford Canning is reported to be highly indignant at the affront, which is viewed by the Porte as part of an in-tolerable system. The British ambassador is supposed to have left the question to the decision of the Secretary of State, and there is a general impression that the Russian functionary will be disavowed by his government. If the Austro-Muscovite intrigues and cabals are suffered to continue much longer in the European provinces of Turkey, there will be no use in trying to check them. The game will be up."

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE IN MANCHESTER. - A Conference of the friends of "voluntary and unsectarian education' is to be held in Manchester, on Monday evening, February 2nd, in the Baptist Chapel, Grosvenor-street, and by adjournment, to a morning sitting in the Free Trade Hall, on Tuesday, February 3rd, under the auspices of the Voluntary School Association. An aggregate meeting (under the united auspices of the Voluntary School Association, and of the Congregational Board of Education) of the friends of voluntary and unsectarian education, who are opposed to all government grants and local taxation for education, will be held in the Free Trade Hall, in the evening, when a deputation from London and other places will be present and address the meeting. Steps were being taken for procuring an interview of a highly influential deputation with Lord John Russell, in order to impress on government the importance of leaving education to the voluntary action of the people, but his lordship has declined, alleging, as a reason, that as the government do not intend to introduce any measure with reference to education in the ensuing Session of Parliament, he does not think it would forward that object.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN STAR OFFICE,
Saturday Afternoon.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS. THE

Last night a meeting, composed exclusively of labourers connected with the shops which are closed in the East London district, took place at the Phonix Tavern, Stepney, previous evening to confer with the executive Council of the Amalgamated Society, upon the position which the labourers were to occupy with regard to means of support during the continuance of the strike. Mr. Aldridge occupied the chair. Mr. Masters, one of the deputation above referred to stated that in company with his condabove referred to, stated that, in company with his coadjutors, he had waited upon the executive Council that morning, to complain of what they thought a grievance, viz., the difference between the sums allowed for last week to the labourers and the non-society men. A good deal had been said upon the conscient but he was sorry had been said upon the occasion; but he was sorry to say the deputation had met with but little success. The only arrangement which could be made was this; the Council said that they claimed for the society men exclusively, the whole amount which night be raised by the contributions of a day's wages per week by their own members, and with regard to subscriptions which might come from other organised bodies, such at the masons compositors. See the Council intended to apply masons, compositors, &c., the Council intended to apply that amount to the relief of non-society men (skilled workthat amount to the retter or non-society men (skilled workmen.) The labourers must depend upon the subscriptions to be derived from the general public, including those from unorganised bodies of workmen, which the Executive Council guaranteed should be theirs exclusively. At the same time, the Executive wished them to appoint a committee to distribute the money according to their own ideas of justice:

Mr. Evans (one of the deputation) said he thought they were hardly treated fairly by the Amalgamated Society. He thought they had a claim for a me, more secure means of support that the public, subscriptions. They were in a difficulty, the Council had treated the deputation courteously, and were the council had treated the deputation courteously, and were, perhaps, right in their arguments, and he recommended reliance upon the Council as the best course to be taken .- A resolution of reliance upon the Council was, efter some discussion, unanimously adopted, and a committee appointed to act in conjunction with that body. The proceedings then terminated.

MANCHESTER. - The Manchester employers have issued a circular, stating that the members of their association are "at liberty to employ labourers and apprentices in cleaning, stock-taking, &c., the rule (passed at the meeting which decided upon the closing of workshops from the 10th of January) only requiring that the engine should be stopped, and that no productive labour be carried ou.! A deputation has also been sent to the Central Association in London to confer with that body upon the propriety of reopening the workshops generally to the non-society men and unskilled labourers, giving also the option of resuming work to members of the Amalgamated Society on condition that they renounce dictation of foreign interference, leaving all questions in dispute to be decided between the workmen of each establishment and their employers. The workmen are actively engaged in raising public subscriptions for non-society and unskilled men; and the society of Fine Spinners have voted £40, and the House Joiners £25, towards their relief.

Yesterday the monthly report of the Amalgamated Society, for January, was printed for private circulation among the

members of the Executive Council. Having been provided with a copy, we extract from it the following address upon the subject of the strike, as likely to be interesting at this moment: -

" Follow Members,-This report contains the number of members that were out of employment at the commencement of the present month (given subsequently), and therefore those who were discharged on the 10th of January are not included in the list. According to the returns already received we conclude that the whole number of members now out of employment is short of 2,500. This certainly is a less number than we anticipate, and, if the 9.411 remaining in work subscribe cheerfully one day's wages per week, our members may receive the necessary benefit without a large reduction of the society's funds. We are aware how anxiously the reduction of the funds of the society is looked for by our opponents, and our object is to disappoint them in the supposition that our funds were to be wasted in one month's struggle. The old system is exploded; strikes have taught working men a lesson, and that money which has been previously wasted is about to be used to give industrious men profitable employment. To do this, the members who are in work are requested to subscribe one day's wages per week. This will be sufficient for present purposes; for of course immediate support is necessary for those men who have now been out of work for a week. There never was a moment which called so earnestly for the support of men interested in the success of labour's struggle. All eyes are directed to us, and upon the issue of this contest depends the future condition of our trade. If the employers are successful in their object of crushing our association, the condition of our trade must inevitably deteriorate, and its tendency will be downward to the state of the lowest paid labourer. All those who are interested in our success, then,—those who value their trade-who depend upon it as a means of support for themselves and families-who look forward to the time when portions of their own families may succeed them in their callings-whether they be men out of employment or men working-all are dependent on the successful issue of this contest, and all should come forward to support the position occupied by the Amalgamated Society. Never was a movement of working men characterised by such moderation, never was one based on greater acts of justice, and, therefore, the support of the trade must be equal to the emergency in which it is placed.

"The subscriptions already received are very good, considering the short time there has been to organise committees to receive subscriptions; and another week will considerably augment the sum already received. In order that this may be done properly, an account of all subscriptions which are received on Saturday evening must be forwarded to the general office, so as to be received on Monday morning, in order that the money may be equitably distributed over the various districts where men are unemployed. It is not necessary that the money itself should be sent so speedily, but on account of it, and by this means the workmen may be paid in each district on Tuesday morning. The number of members who are out in consequence of this dispute, and the number of non-society men and labourers, must also be sent each week. The Council beg to impress upon every secretary the necessity of attending with great punctuality to this arrangement.

"Returns have already been received from 100 branches relative to the voting of £10,000 for co-operative workshops. We are happy to inform the members generally that ninetenths of the votes are in favour of the resolution of the Executive. Those branches not having sent in their votes are requested to do so; for, the time being fixed and the question being urgent, steps must be promptly taken to carry out the system of self-employment.

"The number of members last month was 11,752; this month there are 11,911; being an increase of 159 members. ' By order of the Council,

"Joseph Musto, President.
"WILLIAM ALLAN, General Secretary."

GAROTTE ROBBERY IN LONDON .- Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, Mr. Huckle, of No. 24, Grafton-street, Fitzroyequare, was returning home through the above-named square at a slow pace, having a roll of music in one hand and an umbrella in the other, when, near the corner of Charlotte-street, he was suddenly pounced upon by three men, two of whom having secured his arms and drawn his head back by means of gripping his throat, prevented his giving any alarm by placing something over his mouth, while the third proceeded to rifle his pockets. Fortunately Mr. Huckle only had 5s. 9d., which they took, as also the silver spectacles he wore; but on looking at the roll of paper, and finding it music, one of them exclaimed "Let the old buffer keep that and his umbrella." They then started off. It was some time before Mr. Huckle recovered from the violence to which he had been subjected, when finding he was very near home he made the best of his way

dressed in the garb of stablemen. Loss of Live by a Naptha Lamp.—Yesterday Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest upon the body of Archibald Calder, thirty-four, who lost his life on Wednesday last in consequence of injuries received by the accidental ignition and explosion of a Holliday lamp, at his residence in Wardour-street, on Friday night, the 16th inst. The particulars of the accident have already been given, and evidence of the same was repeated at the inquest. As at the Highgate inquest, which originated in similar circumstances, the degree in which the accident was referable to the construction of the lamp, or the want of suitable caution in its use, was left in uncertainty, it was therefore considered better to adjourn the inquest to allow time for further evidence

thither. Mr. Huckle describes all three to have been

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY .- On Friday morning an unfortunate accident, terminating in the almost instantaneous death of a gentleman, whose name is at present unknown, occurred at the Wandsworth station of the London and South-Western Railway. The deceased gentleman was well known by sight to the officials of the station as being a regular passenger. That morning he rushed upon the platform just as the train was emerging from the station. He was told that he was too late, but, being anxious not to lose the train he ran after it, and as it was passing the platform he succeeded in laying hold of one of the handles of a carriage, and then sprung on the foot-board for the purpose of stepping into the train. His foot slipped, and after making several attempts to gain his former position he lost his hold, and falling upon the line, was so frightfully crushed that he died in the course of a few minutes.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.

CONFISCATION OF ORLEANS PROPERTY.

FRANCE.—Paris, Friday Morning.—Decrees have just appeared in the Moniteur, announcing that a Ministry of State is instituted, and that M. Casabianca, formerly Minister of Finance, is appointed Minister of State.

Another decree ordains that the Orleans family cannot proceed any real or personal property in Figure 1997.

possess any real or personal property in France. They are bound to sell within a year all that belongs to them in the territory of the Republic. The properties comprised in the dotation of Louis Philippe, made in 1830, are restored to the State, which remains charged with the payment of the debt of the Civil list.

The dowry of the Duchess of Orleans is maintained. A Ministry of General Police is also created, and M. de Maupas, Prefect of the Police of the Seine, is appointed Minister of Police,

33ublic Meetings.

NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

BIRMINGHAM.—Sir Joshua Walmsley and Mr. George Thompson attended a crowded meeting in the Town Hall on the 16th, Mr. Alderman Baldwin presiding. Letters were read from Mr. Hume pleading business and his great were read from Mr. Hume pleasing Gench, M.P., had an urage as an excuse for absence; Mr. Gench, M.P., had an urgent engagement in Paris; Mr. Joseph Sturge declined at-Bent engagement in Land Scholefield, the borough members, sent a note stating that they could not consent to dentify themselves with plans and principles in many of which they did not concur, or sanction any extraneous in-terference with the independent expression of the opinions of their fellow townsmen. The reading of this communication was followed with hissing, and other expressions of disapproval. It was commented on with severity by Mr. George Dawson, who had originated the meeting, and who moved the first resolution, which was in favour of Univergal Suffrage, and in the very words of the Charter. The resolution was carried with enthusiaem.—The Rev. Brewin Grant moved the next resolution-"That this meeting having heard the statements of the deputation from the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, and considering the measures of that association a great improvement on the present system, and a great advance towards Universal Suffrage, offers the association its thanks for what it has done, and assistance for the future." Mr. George Edmonds, the clerk of the peace, having seconded the resolution, it was unanimously adopted. -A vote of thanks having been by acclamation accorded to the deputation, and briefly acknowledged by Sir Joshua Walmsley, Mr. Thompson, in a few indignant sentences, and amidst the repeated plaudits of his auditors referred to the latter of Mossrs. Muntz and Scholefield. He (Mr. Thompson) had attended many similar meetings, but had never heard of such a letter being sent to any one; and if at any future meeting their members should be present. and there were public sense and justice enough to hear him. he would come from London and advocate, as he had ever done, the great principle they had established that night. (Great Cheering.)—In a subsequent vote Mr. Dawson was warmly thanked for calling the meeting; he noticed it (he said) in confirmation that the policy he had adopted was a wise one, and that such a proceeding might be safely re-

Machester.—There was a numerous and influential meeting of the Council of the Manchester Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association at Manchester, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Wilson in the chair. Amongst the gentle-men present were Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Gibson, M.P., Mr. James Heywood, M.P., Mr. Alexander Henry, M.P., Mr. Kershaw, M.P., Sir Elkanah Armitage, M.P., Mr. Thomas Eckrigge, Mr. Thomas Thompson, Mr. Joseph Simpson, Dr. Johns, Mr. J. Barratt, Mr. John Platt, Mr. John Moore, Mr. N. Buckley, Mr. John Whittaker.
The Chairman introduced the business in a speech of some

Mr. BRIGHT moved the following resolution :- "That the population of the county of Lancaster, by the census of 1851, is declared to be upwards of 2,000,000, or one-eighth of the population of England, and one-fourtcenth of that of the United Kingdom; that its taxable property, by a parliamentary return of the session of 1847, is declared to be £6,463,363, or more than one-tenth of the whole rateable property of England; that its contributions to the national exchequer, whether from customs' contributions, or from payments to the various branches of the inland revenue, far exceed the average of the population and area of the United Kingdom; that its position with regard to industry, wealth, intelligence, and population, is second to no other county of the United Kingdom; that on all these grounds this meeting is of opinion that, in any measure of Parliamentary Reform to be introduced by the government or enacted by the legislature, the number of members returned from this county should be largely increased, in order that its inflaence in the House of Commons may correspond to the magnitude of its interests, and to its importance as a portion of the United Kingdom."

Mr. J. HETWOOD, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. Mr. Kersuaw, M.P., moved the adoption of a petition

founded on the resolution, which was at once agreed to, and after speeches from Mr. Gibson, M.P., and other gentlemen, the meeting broke up.

Loxdon.—On Tuesday evening, a public meeting of this association took place at the Prince Albert Tavern, King'scross, for the purpose of petitioning parliament on the subject of reform of the representation. Mr. D. Harris, secretary of the Islington Parochial Reform Association. presided .- Mr. Beevor moved a resolution, declaring that any measure which did not re-arrange the electoral disticts, extend the franchise to every occupier of a tenement. protect the voter by the ballot, shorten the duration of parliacents, and abolish the property qualification for members, would fail to satisfy the just expectations of the people, would be ineffectual in preventing the corruption, intimidation, and oppression now prevailing at elections, and in securing the full and free representation of the people in parliament.-Mr. Hinton seconded the resolution.-Mr. Drummond expressed himself opposed to any ratepaying qualification, and said that 40s. freeholders had as good a right to vote in boroughs as in counties.-Mr. Manning, a member of the council of the association, said, their great object was to give the franchise to every occupier of a house or tenement; and the executive committee had decided on repudiating any tax-paying clause in the New Reform Bill. The resolution was unanimously agreed to. -Mr. Ferris moved that the cordial union and energetic action of all reformers were imperatively requisite: that the principles advocated by the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association merited the support of the great hody of the people; and that the meeting, consisting of reformers of every shade, pledge themselves to sustain the well-directed efforts of that association .- Mr. Chambers seconded the resolution.—A petition, founded on the foregoing resolution, was agreed to, and was numerously signed by those present at the close of the meeting. It was resolved that it should be forwarded to Mr. Wakley,

M.P., for presentation. SHEFFIELD.-On Monday evening a large and influential meeting was held in the lecture-hall of the Sheffield Mechanics' Institution. Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., and George Thompson, Esq., M.P., attended as a deputation from the Council in London. Some of the most influential and uncompromising reformers in the town were also present. Mr. Councillor Solly was called to the chair. Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., then came forward amidst much cheering, and said-Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I think it is now about two years since I last had the honour of appearing before the men of Sheffield. On that occasion we were almost at the commencement of our labours Since then (and including a short time previously) we have attended upwards of 550 meetings in various parts of this country, from one end of the kingdom to the other; and it is a most gratifying circumstance to find that everywhere we have met with a kind reception. At none have we met with either an adverse vote or any serious opposition. And I feel bound to say, that we feel deeply indebted to the working classes—to the producing classes—for laving aside some of those opinions, either more extreme or more advanced than our own, and adopting, as a step to what they desire, the measure which we have proposed. Sir Joshua then proceeded to review the progress of reform in this country, explaining the objects sought for by the Parliamentary Reform Association, and clearly demonstrating their utility and practicability, and concluded by advising the electors to reject every candidate who would not vote for an extension of the franchise.-Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., having spoken at considerable length, a resolution was carried, by which the meeting pledged itself to continue to support the Reform Association, and the proceedings

closed with a vote of thanks to the deputation. LEEDS.—On Tuesday evening a meeting, attended by the leading Reformers of Leeds, was held in the Music-hall, Albion-street, to express their opinion on a reform in the representation of the people in the House of Commons. Alderman John Wilson presided .- Mr. J. G. Marshall, M.P., proposed the first resolution, and in the course of his speech said: I need hardly say that I have ever been a firm advecate for a large extension of the suffrage, both before I entered parliament and since I have had the high bonour of being one of the representatives for the important constituency of this borough. Acting on this principle, I have always given my vote in the House of Commons in favour of Mr. Hume's motion for Household Suffrage, Triennial Parliaments-(applause)-Vote by Ballot-(loud applause) -and a more equitable apportionment of the representation. (Applause.) I have a resolution entrusted to me, embodying the sentiments which I have just expressed, and which I now beg to propose for your acceptance :- "That this meeting, having considered the existing state of the representation of the United Kingdom, is desirous to see such changes effected as will satisfy the just and moderate expectations of the people, and render the House of Commons, in conformity with the spirit of the constitution, a fair representation of the property, the industry, and the intelligence of the people; and that, while aiming at this object, it is moreover anxious to adhere to the ancient landmarks of our representative system, and within their limits to introduce such changes only as experience has shown to be wise and safe."-Mr. Edward Baines, in a long speech, seconded the motion, which was adopted.-Alderman Carbutt moved the adoption of the second resolution, which was as follows:-"That in the opinion of this meeting the elective franchise should be widely extended, and so simplified as to admit of the easy formation of an honest register of voters. It therefore recommends that the franchise be based upon occupation and liability to the poor rate, with such limitation as to period of residence as shall be necessary to afford a guarantee that the occupation is bona fide. It would, moreover, urge the retention of the 40s. franchise of counties, and its extension to the owners of property of that annual value, whether derived from freehold, copyhold, or leasehold tenures. The whole constituency would thus consist of occupiers rated to the relief of the poor and of owners of property of the annual value of 40s. This meeting would further record itsopinion that no extension of the franchise will make the House of Commons a fair representation of the nation without a considerable change in the distribution of the electoral power. It therefore strongly urges that, where practical and convenient, small and neighbouring boroughs be united, and form one borough; that, where such union is not practicable, small boroughs cease to return members, and that the existing constituencies merge in the constituencies of the county in which they are situate; that corresponding to the extent of which small beroughs shall be united, or shall cease to return members to parliament, new boroughs be created from the populous towns now unrepresented, and that additional members be conferred on the me-

tropolitan and other first class boroughs in the united kind-

dom."—Mr. Dar d Green seconded the resolution in a

speech in favour of Universal Suffrage.-Mr. Henderson proposed that Manhood Suffrage should be demanded from the Legislature, which was seconded by Mr. Firth, and opposed by the Chairman, who suggested its withdrawal .-Mr. Brook, who is a leader among the Chartists of Leeds, also counselled the withdrawal of the amendment.-Mr. Henderson would not comply with these suggestions, which were imploringly pressed upon him:-The amendment was, then put from the chair, and the numbers for and against the motion were so close, that the chairman declared that he could not say whether the amendment was carried or lost. Another appeal was made, very urgently, by the getters up of the meeting, to Mr. Henderson to withdraw his motion, but he stuck to it, and would not budge an inch. Another show of hands was eventually taken, and then the amendment was declared to be negatived. The original resolution was then put, and was adopted.—Mr. Marshall (member of the Leeds Town Council) proposed the next resolution, in favour of the Ballot, Triennial Parliaments, and No Property Qualification .- Mr. J. C. Barrett (manufacturer) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.-The meeting broke up at a late hour.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE ENDOWMENT ACT. On Monday an overflowing meeting took place at the Town-hall, Reading, to adopt petitions to Parliament for the repeal of the Maynooth College Endowment Act. The chair was taken by Dr. Cowan, supported by the Rev. Messrs. Ball, Trench, Grainger, Young, Cox, and others, of the Church of England; the Rev. Messrs. Legg, Curwen, and Strachan, Dissenters; Rear-Admiral Allen, and a large number of influential laymen. The chairman read letters from clergymen and others unable to attend, all of which expressed unqualified approval of the object for which the meeting had been convened. After a short address from the chairman, the Rev. Mr. Grainger said he believed the liberties we already enj. ye! were owing to the circulation among us of God's Holy Word, and if this country would wish to retain those liabilities, or to extend them, it must stand forth in defence of the Protestant principles of the Reformation. He was happy to find such an united demonstration of all sections of Protestants on this question, and he hoped the recent aggressive policy of the church of Rome would bind them more together and secure to this nation those Christian privileges which it had long enjoyed. He concluded by moving the following resolution :- "That the recent aggressive efforts of the church of Rome on the continent of Europe, and more especially in this country, to regain her ancient ascendancy, render it the duty of all Protestants to unite both for the defence of their civil and religious liberties, and for the maintenance of divine truth, the surest guarantee for the temporal and spiritual happiness of mankind." The Rev. Mr. Legg, a Dissenter, seconded the resolution in an able speech, and it was unanimously agreed to. The Rev. Mr. Ball moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting, deeply regretting the intimate connexion with Rome into which this country was brought by the Endowment Act of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, a measure which had so entirely failed of its conciliatory purpose, would express its solemn conviction that it was the duty of the British nation to terminate that connexion as speedily as possible. The resolution was seconded by a Weslyan minister and adopted; and petitions were subsequently ordered to be presented to Parliament in favour of the repeal of the Endowment Act.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY. On Monday evening a meeting was held at the Albion Hall, Hammersmith, convened by a large number of respectable inhabitants of the town, to consider the subject of making such preparations as would render every man capable of affording loyal aid to his Queen, and assisting in the defence of his country, in case of a sudden invasion .- Sir John Philippart was called to the chair .- T. J. Serle, Esq., moved a resolution calling upon the government to give their sanction and aid to the arming and of drilling the people, so as to be ready, in case of an invasion, to repel an attack.—The resolution was seconded by W. Simpson, Esq, and carried unanimously.-Dr. Caskell, of Chelsea, proposed that a committee be formed, to confer with the government, and report the result to a future meeting, which was seconded by Mr. Dunford, of Notting-hill, and

THE ROAD TO HEALTH! OLLOWAY'S PILLS. CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD

DIGESTION. Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,
Sin,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale
list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any inquiries, desires me to let you know the parti-culars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disor-dered liver, and had digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts we o entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills. and she informes me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She con-tinued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills.

(Signed) AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobert Town Courier, of the 1st Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hover Louis Counter, of the 188 of March, 1831, by Major J. Walch.

Margaret M Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rineumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her tare Hollowye's considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST

AND STOMACH OF A PERSON EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS OF AGE.

From Messrs. Thew and Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser who can vouch for the following statement.-August 2nd. 1851.

To Prefessor Holloway, Sin,-I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am eighty-four years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed) North street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL, AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851. Sin, -A Mr. Thomas Clark, a settler at Lake George was for a Sig.—A air. Indinas clark, a sector at have dronge has air a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the liver, together with the gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's l'ills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him con iderable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required.

(Signed) WM. JONES, Proprietor of the 'Goulburn Herald,' New South Wales

WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY.

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Cure No. 75.

Fro he Right Honourabi the Lord Stuart de Decies.—'I have

derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health restoring Food.

STUART DE DECIES.—Dromana, Cappoquin, county of Waterford.'

Cure No. 1,699. Letter from the Venerable Archideacon of Ross .- Sirs, -I. cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three jears ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avo cations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptems, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I, have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, sirs, your obedient servant, ALEX STUART, Archdeacon of Ross.—Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, Aug. 27, 1819.

Cure No. 77.

Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully, Thomas Kirg, Major-General.—Louisa-terrace, Exmouth. Cure No. 461.

'Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to bu Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints excepting a hearty old age. WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.—King's College, Cambridge.' Cure No. 180.

'Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no me-dicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. W. R. REEVES. -Pool Anthony, Tiverton. Cure No. 4,208.

Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquries. Rev. John W. Flavell.—Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk. Cure No. 1,781.

'Not expected to live six days longer, I was cured by Du Barry's admirable Health Restoring Food. Magdalena Puris.—Moffatt, Scotland.'

Cure No. 49 832. Sir,-For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony rom dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, sparms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church merning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at libery o make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me. MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM.-Ligg, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.

Cure No. 2,704. I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's steatth Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning. WALTER KEATING.—2, Manning place, Five Oaks, Jersey.'

Cure No. 2,906.
'Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food. JAMES PORTER. -Athol-street, Perth.' Cure No. 89. 'Twenty years' liver complaints with disorders of the stomach.

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Cure No. 3,483. 'Twenty years' dyspepsia, in a patient 31 years of age with the

most distressing symptoms of flatulency, conscipation, sickness at the stomach, acidity, and irritability, which had resisted all medi-cines, has been entirely removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food. SAMUELBARLOW, Chemist .- Darlington. Gure No. 73.

Gentlemen.—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being con-

stantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced im-mediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. Thomas Woodhouse. -Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex. Cure No. 2,821. Gentlemen,—I am using your Food with great success. Defore I commenced I could not take a meal of any description but was sure to suffer great pain after it, from indigestion I suppose, but thank God I am much better. I have recommended your Food to

bury, Yorkshire.' Cure No. 710. 'I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others' functional disorders. Rev. CHARLES KERR .- Winslow, Bucks.

a great many of my fellow sufferers. ALEX. CALDER, Sergeant Royal Sappers and Miners, Ordnance Survey, Dewsbury.—Dews

Cure No. 7,843. 'Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced eating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said aboutyour Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise.— ELIZABETH JACOBS .- Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts. Cure No. 49.963.

'I was in such a state when I commenced your invaluable Reva lenta Arabica Food that I might as well have been dead. I could hardly move, and my sufferings were awful. I am now so well, thanks to your Food, that I went yesterday to see a steeple chase, and was able to cross the ditches as well as some of the horses My restoration is a matter of astonishment to all my friends. With gratitude to you, &c.—Host Evor.—Fethard, October 21st, 1850. Cure No. 49,962.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Ara-For ten years' dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent ble ding and blistering, and an astenishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement of my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever treatfally have a Farinage Vysokky. General and I am ever the state of gratefully yours. ELIZABETH YEOMAN.—Gatenere, near Liverpool, October 21st, 1850.

Cure No. 9,108. Dear Sir,—I had been suffering during three months from a violent spasmodic affection of the stomach and heart, which my medical attendant called angina pecotris. Three weeks' use of your admirable Food perfectly cured me. You can make what use you think proper of this letter. Joseph Walters.—Breadwall Colliery,

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O! sweet is the fair face of Nature, when Spring
With living flower-rainbow, in glory hath spanned
Hill and dale, and the music of birds on the wing, Makes earth seem a beautiful fairy land.

And dear is our first-love's young spirit-wed bride, With her sweet eyes just waning in tender eclipse, When the sound of our voice, calls her heart's ruddy tide Uprushing in beauty to melt on her lips!

But earth has no sight, half so glorious to see,
As a People up-girding its might to be free.

To see men awake from the slumber of ages, With brows grim from labour, and hands hard and tan, Start up living heroes! the dreamt of by Sages, And smite with strong arm the oppressors of man. To see them come dauntless forth 'mid the world's

warring, The midnight mine-workers and slaves of the sod, Show how the Eternal within them is stirring. And never more bend to a crowned clod. Dear God! 'tis a sight for immortals to see, A l'eople up-girding its might to be free! Battle on bravely, O, Sons of humanity, Dash down the cap from your lips, O, ye toilers; Too long hath the world bled for tyrants' insanity,

Too long our weakness been strength to our spoilers.

For freedom and right, gallant hearts wrestle ever,
And speak ye to others, the proud words that won ye,
Your rights conquer'd once shall be wrung from ye

O! battle on bravely, the world's eyes are on ye. And earth has no eight half so glorious to see: As a People up-girding its might to be free.

Reviews.

The Rights and Duties of Property; with a Plan for paying off the National Debt. By John Sangster. London: Whittaker and Co.

Political economy, though an important, is by no means a popular, branch of the tree of knowledge. How much of this may be owing to the intrinsic character of the study—how much to the style in which it has been treated, we do not pretend to say, but the fact is patent. To the general reluctance to embark in the study of this subject can alone be attributed the power which was, within the last quarter of a century, attained by a comparatively small sect of economists, who paraphrased the tenets of Dr. Adam Smith in a manner to suit the interests of one or two powerful classes in society, and adopted his mode of inquiry and reasoning to the new facts which have since arisen, with a very decided partiality in favour of the holders of land and capital, and an equally decided hostility to the rights and claims of

Labour as the source of all wealth. The founders of the 'Edinburgh Review' were farsighted men. But for their persevering expositions of the principles embodied in 'The Wealth of Nations,' it is probable that, even among the upper and leisurely classes, the work itself would have been regarded as more curious than instructive, more abstract than practical. The reviewers saw that by adopting the principles of economical science, developed by the Kirkaldy doctor, they could make themselves a power in the state. They did so; and, especially since 1824, a small school of thinkers have practically ruled the destinies of this country. They have trained a host of ready writers and fluent speakers, through whose instrumentality the public mind has been saturated with their doctrines, familiarised with their phraseology, and almost bullied into the belief that Political Economy, as propounded by them, is a perfect science—that nothing more remains to be learned or discovered, and that every opponent is either woefully ignorant, or lamentably depraved and anarchical. Their doctrines are alike potent in the closet of the Cabinet Minister, and the counting-house of the merchant. They stamp their imprimatur equally upon the Statute Book and the rules which regulate the commercial transactions of the empire. They are, in fact, the ruling power in the country, notwithstanding the frequent and sad contradictions which the state of society offers to their theory. The facts which are at variance with that theory are either disposed of by ingenious sophisms, or admitted, but set down as inevitable and ineradicable social evils. Of late years, however, there have not been wanting instances in which there has been a disposition to relax the iron rigidity of the so-called science of Political Economy, and to admit that the error may be in it, and not in the social phenomena, of which it has hitherto not taken cognisance, or which it has failed to analyse and classify satisfactorily. The work of J. Stuart Mills is one of the most recent evidences of this progress among the recognised and orthodox Economists; and it may be hoped that others, occupying a similar authoritative position, will follow the example of that eminent writer, and admit that the opposite, or Socialist School of Economists, are not so hopelessly and radically wrong as they

have heretofore been supposed to be. It is a curious fact, that the Political Economistsproper have had scarcely any influence with the producing classes; while their doctrines have received almost universal acceptance from those who live upon rents, annuities, or profits. The reason of this may be found in the fact, that the whole of them have assumed, as a starting point, that the present system and existing classification of society are natural, just, and final. In investigating and developing the laws evolved by that social machine, therefore, they suppose that the whole question is settled, and men have nothing more to do but to submit themselves to the operations of forces which—as certainly, invariably, and eternally-act upon society as the law of gravitation in the physical world, or attraction and repul-

This is a great mistake, which the opposite or Socialist School of Economists have not fallen into. They accept every phase of society as merely successive developments of Humanity; but they look into the organisation of man himself for the light by which alone we can be guided as to the nature of the external institutions, which will most completely harmonise with that organisation, and bring into play all its varied capabilities with advantage to the individual and the community. The essential distinction between the two schools is, that one makes Property primary, and man secondary; whereas the other places the creator of Property before the creature.

sion in astronomical science.

Mr. Sangster belongs to the last school of economists; and yet in his lucid and admirably written work he has never shifted the ground from the premises assumed by the orthodox economists, nor carried the question beyond the limits they arbitrarily prescribe. He does not attempt to develop any new form of society, or busy himself with the construction of Social Utopias or Communist Icarias. Accepting in the main the definitions and the dogmas propounded by the admitted authorities, he shows, by a skilfully combined process of exhaustive reasoning and felicitous illustration, that our present system is subversive not merely of the principles of abstract justice, but also of the great canons of political economy itself; and by so doing, has not only done good service individually, but has also shown to others what may be effected by this new mode of advocating the true doctrines of social science. Seeing the enormous and overwhelming power which within the last thirty years has been acquired by a sect of active, clever writers, taking a class view of these questions, why should there not now be a practical and a combined effort made to form a school of writers who could treat the question in a comprehensive and catholic spirit, and, at the same time, with that logical rigeur and mastery of detail which should, in due time, command general assent? A Quarterly Review established for that purpose, and properly supported, would be certain to succeed in effecting this object, because, though not so well represented in the newspaper and periodical literature of the day, there is no doubt that large numbers among the educated and wealthy classes feel the inefficiency of the popular economic creed, either for present purposes, or the solution of future social problems; while the industrial masses, where they have thought at all, are thoroughly at variance with a philosophy which dooms them-with a few fortunate exceptions—to a life of unremitting toil and scanty remuneration. In a few years such a school of writers, steadily pursuing a definite policy, and expounding their great theme with that variety of illustration of which it is susceptible, would undoubtedly make itself felt both in Parliament and in the press, and effect, peaceably, such a change in the current of public opinion, that the vast powers, which are now perverted and misapplied, would become a

best sense of these two terms. Towards this new school of literature, as we have said, Mr. Sangster has made a valuable contribution

source of universal prosperity and well-being in the

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and we cannot too strongly commend his work to those who wish to master the fundamental principles of Political Economy, and at the same term, to see these principles applied to existing institutions by a fearless and a just writer. Beginning at the beginning, he briefly defines the origin of the time, the scope and objects of the science, and its gradual growth. From this foundation he proceeds to discuss the nature of Labour, its results and claims. Having shown that Labour is now partially, but will one day be solely, the means by which man may earn his bread, that nature, though not parsimonious in her gifts is irregular in her distribution of them, and that man has received the world as his inheritance, and must perfect his title by completing the work which Nature has commenced, the author enters upon one of the most searching expositions of the 'Rights and Duties of Property' in all their phases which we remember to have met with, and which at the present moment, when these questions are attracting so much attention, cannot be too earnestly recommended to the attention of all who take an interest in these allimportant questions. We have left ourselves scarcely any space for the numerous passages we had marked for extract. We must, however, find room for the following :-

PERSONAL PROPERTY CONSTITUTED BY NATURAL RIGHT. Since nature has given the earth and its products equally to all, any natural right to personal property is destroyed; for where unlimited equality of possession exists, there can be no personal property. As it is the right of one individual, or corporate body, to enjoy certain privileges to the total exclusion of every one else that legally constitutes property; and as there can be no natural right to personal property, it necessarily follows that property must be of social creation, having its foundation on social rights, and those rights cannot be otherwise based than on conventional reciprocity. By legal appropriation, therefore, personal property does not exist but by social right only.—In order, therefore, that property may be tolerated by society, it must fulfil and discharge through the medium of its possessors, the conventional conditions implied by the social compact. If it fail to do this through any of its holders, it has broken the compact, and must revert to the sovereign head of the society, that he may put his executive prerogative in force, and compel the recusant party to fulfil its obligations to that society whose property it originally was, and who only parted with it on certain recognised conditions and considerations. If any of the parties, who tacitly undertook by their act of taking possession to fulfil those conditions, should refuse or wilfully neglect to pe form them, then have they forfeited the right to the property which they hold; and the property equitably reverts to the original granters; that is, to society in the aggregate. The very act of the possessors of property invariably appealing to society for its protection when at any time it is assailed, proves that they themselves really feel and understand from whom they receive it in trust, and for the benefit of whom they are indulged in holding possession. If they hold it not from and for the benefit of society, why appeal to society to arise and protect it? for if it were not held by them for the benefit of society, this call to arms by the possessors of property would be tantamount to summoning society that had been expropriated and plundered of its rights to put on its buckler, and unsheath its sword in order to enslave and annihilate

Property is the social share guaranteed by the laws of property to each individual proprietor, in exact proportion to his perseverance and dexterity in prosecuting the unsocial struggle between capital and labour. Property was created by society, and is now perpetuated and augmented by it from the surplus revenue of the labour of the industrious classes, -or rather, it might be described as proceeding from the savings effected by society on its gross revenue by the people not living up to their income; in other words, by the producers of wealth abstaining from spending the full amount of their production, and thus denying themselves the present enjoyment of the whole of the fruits of their labour for the future gratification of becoming proprietors, and thereby recompensing themselves for their present self-denial by the interest and compound interest which property bestows on its possessors. This interest, compound interest, and rent, which property holds out to its votaries, and actually puts them in possession of, through means of its laws, exclusive of society, are the source of the evils which at present render society a turmoil and a warfare of capital against labour; for by these laws the proprietor obtains a commanding position, from which he finds it easy to subjugate the labourers; and the higher he ascends the hill of property, he is able with greatey effect to hurl the weight of capital on the labourers in the valley; so that they are obliged to labour not only for their simple existence, but also to produce wealth for bim, which he at his pleasure (not being responsible) may forge into future chains to bind them still faster, or to annihilate them by its weight,

The practical result of this system is well depicted in the subjoined passage:-

By the constituted rights of property, the labourer does not labour for himself; in a majority of circumstances, he is only used as a machine to produce wealth for others, as the allotted share of his productions is simply as much as will enable him to accomplish his task most advantageously for the benefit of those who profit by his labour, Every machine, besides its original cost, requires an amount of expenditure to keep it in working order; thus, the labourer must be kept in efficiently working condition, so as to produce the most profitable amount of work. When he is able to labour, he is sustained in motion for the advantage of the wealthy, who do not at all take into consideration, in paying him his wages, that they have allowed him nothing on his original cost, which they did not pay, as they were obliged to do when they purchased their machines, and which they must repair and renew at their own expense; neither do they count on allowing him a recompense over and above what is necessary for his actual consumption, so that he may provide a fund to support himself in his old age. Such being the case, the labourer when exhausted and unfit to perform any longer the work assigned to him, is sent to the hospital to be repaired, or to the workhouse to break up by the course of nature at the public expense, thereby rendering the last asylum of the labourer one of the authors of his misery, in the victims who are being driven on towards the same altar, being obliged ultimately, (as labour only is productive) to bear the expense of keeping up workhouses, and all other cha-

Our readers can apply for themselves the principles embodied in the extract which follows, to the present state of affairs between the operative engineers and their employers.

Labour could not sufficiently protect itself without the aid of society, so neisher can society exist were labour to withdraw from supporting it; both are therefore indissolubly dependent upon each other for support; so that they must to a certain degree stand or fall together. If the protection of society were to be taken from labour, man would retrograde towards a state of primitive barbarism, where society would become extinct; not quite so with labour, that, though it might be reduced to its lowest ebb of production and usefulness, would nevertheless survive its degradation, and phenix-like arise out of its very ashes, to re-establish its ancient power and to resuscitate its former concomi ants, society and property, with all their train of dependants. Thus, the eternal round of man's happiness and misery is continuously produced through apparent discord; not politically understood, but which, when comprehended, will be ultimately turned by political economy into an universal harmony. However, before this desirable altitude shall have been half attained by society, the labourers will have long and painfully to suffer, in bearing their burdens up the hill of transformation; and hecatombs of victims will have to bleed, on the altar of selfish monopoly and irresponsible property. All, therefore, that can be practically done, by political philanthropists, during this disastrous march of society, will be to alleviate, as much as possible, by judicious council, the privations and sufferings of the industrious classes, that will have to pass through the heavy and well-directed cross fire of monopoly and property, unitedly pointed against them in their ascent: and moreover, to endeavour to bring about, as quickly as possible, a reconciliation between capital and labour, with a recognition, by property, of the claims of the labourer to a just participation in its

The relation in which labour the parent of society, and property the child of society, stand connected, is so very close, and they are so much dependent upon each other in this relationship, to effect either good or evil, that it is the duty of the state, the guardian of social rights, delegated by society, with full power, to maintain an equipoise of justice between the exorbitant demands sometimes made by labour on the one hand, and that of the haughtily uncompromissorial pretensions, steadily urged by property on the other; to restrain labour from asking too much concession, and to constrain property to grant what may be considered to be for the general good of society. If any of the landed proprietors, or great capitalists of the country, monopolise those resources, from the beneficial use of which the industrious classes might derive a competent living, then it is the duty, as well as the privilege of the government, to afford protection to the oppressed, by demanding of the trespassers to respect social obligations. And, in case of their non-compliance, the state has the power vested in itself, to enforce that obedi-

ence which the preservation of social order requires. In the second part of this work Mr. Sangster developes a plan for liquidating the National Debt, which, whatever may be thought of its practicability, will be admitted to be just, inasmuch as it throws the major portion of the burden on property, to protect which that debt was professedly incurred. Apart however from the interest which the details of this plan may excite, the general reader cannot fail to be instructed by the excellent and well condensed history of the debt itself, the pretences on which it was coutracted, and the details which are given respecting the number and classification of the fund holders. The History and Mystery of the National Debt' is not the least valuable portion of Mr. Sangster's valuable volume, to which we shall probably be indebted in future for much instructive matter on most important and pressing social and financial questions.

The Christian Socialist. Vol. 2. London: Bezer, 183. Fleet-street.

WE have, on so many previous occasions, expressed our approval of the spirit in which the conductors of this periodical discharged their disinterested and selfimposed duties, that it is unnecessary to say that we commend it in its collected form. Like many other experiments of earnest and sincere reformers, we find it has not met with pecuniary success, and the present volume closes its existence as the Christian Socialist. though it is perpetuated under somewhat different management under its second title, the 'Journal of Association,' from which we infer that in future it will be more a record of facts, than an exponent of principles, or a vehicle for discussion. It is in such works as these that the future historian will find registered the gradual, intermittent, but upon the whole, steady march of society onward to the discovery and application of higher principles of social action, and in this point of view they possess a permanent and increasing value. But apart from the recommendation of the volume in this respect, it contains numerous papers of permanent interest, and all of them inspired by the spirit so admirably described in the following lines, which we transcribe from the title page:

We sought to speak the truth in love to all-Always we have not done so, which we mourn: Not mourn we for the jeers of party scorn, The hate of all that unto self stands thrall: Not mourn we over ill success, but call It joyful to do right, and go forlorn Of earth's praise to God's glory. Yet the corn Shall grow, that these our rude hands do let fall: Yet shall brave hearts, made braver by our speech, In higher tones, yet larger lessons teach. We men may fail, but God's word cannot lie; Duty, Faith, Love, are yet the threefold truth Whereon earth's life must feed or earth must die; But in these three words lies a fount of deathless youth.

The Literary Almanack, and Publishers,' Booksellers,' Authors', Editors' and General Reader's Directory for 1852. By J. PASSMORE EDWARDS. London: Horsecshoe-ourt, Ludgate-hill.

Mr. EDWARDS has struck out a new idea. We have not only another almanack, but one peculiarly adapted for the large and important class whose wants it is designed to supply. Of course it can scarcely be expected that perfect accuracy should characterise the first issue of such a work, but as far as we have looked into it, it merits the praise of fulness and correctness, and any defects will be discovered and rectified in future editions, by the co operation of the various parties to whom such a publication must prove a decided acquisition. It gives a complete list of the books published in 1851, a classified list of the London and provincial newspapers, stating where and when they are published, when they were established, their politics, price, and circulation. This is followed by a similar list of weekly, monthly, and quarterly publications, and an alphabetical list of the principal publishers in the metropolis, the principal colleges, learned institutions, museums, schools of art, private galleries, and pictures, in London, and mechanics and literary institutions in England. The mere enumeration of these items will at once suggest the wide-spread usefulness of an. almanac which ought to have been issued sooner for the pecuniary interest of the publisher. Among other contents we should not omit to notice the obituary of eminent persons for last year, which is carefully and impartially done, and an equally painetaking collection of literary and artistic memoranda, which those engaged in these pursuits will find valuable for refe

Wealth: how to get, preserve, and enjoy it. By Joseph BENTLEY. London: 13, Paternoster Row. Ir would be a work of supererogation to analyse or review a book which has reached a third edition, and which its author has now printed in a cheap form for that wider circulation which its contents so well deserve. Mr. Bentley has devoted himself with unflinching devotion for very many years to the cause of popular education, and few men have written better or more practically on the subject. His statistical contributions, the result of his own extensive and unwearied personal investigation and inquiry, are of great value to all who take an interest in a question which underlies all others, and which must be mastered before any general or permanent improvement of the masses can take place. We may briefly state, that the special topic of the volume before us is Industrial training for the people, and that it contains a very large collection of statistical and practical information respecting the various Insurance Offices and other means of investing Savings, and guarding against all the contingencies of life which are susceptible of being foreseen and prevented, or ameliorated by prudence, self-denial, and the present state of the science of Assurance in this country. As a sample of the way in which this question is treated, and also as containing useful information as to the principles and modes of operation of Life

offices, we extract the following:-When the first of these most valuable institutions was established in 1706, by the Bishop of Oxford of that day and other benevolent forethoughtful men, those principles were then very dimly seen; and to make up for this uncertainty, for to the uninformed nothing seems more uncertain than human life, they subscribed a large capital, to give the public confidence that all the engagements of the office would be fulfilled. Since that day, however, knowledge has been wonderfully increased, and on no subject more usefully than this, the statistics of human health, life, and conduct. We have indeed attained such a position, in reference to these apparently most uncertain of all earthly things, that we can pronounce with the most surprising accuracy, the exact amount of sickness, disablement from work, death, pauperism, or crime, that will befall any considerable number of men or women; if we can obtain tolerably correct answers, to some half a dozen or half a score simple questions. We may not be able to point out each individual from the crowd, that will be disabled from work at any particular time; who will die within a certain period, or commit some breach of trust, or become bankrupt, or go to the workhouse, or be taken to prison, in any year that may be mentioned; but we can tel how many out of the whole number will, in the average of each future year of life, meet with any or all these mis

fortunes. Take for example the case of life. Here, suppose we have three men before us, just twenty years of age; each, apparently, enjoying equally good health, and the same probability of living to the utmost duration of life. But though we cannot easily perceive it, there may be a considerable difference, in the constitutional intensity or tenaciousness of vitality, possessed by these three men. The dwellings in which they live, and the employments by which they earn their bread, may be very different, in their healthful tendencies. One may be in these things most favourably situated, as regards, all the essentials of prolonged life-he may have the good fortune to inherit the best of constitutions from his parents, with such knowledge and prudence as will enable him to avoid abusing it -he may always have good sense enough to live in the most healthy of houses, and follow the trade that will be most conducive to his own health-and doing these things, and enjoying all these blessings, we may estimate this man's probable expectation of future life at eighty years. Having now lived twenty, that he may not die before he is 100

years of age. The second of these men may only possess these advan-tages in the ordinary degree, in which they are now enjoyed in our country. His parents may have been moderately healthy, for a year preceding and following his birth-they may have paid about as much rational attention to the rearing and the education of their son, as most parents are in the habit of doing; and, should he avoid following an unhealthy trade, and living in a house injurious to health; should his life be moderately prosperous, and should he obey the laws of health in a fair degree; then nese things all being o, we may calculate this man so di bable expectation of life at sixty-four years-that having now lived twenty, he may expect his life to be continued till he is about eighty-four years old. Supposing the third man at present to enjoy none of these advantages—that his parents knew not or disobeyed the laws of health-that he himself does not heed them or care about them, either as regards his persons, his home, or his employment—then, in that case, this poor unfortunate though now apparently very healthy fellow, cannot expect to live beyond his sixty-eighth year. Having already passed twenty summers, we cannot estimate his future ones at more than forty-eight. The utmost duration of life in these three men would thus be, eighty, sixty-four, and forty-eight years respectively; notwithstanding their apparent equality in this respect, at present. One might live something over and another not quite so long a period of time in these individual cases; but, taking a larger number, say five or ten thousand individuals, such is found to be the extreme decreement of life-the rate of mortality-the law of vitality among men, at the present day, in our own country.

By actual experiment in real life, as tested by the re-corded duration of millions of lives, it is found that, if we take this extreme duration of human life, the present unexpired portion of it, in any given instance; and divide those probably remaining-to-be-lived years by two, we obtain the actual number of years that will be lived, by any large number of men in England. This rule has been practically adopted by actuaries, for a quarter of a century; and it is now set down among our natural laws by men of science, with such physical laws as those which govern the flowing and ebbing tide, and the setting of the sun or moon. Nearly two hundred millions sterling of property in our Nearly two hundred millions sterning of property in our country reposes on this law, in greater safety than any their liking.

other existing wealth, and more than £5,000,000 sterling is annually paid in premiums, entirely on the faith of it.

Any actuary would take these three men's lives, suppos-ing each of them wanted to secure £100 to his relatives or friends, whenever they happened to die; and, without saying a word to them, would calculate thus in his own mind: The utmost expectation of life in these men now is eighty, sixty-four, and forty-eight years respectively. Divided by two, their certainty of life is forty, thirty-two, and twenty-four years, and each must pay to our office such an annual premium, as will be sure to amount, during these years, to the sum we engage to pay at death; with all expenses and risk; and leave a profit on the business that will make it worth our time attending to it." Valuing each of these according to the rules laid down by his "professional oraft." modified by the resolves of his Board of Directors, these three men would be told by the officer the terms on which his office would become bound to pay the required sum at death, be it £100 or £5,000. Practically, this business is transacted, by the party proposing to assure his life filling up, truthfully, all the questions in the proposal paper of the office—being examined by a duly qualified medical officer—furnishing personal testimonials from some respectable party that has known him for a number of years, and from his own medical attendant if any; and if not, from a second person, as to the past and present health of the proposer and his family; and after appearing personally before the board, or before the agent of the office, all these facts thus brought together, are submitted to the Directors, and they decide on the terms under which they are willing to accept the life proposed, for the sum name in the documents.

LITERARY EXTRACT.

THE DOMESTIC TRAGEDY OF THOMAS HOLCROFT THE DRAMATIST.

William Holeroft was his only son, and favourite child: and this very circumstance, perhaps, led to the catastrophe which had nearly proved fatal to his father, as well as to himself. He had been brought up, if anything; with too much care and tenderness; he was a boy of extraordinary capacity, and Mr. Holcroft thought no pains should be spared for his instruction and improvement. From the first, however, he had shown an unsettled disposition: and his propensity to ramble was such, from his childhood, that when he was only four years old, and under the care of an aunt in Nottingham, he wandered away to a place at some distance, where there was a coffee-house, into which he went, and read the newspapers to the company, by whom he was taken care of, and sent home. This propensity was so strong in him, that it became habitual, and he had run away six or seven times before

On Sunday, November 8th, 1789, he brought his father a short poem. A watch, which had been promised to him as a reward, was give to him; his father conversed with him in the most affectionate manner, praised, encouraged him, and told him that, notwithstanding his former errors and wanderings, he was convinced he would become a good and excellent man. But he observed, when taking him by the hand to express his kindness, that the hand of the youth. instead of returning the pressure as usual, remained cold and insensible. This, however, at the moment, was supposed to be accidental. He seemed unembarrassed, cheerful, and asked leave without any appearance of design or hesitation to dine with a friend in the city, which was immediately granted. He thanked his father, went down stairs, and several times anxiously inquired whether his father was gone to dress. As soon as he was told that he had left his room, he went up stairs again, broke open a drawer, and took out forty pounds. With this, the watch, pocket-book, and a pair of pistols of his father's, he hastened away to join one of his acquaintances, who was going to the West Indies. He was immediately pursued to Gravesend, but ineffectually. It was not discovered till the following Wednesday that he had taken the money. After several days of the most distressing inquietude, there appeared strong presumptive proof that he, with his acquaintance, was on board the Fame, Captain Carr, then lying in the Downs. The father and a friend immediately set off, and travelled post all Sunday night to Deal. Their information proved true, for he was found to be on board the Fame, where he assumed a false name, though his true situation was known to the captain. He had spent all his money except fifteen pounds, in paying for his passage, and purchasing what he thought he wanted. He had declared he would shoot any person who came to take him; but that if his father came he would shoot himself. His youth, for he was but sixteen, made the threat appear incredible. The pistols, pocket-book, and remaining money were locked up in safety for him by his acquaintance. But he had another pair of pistols concealed. Mr. Holeroft and his friend went on board, made inquiries and understood he was there. He had retired into a dark part of the steerage. When he was called, and did not answer, a light was sent for; and as he heard the ship's steward, some of the sailors, and his father, approaching, conscious of what he had done, and unable to bear the presence of his father, and the open shame of detection, he suddenly put an end to his existence.

The shock which Mr. Holcroft received was almost mortal. For three days he could not see his own family, and nothing but the love he bore that family could probably have prevented him from sinking under his affliction. He seldom went out of his house for a whole year afterwards; and the impression was never completetely effaced from his mind .- Miss Mitford's Recollections.

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES.

This well-known and popular writer is at present delivering a series of lectures on the writers and literary men of England, in the time of Queen Anne, in the Marylebone Literary Institute; they attract large and fashionable audiences, and are distinguished for the felicitous style in which the wittiest literary man living treats of his predecessors. Speaking of Congreve's literary efforts, they were summed up as a feast flaming with lights, at which men and women sat round the table drinking wine and bandying wit as immoral as it was brilliant. But wit without love was a sorry feast, mad intoxication at night, indigestion and blank headache in the morning. As for love, Congreve made love in full uniform, with fiddles playing, as the young officers in Grammont's Memoirs' marched to the siege of Lerida in evening costume. All was hollow and artificial. One flash of Swift's lightning, one touch of Steele's feeling, one beam of Addison's sunshine, would cause his playhouse taper to disappear for ever. Willingly the lecturer, and most willingly the company along with him turned to the honoured name of Addison. Full justice was done to all his merits of skill, of good nature, and of character. But here, again, a longing look was cast back at the luck that followed writers in Queen Anne's time, as the success of 'The Campaign' was recounted to the audience. That liberal angel that enabled Addison so 'To ride the whirlwind and direct the storm,' as to get into a snug haven in the shape of a place worth £1,500 a year, was humourously wooed to the second floor windows of modern authors. The 'do' on Lord Somers was made apparent by a recitation of the last lines of the poem of which Moses's paet would spurn the parentage. The company heartily enjoyed the joke, perhaps not remembering that places are given for just as foolish reasons at the present moment. Addison never wrote love sonnets, because he knew little about women, and his matrimonial reminiscences were by no means calculated to stimulate complimentary effusions. He was a man of the clubs, and the mall, and hence the charm of the 'Spectator,' to which full justice was done, and the criticisms were rightly appreciated. The lecture on Steele introduced a vivid picture of the

state of society at that day. His audience seemed as much surprised and delighted as if some wonderful traveller had just arrived with a complete history of a newly discovered continent and its people which had never before been heard of. The 'Exeter Fly, performing its journey in the incredibly short space of eight days, surprised a generation who make excursions to Bath and back on a day ticket; and the country inn with its snug kitchen, in which the curate smoked his pipe while the soldier talked of Ramilies and Malplaquet, and the mysterious gentlemen, who owned a famous grey mare, and sat in the corner coolly waiting the departure of the stagecoach, which it was his intention to rob, were described with all the fidelity of a Flemish picture. Then came a description of the 'fast' men of six score years since. The trial of Lord Mohun for the murder of Dick Mountford, and the attempted abduction of Mrs. Bracegirdle, were admirably told, with the stern justice of his peers, who could not think of hanging one of their order for merely ' pinking 'a play-actor. Then there was the lower stratum of society, quite as jolly and nearly as profligate, with its captains from the Low Countries, its bailiffs and its coffeehouses. All these things Dick Steele had seen and mingled with—had gone home tipsy after many a bottle, in many a tavern, and had run from many a bailiff. Steele projected first the 'Tatler,' and afterwards the 'Spectator' and Guardian,' and by their success completely extinguished the 'British Apollo,' and all similar rubbish. His first

comedy was 'damned for its piety,' but he persevered, and both on the stage and in the serial succeeded in establishing purity of language and of sentiment. Steele wrote more than half of the papers in the 'Tatler,' 'Spectator, and 'Guardian,' and, therefore, should have some share of the laurels which are too exclusively given to Addison. His career as ' Prince of Bloomsbury,' oppressed by his allies, of Chancery-lane (the bailiffs) made everyone laugh. Last, though not least in interest, came Steele's literary merits, which the lecturer pointed out with his usual exquisite discrimination, dwelling in forcible terms on his naturalness, his feeling, and his truth; and the justice of the criticism was completely affirmed by the different effects produced upon the audience by the extracts from Swift. Addison, and Steele, with which the lecture was brought to a conclusion. Swift's savage sentiments met with no response. Addison's sublime reflections in Westminster Abbey were coldly listened to, but Steele's touching little story about the scene between his mother and himself over his father's

coffin melted both the lecturer and his audience, and sent

both home convinced that Dick, though he did take an

extra bottle of Burgundy on occasions, was still a man that

everybody liked, and that everybody had justification for

Varieties.

Con .- What article of ladies' winter attire does a stupid negro resemble?—A sable muff.

THE man who ate his dinner with the fork of a river has been attempting to spin a mountain top.

A COLD.—A correspondent, of a "Picayune" paper is afflicted with such a cold in his head, that he can't wash his

face without freezing the water. A QUESTION FOR CONSIDERATION.—When an extravagant friend wishes to borrow your money, consider which of the two you had rather lose.

Wisk men are instructed by reason; men of less understanding by experience; the most ignorant by necessity; and brutes by nature.

ABAFT. Jewish Disabilities Bill. ABLE. - Parliament to vote supplies. ABANDONED. - Lord John Russell's Measure of Reform. ABRUPT.—A placeman counting out the House during the discussion on a measure of reform.

Absolute.—The power of Louis Napoleon.

ABSORBENT.-The English Church.

MURDERS (TREATRICAL.)—It is complained of Shakspeare that he unnecessarily murdered Hamlet. But he has been paid off for it. A great many Hamlets have murdered

DELICATE WORKS.—Women are a great deal like French watches—very pretty to look at, but very difficulty to regulate when they once take to going wrong. A CAUTION .-- A young man has died at Hull from putting

tallow on a pimple on his face. The tallow contained arsenic, and verdigris had accumulated on the candlestick. Good Advice. - Always do as the sun does - look at the bright side of everything; it is just as cheap, and three times as good for digestion. SHERIDAN, having threatened his son Tom to cut him

off with a shilling, received this retort :- "Where will you get it ?" A MONSTER gun has been made in America, which throws a ball three and a half miles! Its caliber is twelve inches. There is one gun in the British service that throws a solid

shot two and a half miles. OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM .- The institution in Manchester for taking charge, during the day, of the children of women employed in factories is succeeding admirably, and the charges have been reduced from 2s. 6d. to 2s. per week. [Query. What are the workwomen's wages?] THE THREE LOSSES. - It is a Spanish maxim that "he

that loseth wealth, loseth much; he who loseth a friend, loseth more; but he who loseth his spirits, loseth all." So keep up your spirits, and a fig for care! TEMPERANCE. - Our physical well-being, our moral worth, our social happiness, our political tranquillity, all depend

upon the control of our appetites and passions, which the ancients designated by the cardinal virtue of temperance.— A Long Nose Warranted. - A certain manufacturer having by accident received a severe cut across the nose, and having no court-plaster at hand, stuck on his unfortunate

organ one of his gummed trade tickets, on which was the usual intimation, "Warranted 350 yards long." FEBRUARY 1852.—There will be five Sundays in February next. A similar event will occur after twenty-eight years, viz., in 1880. Afterwards there will be no similar occurrence for forty years, viz., 1920; because the year 1900 will not be leap year, owing to the dropping of a day on the comple-

tion of each century. EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH." HUSHABY BABY.—France is enjoying its LITTLE NAP-! "A MAKE SHIFT EXISTENCE."—Making shirts at Six-

pance a-piece. "THE HEAD AND FRONT" OF A WOMAN'S "OFFEND-ING."—Appearing at the breakfast-table in curl-papers! A MELANCHOLY REFLECTION.—A very young placeman

was heard to remark, " How very soon one grows GREY in the public service !" "CLENLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS."-This is literally true in a street near Trafalgar-Square, for the Baths and

Wash-houses there are next door to a Chapel!

Sound Advice.—Master Tom. "Have a Weed,
Gran'pa?" Gran'pa. "A what! Sir!"—Master Tom. "A
Weed!—A Cigar, you know." Gran'pa. "Certainly not,
Sir. I never smoked in my life."—Master Tom. "Ah! then I wouldn't advise you to begin."

THE TREES OF LIBERTY.—The French trees of liberty are all to be cut down, and the wood given to the poor for fuel. Thus Frenchmen have liberty to—warm themselves. AN IMPUDENT BIRD FANCIER. Strange that Louis Na-

poleon should have such a predilection for the Eagle. The Kite, by all accounts, is the bird which he has been most used to flying.
RATHER EQUIVOCAL.—A Morning Paper, in an article on the Paris Exchange, says—" On the Bourse, at the opening, a rumour had been artfully got up that the President

had been fired at, and with such success as to have caused a fall."—Of which? President or prices? THE CROWN JEWELS OF THE CITY. -To commemorate the acquisition by the Corporation of London of the privilege of levying a tax upon coals, it is proposed that the Lord Mayor's Cap of Maintenauce shall be decorated with black

diamonds, which would be the brightest jewels of the civic FOOD FOR FOREIGN POWDER.—The British troops are all picked men; but since they now-a-days neither know how to ride nor fire, or, if they do, have horses that won't go and muskets that won't carry straight, the circumstance in ques-

tion will not appear until they get into action and are picked INCONSISTENCY IN THE ENGLISH CHARACTER .- The character of John Bull presents strange anomalies. Appended

to advertisements for servants we constantly meet with the intimation that "No Irish need apply." It is singular that we English, who are so fond of the Turf, should exhibit so very unreasonable a prejudice against a Rice. TE DEUM.

Being the real Prayer of the President on his Pric-Dicu at the late Installation.

> Oh, God of Bayonets, all my own, I thank thee on this day, When Notre Dame, with priest and psalm, My glory doth display.

I thank my generals, prefects, tools, For deeds of skill and note; For barricades and massacres, And for my people's vote. I thank the priesthood for their aid. And will remember them;

I thank the friends of "order"-trade-I thank the press (abem!) I thank Baroche for his good speech-My mission's own suggestion; Though dishes cook'd with forced-meat balls

Require a strong digestion. But most of all I thank myself, And my nepotic will! Ambition and hypocrisy, That shall direct me still. Wherefore, oh God of Bayonets, Grant me my uncle's crown. And you shall soon invade a land,

And sack a wealthy town. "Going to Die."—" Mother send me for the doctor."
"Why, my son?" "Cause that man in the parlour is going to die-he said he would if sister Jane would not marry him -and Jane said she wouldn't."

will rich and poer people live together when they go to heaven?" "Yes, my dear, they will all be alike there." "Then, ma, why don't the rich and poor Christians associate together here?" The mother did not answer. WHAT IS A LAD?—The other day says the "John O'Groat's Journal," the teachers of a lady's school in Wick, while putting a company of juveniles of the gentler sex through their facings in the spelling-book came to the word "lad," of which, in accordance with the modern method of tuition, she asked the signification. One little puss, on the question having been put, with a sidelong look, blushingly

RICH AND POOR .- "Ma," said an inquisitive little girl,

answered, "For courtin' wi';" a reply which we record for the advantage of future lexicographers. Tit for Tat .- A chimney-sweeper's boy went into a baker's shop for a twopenny loaf, and, conceiving it to be diminutive in size, remarked to the baker that he did not believe it was right. "Never mind that," said the man of dough, "you will have the less to carry."-" Very true," replied the lad, and, throwing threehalfpence on the counter, left the shop. The baker called after him that he had not left money enough. "Never mind that," said the young

sooty, "you will have the less to count."

Timely Preparation.—" John," said an angry parent to his son, who had committed a misdeed, "John, go to the next room and prepare yourself for a severe flogging." The boy departed, and when his parent had finished the letter he was writing and sought the offending youth, he was surprised at the swollen appearance of the young rascal's back. "What does this mean?" he asked: "what is on your back?"—"A leather apron," replied John, "three double. You told me to prepare myself for a hard flogging, and I did the best I The hard-set features of the father's countenance relaxed, as also did the muscles of the hand which grasped the whip, and he let John off; "for that once," with a

gentle admonition," ROYAL PERFORMERS. - Once, at Marie Antoinett's private theatre, the little comic opera of Rose and Colas was performed by the royal family and court. The queen played a part in it; and, just as she finished one of the songs, a sharp hiss was heard. The spectators looked at each other in surprise; but Marie Antoinette, who felt at once that in all the crowd of grandees and courtiers there was but one person who would venture to take such a liberty, came forward to the front of the stage, and, addressing herself to the king, after saluting the audience, "Sir," said she, "since you are not satisfied with my singing, if you will take the trouble to step out, your money shall be returned at the entrance." A thunder of appliance greeted this sally, in which the king joined most heartily.

"LET HER BE."-A Detroit mercantile gentleman, who was travelling eastward a short time since, went to the clerk of one of the Ontario beats to be shown to his state-room. The clerk handed the applicant a key, at the same time pointing to a door at some little distance, marked "B." Our friend went in the direction indicated, but opened the door next to his own, marked "A.," where he discovered a lady passenger making her toilet, who, upon the stranger's appearance, uttered a low scream. "Go away! go away!" screamed the lady. "Letter B." yelled the clerk. "I am not touching her at all!" shouted the indignant merchant.

By John Sangster. London: Whittaker and Co., Ave. Mari: Lane.

PERTY.

LAND AND COTTAGES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES!

SOBER AND INTELLIGENT MEN, being desirous of bringing up their families in the pure and life-preserving air of the country, and away from the contaminations of large towns, may always have their wishes gratified by applying to the Advertiser, particularly if inclined to form themselves into

ASSOCIATIONS. the chief object of which shall be to prepare their children at least if the Parents themselves are unfit for such a superior mode of life) for a

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

towards the formation of which the Advertiser is now ready to devote a considerable forture. devote a considerable locality.

Apply personally to Mr. Hallett, Friern Lodge, Close to the Colney Hatch Station of the Great Northern Railway, Middlesex, fifteen minutes journey from King's Cross, London. Return tickets

A few shares of Freshold BUILDING GROUND, 50 by 100 feet each, are jet on hand on this valuable Estate, a considerable portion of the centre of which is reserved for a magnificent 1NFANT NURSERY, a true ELYSIUM, or

MOTHER'S BLESSING. On another Estate, twenty miles from London, each Cottager may have any number of Acres, at Forty Shillings per Acre.
No letter received unless post-paid, and none answered unless it contains two Stamps.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY U Instituted under Trust, to counteract the system of Adulteration and Fraud now prevailing in Trade, and to promote the

rinciple of Co-operative Associations.

Trustees—Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq., (founder of the Institution); and Thomas Hughes, Esq., (one of the contributors).

Commercial Firm—Lechevalier, Woodin, Jones, and Co.
Central Establishment—76. Charlotte-street, Fizzroy-square, Landon, Branch Establishments—35, Great Marylebone-street, Portland

place, London; and 13, Swan-street, Manchester.

The Agency intends hereafter to undertake the execution of all orders for any kind of articles or pr duce, their operations for the present are restricted to Groceries, Italian Articles, French Wines and Brandies.

A Catalogue has just been published, containing a detailed list of all articles with the retail prices affixed, with remarks on adulteration. Price 6d., or sent free by post for ten stamps. Also a wholesale price list for Co-operative Stores gratis, or by post for one

stamp.

Particulars relating to the Central Co-operative Agency, with a digest of the Deed of Settlement, are to be found in the printed report of a meeting held at the central office of the Institution. Sent post free for three stamps.

Particulars, Kules, List, and Catalogue sent post free for eighteen

st mps.
Rules have been framed and printed for enabling any number of families of all classes, in any district of London, or any part of the country to form themselves into Friendly Societies for enjoying the benefit of Co-operative Stores. To be sent by post to parties for the agency will nedertake to have certified warding four stamps. The agency will undertake to have certified in London the rules of any society organising themselves on the abore-mentioned form
All communications to be addressed, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, to MM. Lechevalier, Woodin, Jones, and Co.

THE 'FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE.' On Saturbay, February 7th, 1852, will be Published No. 1 of new Weekly Political and Literary Journal, to be entitled The 'FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE. EDITED BY

> G. JULIAN HARNEY. Assisted by several able and popular writers.

This periodical will be of large size. Its leading features will include:—

include:—

1. Letters of l'Ami du Peuple, iu which the principles of Democracy—political and social—will be enforced and illustrated, and the crimes of Pespotism fearlessly exposed. The writer will constant'y keep in view the uniting of the Peoples of Europe in one band of solidarity for the attainment of their common emancipation, by and through the overthrow of Cossakism, and the establishment of Democratic Institutions.

H. European and American Democracy; under which head will be

given information of the progress and prospects of Political and Social Regeneration in the old world and the new. All official documents emanating from the councils of the Continental Democracies will be immediately translated for this periodical.

111. 'Our "Glorious" Institutions,' so much and so egotistically

landed, will be reviewed, and from an expose of their abuses and costliness will be derived unanswerable arguments for

and costliness will be derived unanswerable arguments for their radical reformation.

IV. Parliamentary Reform, in the most democratic sense, will be constantly and unfinchingly advocated.

V. Labour's Wrongs and Labour's Remedies will be freely discussed and searchingly investigated. The progress of 'Association' as regards both the production and distribution of wealth, will be fully set forth; and all earnest efforts to establish just relations between Labour and Capital, and to raise the workman to his rightful position in society, will have the unceasing co-operation of the Editor and his co labourers.

VI. Biographies of Eminent Characters, past and present, compiled from the best source. from the best source.

VII. Reviews of New Books, and selections from old—but rare and

valuable—works.

VIII. Useful Knowledge: a Series of Notes—Biographical, Geographical, Historical, Political, Statistical, &c., &c.

IX. Poetry and Fiction—English and Foreign—original and selected.

The Editor will labour to make the 'Friend of the People' a source of intellectual improvement and enjoyment to every family, and a welcome guest at every fireside, To be Published Weekly, Price Three-halfpence,

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To Correspondents.

Polecats, when hard pressed, discharge a stream of extremely fifthy and unsavoury fluid at their pursuers, the stench of which is not easily got rid of, and when caught they are exceedingly worthless animals. Polecats have their resemblances among the genus homo, and the unlucky wight is much to be pitied who, by chance or necessity, is brought into contact with them. We are unfortunately in that position. Against both will and inclination we have been forced into noticing attacks which, upon principle, we should have left manswered, and the week we have received a great number of letters from correspondents, on the subject of should have left manswered, and this week we have received a great number of letters from correspondents, on the subject, of which we print only a short one, and that the most moderate of the batch. We really must apologise to Mr. M'Gowan, Mr. Wheeler, and other correspondents for the non-insertion of their statements as to the facts so wretchedly distorted and garbled by the individual referred to but we cannot afford to cover. wheeler, and other correspondents for the non-insertion of their statements as to the facts so wretchedly distorted and garbled by the individual referred to, but we cannot afford to occupy our space with suc's matter. Nothing would be easier than to demolish the flimsy superstructure of falseloed which he has saised, and tied together with the merest go-samer of superficial fact, but—cui bono? Next week we should have the old falsehoods set up again, or substituted by a brain new set of ingenious inventions equally devoid of truth. Into such a ccaseless and degrading contest we cannot consent to be dragged. Resides, all that we have to state was stated in the article in which the change of proprietorship was announced. To that statement of facts we have no additions to make—from it we have nothing to take away. The 'Star' is as thoroughly Chartist in principle as ever it was. We solicit intelligence from all Chartist bodies, and will treat it as fairly at das fully as it has been during the last six years we have been connected with the paper. We have continued the engagement of the former reporter of the 'Star' expressly for the purpose of giving us full accounts of the proceedings of the Chartist body in the metropolis as usual, and we can point with the greatest confidence to our columns themselves as the best refutation of the wanton and malignant charges made against us.

G. Brown, Wakefield.—We will endeavour to find year for than the proceeding of the chartist body in the sunton and malignant charges made against us. lignant charges made against us.

G. Brown, Wakefield.—We will endeavour to find room for your

communication next week.

Mr. Haslop, Oldham.—The paragraph to which our correspondent refers is certainly made an ambiguous one by an error in punctuation. If he will insert a comma after the word 'writes,' the sentence will then read as we intended. It is not that Mr. Fox 'writes abuse' but that others do so in a paper which is contributed to by him. We are happy the mistake has been pointed out, for there are few men for whom we have a higher respect than the member for Oldham.

J. Finch. Sex.—We recreet that your latter did not writen him.

than the member for Oldham.

J. Finch, Sen.—We regret that your letter did not arrive in time for this week's paper. It shall appear next week.

A. Sover, Gore House. Next week.

The National Land Company.—In reply to inquiries by several correspondents as to the present state of the affairs of this Company, we regret that we are unable to supply the information requested, and have not had an opportunity of making inquiries in the proper quarter. We hope, however, in our next, to be able to state the position of the matter.

THE NORTHERN STAR, Saturday, January 24, 1852.

OPERATIVES AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

THE MERCIES OF THE MANUFACTURERS.

Unconditional submission! No terms-No conditions-Noarbitration-No agreement. Down-slaves, wages-slaves, and grovel, Not a word-Not a murmur-dumb, abject, submission.

Read that, Operative Engineers. That is the ultimatum of your late Employers. There is no room to doubt it, for they have blazoned it forth in type. A little pamphlet is at this moment lying before us issued from the Employer's office, No. 30, Bucklersbury, and bearing the signature of the redoubtable Sidney Smith. Of this pamphlet the 'Times' has in its leader columns taken no notice. Bad as the 'Times' is, we fancy its conductors would think twice before they eulogised such a production. The 'Chronicle,' however, which has advocated the cause of the masters has characterised it as harsh, haughty, dictatorial, unforgiving; and the 'Sun' expressly says, that they thought the Masters were right till their intended justification made its appearance, and that turned the balance of opinion in favour of the men.

Everybody recollects the famous sentiment of the late Duke of NEWCASTLE, emboded in the assertion 'That he had a right to do what he liked with his own.' Every body may recollect too with what a shout of indignation and contempt the manufacturing politicians of this country met that claim. How their chosen orators upon their platforms stigmatised it. How their press allied it to the principles of despotism. What a theme it was made for bitter satire and indignant execuation. Yet these manufacturers have now said the very same thing. Bearing a memory as we do of the past, we thought our eyes must de-.i e us; but no, there it is in unmistakeable cha-

racters. We claim the right of every British subject 'To do what he likes with his own.' We have heard the very same Sidney Smith, who, as Secretary, accredits that sentence, himself denounce it and its author; and now he adopts it, knowing, as he must, the wrong it necessarily involves.

What is the Employers own? Let them answer the question. Our capital—our business—our profits -our establishments. These are our own. We are the masters of them, and we mean to remain so. So absolute is our mastership that we will suffer no one to impose any terms upon us. We will submit to no restrictions. We will do as we like. With every respect for noble referees-with no misgiving that their decision would be right and just—we will have none of their arbitration. We will settle our own disputes our own way. Our wills shall be absolute. From us there is no appeal. We want to be let alone. We claim to regulate our own business without reference to any body. We have said it, and

That this is not any exaggeration of ours, men with hard hands, satisfy yourselves. Buy this pen'orth of tender mercy and Christian charity, and read. You will find all that there, and more. Sentences will stand out before you, which, if carried into effect, would leave you no better than negroes. We have heard a great deal about feudal tyranny and the power of the lord over his vassal-we have been favoured with a great deal of rejoicing, that those dark and barbarous times have passed away; but if the Employers can do what they say they will do-if there is no law to stop them-if justice and sympathy are alike powerless, we had better agree to go back to Feudality at once-Feudality which, after all, had some chivalry, some generosity, some nobility about it-which had a soul better than a money bag, some higher aspiration than buying cheap and selling dear. If we (the people) are to have masters, in the sense of mastership which this pamphlet enunciates, we had better have the old aristocracy, than a moneyocracy of traffickers and hucksters.

Again, what is the master's own. Something more they seem to think, than even they dare explicitly to say. If their pamphlet means anything. it means that the men are their own, and their wages too. They do not call them men, by the way, but hands,'- our hands.' Not beings capable of thought or sentiment, but manipulating machines. That must be their covert meaning; for while they stand up for the right of everybody 'To do what he likes with his own,' they deny the right of the men to do what they like with themselves, their labour, or their wages. They will buy work on what conditions they please—no one else shall have a finger in their contracts. That implies that the men shall not sell their labour on what terms they please, shall not in fact, frame a condition. They will not have anybody dictate terms to them. The people whom they employ shall not enter into combinations. Paying them for their work they buy the whole man. In the workshop and out of the workshop, he is theirsall theirs. Men who exist on the wages received at their hands shall not combine against their interests. They will not suffer any combination, and they say that while they are themselves combined. More than this, they will not permit any man whom they employ, to support, by the wages he earns, any society whatever. Surely that is doing what they like with their own, and what is not their own too, with a ven-

We believe that such demands—such claims—as these were never before put forward in the face of the world by Englishmen. We can imagine the EMPEROR of all the Russias directing his head serf to affix the sign manual to an ukase of the same character, but never till now did we realise the possibility of men, bred up among free institutions-recognising rights—claiming liberty—talking of liberty—writing for liberty—acknowledging such monstrous sentiments as those contained in the Master's Edict. We wonder what Lord CRANWORTH-whose letter appears in another column, and who mistaken as he is, is at least temperate and mild—will think of this production. His Lordship expressly says that the law wisely permits all to combine. The Masters are above the law-they contravene the law-they set the law at defiance. They say in effect, 'the law permits it, does it? So do not we.' Law or no law, they have made up their minds it shall not be. Setting at nought the liberal action of the Legislature, which many years ago repealed the statute prohibiting combination, the cabal of Masters, in their secret conclave, re-enact them, and their PRIME MINISTER issues his proclamation to that effect forthwith.

We never read pages which made us more heartsick than those which contain these outpourings of the most utter despotism. We never turned away from a record of unblushing, undisguised wrong, with more thorough disgust and indignation. Every man who has a spark of right feeling will scout the monstrous propositions that because the workers sell their toil for money, those who stand between them and the public, who receive all the results of their efforts, and pay them part back in wages, should be their unconditional masters. That they should be barred from all right to unite—denied all opportunity of common action-prevented from contributing out of their honestly and hardly earned stipends what they can afford to support their unemployed fellows, is not to be borne. To such a serfdom no one who has any regard for his own independence and dignity can possibly submit. All who accept those terms abdicate their right of free action, and convert themselves into soulless machines. We cannot believe that the public will countenance such tyranny, or refuse their aid to those who resist it; and in order effectually to serve the cause of the men, and arouse public opinion in their favour, we can wish nothing better than that this disgraceful essay—disgraceful alike to those who prompted, and he who wrote itmay be circulated as widely as possible.

FOREIGN INVASION AND NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Proclamation of the French Republic in 1848 was followed by the most enthusiastic interchange of friendly visits and fraternal sentiments by the people of France and England. The National Guards flocked to our shores by thousands, and were everywhere received with the warmest demonstrations of welcome. John Bull, so far from being frightened. was delighted to see foreign military uniforms crowding our streets, - was quite overjoyed at the sight, and threw open to his strange visitors everything he could think of in the way of amusement, instruction, and festivity. Nor were our French neighbours behind us in cordiality; while their demonstrations surpassed ours in elegance, good taste, splendour, and organisation. 'They do manage these things better in France.' How many thousands in this country now look back with pleasure to the succession of admirably arranged, hospitable, and varied fetes, in which they were invited to participate by the Republican Government and the Municipality of Paris in 1848, and the interchange of those sentiments of amity and mutual esteem, which were worthy of the two most enlightened, progressive, and powerful nations in Europe! As long as the people of France retained any real power in the management of their affairs, this state of things continued. The reactionary factions in the Assembly, and the traitorous con spirator against the Constitution he had sworn to maintain intact, only gradually succeeded in stifling the Republican sentiment in France, and with it the amicable relations which had grown up between the two peoples. It is little more than two years since we were present at the sittings of the Peace Congress in the Salle St. Cecile, Paris. Deputies were there from all the then partially free States of Europe, and even from the 'far west' of America; but none mustered in such strength and numbers as the English; to none was so much attention paid, or the hand of friendship so frankly and warmly extended. The authorities vied with the citizens in doing honour to their visitors, and providing for their comfort and enjoyment. Day after day were the doctrines of peace and brotherhood between nations inculcated in French, German, Italian, and English, by men who really believed that we had outlived the barbarous and savage passions, which have heretofore devastated nations, wasted treasure, misapplied intel-lect, and spilt blood like water. The dawn of the Millenium had come. Nations, instead of settling differences by blows and bloodshed, were in future to submit them to impartial arbitration, and act rationally, not like animals impelled by mere brute instincts. A new and briliant future opened up to

Europe. Where is it now? We stand face to face

with another European struggle. Shall we have war? Are we prepared for it?—are the two questions which engross the largest share of public attention? Even the Peace Journals, though they deprecate any undue panic, and oppose an augmentation of our army, admit the urgent necessity for setting cour house in order,' preparing for the defence of our coasts, by recalling our ships of war from the Tagus, the Mediterranean, or the Pacific, to the English Channel, and making the soldiers we have, efficient, both by training, and by supplying them with arms equal to those now used by the soldiers they may have to encounter.

A Boulogue Invasion is a souvenir of the Empire, which Louis Napoleon, who parodies and caricatures his uncle in all other respects, is not likely to forget. Even were he disposed to do so, the exigencies of his position are such as may drive him to make the attempt. He has made himself Dictator in France by the aid of the army, and is therefore the slave of the army. He can only rule so long as he panders to it, and keeps it satisfied. The disarmament of the National Guard, the expatriation of every man who has taken a prominent part in public affairs, and the rigour, without parallel, with which every mode of expressing public opinion is suppressed, are only so many proofs that, despite the huge fraud of the seven million and a half votes, the usurper knows he dare not for one moment trust the people of France. Continued and increasing exactions to meet the demands of an imperious and pampered soldiery, will, at length, drive the nation into the resistance of desperation, if work and subsistence cannot be found for them elsewhere. In what quarter is that to be sought? Not in the dominions subject to the brother despots of the Dictator. The few spots on the Continent where a limited amount of Constitutional freedom yet exists, would speedily be subdued and occupied by the combined troops of Absolutism, and what remains but to banish Liberty and Popular Government from its last resting place in Europe—the British Isles!

Already the indications of such a policy are apparent. Insolent and unwarrantable interference has taken place on the part of Foreign powers with respect to the shelter and hospitality we give to the political exiles who seek refuge amongst us from proscription and murderous hostility. The smaller Continental powers, where a home might have been obtained, are warned not to provoke the displeasureof the brigands who now ride rough shod over the liberties of France. Ere long there will not be a spot in Europe whereon the hunted 'proscrit' can lay his head in safety, except England. Is it likely that we shall be peaceably allowed to remain that exception. especially when the vast accumulated wealth of thirtyseven years of peace and unexampled industrial progress, offers such rich and tempting opportunities for plunder to the Prætorian bands of an unprincipled and perjured upstart?

Such is the danger. How is it to be met? In the first place by a bold declaration that Great Britain, in any contest whatever, will throw all its influence on the side of the Peoples. It is precisely because our Government has been a consenting party to the measures by which Absolutism has re-established its sway over the Continent, that we are now menaced with danger. Our safety lies in cultivating amicable relations with the Peoples, and not with the Rulers who oppress and plunder them. Despotisms can never be either safe neighbours or profitable allies to us, and the cheapest way in which we can defend ourselves against them is to give them plenty of work at home. A genuine alliance with the Peoples, for upholding the principles of Freedom, would not only result in preventing all chance of an invasion of our shores, but would be certain to emancipate the enslaved nations, and to unite them to us by the twofold ties of gratitude and interest. Even on the low ground of commercial interest and profit this decided policy recommends itself. A Continental system of hostile tariffs, by which British productions would be entirely shut out from the whole of the Continent. is spoken of in the foreign journals as one of the means by which England may be crippled and damaged; and we have too many instances in which this has been already done, to permit any doubt as to the existence of the feeling on the part of many of the Continental Governments. It is for the manufacturers of Lancashire and Yorkshire to say how such a prohibitive system would operate on their large establishments now that the state of affairs has so largely altered since NAPOLEON endeavoured to carry out his 'Continental System.' British goods then forced their way through all customs' obstructions mainly because they were the only goods of their kind in the world. Nous avons change tout cela. Manufacturing enterprise, skill, industry, and organisation have been developed in various countries to such an extent that they are independent of us. The Great Exhibition settled that fact conclusively. Let the manufacturers and middle classes look to it. A Foreign Minister who will honestly and boldly ally himself with the peoples instead of the despots, is indispensable to the continuance of manufacturing activity and commercial prosperity. If they care nothing for Freedom, let them at least remember that

the same ascendancy which destroys it, will damage, perhaps annhilate, their own capital and profits, The question of National Defences in such a critical position of affairs will doubtless occupy the attention of Parliament immediately after it assembles. We quite concur with those who think that there is not the slightest necessity for any increased expenditure. What is wanted is a judicious distribution of the forces already in existence, and the appointment of persons to superintend our arsenals, stores, and ships who really understand their business, and can use, not waste, the public money. After all, our great arm of defence, should war really occur, and an invasion be threatened, must be our navy and steamers. We have plenty of ships, and all that is needed is to place them where they may chance to be wanted, instead of making them pleasure yachts for ministerial

favourites and dillettante aristocrats. In the next place we want no addition to our standing army. Had France been less abundantly supplied with that article, she would not have lain bruised, bleeding and manacled at the feet of the Usurper to-day. Let our Government repeal all the laws by which successive administrations have made popular instruction in military training a crime; let them give to the people every facility for imparting a knowledge of combined movements and the effective use of arms; and let them also at the same time. accompany these facilities with such a just and comprehensive Reform in Parliament as will give the nation the power of managing its own affairs, and we venture to promise them that England will be cheaper and better defended than any country ever

No number of hirelings, however equipped and drilled, could equal an army of sturdy men, impelled to action by the most powerful of human motives, and defending not merely their hearths and homes. but a constitution which made them really freemen. That would be the impregnable and the most econimical defence of this land of ours against the world in arms. In answer, therefore, to any panic alarms. or extravagant proposals for increased armaments. let our watchwords be-Political Enfranchise-MENT and a NATIONAL DEFENCE CORPS!

THE SESSION.

Even in ordinary and untroubled times the opening of the Sessiou is looked forward to with curiosity and interest. Though the Dramatis personæ and the theatre be the same—the "pieces" all "stock" ones, there is a general desire to see them again, and to listen, if not applaud. The extraordinary exciting and unsettled state of public affairs at the present moment, has this year naturally heightened the interest with which the meeting of Parliament is looked to. Though the combination of parties is not materially altered, though the old faces will appear in the old places, and the old voices fall on the ear, yet the "first night" will have an unfailing attraction, in the promise of Ministerial revelations as to the reasons which led to Lord PALMERSTON's summary dismissal from office, and the probable or possible effects of that measure, not only upon the ex-Foreign Secretary himself, but upon the future composition and relation of political parties, and the public policy of this country.

Certain portions of the Press are resolutely crying up Lord Palmerston as a Liberal of the first water, and the proximate Premier of a new, powerful, and progressive Ministry. It may be so, though we see

and the man in a strong who mysterial not the slightest foundation for such anticipations. No one will deny that the late Minister is a cleveran exceedingly clever-man, that he was, in fact, the salt that gave savour to that very tasteless body, the Whig Cabinet; but mere cleverness is not enough. We want action; and should like to know what part of PALMERSTON'S past career is calculated to give encouragement to the belief that he would prove a really liberal and practically progressive Minister. We can only recollect liberal professions, belied in every case by facts, in the department under his special control; and we fear that to translate him into a position of wider influence would be attended with the same unsatisfactory results. 'Fine words butter no parsnips.' Lord PALMERSTON's speeches were very 'fine;' his acts were quite another thing. Still, putting aside these attempts to peer into the

Administrative future, as the mere guesses of friendly

partizans, or straws thrown up to see which way the

wind blows, there will be an immediate interest felt

in having some questions answered and some difficulties

solved, arising out of the present ministerial imbroalio.

Those caused by the dismissal of PALMERSTON are not

the only pressing queries, though they may have precedence. In the second week of the Session it is understood that the promised Ministerial Reform Bill will be brought forward; and we shall then probably get a peep behind the scenes, and a glimpse, if nothing more, of the internal dissensions in the Cabinet, amidst which the Whig bantling struggled into existence. And the fate of that bantling-what is it to be? Will the 80 members who really hold the balance of power in the House be gulled into its support by the cry, 'Don't disturb the question, because the Government is weak; take what you can get, and at some z ture time you will be able to get more?' If we may judge from the meetings held this week in Manchester, Leeds, Nottingham, and several other places, that device of the enemy will fail. The Parliamentary advocates of Representative Reform are awakening to the fact that Ministerial weakness is their onportunity, and that they have a better chance of extorting liberal concessions from a Cabinet which is struggling for bare existence than a strong Government, flushed with the insolence of office. At these meetings there was some sensible and uncompromising speaking, to which no doubt Lord John's contemptuous refusal to receive a deputation materially helped. There were also some truths uttered in a manly and friendly spirit as to the necessity for a union of reformers of all grades, if we are to have anything like a real enfranchisement of the people. At Leeds the principle of Manhood Suffrage was moved as an amendment to the expediency of domiciliary Suffrage, and decided by the chairman to be lost. At Nottingham it is stated the leaders of the ultra movement supported the propositions of Sir J. WALMSLEY's association with as much zeal as they they had previously opposed similar ones: the notable fact being, in both cases, that the middle and working classes were working together: and though the latter were outvoted in Leeds, they kept their temper, satisfied with having done what they considered their duty, by fairly giving the meeting the choice of saying which of the two propositions it approved of. It is not for Chartists to complain of the decision of a majority. The practical lesson to be derived from a defeat, is that we must set to work, by peaceful and argumentative means, to convert the minority into a majority. We should gladly see similar evidences of earnestness, activity, and zeal on the part of the Chartists, as those we refer to on the part of the advocates of smallar measures of Parliamentary Reform. If they are apathetic, disunited and enfeebled, they must not complain of the consequences of that division and weakness. The Ministerial Bill will be presented, and there must be somebody to take a practical and proper course with reference to it. If the Chartists are not ready, others better prepared must take the place which might have been theirs.

Some of the Ministerial organs intimate that, though the Government is weak, its measures will be strong-strong, perhaps, for Whigs: but that is not saying much. Such tactics would, however, be by no means new in their history. That was the expedient by which they tried in 1841 to obtain a renewed lease of power. But the 'strong' measures of weak men! You might as well talk of the gigantic stature of a dwarf. They have neither the comprehension nor the power necessary to devise and carry such measures, even were Parliament and the country with them, which they are not.

It is supposed, however, that after bringing out one or two of their 'strong measures,' they will appeal to the country. If so, there cannot be the slightest doubt that they will experience as decided a defeat as they did in 1841; and though the PEEL, who is to marshal and direct the unorganised popular opinion in favour of bona fide reforms, has not yet made his appearance in such a shape as to be generally recognised and acknowledged, all experience proves that with the Hour comes the Man. Certain it is, that events are thickening around us. which demand clear heads and resolute wills on the part of those called to the helm of affairs. Our foreign relations and our means of defence are matters not likely to be satisfactorily adjusted by the men under whose administration, corruption and peculation in the public service have reached a height scarcely paralleled in our history. Parliamen. tary Reform demand, for its accomplishment men who have breathed a freer and more bracing atmosphere than that of aristocratic cliques and coteries. Colonial policy must be wrested from the hands of the Minister who has alienated from us every colony, and plunged at least one into an extravagant and seemingly endless contest, from which we can reap neither honour nor profit, no matter how it terminates.

There is plenty of work for the next Session, but where are the men to do it? Or, if we have them, how are they to get at the work in good earnest? Perhaps in a week or two more we shall see our way a little more clearly to the answer to both these

THE 'MANCHESTER EXAMINER AND TIMES,' VERSUS CO-OPERATION.

It has seldom fallen to our lot to wade through nearly two columns of a leading article so destitute of honesty, so much opposed to logic, and at such utter variance with all that can be looked upon as impartial, as that in a late number of the 'Manchester Examiner and Times.' One thing, however, is now demonstrated, viz., that the working men of Manchester have their local presss completely against them. There is not one paper in that town which advocates the rights of labour. The grand movement towards Cooperation is the thing which must be written down, or Capital, with all its boasted claims and neglected duties, will cease to hold the position it now does. We are glad that the question of Associative Labour has become the object of such violent attack, because the eyes of enemies are generally so much employed in the search for arguments to sustain their hostility, that the men against whom they wage war have constantly held up to view a most useful mirror, in which all the evils which are likely to beset their movement are constantly represented, so that they may be avoided or surmounted. We should be doing the greatest injury to the cause we wish to serve, were we to say there are no evils to apprehend in the working out of the Associative principles. Those evils, however, do not attach to the principles themselves, but will be found lurking in the want of intelligence which, to a lamentable extent, exists amongst the operative classes. Wisdom, it is said, is never good till it is bought. The wisdom which has led the men to repudiate strikes and to throw the onus of the initiative on the Masters—as was the case some time ago in Sir E. ARMITAGE'S mill, and is now the case amongst the Iron Trades-has cost some millions sterling, but having acquired the wisdom thus purchased, they are less likely to pay so dearly for anything they may need hereafter. The Masters now strike, the Men are too wise to adopt such a foolish course; and by the time the operatives have spent as many hundreds of pounds in associative attempts as they have spent millions in strikes, the great problem of this day will have received the most satisfactory solution; the working classes will have ascended in the scale of society, and brains and sinews will be considered as having some right to stand side by side with capital. When public journals, which have any claim to the

appellation 'respectable,' try to run down individuals, in order to damage some much feared organisation, it augurs well for the cause which is thus assailed. Mr. WILLIAM NEWTON is, by the Examiner and

Times,' held up as a very suspicious person, and one of whose proceedings the Operatives should ha the most distrustful. Nothing in connexion with this dispute, which has come under our notice, is so full of real encouragement as this. The logic of the 'Examiner and Times' is wretchedly at fault. It is assumed that because former projects have failed none can succeed; if this is reasoning, then we can prove anything by that process. There are in Lancashire and Yorkshire numbers of Co-operative establishments doing well; therefore, on the principles of our Manchester contemporary, no co-operative attempt can possibly fail. Besides, many private firms and solitary individuals have failed. concentration of interest will infallibly succeed, and a more widely diffused participation in management and profits induce certain failure, how is it that many individuals are made bankrupts, while Joint Stock Companies become rich? We can tell the Examiner' why we have seen so many abortivo asso. ciative attempts;—it is because we have had such journals as Manchester now has, whose vocation it has been to sow discord and spread suspicion among the men, whose masters sustain the advertisements of those papers, the scribes of which work to pattern. Another most unfair thing in connexion with the article in question is, that it never once refers to the noblemen and gentlemen who are willing to become trustees for the property vested in co-operative establishments. Now it should be known that men of wealth, of standing, of learning, and of Christian character, are willing to stand by the men who wish to work for themselves, and to protect others who may advance money to help the movement. The 'Examiner' laughs at the idea of £10,000 being thought enough to establish workshops; we can tell the scornful scribe, that this sum is only a pledge of earnestness on the part of the men; and that should the movement go on, as we believe it will, that £10,000,000 will not be wanting to consummate the wishes of the humane, and to liberate the poor from the death struggles threatened by Capital and

Trades' Intelligence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.
T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., President.

"FIAT JUSTITIA,"

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

The relations between capital and labour are in a very unsatisfactory condition. The law assumes on the one hand that workmen have a right, by peaceful combination, to dictate to their employers the terms upon which they consider it would be to their united interest to dispose of their labour; but they are forbidden, by the same law, to force their fellow workmen to combine or act with them, or their masters to accede to their terms, by means which are set forth most explicitly, viz., ["By violence to the person or property, or by threats or intimidation, or by molesting, or in any way obstructing another, force, or endeavour to force. &c."] And, by the fourth section, workmen are not to be subjected to punishment f"for meeting together, or entering into any agreement, written or verbal, among them. selves, for the purpose of fixing the rate of wages or prices, which the parties entering into such agreement, or any of them may require or demand for his or their work, or the hours or time for which he or they may work in any manu.

Now, it certainly does appear to have been the intention of the Legislature to sanction the combination of workmen for the above purposes, within certain distinctly enume.

What is the common-sense meaning of the words by which those conditions are expressed-"by violence to the rerson or properties &c., or by threats or intimidation, or hy molesting or in any way obstructing another, &c." Do they not all imply violence, threats, intimidation, molestation, or obstruction, in a physical sen e? Any other definition would be absurd, and if intended, should have been differently, and unambiguously expressed. And yet in the Wolverhampton Case, and in the more recent case of the Amalgamated Engineers, where anything like physical violence or obstruction to master or workmen is not even pretended, the acts, proceedings, and intentions of working men are tortured and twisted by all the ingenuity of literary and judicial craft, into overt and criminal invasions of the rights of capital.

In the cases of Jones and Potts, of Newton, the Perrys, of Wolverhampton, or of Hibbert and Platt, of Oldbam, what were the manifest objects and intentions of the combined workmen, but to compel these several parties, in their several cases, to arrangements which they deemed essential to their interests as skilled workmen ; and whether right or wrong in their views, so long as their proceedings were conducted within the conditions of the statute, fairly construed, we contend they are not, in either instance, obnoxious to the legal persecutions and literary vilifications to which a class judicature and a hireling Press have subjected

That, by the success of the men, the employers would be subjected to pecuniary inconveniences, is but the natural, inevitable, and retributional consequence of their own laches. It may be not inaptly compared to the inconvenient operation of some of the conventional laws or arrangements of society, upon the free actions of some of its members, who are, by them, somewhat molested and obstructed in their untiring efforts to grow quickly and inordinately rich, by irregular and very questionable means.

If money-getting is a vocation honourable without reference to the honesty (or suppose we say the equity), of the means employed in its acquisition, in Heaven's name, let it be at once publicly and unevasively avowed, and guarded in possession of all necessary exclusive privilege, hy the most stringent legislative and legal enactments. Let the political theory of the late Duke of Newcastle be commercially established in the plenitude of law, "that every man has a right to do as he likes with his own," without reference, immediate or remote, to the interest or well-being of his fellows; for such is, in unadorned truth, the position claimed by the present race of capitalists. But, surely, the seven millions of unenfranchised seris of England may be allowed, or allowed or not, they will question the justice or

policy of this philosophy.

There are (or should be) always two willing parties to 3 bargain, and no such intolerable assumption can be practically acknowledged as a canon of the commercial code, without consultation with, and the assent of, the working

men of Great Britain. Unquestionably it is just that men should be profitable

remunerated for the use of their capital; the converse also holds good: that men should be profitably remunerated for the use of their labour, and their skill, acquired in most instances by a sacrifice of the very best years of their lives, in directing that labour. But who shall decide, in either case, the quantum

meruit of such remuneration. Our political economists are, in this particular, miserably at fault. They talk glibly enough of the profits of capital, without measuring or defining its equitable amount; but when or where do they speak, or even allude to the profits of labour? such a term exists not in their commercial vocabulary. The legitimate profits of capital is now generally admitted to be (vide, the Corn Law speeches of Richard Cobden, John Bright, and other luminaries of the Manchester school) the difference, which, in any case, remains between "buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest," albeit, two patent robberies may be committed, as, in the (often quoted case) of the Corn Laws, in every transaction. The aid of the Legislature was successfully evoked to put an end to the one profligacy, but to interfere in the other, and greater, is pronounced to be out of the category of legislative func-

The great Adam Smith, to whom is ascribed the honour of being the first man who reduced political economy to a science (?) rather clumsily slobbers over this very important question of the value of labour, as an essential ingredient in production, and entirely omits laying down any certain rule for its adjustment or proportionment; but, if we recoilect rightly (for we have not the volume in our prison to refer to), he disposes of the inconvenient question by the very naive and unscientific dictum "that the labourer is entitled to as much as he can get."

Certainly at, and prior to, the time when the great father of political economy wrote, when labour was considered and treated as the personal chattle or slave of thots who had the means of employing it, such a cavalier mode of defending its rights would pass unquestioned by the parties chiefly interested; but, now, when so large a proportion of the toilers have become reading, thinking, and reasoning men, it would be preposterous to suppose that they will be longer contented to permit such a non-scien

tific anomaly to pass current.

We know that labour is an important—the most important —the most portant element of production; and we should as soon toler rate the play of Hamlet with its chief character expunged, as a so-called science, which was divested of all consideration of its chief and most important element.

Certes, notwithstanding all that the Capitalists, may think and do, backed with the paid advocacy of the "Times" and "Dispatch," the future relations between labour and capital are rapidly approaching a solution.

Even the well-intentioned, though laboured by plausible spiritings of that justly esteemed Judge, Lord Cranwolf,

can have but little influence upon the question in its present aspect. That learned Judge, in his late published letter, evidently starts upon an assumed and erroneous basis, which renders all his subsequent conclusions trifling and untenable.

His Lardship commences his admonitory letter, written nominally to Lord Ashburton, but really to the Executive of the Amalgamated Engineers, by an enumeration of what he conceives the grounds of complaint or dispute. First:and my Lord says, mainly:—"That the masters employ unskilled labourers. Secondly, that they get a portion of their work done by contract, through the medium of undertakers, who employ men at any price they can get them for, to complete the work so contracted for; and thirdly. the men insist that unless upon occasions of especial emergency, the masters ought not to employ workmen beyond the ordinary hours of work."

Upon each and all these questions his lordship, by that peculiar mode of reasoning for which gentlemen of his profession are so widely and so justly famed, proceeds to argue that the men are wholly morally, though not legally wrong, and that the masters are both morally and legally

Now with respect to the first question, his lordship has been clearly, and perhaps intentionally, misinformed. The Executive of the Amalgamated Society never officially made any such demand as the removal of unskilled labourers from their master's works; and since they have been charged with it, they have publicly and by advertisement repudiated it. The whole of his lordship's arguments upon this, the main question, as his lordship terms it, is of course beside the question; the arguments upon the other question, the required abandonment of systematic overtime and piecework, may be compressed within a very small space.

It is necessary for the adequate productiveness of capital that its possessors should have the uncontrolled power of driving hard bargains with their workmen individually, who would thus be forced to accept almost any terms, because his labour being his only wealth, his master could easily starve him into compliance; and this is what is meant by the freedom of labour. Any attempt to place the andividual labourer by combining him with his fellowmen, and thus placing him upon terms of greater equality with his employer, is considered as a great cruelty and an undue interference with his individual freedom. Any attempt by the skilled engineers, or any other trade, to protect the value of their labour from deterioration by the unlimited 2dmission of apprenticus, &c., is another invasion of the rights of capital, and yet the legal, elerical, and medical crafts are hedged round by legislative and local pains and penalties from the unballowed intrusion of the non-privileged, whatever may be his fitness or capabilities.

These anomalies are too palpable for the present day, and we rejoice to find that so powerful and influential a trade as the engineers have determined to try the co-operative apatem as a remedial agent. We see no necessity for a class of men arrogating to themselves the most unlimited power and control over the free action of their fellow-men, and making the most ridiculous pretensions to a superiority which it would puzzle any one to discover.

Capital and Labour are really the two essentials of production, and by every consideration of right and common sense they ought to work together in harmony and combination, and not like two opposing and irreconcileable enemies.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

MEETING OF JOINERS AND CARPENTERS. BRISTOL.—At a general meeting of the Society, held at the Golden Lion, Radeliffe-street, on Monday evening, the following resolution was adopted :- "That we, the Carpenters and Joiners of Bristol, in general union, believing it to be the incumbent duty of every trade to bring all their moral influence to bear against the oppressor of labour wherever he may be found, beg to tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy with the Engineers and Machinists, in their noble defensive struggle with the united conspiracy of capital against labour." The meeting took a lively interest in the present crisis between labour and capital, and considered the conduct of the master Eugineers and Machinists most tyrannical and despotic, and that the appeal of the Amalgamated Society, for doing away with piecework and overtime, was both reasonable and just, especially with our present redundant labour market, and hoped that all trades would speak out as becomes John Rocens, Chairman.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE BUILDING TRADES. A public meeting of the persons composing these trades was held on Wednesday evening, at the National Hall, Holborn, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the formation of an Association of all the Building Trades, to maintain the principle of the movement, for leaving their labour at four o'clock on the Saturday afternoon. The attendance, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, was not so numerous as had been anticipated. Shortly after eight o'clock,

Mr. WEBSTER was called to the chair, and opened the proceedings by alluding to the general apathy manifested by working men, unless the shoe actually pinched them. Whilst the strike lasted all was enthusiasm; but now they seemed to be careless of guarding their own interests by forming the association, the projects of which would that evening be laid before them.

Mr. GREENFIELD, the secretary, laid before the meeting the balance sheet of the income and expenditure since their last meeting; and also a programme containing the objects of the proposed association. 1. "The association to be called 'The Permanent Four o'Clock Association,' established for the purpose of securing to the Building Trades the privilege of leaving work at four o'clock on Saturdays, to be paid a full day's wages for the same." 2. " To obtain, if possible, a suitable place to hold meetings, for the members of the Building Trades to discuss any grievance, or any other important matter relative to the building classes." 3. "This association shall be composed of members of the Building Trade, who subscribe to its funds and agree to be governed by its laws."

To carry out these general principles a code of regulations were agreed to. Mr. Turr briefly addressed the meeting in support of the

newly-formed association. A considerable number of members were enrolled, and the meeting adjourned.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS. LORD CRANWORTH'S OPINION OF THE QUESTIONS

AT ISSUE.

Lord Ashburton has caused the publication of the annexed important letter from Lord Cranworth as to the differences between the masters and men. It appears that the Operative Engineers requested Lord Ashburton to act as an arbitrator between them and their employers, in consequence of which he consulted Lord Cranworth, whom the operatives wished to place at the head of the council of arbitration. The result will be shown by a perusal of Lord Cranworth's

letter, which is as follows :-"40, Upper Brook-street, Jan. 10. "Dear Lord Ashburton,-Since I saw your lordship this morning I have been thinking more and more of the unfortunate matter to which our conversation referred. I confess it is one which gives me great pain, and the more so because I cannot but come to the conclusion that the men are in the wrong. The masters have greater wealth, and perhaps, therefore, greater instruction, if not greater intelligence on their side. I wish, therefore, not unnaturally, that in talking over the matter with you I could take the part of the weaker body; but I really cannot.

"The points on which the men insist are, first and mainly that the masters employ unskilled labourers, i.e., labourers who are content to accept low wages, to do a part of the work heretofore done by skilled, i.e., by comparatively expensive labourers; and, secondly, that they get a portion of their work done by contract with persons who perform their part of the contract by employing the workmen to do by piece or task work what they have contracted to get done; and, lastly, the men insist that, unless on occasious of special emergency, the masters ought not to get work done by employing workmen overtime, i.e., at hours beyond the

ordinary hours of work. "Now I confess that, on all these points, I think the men are entirely in the wrong. The masters ought, surely, to be at liberty to employ whomsoever they may p'ease for each and every portion of the work. If it is work only to be done well by skilled workmen, they must employ skilled workmen, and unless they do so the work will be badly done, and the masters will be the sufferers. If it is not work requiring skilled workmen, on what possible principle can the masters be called on to employ them? The master ought to be at liberty to employ whom he may choose. Of course, the workman must equally be left at liberty to accept the terms offered by the master and work, or to reject those terms and abstain from working. Both parties ought to be left at perfect liberty to do what they think most for their own interest. So as to piecework and work overtime -all the relations between employer and employed are or ought to be those of contract between two perfectly free agents. The master may propose whatever terms he accept or reject those terms. chooses; the workmen may In such a state of things, when there are no combinations on either side, the result must eventually be fair and just to both sides. If the master proposes what is harsh and unreasonable he will get no workmen to work for him. If, on the other hand, a workman insists on terms which fetter

workman will be unemployed. "The misfortune is, that in these disputes between those who work and those who employ workmen things never are left to take their natural course i.c., the course they would take if each dispute was merely an individual dispute. Both sides avail themselves of the privilege which the law gives them of combining. I believe the law has done wisely in allowing these combinations. It is never politic to prohibit by law that which certainly will exist whether tolerated or not. But the misfortune is, that in the game (so to say) of combination, the workmen eventually fail. They begin with the most honest intentions. They have not the least notion of putting into operation against their employers, cr against any of their own body, anything like physical force. They think the justice, or that which they consider to be the justice, of their cause will, by its moral influence, ope-Tate on the minds of the workmen and drive the masters to accede to the proposed terms. But the truth is, that in all such combinations the masters have an immense advantage over the men. The worst that can happen to them is, that capital is for a season unproductive. The reason for their insisting on perfect freedom on the disputed points is, that they think that without such freedom they could not make their capital adequately productive; and so they are content to let it be altogether fruitless for a time, in the hope of a

the master the master will not give employment, and the

bide their time. But how is it with the men? With them what is lest unproductive is not a capital on which they can at a pinch draw for subistence; it is the labour which is their only wealth. When that is unproductive they can only look for support from funds to be supplied by others; and of necessaity those supplies are in time furnished grudgingly. Then come jealousies and alarms; some are incited to acts of outrage towards their employers; others induced (forced, if you will) to quit their own party and seek employment; this leads to acts of injustice and even outrage among the workmen themselves, and, in the end,

the masters triumph,
"I feel most deeply for the men, for I believe in my conscience that many, perhaps all, not only are most fully persuaded they are in the right, but they would scout the notion of offering or encouraging those who should offer violence either to master or man. But, however pure and peaceable may be their intentions, I know from experience what is the unavoidable result. It has been my painful duty to try and punish for outrages such as I have adverted to, many men who, I have no doubt, when they entered into these trade combinations, would have been indignant with any one who should have suggested that what they were engaging in could ever lead to a violation of the law. So, however, it invariably is. I cannot wonder that the masters refuse to agree to any arbitration that is to impose on them any restriction whatever as to the terms on which they are to contract with their men. No one ought to presume to define such terms, any more than to bind the men as to the terms which they ought to submit to in favour of their masters. The obvious duty and interest of the men is to treat the matter as a mere question of bargain. If once they do that-if once they allow that the master is at liberty to propose his own terms, and the workman to accept or reject them, I should think the masters would-I am sure they ought-to be quite ready to listen to any suggestions of the men, as to any modifications of the system which should be more agreeable to them, without infringing on the free agency of their employers. I fear from what has passed that there is too much heat now to expect that any temperate advice will be attended to. Sure I am that a time will come when the workmen will deeply regret the steps they have taken if they really are endeavouring by combination to deprive the masters of their natural right of managing their own business in their own way. I deeply feel for the men, and I should have been very glad if we could have seen our way to suggest any sort of arbitration which could solve the difficulty, but I really

"I recollect you said the men think there ought to be some tribunal who should decide this question between them and their employers, and that such is the case in France. I cannot say what may be the state of the law there, but I can hardly think it possible that there can be a law regulating what contract a master shall enter into with his men; that is not a fit subject for a tribunal or an arbitration, and for this obvious reason—the master, after the decision given, has only to say, 'I will not enter into such a contract;' no one can force him to do so. When, indeed, the employed is not a free agent, not therefore an equal with the employer, as, for instance, a child or a woman, there we know the legislature has reasonably enough interfered. But I should be sorry indeed to think that the adult workmen of this country should claim protection on any such ground as that which has led to the legislative protection of women and children in their dealings with their employers. I wish I could have written more satisfactory. I promised you to make any suggestions which might occur to me, but in truth I can think of none. I only heartily hope that the men may not take a step so very injurious to themselves as that which the aspect of affairs seems to threaten.

"Believe me, my dear Lord, yours very faithfully,

The following communication from Viscount Goderich, in reference to the above letter, was received at a late hour on Saturday night, by the secretary to the Amalgamated

Society:"7, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, Jan. 17, 1852. "Gentlemen, Lord Cranworth's letter to Lord Ash-burton, published in this day's 'Times,' may do your cause some harm, as it is grounded on a misapprehension of the facts of the case.

"As we were the persons whom you trusted to lay the question of arbitration before Lords Ashburton and Cranworth, it was our duty to take care that they understood clearly the points at issue, and what you really did ask.
"Now, Lord Cranworth says, 'the men insist that the
masters shall not employ unskilled labourers.' We can only say that when we made the application to Lord Ashburton, we knew perfectly well that you made no such demand as

" Again-we know perfectly well that you did not ask for a law compelling masters and men to submit to any arbitration whatsoever. What you did ask for was the formation of such a board as exists in France under the title of Conseil de Prud'hommes,' to which any master and men who chose to submit voluntarily to its jurisdiction, and bind themselves to abide by its decisious, can refer all disputes between them; and you told us you felt sure that all masters and men who wished for fair play and nothing more would be glad to submit voluntarily to such a tribunal

" As your case, through our means, has been put on false merits before the public, we think that you are entitled to what use you please of it.

"Yours, faithfully,
"Go this statement from us, and shall leave it with you to make

"GODERICH,

"THOMAS HUGHES, "A. VANSITTART. " To the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society

of Engineers." LONDON.-Large as the number is of the men thrown out

of employment by this dispute, it would appear from the records of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, that they are not so numerous as was at first anticipated. Many of them have succeeded in obtaining employment either in the shops of some small employers who have not joined the master's movement, or in jobs which they have executed on their own account. This has had the effect of considerably reducing the number of men who would otherwise have declared on the funds of the Society for support.

Several men who have been turned out procured employ ment on their own account, and the hands of a large firm in Southwark have subscribed among themselves, and opened premises suitable for carrying on a large trade, which they declare they will obtain.

On Sunday night a crowded meeting of workmen connected with the iron trades took place at the Phoenix Tavern, Stepney, the object being mainly to hear a report from Mr. Newton upon the state of the movement in Lanca-

shire, from which county he had just returned. Mr. NEWTON, who was loudly cheered on rising to address the meeting, commenced by describing the favourable reception with which he had been met at the different meetings which he had attended, and at which a desire had been unanimously expressed to support the position assumed by the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society. He had visited Bury, Oldham, and Manchester; and everywhere the same feeling had prevailed-a most important fact, when it was remembered that those districts comprised between 3,000 and 4,000 members out of the 12,000 of which the society consisted. (Hear, Lear.) The all engrossing subject of attention was the co-operative shop in Lancashire, for the purpose of which the Executive Council were in treaty. He had seen the proprietors, and possessed himself of all necessary particulars, and he could assure them that it was one which would be capable of affording employment for 1,000 men. (Hear, hear.) He would not say that it could employ 1,000 men with the present tools, for such was not the case. It could now only employ 500 men at one time, but by adopting a system of relays—cach set of men working eight hours—the shop might be kept constantly open, and 1,500 men might be so employed; and in that case there were orders now on hand which would find work for three months for the whole 1,500 men. (Cheers.) But more than this was in their favour, as he was assured by the proprietor that, if the present crisis continued, he could without trouble obtain work enough for a twelvemonth. Let the £10,000 required by the Executive be voted, and the balance of the amount necessary to complete the purchase and carry on the concern might easily be obtained from men who had expressed themselves favourable to the movement. The work done at the establishment was of a similar nature to that done by Messrs. Hibbert and Platt themselves, and it must not be forgotten that the fathers of some of the members of that firm had been mere operatives; they had started, perhaps, with a capital of not more than £1,000, and yet they now employed 1,500 men; the value of their establishment was supposed to be not less than £150,000, and their profits had last year been returned to the Income-tax Commissioners as £45,000. (Hear, hear.) These profits were high, and they came from the labour of the 1,500 workmen, and if divided among them would add £30 to each man's annual income. (Hear, hear.) Such a result from such a beginning justified them in being sanguine upon the success of the co-operative system; for if £150,000 would yield an annual profit of £45,000, and had arisen from a small outlay such as he had intimated in the case of Messrs. Hibbert and Platt, what might they not do by starting with a capital, as they could do, of £40,000 or £50,000, when the men were actuated by the incentive of working for themselves? (Hear, hear.) He had never in his life seen so much enthusiasm displayed by any body of men as had been displayed by the Manchester men on this subject, and the same spirit had been displayed at a meeting of the Iron Trade which he had attended at Bury on Saturday night. The men there expressed an earnest desire that the Executive Council would push on in this matter without waiting to see what the employers might seem disposed to do; that in any event the co-operative system should be carried out, so that they might reap the profits of their own labour. (Hear, hear, As a proof that in those districts a feeling of complete confidence in the executive existed, he would mention that the men of Manchester alone, remaining in work, last night subscribed upwards of £200 towards the support of those who had been thrown out-(cheers,)-and that sum would have been much larger but for the fact that several large

for by their employers. (Hear, hear.) From the statements of several otl or speakers it appears that money in support of the strike is flowing in from all brighter future. There is no chance of any violation of that mon the law on their part, and they are therefore content to quarters.

firms paid wages fortnightly, and last night was not pay

night. Next week, however, those men would ray a double

amount. He hoped the London districts would be animated

by the same spirit-that they would raise small sums and

form small shops, as they could by that means do more to

settle the question than could be done by waiting to be sent

The Boiler-makers of Limehouse, at a general meeting, unanimously agreed to the following resolution, and forwarded it to the Amalgamated Society on the 17th inst :-Resolved,-That this meeting of boiler-makers, having nothing whatever to do with the dispute between the masters and the Amalgamated Society, have been unjustly thrown out of employment by the masters, and viewing the present proceedings of the masters, and believing that they have a tendency ultimately to disorganise us as a society, do pledge ourselves not only to protect ourselves by not signing any document the matters may bring out, but will also do our utmost to further the interests of the Amalgamated Society; and as we get employ will pay one day's wage out of six to assist our members out of employ through the masters' strike."-(Carried unanimously, Jan.

15, 1852, at a general meeting.)

The sum of £50 was received on Saturday night in support of the men thrown out of employment, being principally composed of contributions of a day's pay out of the week's wages from the workmen in two large factories.

On Tuesday night a meeting of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., took place at the offices, Little Alie-street, Whitechapel, to receive reports from the different branches, and determine upon any steps which it might be necessary to take consequent upon the present state of affairs in the society. Mr. Allan, the general secretary, stated, for the information of the council, that although the time originally appointed for the returns of votes upon the co-operative grant of £10,000 from the general fund of the Society had that day expired, returns from only seventy-two branches out of 120 had arrived at the offices. He was, however, glad to state that, with the exception of those from three small branches, the returns received were in favour of the proposition of the council: in fact, the votes in sixty-nine out of the seventytwo districts eferred to, were returned as almost unanimous upon the point. No active steps, it was understood, could be taken with regard to the establishment of the cooperative shops until the receipt of returns from the other branches, which are expected to arrive in a few days.

Mr. Allian also stated that he had received information from Liverpool that the firm of Fawcett and Co., had given notice of their intention to discharge the society men in their employ at the end of the present week; and further, that Mr. Macgregor, of the Vulcan Works, had issued a document pledging his workmen to renounce all connexion with the Amalgamated Society, and that those who refused to sign would be discharged on Saturday.

A donation of £10 from Mr. Coningham, a gentleman of fortune, residing at Brighton, accompanied by the following letter, was handed in by the secretary:

"20, Sussex-place, Brighton, Jan, 1852. "Sir,-I am convinced that you will have the moral support of the public, whatever may be said to the contrary, in a movement to limit the hours of toil for the operative, whose bodily strength is his only patrimony. An adjustment of the system of piecework is a more complicated question; but if the employers, as well as the employed, be sincere in their desire to arrive at an equitable solution, then a fair adjustment may be made. When the masters, in their 'statement,' say, 'we claim, and are resolved, to a sert the right of every British subject to de what we (!) like with our own, they appear to have forgotten that pro-perty or capital has its duties as well as its rights, and that the rights of the poor and the rights of the rich are reciprocal privileges; the former being the condition on which the latter are enjoyed. As a proof of my sympathy for your cause, I beg to forward £10 to the fund of the Amalgamated Society of Working Engineers, &c., and to state that, if a co-operative association be formed, I shall be prepared to take some shares in it. " I am, sir, yours obediently,

" WM. CONINGHAM. "To Mr. Allan, Secretary of the Amalgamated

Society. Reports were received from various branches, showing the members to be firm to their previous determination to uphold the movement; and the receipt of a large amount of contributions was announced. It was also determined that a public meeting, in connexion with the movement, should next week be convened in the largest available building in the metropolis.

Twenty-two additional returns were received at the general office on Wednesday upon the subject of the £10,000 cooperative grant, the whole of which were in favour of the proposition. The total number of returns now received amounts to about ninety-five, of which only three are in the negative.

On Thursday night, a crowded meeting of society and nonsociety men took place at the Phænix Tavern, Stepney, for the purpose of making an equitable arrangement with regard to the distribution of funds collected for the support of the strike. The meeting, we understood, was convened in consequence of some dissatisfaction having been expressed by the labourers upon account of the smallness of the sums appropriated to their relief for the past week. After some discussion, adeputation of five labourers was appointed to confer with the Executive Council upon the best means of supportingthe labourers during the continuance of the trike; and the meeting separated in an orderly manner.

A meeting of the Association of Employers at Manchester was held on Tuesday, at which the proceedings of the Executive were approved of, but no new measures were adopted for bringing about a termination of the questions at issue between them and their workpeople.

It is said that one of the largest houses which has stopped is declining business, and that the workmen are making overtures to take up the premises and plant, to work it on the co-operative principle. A master at Oldham is said to have offered them the use of his premises; and in order to avail themselves of the tools and machinery to the utmost, it is contemplated to have three relays of men, to work eight hours each for the whole twenty-four.

On Monday evening most of the ten branches within the Manchester district held meetings to consider the question of investing £10,000 as proposed by the Executive Council. In each case where a meeting was held, we understand the vote was in favour of the appropriation—in most cases the decision being unanimous, this being especially so in the No. I branch, the largest in the district. In addition to approving the use of the £10,000, the No. 1 branch passed a resolution requesting the Council to take the opinion of the members of the society on the propriety of refunding the £10,000 within twelve months, by means of an equal levy upon the members.

Information from Manchester was received on Thursday by the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., that Mr. Marsden, of that city, whose shop had been closed since the 10th inst., on Wodnesday acceded to the the propositions of the Executive Council, in consequence of which his hands would resume work on Thursday. Mr. Marsden's establishment is a small one, employing not more than thirty hands, but it is thought that the example thus set will speedily be followed by other and larger employers. The total number of returns from branches upon the co operative grant of £10,000 received up to last night, amounted to exactly 100 out of 121. Of these returns fifty-six unanimously affirm the proposition, thirtytwo affirm it by large, and four by small majorities, while light are in the negative.

LIVERPOOL.—In consequence of a notice conveyed to the mon engaged in Messrs. Forrester and Co.'s works, Vauxhall Foundry, by Mr. M'Gregor, the manager, to the effect that such of the men as were members of societies or clubs must resign their employment under that firm, a meeting of the amalgamated trades of workers in iron in the Liverpool district was held on Tuesday, to determine upon the steps to be taken in the matter. Mr. M'Gregor had required that a memorial should be signed by the men, pledging them to withhold all countenance or aid to the parties now on strike in Manchester, London, and elsewhere; and the following had been prepared and duly forwarded, in the hope of its meeting the wishes of the firm :-

To W. F. M'GREGOR, Esq. Sir,—We, the members of the Amalgamat d Society of Engineers in your employ, beg to state that we have no intention or wish of al-tering the present rules and regulations between ourselves and our employers; nor is it the intention or wish of the Society, of which we are members, to ask for any alteration in the present rules which govern the shops of the Liverpool district, owing to the peculiar situation of this port respecting West Indian and shipping orders.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

The Members of the Amalgamated Society.

To this memorial it was intimated that the reply of Messrs. Forrester had been unsatisfactory, and that it did not meet fully their requirements, which were, that the men should pledge themselves to quit the society altogether. This, it was contended, was asking too much, as the society was of the character of a benefit club, to which some of the members-and among them the best and most experience in the trade—had been contributing for many years, on an average from ten to fifteen, and, in a few cases, as many as from eighteen to twenty-five years. The benefits accruing from membership are-if out of work, through no individual fault, the sum of ten shillings per week for fourteen weeks, and seven shillings for twelve weeks-in all not to exceed eleven pounds four shillings in any one year, such amount either to be paid as a gift or as charges for travelling in search of work. The allowance for sick members is ten shillings weekly; and the superannuation allowance, provided for members who have contributed for eighteen years. and are fifty years of age, is five shillings per week, with permission to earn an additional ten shillings per week. These, it was argued, were too considerable benefits for men to resign, especially when the strike was one in which they were not implicated, and from which they were willing to hold aloof. With respect to the shipping orders referred to in the memorial above, it was explained that the men had always been aware that despatch in execution was an indispensable condition of such orders coming to Liverpool at all; and that they had on all occasions willingly submitted to work overtime in order to their execution. Another copy of the resolution was agreed to be presented to Messrs. Fawcett and Co., either on Tuesday night or in the course of Wednesday, as their men's notice expires on Wednesday night. Should these gentlemen not be satisfied with it, and Messrs. Forrester refuse to reconsider the matter, eighteen men in the former establishment and sixteen in the latter will be thrown out of work. This will be rendered doubly painful, so far as Messrs. Fawcett are concerned, by the fact that, as we are credibly informed, the prospects of employment in their concern are at present more encouraging than they have been for some years past. An unfortunate resolution of the men in this district to permit an advance of their funds for the establishment of co-operative shops in London and Manchester is considered by the more prudent among them to have embittered the minds of the employers against them. It is much to be regretted that the dispute, easy of accommodation so far as

Livernool is concerned, cannot be amicably settled .- Liver-

Co-operative Intelligence.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY. 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy Square.

WEEKLY REPORT, Jan. 13th to Jan. 19th, 1852. Business transacted with the following Stores: Leeds, Banbury, Camlachie, Garratt Road, Brighton, Woolwich, Halifax, Bradford, Middlesborough, Portsea, Galashiels, Derby, Salkirk, &c. Several applications were received for Rules, Catalogues, and Lists. Two dozen Rules for forming Co-operative Stores were supplied to one person. The Agency began its regular Banking operations on Saturday, January 18th. The necessary alterations for the new offices are in course of operation.

The Agency, at the request of the Amalgamated Iron Trade Society, has opened in its Central Office a subscription for the Non-Society men and labourers out of work. The following proposals have been forwarded to the above Society :- The Agency will give the benefit of wholesale prices, to any amount of orders sent through the General Office, or Branches of the Iron Trade Society, for goods sold by the Agency, and will invest it as a loan in the capital of the Associative Workshops to be formed, the difference between the cost and wholesale prices. The Agency think that by investing instead of giving up their legitimate profits they shall place both themselves and the members of the Iron Trade on a sound footing, since nothing would be more detrimental to co-operative establishments, than to be organised at starting upon such conditions as they would not carry out in the usual way of business.

LEEDS REDEMPTION SOCIETY. On Sunday evening a lecture was delivered on Co-operation and Competition, and their influence on the National Character, by R. Jones.

I would strongly urge on our Co-operative brothers the imperative necessity of responding to all invitations of a Co-operative character. However feeble now (remember we are sailing with a flood-tide,) I shall be glad to receive suggestions or offers of this nature. Remember, friends, we have an old organisation, commodious premises, and willing friends. All orders for cloth, for us, can be supplied from

the Agency. The following sums have been received this week: Candidates and Members, 3s.; per Bloomer, Manchester, 8s. 9d.; per Smith, Nottingham, 8s. 8d; Building Fund, 1s. 10d.; Propagandist Fund, 1s. 101d.; Leeds Subscriptions, £1. 19s. 9d.

R. Jones, Secretary.

The Working Man's Mutual Co-operative Society at Crook have published their fifth quarterly report, being that for the quarter ending at Christmas, 1851. The report represents the business of the Society as at length firmly established, after much opposition from enemies and false friends. After paying ten pound per cent, on share money, and five pound per cent. on the amount invested in the bank, and for new fixtures in the shop, £3 has been carried to the contingent fund. To this contingent fund, which is a common fund for the development of association in all its moral and social bearings, the attention of the members is expressly called by the report. The constitution of the society has been also modified, so as to place the weaker members more on a footing with the wealthier. The report on the whole is encouraging; we cannot, however, understand why ten pound per cent, is given for share money, and five per cent. for money in the bank. What is the difference between these two funds? And would it not be well to equalise the interest and throw the extra five pound per cent. into the contingent fund.

THE STUFF PRESSERS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY. On Saturday last the members resident in Manchester, sat down to an excellent dinner at Mr. J. Fields, the Bull's Head Inn, Union-street. After doing ample justice to the good things provided, Mr. Charles Auty, jun., was called to the chair. The Secretary (Thomas Hutton,) after reading over the accounts of the past year, proposed success to the Stuff Pressers 'Friendly, Sick, and Burial Societies, which was drunk with great enthusiasm. Amongst others, the chairman gave "Our Friends over the Edge" in Leeds and Bradford. The Secretary, in a few appropriate remarks, gave " Messrs. Thorp and Statham, May Peace and Plenty attend them." He was sure that the parties present would agree with him, that it was not out of mere compliment that he proposed such a toast, knowing as they did, they (Messrs. Thorp and Statham) were most happy when they saw that their men were really so; and he knew that he was speaking the sentiments of those who had been in their employ for more than fourteen years, when he said that the longer he worked for them, the more he respected them. The health of the host was given with musical honours, and the party broke up highly satisfied, after spending a pleasant evening.

Public Amusements.

ASTLEY'S.

The revival of "Blue Beard," together with scenes in the arena, and the pantomime of "Mr. and Mrs. Briggs," continues still to attract overflowing audiences. The spectacle is produced on a scale of great magnificence, the scenery and dresses are of the most gorgeous description, and elephants, horses, camels, deer, &c., swell the train of Abomelique. The principal characters were ably sustained by Messrs. Maddocks, Dale, S. Smith, and Messdames Fenton, Beachem, and C. Tellett. Mons. Frantz Benzoo performed several extraordinary feats on the tight rope; and Mons. and Madamo Franconi, and Mdlle. Mariette executed some pleasing and daring acts of horsemanship. We have already given a description of the pantomime, and can only say that it is highly successful. It does not, however, abound with the racy jokes and hits at the times which characterized its predecessors, which no doubt is to be ascribed to the inteference of the Lord Chamberlain, who has exercised his censorship on this as well as on the pantomimes at other houses. Nevertheless, it is well got up, and the nightly applause of crowded houses is a sufficient proof of public

ROYAL POLYFECHNIC INSTITUTION.

This popular institution continues to draw crowded audiences daily, as the managers are certainly untiring in their endeavours to make this establishment worthy of the patronage of the public. The directors have arranged that those inventious most valuable and interesting, which have lately been deposited here from the Great Exhibition. to the public shall be daily demonstrated by competent professors. This is the proper way to diffuse knowledge, and hence the value of this institution, and the high estimation in which it is held. Here, chemistry, natural philosophy, and mechanics, are constantly under observation, and an orrery has just been added, showing, in exact proportion, the sizes and distances which the planets Venus and Mercury, together with the Earth and her satellite the moon, bear to the sun, thus giving at one glass the real scale of the solar system, which cannot be done by the common orreries. Among the more recent deposits from the Crystal Palace, we observed two silver flutes, both of which obtained prizes, the first, invented by Bæhm, gained the council medal, and the second, invented by Carte, gained the second prize. The tone of these flutes is perfect, and their appearance beautiful in the extreme. Many other things, too numerous to mention, are worthy of observation and attention which can be seen in the institution.

A NEW POLITICAL APHORISM - While free governments may be destroyed by their vices, despotisms come to destruction in spite of their virtues .- Morning Chronicle. A MARRIAGE FRAUD .- At the Central Police Court on Saturday morning, a newly-married couple, respectively named Samuel M'Phee and Mary Ferguson or M'Phee, were brought before Baillie Bogle, on the charge of falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition, in so far as they, " having by some means or other obtained possession of a certificate of the proclamation of banns in order to a marriage between the said Samuel M'Phee and a girl named Ann Black, residing in Glasgow, did upon the 8th day of December last, within the college buildings, falsely represent to the Rev. Dr. Macfarlan, that Mary Ferguson was the person named Ann Black referred to in the certificate, in consequence of which Dr. Macfarlan was induced and prevailed upon to solemnise a marriage between them. On hearing the charge the defenders, who are both young persons, and rather good-looking, pleaded guilty; and the male paisoner endeavoured to excuse himself by alleging that he had the sanction of Ann Black for the fraudulent personation which had been practised upon the minister. Upon this the girl Black came forward with the evident intention of denying the assertion and making good her claim to the person of the "heartless deceiver," but the Baillie cut the matter short by ordering the man M'Phee and Mary Ferguson, his young wife, to be sent each sixty days to Bridewell. - Glasgow Mail.

FINSBURY.-A preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of this borough was held on Monday evening, January 19th, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-place, Raystreet, Clerkenwell, for the purpose of adopting measures to establish a Reform Association, that would advocate the entire enfranchisement of the male adult population of Great Britain and Ire and .- Mr. Blake was voted to the chair, and having briefly explained the objects of the mee ing, Mr. W. H. Costle moved the following resolution:—"That a society, called 'The Manhood Suffrage Association,' be directly formed; immediate steps taken to enrol members by means of cards; and that with the fund so raised a large public meeting be called as soon as possible, to which members of parliament and influential persons, favourable to Manhood Suffrage, should be requested to attend and support the association."—Mr. Weedon seconded the resolution, which was also supported by Mesers. Butler and Dyce, and carried unanimously.-A committee was then appointed half middle and half working class, with power to add to their number, to carry it into effect, who will meet at the above place, for the transaction of business, on Monday evening, January 26th.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. The Executive Committee of this body held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday evening last. Present: Messrs. Arnott, Bezer, Grassby, Holyoake, and Shaw. John Shaw presided.—The correspondence received was read. The financial business having been disposed of, the following address was unanimously adopted :-

THE EXECUTIVE TO THE CHARTIST

BODY. FRIENDS,—When the existence of the Executive was threatened by the Manchester Council setting up to supersede it, the friends who have lately abaudoned the Executive especially, were loud in asserting the necessity for the present and legitimeter constitution to be kept up. Bepresent and legitimate organisation to be kept up. Believing them to be in earnest, great confidence was reposed in them. It was thought some real and combined movement was intended; and other persons not before with us were induced to accept electi as on the Executive. But if those who have said so much about serving Chartism abandon it, every body may abandon it; it is our duty, therefore, to remain at the post to which we have been appointed, at least until it can be quitted honourably. First of all, the matter of liabilities requires attention.

If influential persons desert the Executive, they must expeet that numbers will follow their example. In thus carrying persons away with them, they carry away the means of meeting our debts; and it is on this account that we are bound to complain of the thoughtlessness which has induced them to abandon a duty which Chartists had a right to expect at their hands until the cause was free of debt. We not only claim their personal help (as we b fore stated), but we claim the aid and personal subscriptions of

every honest man in the Chartist ranks, and request him to send up at once, according to his means, mency to meet the final debt of now £36. We have cut off all ircrease of liabilities-we have given up our offices-our Secretary acts gratuitously; and to him we request that subscriptions may be sent, who pledges himself to appropriate them faithfully and promptly, to the discharge of the aforesaid liabilities, until the whole are paid, and then the movement will be free that the will be free to start with honour, and without incumbrance. We have no wish to reflect upon any persons, but we can-

not! hide from ourselves that, unless we act vigorously persons will not be wanting who will reflect on our character injuriously and quickly. We, therefore, claim to be allowed to state the facts of the case without that necessary statement being interpreted into unjust personal allusions During the past week one pound has been received, which

has been forwarded towards payment of the rent before alluded to. The liabilities of course are now £36. The subject of the Convention will receive our earliest attention when the above sum has been received. (Signed) J. GRASSBY, Secretary, pro. tem

The Secretary was instructed to state in reply to several applications, that at present the Committee were not in a position to issue new cards of membership, but advise the sub-secretaries who have old cards to issue them, making the required alterations thereon; and those who have not cards by them, are requested to enter the names of all who may be desirous of becoming members, and give them a written certificate.

It was then agreed that a public meeting be held on the evening of the opening of Parliament (Tuesday February 3rd,) for the purpose of reviewing the Queen's Speech, and the Secretary was requested to apply for the Hall of the Literary Institution, John Street, for that purpose; and it was also decided that Messrs. J. B. O'Brien, Julian Harney, Ernest Jones, Samuel Kydd, Thomas Cooper, and Robert Le Blond, be invited to attend the said meeting.

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday evening, January 28th.

JAMES GRASSBY, Secretary, pro tem. 96, Regent Street, Lambeth.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEETING .- At the Finsbury Literary Institution on Sunday Afternoon-Mr. G. Farrer in the chair-Mr. F. Farrer presented a set of account books to the Council, which were received, and a vote of thanks given to the donor. The sub-committee, in making their report relative to the public meeting, stated that a policeman had interfered with the parties who were posting their bills, and informed them that he was not only authorized, but positively ordered, to pull down all bills containing the names of Chartist speakers, or, which called meetings at places to which they resorted, and that if they persisted in posting the bills he would take them into custody. Much indignation was expressed at this unwarrantable interference; and on the motion of Messrs. Jones and Knowles, a letter, enclosing the bill, was sent to the Commissioners of Police, demanding whether the officer had received such orders, and complaining of his conduct, and if he was acting on his own responsibility. The letter was ordered to be signed by the whole of the Council. Resolutions to be adopted by the public meeting were, after considerable discussion, agreed to, and the Council ad-

here on Sunday evening. Subject: "WagesSlavery." The lecturer showed, from facts and varied statistical evidence. that British artizans were enduring the very worst description of physical slavery, and that no system of political reform which did not result in their working for their own profit instead of the profit of others would ever remedy the evils under which they were labouring. Mr. F. Curzon ably illustrated the present degradation of the masses, but regretted that this slavery was in too many instances more the result of the vices and passions of the people than the fault of the government. Mr. Bezer traced the evils to class-legislation, which could only support itself by pandering to the immoralities of the people. It was comparatively useless to rail against the effects; they must strike at the root, if they wished to eradicate the evil. Mr. Wheeler replied at considerable length to the remarks of Mr. Curzon, and announced that the long pending discussion between himself, Mr. Bezer, and the Messrs. Nicholson, on the subject of "Chartist Policy," would come off in that Hall on the ensuing Sunday evening.

FINSBURY LITERARY INSTITUTION.—Mr. Wheeler lectured

FINSBURY LOCALITY.—This locality held its usual weekly meeting in the hall of the Literary Institution, on Sunday last. Mr. Winmill in the chair. Mr. Fennell moved that the secretary inquire of Mr. Grassby, whether the Executive intend to issue cards for the ensuing year. Mr. Loomes moved that the sum of 2s, he sent to the fund of the Executive; seconded by Mr. Batchelor. Mr. Jordan moved, that Mr. T. M. Wheeler be nominated as candidate for the Executive, that gentleman stating that he would sit if reelected. The motion was seconded by Mr. Weedon. The following address was then moved and adopted:— BROTHER CHARTISTS .- In a few days Parliament will assemble,

when Lard John Russell will introduce his measure of Reform; and we shall be enabled to judge what he considers a 'full, free and fair representation of the people.'
Whether that measure be an eight pound or a five pound rating is

totally indifferent to us, since we cannot consistently be satisfied with anything short of the People's Charter.
We have stood together, Brothers, through the storm and tempest, when the thunderbolts of persecution were launched at our heads; we have stood firm, and upheld our organisation, and shall we abandon it in the still calm which now pervades the poli-

tical world, perhaps a precursor of a storm more terrible than Were we united together, no minister would dare to turn a deaf ear to our demands, based as they are on eternal right; disunited, he can afford to laugh scornfully at our puny attempts.

It is uscless to disguise the fact, that the National Charter Association has, at present, no claim to be considered a National Association has a present of the considered of the considered

ciation. The late election for the Executive proves this. Nine hundred men, however honest and patriotic they may be, are not a majority of the working classes; but these nine hundred may, by exerting themselves manfully, speedily make the Association worthy to be called a National one. Where are you, men of 1848, who ranged in thousands under the e Chartist ensign, and swore to achieve the liberty of your country? ? Were these idle words, meant only to be spoken, cheered, and for-

gotten, or did you mean to act up to your professions ? If they are not a 'mockery, a delusion, and a snare,' redeem your vows, and d place Chartism in the accendant o ce more. Democracy, crushed d in continental Europe, looks hopefully and imploringly to us; may y we know our mission and our duty: and, knowing, dare to perform them. Elect men to fill the vacancies, in the Executive who are men of bus'ness, and those who will work hard to resuscitate the e Brethren, Farewell. Read, study, discuss, and act, and Chartism n is itself again.—Moved by Mr. Alfred Fennell, and seconded by by

Mr. Weedon. MONIES RECEIVED

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 22ND, 1852. NATIONAL CHARTER FUND.

Received by James Grasshy .- Ipswich, per J. Cook 10s-E.E. Truelove, John-street, 1s.—A Young Red, Stepncy 1s.—Glasgow, perser J. Latimer Ss.—Total £1.

THE GALE OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT .- In the south of Englanded it blew almost a hurricane on Wednesday night. In conse-sequence of the severity of the weather the outward Channehell Islands' mail-packet which left Southampton on Wednesdaylay midnight, was obilged to bring up in the Solent, and theher mail from the Channel Island, which should have reacheded! he General Post-office at four a.m. on Thursday morning, 1g,, did not arrive before midday.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON. - On Wednesday forenoon at at most extraordinary circumstance happened at a fishing sta-tation on the Tay, a little below Errol. Several parties were rein the habit of throwing a net into the river for the specialiali purpose of capturing the small fish commonly known as ass sperlings." Instead, however, of the fry they worzera wanting, in their first haul they brought ashore their nemett loaded with full-grown herrings. A second shot was at attended with, if possible, a larger capture. Such was thethee haul that it was feared the net would go to pieces. A thirdird shot was made, but we did not hear of the result, but we wee are apt to suppose it was little behind the amount of thethes preceding, if the inference can be drawn from the circum-imstance that the spoil were called at a penny for fifteen in inn Errol throughout the day. The unwonted circumstance ob of herrings being found so far up the Tay can only be ac accounted for on the supposition that they were pursued by by

some marinefoe .- Perth Courier. FEES IN THE COMMON LAW COURTS,-From the rep rt oft of the Common Law Commissioners it appears that the feetcam on an undefended action amount to about £4 1s. 6d., in 12 14 1ing a fee of 2s. to the "Chief Baron's coachmin." commissioners recommend a r ision of the fees.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The official report states that in the week ending last Saturday, 1,006 deaths were registered in London. In ten corresponding weeks of the years 1812 51 the average was 1,130, and if this be raised in propartion to the increase of papulation, it becomes 1,253; compared with which the mortality of last week exhibits a decrease of 157. As compared with the results of the previous return (for week ending January 10th,) the present table shows a small improvement in the mortality from some epidemic diseases, from diseases of the respiratory organs, from diseases of the nervous system, and those of the digestive organs; while there is an increase in the tubercular class and diseases of the heart. The deaths from consumption in the preceding week were 103; last week they rose to 123. On the other hand the mortality from bronchite has declined from 121 to 109, and that from pneumonia has fallen from 86 to 70. In the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, 11 pensioners died between the 9th Jannary and loth inclusive; the youngest was 60 years of age, and the oldest S7, and the ages of all averaged 75 years. One aged 79 years died of "cholera (the attack six months before death), diarrhea, atrophia progressive." Four women also died in the Greenwich Workhouse, the oldest of whom was 91 years, and whose ages averaged nearly 80 years. Last week the births of 762 boys and 727 girls, in n'i 1.489 children, were registered in London. In seven corresponding weeks of 1845-51 the average was 1,424. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week was 29 467 in. The mean temperature was 46.3; deg., which is 9.5 deg. higher than the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The mean daily temperature was higher than the average on every day of the week. On Sunday and Monday it was above 47 degrees, which is about 11 degrees above the average; on Wednesday it was 47 degrees; on Thursday the mean was 49 0 deg., the highest in the week, and nearly 13 degrees above the average of the same day; on Friday it was 47 deg. ; and on Tuesday and Saturday it was above 42 degrees, or about 5 degrees above the average, on which two days the lowest means of the week occurred. The wind blew generally from the south-west, but on Saturday changed to north-west. The amount of rain which fell during the week was 1.76 in.

FIRES.—On Sunday morning the premises occupied by the Old Woolwich Steam-packet Company, in Globe-lane, Woolwich, were consumed. The total loss is estimated at nearly £5,030. Fortunately the premises were insured. The houses of Mr. Burke, abaker, in Berwick-street, Soho, and Mr. Gwynn, checsemonger, Hackney-road, were also destroyed by fire on Sanday morning.

Extensive Burglanies .- On Saturd-y morning information was received at the different metropolitan police stations of a daring burglary at the shoe warehouse, 26, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, which was entered and plundered of several hundred pairs of Wellington boots, sixty-eight pairs of women's boots and shoes, a large quantity of manufactured leather, and other property, in value, upwards of £500. Information was also received of an equally audacious burglary at 4. Stepney-rents, Hackney-road, from whence the entire stock in trade of a butterman and cheesemonger, consisting of firkins of salt butter, eight dozen lumps of Tresh butter, sides of bacon, fifty-six tons of salt, and a large quantity of fresh pork. Cheshire cheeses, &c., were carried off, the unfortunate proprietor being left without a single thing to supply his customers. These daring acts of plunder have caused much sensation, and the constables on duty where these audacious robberies were committed have been suspended by order of the Commissioners of Police.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN AN OMNIBUS.—On Saturday last, as two boys were playing on the premises of Mr. Sawyer, livery-stable keeper, of Curtain-road, one of them opened the dior of an old Richmond omnibus that had long been in disuse, and was horrified at seeing a man without his coat lying on the floor of the vehicle with his throat cut, and to all appearance quite dead. An alarm being given, Holland, one of the officers of the Worship-street Police Court, came to the spot, and recognised the injured person to be Mr. Edwin Harrrie, a potato salesman, of High-street, Shoreditch. On taking the body from the vehicle, faint signs of life were apparent, and the officer instantly conreyed him to St. Bartholomew's Mospital, where, although the windpipe was nearly revered, he during the night sufficiently revived to scraul the word "Thursday" on a piece of paper, at the same drawing his hand across his throat, thus implying that the attempt had been made on that day The un'ortunate man must thus have laid for at least forty hours in this fearful state. He died on Sunday evening. A coroner's inquest was held on the body on Tuesday, when a ver lict of "Temporary insanity" was returned. It appeared from the evidence that difficulties in trade induced the unfortunate man to commit this rash act. ALARMING FIRE AND MIRACCLOUS ESCAPE. - On Monday

night a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. William Brown, No. 4, Taylor's-court, Bedfordbury, Chandos street, in the first floor. It became known that a young child was therein, but owing to the suffoce ing nature of the smoke none of the residents were able to enter the room. Mr. Wilkinson, the head engineer of the station, and Dalrymple, one of the firemen, notwithstanding the density of the smoke, rushed into the apartment, when they found a quantity of wearing apparel and some of the furniture in a blaze. They instantly groped through the fire and smoke, and at great risk succeeded in saving the life of the child. A spark from a lighted candle, it is presumed, was the cause of the PREACHING UNDER EPISCOPAL INHIBITION. - On Sunday,

notwithstanding the inhibition which has been served on him during the past week by the Bishop of Landon, the Rev. G. E. Glads one (inci m'ent of Long-acre Episcopal Chapel) officiated as usual at that place of worship. He preached a very energetic sermon for the Dorcas Society, from Colossians, chap. i., v. 10, but only indirectly alluded to the position in which he is placed. The inhibition is founded on a pa-sage in a sermon preached on December 7th, in which he said, "Some of the bishops—God forgive them—are traitors;" and further remarked, "that he would say much more plainly to his face than behind his back, that the bishop of this diocese is alarmingly responsible and culpuble for what passes in it." These sentiments he has since distinctly refused to retract. Mr Gladstone is first cousin to the Right Ilon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and has not long been the minister of the above chapel.

SUICIDE OF AN E-GINEER. - On Sunday as one of the Citizen steam-boats was preceeding up the river several passengers discovered the body of a man lying in the mud off the Middlesax side of Vauxhall-bridge. An alarm was accordingly raised, when two watermen repaired to the spot, and with considerable difficulty succeeded in dragging the deceased on to the causeway. A large number of persons soon congregated on the bank, but a shell having been procured, the body was taken to the dead house of St. Margaret's Workhouse, Dean-street, Westminster. 1 he deceased was apparently about twenty-nine years of age, and had a scar on the right temple. He was dressed in a black velvet coat, moleskin vest, cord trowsers, Oxonian shoes, black silk neckerchief, and blue cap. The police authorities immediately circulated notices round the district, and in a few hours a female identified the body as being that of a man named John Leach, an engineer, lately in the employ of Messre. Maudsley and Field, of Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth. The deceased had been missing since Friday from his home, and the female stated that he had been in a low state of mind since his dismis-al on account of the employers'

DEATH FROM SCURVY AT SEA .- On Monday an inquiry was held relative to the death of William Thomas, a seamen on hoard the Hamilia Mitchell, merchant vessel of Glasgow (Captain William Holmes), which took place last week on the ship's return from China to the port of Louden. The inquiry was instituted in consequence of a report that twelve of the crew died on the homeward passage from an attack of scurvy, and which arose on account of that number of men having been removed from the ressel on her avrival in St. Katherine's Dock, suffering from that disease. -It apeared from the evidence, that the vessel had touched at no place between Shanghae and St. Katherine's Docks, which was reached on the 14th inst., the day on which the deceased died. Some days previous to reaching the British Channel there were only the captain, the two mates, the cook, the carpenter, the steward's boy, and a seaman, to navigate the vessel, the crew at starting having consisted of twenty-one. One man died at sex, and the deceased was attacked with scurvy shortly after the departure of the vessel from China. On the 29th of November he was confined to his bed. Successively the other seamen were attacked with the same disease, and they were eventually confined to their beds.—It was stated that six of the crew removed on board the Dreadwought, and that the remaining six were conveyed to their friends: a brother of one of the latter stated that he was dying. Verdict-" Visitation of God."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT BARCLAY AND PERKINS'S BREWERY .-On Monday an inquest was held on the body of Daniel Jones, a labourer in Barclay and Perkins's brewery. On the 12th inst., as the men in one of the departments of this extensive brewery were leaving their employment, the deceased fell down the stairs leading to the stage on which he had been at work, fracturing his skull, and producing other injuries, in consequence of which he died on Sunday morning last. The accident is supposed to have arisen from the stairs being very wet at the time, a quantity of malt having heen carried over them that day. Verdict-"Accidental

GREAT FIRE IN LAMBETH .- On Tuesday night a fire of a very destructive character, and attended with a considerable destruction of property, broke out in the extensive range of premises belonging to Mr. Allen, a dairyman, No. 16, Little Paris-street, Lambeth. The fire was discovered by a lad in passing. The whole of the residents were out at the time of the misfortune. The flames had entered every room in the place, and de-treyed the whole of the valuable contents. The origin of the fire remains a mystery. Fortunately the sufferer was insured.

FIRE AT BRIXTON. - A fire broke out on Tuesday morning in the premises of Messrs Clarke and Co., cheesemongers. The discovery was made by a gentleman's servant, who, in passing the building perceived smoke issuing through the shutters of the shop. He aroused the inmates, all of whom with the exception of Mr. Clarke, managed to effect a retreat treat, but not until they were nearly stifled with smoke. Mr. Clarke being confined to his bed by illness, and unable to get up, some of his friends removed him in safety. The flaines were not extinguish d until the whole of the valuable stock in trade was greatly damaged.

MANSIAUGHTER.—Mr. W. Payne held an inquest on Tuesday, on the body of Mr. Thomas Mansell, who, for the last six years kept the Flying Horse, Milton-street, Cripplegate, and expired from injuries he had received in a fall occasloued by a violent assault made upon him by a man now in custody, whilst in a state of intoxication. Thomas Webb deposed to seeing deceased assaulted on Friday afternoon, in Wilson-st cet, Finsbury. The deceased en leavoured to

ward off the blows; and in the struggle he and his assailant fell, his right thigh being fractured by the fall : he was picked up and conveyed to the hospital in a cab, and his assailant taken into custody, and conveyed to the stationhouse. The deceased went on very well until Sunday, when delirium tremens ensued, and the deceased gradually sunk and expired on Tuesday morning.—The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughther," and the coroner forthwith

issued his warrant. CONVERTS TO PROTESTANTISM.—We are informed that on Sunday evening, the 18th instant, twenty-seven adult persons publicly renounced the errors of Popery in the church

of St Paul's, Bermondsey. Collision on the River.-Gravesend, Jan. 20.-A very serious collision happened on the river last night, nearly abreast of the entrance of the Thames and Medway Canal, which ended in the foundering of a fine brig called the Spray, Mr. Turnbull, laden with coal, and bound from Newcastle to London. About eight o'clock the Royal Victoria steam ship, from Leith, was observed coming up the channel, and on nearing this place it is customary when practicable for them to sheer a little to the Kent side, in order to take on hoard the usual river pilot. The Royal Victoria is said to have done so on this occasion, and at that particular moment a smack under canvass had got so in the way of the brig as to entirely prevent its being seen by the steamer until they were close to each other. The engines of the steamer were with all despatch stopped and reversed, but the way she had on and the sharp tide which was running drove her on to the brig with considerable force. It was soon found that she was fast filling with water, and the crew lost no time in saving what they could, and making their way on board the Royal Victoria. Shortly afterwards the Spray went down in several fathoms water. Had the vessel not been laden and lying at anchor, it is thought that she might have been got nearer in shore, where her chance of being raised would have been greater. Captain Rowland, the harbour-master, has already made arrangements to remove the wreck out of the way of the navigation of the channel. It will be blown up if other means fail. The steamer did not sustain any injury.

ACCIDENT AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE. - On Wednesday evening, during the heavy gale, the frame work of glass plate recently erected to protect the line of gas letters which announce the pit entrance of the Lyceum to the frequenters of the Strand was carried away by a guet of wind, and came down with a loud crash. Fortunately no one was hurt.

ADULTERATED PERPER .- On Wednesday the following fines were inflicted by the Court of Inland Revenue upon grocers found in possession of adulterated pepper: -£50 upon John Stott, 15, Gray's inn-lane; £10, J. S. Chadwell, Great Suffolk-street, Southwark; £5, Henry Smith, 23, Bermondsey-street; John Reynals, Union-street, Southwark; and Thomas Hart, of the same locality.

THE MUMMY.—Since the discovery of the mummy in the

crypt of St. Stephen's, a great number of persons visited, by permission, the spot where the relic lies. It is stated that the remains will not be removed for fear they should, by being disturbed, become entirely destroyed. It is intended they should remain in their present resting place, and that the wall should be so rebuilt as to admit of the curious in such matters having a view of the ancient relic. A general opinion prevails that several other bodies will be discovered in or near the crypt, and the speculative suppose that treasure of a more substantial and lucrative nature must also be deposited in the vicinity of the ancient dead.

THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION .- With a view to relieve this society of an old standing debt, amounting to nearly £300, Mr. Hitchcock, the silk mercer, of St. Paul's churchyard, recently stated that he would double any sum that the association might raise within a month from that date (5th of November last). Encouraged by the munificence of this proposal, the members at once commenced a vigorous canvass, which resulted in their raising withis the period specified £406. It is stated that, although thin sum exceeded what was anticipated would be collected, Mr. Hitchcock readily handed over his check for the same amount, thus placing a balance exceeding £500 at the disposal of the association towards defraying the expenses of

its future operations. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Wednesday morning a serious fire broke out at Old Ford, near Bow Church, on the premises known as the Wick-lane Works. The buildings were nearly 200 feet in length, about sixty feet wide, and from fifty to sixty feet high, and were in the tenure of Mr. James Allen, paper stainer. The firemen succeeded in getting the mastery over the flames, but not until the premises, with the exception of one house, were all but destroyed. The stock-in-trade and buildings were insured in the Alliance

DEATH FROM AN EXPLOSION OF NAPTHA .- Mr. Goole expired in the Middlesex Hospital on Wednesday morning, in consequence of the injuries he received from the accidental explosion of Naptha at his residence in Wardour-street, Oxford-street, after experiencing the most dreadful agonies. Every effort was made to alleviate the poor man's sufferings, but the injuries he had sustained were of so serious a nature as to counteract the medical skill of the establishment, and mortification ensuing, death put a period to his existence. It was most wonderful that more fatal results have not attended this explosion, as the whole family of the deceased were present at the time, all watching with apparent interest the preparations of charging the naptha lamp At the moment of the ignition the room presented an awful spectacle, resembling a burning cauldron, in which were confined several human beings of both sexes, and all more or less on fire. The wife and children were dreadfully burnt, but the flames were fortunately extinguished by tho persons who rushed to their assistance. The deceased was a steady, hard-working man, and he has left a large family bereft of all mans of support by this distressing ca-

The Provinces.

On Saturday, a woman named Alice Lacy was run over and killed by an engine at Sileby, near Leicester, on the Midland Railway, where the line is crossed by a footpath. DARING LEAP .- A convict, under sentence of transportation for ten years, made a daring attempt to escape last week from the New Bailey prison in Salford, by leaping from the outer wall, which is guarded on the top by a chivaux-de-frise, and is about nine yards in height. He alighted with such force as to stun himself completely, and was in-

bruising, and, strange to say, no bones were broken. On Sunday morning the Jane and Margaret, a collier brig of Newcastle, was discovered to be on fire about a mile off the shore from Yarmouth. The brig was run on shore, and by the assistance of a number of the beachmen the fire was extinguished. The stern, bulwarks, sides, and afterdecks, were entirely consumed, as was also the lower part

stantly recaptured. The only injury sustained was a severe

of the mainmast. FIRE AT MESSES. LAWSON'S FOUNDRY .- A fire broke out on the 16th inst. in the model house attached to the foundry of Messrs. Lawson and Son, machine-makers, Mabgate. After the engine had been playing about five minutes upon the flames, the roof of the building fell in, and it was evident that the whole erection would inevitably be destroyed. By this time two of Phillips's patent fire annihilators had been prepared by Mr. Superintendent James, and were discharged by him into the lower room, by which the flames were extinguished almost immediately, and the air was so purified that the firemen were enabled in less than a minute to enter the building, and play the engine with effect upon the burning embers, all appearance of flame having been completely destroyed. As it was found utterly impossible to provide means to get the annihilators into the upper room, Mr. James resolved to discharge four of them in the room below, in the hope that they would have an effect upon the fire which was still raging above. This he accordingly did, and the result was such as far to exceed his expectations, as the flames were at once extinguished, and in a short time afterwards the fire was got completely

FLIGHT OF A MERCHANT .- A good deal of interest has been created at Bristol in consequence of the absconding of Mr. William Wood, provision merchant, who had carried on a very extensive business in Nicholas-street, in that city. Report states that the liabilities are to the extent of £10,000, and that immediately before his departure, Mr. Wood raised large sums of different parties under very equivocal circumstances. It is expected that his intention is to embark with his family for America or Australia, and officers are gone to the outports in search of him. A reward of £100 has been offered for his apprehension.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT AT MATLOCK .- We record with much sorrow a most dreadful accident which occurred at Matlock, on the 16th inst, and by which a most respectable professional man, practising as a surgeon at Buxton, and his son, a boy of ten or twelve years of age, lost their lives. Mr. Cumming happened to be at Matlock for the day, and in the afternoon took a pleasure boat in order to indulge his son with a row on the river Derwent; the recent rains had much swollen the river, and the rowers seem to have approached too near to the weir near Mason Mill; the force of the current carried the boat over the fall, but Mr. Cumming and his son appeared to be uninjured by the descent, and the boat grounded at its foot. The unfortunate parent made the most desperate efforts to save his child. and reneatedly gained his feet after being drawn down h the current, but the power of the stream proved too great for long resistance, and the father and son were washed away to the depths below before the eyes of the anxious spectators. Mr. Cumming has left a wife and seven children .- Derbyekire Courier.

REPRIEVE OF SARAH ANN HILL.-Sarah Ann Hill, who was convicted at the late winter gaol delivery for this county of the wilful murder of her illegitimate child, at Wakefield, in the month of October last, is not to die on the scaffold. An official document has been received at the Castle. directing that the sentence of death passed upon the ill-fated criminal, shall be "respited until the further signification of her Majesty's pleasure be known," which in fact means, we believe, that sentence will be commuted to transporta-

tion for life. ILLICIT DISTILLERY IN A COAL-PIT. - STAFFORDSHIRE. -The constabulary of Hanley and an Inland Revenue officer proceeded last week to ironstone pits on the estate of Mr. R. Sneyd, situate between Hanley and Cobridge, called 'The Hollies,' in search of a suspected illicit whichy dis tillery. Without following them through all the windings of their search, of some hours' continuance, we may state that no less than four stills were found concealed in various parts of the workings, but the chief laboratory was at the bottom of one of the shafts. Through a somewhat ingeniously concealed entrance (which they broke down) a sort of labyrinth-ine passage was entered, which after various turnings and windings, led the officers of justice into the whole of the secret. Here was found a still set up, which had evidently that day been at work, with fifteen tubs, containing at least from 400 to 500 gallens of wash, bottles, cans, and in fact all the requisites of a complete whisky distillery, and about five quarts of whisky. The whole stock in trade was of

course seized, and three young men, two of whom were in the pit, and the other acting as banksman, were taken into custody. Their names are Joseph Chadwick, James Nixon, and Jonathan Nixon. The defendants were taken to the Fenton police-court, and were severally fined £30 each, for aiding, assisting, &c., in the contraband manufacture. In default of payment they were sent to prison for

EMIGRANTS.-THE LIVERPOOL DOCK COMPANY .- (From our Liver, col correspondent.) - The committee have now taken up the cause of the emigrants arriving at this port in so effective a manner that the "runners," "land-sharks," and other harpies who have so long preyed upon these destitute people are bullying, threatening, and petitioning, in order to induce the corporation not to interfere between them and those whom they call their "customers."

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION AT GREAT-BRIDGE. - The Jury, after hearing much contradictory evidence as to the construction and strength of the boiler which exploded, eventually concluded their labours by returning the following verdict :-- "That the deceased came by their deaths through the bursting of a boiler, but what was the precise cause of the boiler bursting there was not sufficient evidence to show."

MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT ROCHESTER .- On Wednesday the coroner's inquest, touching the death of the man found in the Medway, near Rochester-bridge, on the morning of the 10th inst., and who, it is supposed, had not come fairly by his death, from the suspicious manner in which the body was found, having a rope tied round the head, with a stake affixed thereto, was brought to a close. Since the adjournment of the inquest, it had been ascertained that the deceased's name was James Brown, aged about thirty-eight years, a private belonging to the Chatham division of Royal Marines, and in November last was stationed on board H.M.S. London, lying at Sheerness, which he left for the purpose of claiming his discharge from the corps, after a servitude of twenty-one years, expressing his intention to return to that ship as a "blue jacket." This, however, he did not do, and after being discharged, at which time he had about £8 in his possession, and he received further between £6 and £7 at Chatham Dockyard, nothing more was seen of him by his comrades until picked up dead. No traces whatever of the money have been discovered, and so far at least the matter is still a mystery, which the evidence adduced did not tend in the least to clear up, and the jury returned an open verdict of "Found drowned."

Post Office Prculations.—Sunderland.—A considerable degree of public excitement was produced in this town on Monday, in consequence of Thomas Marshall Dunn, a clerk in the Post-office, being apprehended on a charge of fraud. For a considerable time past articles of value and money transmitted to and from this town, through the post, did not arrive at their destinations. An arrangement was made by a detective officer from London, who on Sunday last posted a letter containing a marked sovereign, destined to Carlisle. There being no direct mail to that town the letters are resorted at Gateshead. By previous arrangements the non-arrival of the letter at Gateshead was telegraphed to this town. The detective officer, attended with a police sergeant, proceeded to the Post-office, where the accused and another clerk were on duty. The officer stated his business, and required the accused to turn his pockets inside out, which being done, the letter opened, and wanting the sovereign, was found upon him. They instantly proceeded to his house, where a search was made, and a gold watch was found which had been sent sixteen months ago to a watchmaker in this town, also two silver watch cases, a pair of gold framed spectacles, which were also sent by post, and the marked sovereign. The accused had been at home to dinner after the Gateshead mail was dispatched. when he had the opportunity of leaving the sovereign; he had put the opened letter again into his pocket. He was brought before the bench, and, after a short examination, the case was remanded.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE AT NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT,-Mr. Robert Bryant, the landlord of the Star Inn, committed suicide on Tuesday morning. He rose as usual, and, after giving some directions to his men about the horses, &c., he went up to his office. Not coming down to breakfast, nor answering when called, the door was forced open, when he was found suspended and dead. He was agent to the Isle of White and London Shipping Company, and to various other concerns as accountant and agent. He had the property of a great number of persons in his hands. His widow was unfortunate in her former husband, who died by his own hands. Her distress now cannot possibly be described. This and the heavy failure of one of our oldest and most respected townsmen last week for a sum of little short of £20,000, has thrown a gloom over the town which will not be soon removed.

CLEVER DETECTION OF COINERS. - For some time past there has been a considerable quantity of base coin in oirculation in Nottingham, and within the last twelve months several persons have been convicted of uttering it. From information which came to the knowledge of the police they were led to suspect that packages of counterfeit coin were transmitted by railway from London to a man named Litchfield, living in the lower part of the town. On Saturday morning last a small parcel, directed for "W. M. Dixon, at Mr. Litchfield's, Cherry-place, Coalpit-lane, Nottingham," was received at the Nottingham railway station, from London, and between three and four o'clock in the afternoon it was taken by the porter to the suspected man's house, where he found Litchfield and his wife. He told them he had a parcel for "Mr. Dixon," and the wo-man replied—"He's up stairs; call him down;" but the husband exclaimed, "Oh, it's all right; I've been expecting this." He took possession of the parcel, paid the carriage, 9d., and went up stairs. The porter left the house, when inspector Raynor and two other officers, who had been watching, entered; and on going up stairs they found Litchfield and another man, who gave his name as Thomas Walker, standing against a table, on which was an unopened brown paper parcel. They apprehended the men, and took the parcel to the superintendent, who found it to contain twenty-five counterfeit halfcrowns and forty counterfeit shillings, the former bearing date 1844 and the latter 1846. They were taken before the mayor on Tuesday, when the depositions of the witnesses were taken and ordered to be forwarded to the Solicitor of the Mint previously to their committal for trial-at the assizes. In his evidence the porter stated that on the 7th inst. he delivered a similar parcel, with the same handwriting, at the house of the prisoner Litchfield. The men reserved their defence for a

Scotland.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE.-The extensive firm of William Macewan, Sons , and Co., tea merckants and sugar refiners, Glasgow, has become bankrupt. The liabilities are estimated at £120,000. The creditors expect to get a settlement of 10s. in the pound.

Preland.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—The precept has been issued notifying that a special commission and gaol delivery will be held for the county of Monaghan on Tuesday, the 27th of January. Two persons named Kelly, for some time in custody, are to be tried for the murder of Mr. Bateson, and there are several other offenders, who will have to stand their trial on the scarcely less heavy charge of implication in the Riband conspiracy and other crimes of an agrarian

THE DEFENDERS AND THE "PROSELYTISERS."-An advertisement in the "Freeman" and "Tablet" notifies that a public meeting of the members of the Defence Association is to be held on the 29th inst., "for the purpose of exposing the system of proselytism carried on in Ireland and that the secretary be requested to enter into immediate communication with the prelates and such clergymen and laymen throughout the kingdom as may be supposed able to supply authentic information upon this most important sub-

THE STATUTES OF THURLES REPUDIATED .- The Right Rev. Doctor O'Donnell, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, wrote three letters within the last week to the Rev. Doctor O'Toole, the Vice-President of the Queen's College, in Galway, calling on him to resign his situation, and to give up all connexion with the college, in compliance with the decrees of the Synod of Thurles, which prohibits all clerics to hold office, as deans of residence or otherwise, in those insti utions; but the rev. vice president has not since taken the least notice of them and still retains his vice presidency, by which act he has, ipso facto, incurred suspension. The bishop was always a firm supporter of the Queen's Colleges and of the principle of mixed education in general. The enlightened Roman Catholics of Galway consequently feel that the worthy vice-president has acted disrespectfully towards his superior. There is also a strong feeling on the subject among the Catholic students, who, it is supposed, will refuse to attend the lectures of the vice-president, who fills the chair of history and English literature.

It is expected that the next general election will bring about a complete change in the representation of the county of Galway, and an active canvass of the constituency as already commenced. The Hon. R. Daly, brother of Lord Dunsandle, a Conservative; Captain Bellew, son of Sir Michael Dillon Bellew, a liberal Roman Catholic; and Mr. M'Gregory, of Cool Park, a Conservative and Protestant, but a great favourite with the Roman Catholic clergy, are expected to be candidates.

The 10th of June has been fixed for the opening of the Munster exhibition at Cork. Orders are issued to the Coast Guard stations round the coast of Ireland to have all the men of that force whose term of service does not exceed five years in readiness to go

on board ships of the line.

MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN BY THEIR MOTHER. -On the 15th inst., the wife of Head-constable Cosgrave, Loughrea police, under some maniac frenzy of the moment, seized a table knife and cut the throats of her two little children, after which she attempted to destroy herself by a desperate incision in the neck. The wretched woman was living on Sunday, but the innocent victims are both dead. THE DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND .- The union of Dingle in the county of Kerry had in 1841, 33,512 inhabitants; in 1851, there were but 26,725. Some of the electoral divisions

have lost upwards of forty per cent.of their people. LORD PALMERSTON'S IRISH SYMPATHISERS.—A meeting was held on Monday, at the Rotunda of the Dublin Protestant (Orange) Association, and of "Protestants generally," for the purpose of addressing the Queen on the dismissal of Lord Palmerston.—The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas H. Thompson, and the meeting was addressed at considerable

length by the Rev. T. D. Gregg. Resolutions in accordance

with the tenes of the requisition were unanimously On Monday last, pursuant to the requisition of two " Roman Catholic pastors, representing in a ministerial capacity the Fortescue estates in Louth" (whatever that means), a very numerous meeting of the tenants on this property was held in the Court-house of Dundalk-a very spacious building, which was crowded to inconvenience in every part. Several Roman Catholic clergymen were present, and two of the "ministerial representatives" were the leading speakers of the day. One of them, the Rev. Mr. Marmion, delivered a creditable speech, in the course of which he denied the existence of any conspiracy against the life of Mr. Fortescue.

THE IRISH EXILES.—A meeting was held at Wrexford on Monday, at which the mayor presided, when a petition to the Queen was passed praying her Majesty to grant a free pardon to Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, Meagher, Mitchel, and the other Irish exiles concerned in the troubles in 1848.

The Action Against the Chief Secretary.—Mr. James Birch, the great champion of "law and order," and the strict observer of all the amenities of public and private life. has obtained a temporary rule in the Queen's Bench, their lordships the judges being of opinion that the conditional order for a new trial should not be refused. THE MURDER OF MR. BATESON,—The committee appointed

to carry out the object of the late public meeting in Derry have offered a reward of £1,000 for the conviction of the perpetrators and abettors of the murdor of Mr. Bateson, £600 for the conviction of any one of them, and £400 for such private information as may lead to such conviction. MUNDER OF A MAGISTRATE IN LOUTH.-The " Dublin Daily Express" announces the murder on Tuesday night of Meredith Chambre, Esq., J.P. He was shot near Dundalk,

GOVERNMENTAL SOCIALISM IN IRELAND.

on his return from sessions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIE,-We have, in this city, a prosperous and popular seciety, called the "Board of Manufacture and Industry," who appear to be not only talking, but doing. They have invited a "Meeting for Consultation," to be composed of some of the best and most influential men from all parts of Ireland, and to assemble the last week of this month, for the following among other purposes:-"1. To adopt measures for converting the workhouses

into self sustaining establishments. "2. For extending the means of education, and directing its chief force to industrial instruction, in all places, whe-

ther colleges, schools, prisons, or poorhouses. "3. For organising an extensive and available system of banking and currency, to represent the labour of the

"4. For taking steps to remove the duty off the manufac-

ture of paper, off newspapers, and off all agencies for disseminating knowledge. My object in now addressing you is to draw your attention to the "Suggestive Report" of the council of this society, on the subject of Education, which seems to me so

and respectfully ask its insertion in the "Star," WILLIAM PARE. Yours, truly, Seville Works, Dublin, 13th January, 1852.

good as to deserve a wide dissemination. I enclose a copy,

"The first thought of every people should be to educate their young. The first duty of a state is to educate its people. This education should be wide-spread, accessible, and practical. The cost of the people's education, should be the first charge upon all property. It should precede the tax for the government-for the poor-for the policefor the army, and for the public creditor. Upon education, as the basis, all the other interests of society rest. If the systems of a people be defective, so also will all be their education of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, industry, finance, morality, religion, and government.

"The question naturally follows, what should be deemed 'education?' Education to be useful should teach more than the use of letters and the use of figures. A mere 'literary education' will prove a broken staff to the man who depends upon it for bread. The worst paid men in society, and generally the poorest, most shifting, having least personal credit, are literary men.

"Education should begin with children when they are crawling round their cradles. Before they can speak they may be taught! That is the age at which the first and most lasting conceptions and ideas are formed in the young brain, and if the child be mismanaged around the mother's knee, it is the next thing to 'impossible' to recover it to regularity, or subject it to discipline ever after. St. Paul relates that he saw upon a mother's bosom, a pair of twins, one of which only at one time could she supply with milk, and observed that one of the babes grew pale with rage at the preference given to the other. Mothers are the great educators of society. How careful, then, should the state be about the education of all the females in its jurisdiction!

"This is the vulnerable part of a nation. This is the critical point whence a nation's destiny radiates. The mothers of every family in the land should be reached by the agents and agencies of education. Theology or the mode of worshipping the Deityshould not be meddled with in the most remote way by the agents of general education. All religious education should be left to the various missions of religion already on foot. The nation, which is composed of all religions, should not suffer its agents to meddle in any way with the great theological disputes of the age. A strict neutrality on this point must be observed by the educators.

" Familiar educational papers should be scattered and read in each farm-house and cottage of the island. Mothers should be taught how to rear their children. They should be made aware that to beat them when they cry or misbehave-to curse and damn them, and call them 'brats.' 'puppies,' 'little villains,' when they are perverse—to set them to 'play' to get rid of their importunities or their care-to let them amuse themselves in torturing a cat, a dog, a bird, &c .- to eat and drink all things and everything that comes in their way—to go from day to day unwashed, uncombed, with filthy, ragged dress—to have no ideas implanted in their minds but those of coarse tumbling, cruelty, unbridled appetites, thumping, boxing, wrestling, swearing, gasconade, and bravado, prepares their children to become ruffians. These tendencies take root in the child before the age of three, are confirmed at seven, and never after can by any system of moral, religious, or collegiate education be eradicated. After education only hides these tendencies, which are sure to break out at intervals even in persons occupying the highest places in every station of life! "Education must reach the cradle and the nursery, or it

fails in its mission, and leaves us just where we are, and where we have been for many a year. It must teach mothers how to rear their young-yea, every mother in the land! To accomplish this requires a very different, and a far more comprehensive staff of teachers than we at present possess in Ireland, and therefore requires that the nation should be called together through its trusted thinking men, to assume and begin the great duty of educating the people.
"Assuming these our premises we proceed to 'suggest'

under this head :-

"In the first place, we should require of the state the annual appropriation of £500,000 to the purposes of education for the next three years; and one million a-year for each six millions of the population ever afterwards. To fortify this demand we have only to show the governing powers what is going on in the United States, to which our countrymen are flying. In the State of Massachussets (whose capital is Boston), the population is 900,000; the annual sum levied for, and applied to, education, is 750,000 dollars, at 4s. 2d. the dollar-that is, one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, or about 3s. 9d. a year to each person. To Ireland, with a population of six and a half inillions, only one hundred and twenty thousand pounds are annually appropriated for education; or 4½d. a year to each person. In the State of New York, with a population of three millions, there are 15,000 paid teachers, besides inspectors and state officers of education. In Ireland, with double the population, there are but 5,000 teachers, including all superiors, inspectors, and officers; so that the Americans estimate education beyond us in the ratio of about thirty-five to five. When we add to their schools their teeming, untaxed newspaper press, throwing out its million of newspapers every morning, at a halfpenny and a penny each, we may then estimate the immense distance we are behind them, and be made aware of some one of the reasons why, and to what, our people are daily

flying.
"If we would make one step towards arresting the wasting 'Exodus'-one available step towards raising up this fallen people-we must look this great question steadily and at once in the very face.

"If we are told by the authorities that 'money is scarce, we answer, 'you find two millions one hundred thousand pounds per annum to support "paupers," who are paupers merely because they were educated;' we answer, 'you find one million sterling a year for arresting, trying, condemning, and transporting "criminals," who are criminals only because they were not educated '-we answer, 'vou find five hundred thousand pounds a year to pay, maintain, and discipline twelve or thirteen thousand policemen, who are required merely because the people are not educated'we answer, 'you find two millions a year to support the onethird of the whole British army permanently in Ireland under the plea of law and order, who demoralise our young people, and which law and order would never be disturbed if the people were educated.' We are told that money is scarce at the very moment the Lord Chancellor gets £8,000 per annum, the Chief Baron gets £6,000 ger annum, the judges get each £4,000 to £5,000 a year for trying felons; at a moment that chairmen of sessions get £800 to £1,000 a year for trying petty thieves-that seventy-one stipendiary magistrates get from £300 to £500 a year each for punishing turnip stealers, and that thousands of others are getting from two hundred to two thousand pounds a year each for some nominal 'services' which it is said they are performing for the people. "Thus, then, are our resources applied under the account

of Ireland :--

For supporting the poor (i. e., the ignorant)
For supporting and transporting criminals (i. e., the ignorant)
For supporting the police in Ireland 1,000,000 For supporting the army in Ireland For supporting the judges, stipendiary magistrates, and other persons principally occupied in trying criminals (i. c., the ignorant).

For supporting 200 chief idlers about our courts and public offices, under pretence of courts. 1,750,000 public offices, under pretence of serving the public, at salaries ranging from £250 to £750 per annum... 100,000

£5,550,000 "Five millions five hundred thousand pounds a year for agencies of coercion or of demoralisation! One hundred and twenty thousand pounds-only the forty-sixth partfor education! "LOOK ON THIS PICTURE;

"FOR COERCION OR DEMORALISATION-£5, 500,000.
"AND ON THIS: " FOR EDUCATION-£120,000.

"This is the present condition of Ireland, from which we turn with loathing. This accounts in some measure for the

unparalleled emigration to America.

"We expect to hear no more pleas of 'poverty,' in any quarter, when we ask for the necessary supplies to educate our people. As we increase our means of education, we diminish on all hands the expenses of coercion. Five per cent. added to our knowledge will diminish twenty per cent.

of our poverty and crime. And now let us consider, the means being placed at our command, how we would recommend the people to be educated. We would suggest that every public school, especially in the agricultural districts, have attached to it

a small farm and a large garden. "In the denser cities and towns, the male schools should be established in the outskirts, where at least the accom. modation of a tolerable garden and park could be had.

The female school should be quite separate and distant from the male school, and have in every case a garden, Every school should have baths, which can now-a-days be easily fitted up, and be well supplied with water, soap, towels, combs, brushes, &c. "Physiology, or the law of our bodies, should be taught

in every school to the children—a papier mache skeleton or manikin—male and female—should be had in each school the male skeleton for the male school, to be lectured upon by the schoolmaster; the female manikin in the female school, to be lectured upon by the schoolmistress. By teaching the growing generation the laws of life and health we would diminish irregular and filthy habits, uncleanness, and a world of that sickness for which the working classes of Ireland Lay so dearly in time lost and money to doctors The first element of wealth in a nation is the health of its inhabitants. We never can have our people healthy until they are made to understand in their youth the nature of life food, air, clothing, ex reise, ventilation, drinks, &c. The people of Ireland, taken as a mass, know less of these things than any people of earth—they destroy their health with stimulants, thinking they are 'strengthening' them. selves at the very moment they are destroying the strength of their bodies and of their minds. A proper knowledge of physiology would make them know how ridiculously useless, nay how dreadfully injurious are tobacco, whisky, wines, brandies, ale, porter, &c.-how directly their use leads to exhaustion of the body, indolence, diseases, and idiotey of mind. Education, or book learning, given to a people, unless with this first great rudimental lesson, is greatly defective, and is just what we see it in Ireland. simply a nullity. "We would next have primary female monitresses at.

tached to each school, who should visit the cottages and houses of the people in a given district, and give kind and patient instruction to mothers about the management of their little children-about cleaning, dressing, and managing them-abou ventilation, food, exercise, and chastise ment. These monitresses should be very carefully selected having themselves been properly instructed in the district model schools. They should be imperatively enjoined against interfering with the religious ideas of the people in any way; but to devote their sole energies on their mission, to reasoning and explaining with the mothers of young children against chastising, beating, scolding, and cursing their little ones, and teach them that children should be talked or reasoned out of their evil tendencies, and should not be either beaten or caressed, or purchased into good behaviour. These latter practices do more mischief to a people than the worst laws over enacted by the worst tyranny recorded by history. Next to reasoning with the very young, instead of coerc-

ing them, is the importance of employing them. Now, very little children will much sooner and much rather learn to make a baby-house, or a car, or a doll, than learn a letter. The impulse of construction is an instinct which shews itself the first. The child must be doing something or making something all the time that it is not asleep of taking food; and instead of allowing it to use its brawny arms thumping its mother or its nurse, the said nurse or mother should teach it to make something, to construct something even while the child is yet a nursling. A thousand plans and toys can be invented for the use of children tending to develop the natural impulse of construction, We see that the bee and the beaver, without any pen-andink education, become, by the natural impulse of construction, excellent builders. The bee observes a strict mathematical calculation in all his beautiful architecture! The beaver manifests the forethought and caution of a military chieftain in erecting his is eminently endowed with the instinct of construction; and, therefore, there is the less difficulty in teaching each mortal to provide for all his or her wants-it only requires that they be taught all the way up from the cradle to construct something useful, and then we have a nation of the best artificers in the world. Little girls of the age of four or five years, can be taught to knit, sew, plait straw, make baskets, at the same school or by the same person who teaches them their alphabet. Little boys of the same age, should be taught to build little houses, little ships, make little chairs, tables, ploughs, gates, waggons, wooden spades, wooden knives, wooden forks, wooden spoons, cloth boots, hats, and caps. All these exercises may be taught with the alphabet to children under five years of age, instead of "playing," and will prove a relaxation, and, indeed, a source of recreation to their minds.

"We have so far considered the little children disciplined by their mothers and nurses, under the direction of the visiting monitress, whose call at each house should be at least an hour's duration.

"We shall now follow them to the public school, where they should be sent at the ages of six or seven. Every public school for males should have a loom, a turning lathe, a small furnace, a modelling room, a bench and vice, files, and sundry other tools for making tinware, &c., wooden ware, &c., chisels for stone cutting, &c., together with the skeletons or manikins already alluded to; the baths, the large garden, and the small farm; three hours a day for book education, and three hours a day for learning to make and use machines, for learning the chemical components of earths, metals, and vegetables; learning to cultivate the farm or the garden as a recreation, and relief from study, or the exercise of the memory; to draw and copy the flowers in the garden upon a thousand tablets and objects. This kind of education would give us, in a few years, a different order of people to what we have at present-an order of men and women that would not give much employment to judges, juries, lawyers, or policemen, nor to transport ships or poorhouses—an order of men and women that would improve the character of the nation and encourage the historian to record its proud annals.

"Submitted to the Board by order of the Council, "BARTHOLOMEW O'CONNOR, Chairman of the day. "Thomas Mooney, Secretary."
January 5, 1852."

THE IMPOSSIBLE 7,439,216.—Among the many extraors dinary circumstances connected with the present revolutions in France, it is not the least of such that M. Louis Bona. parte has been able to gull the people into the belief of hiss having received the affirmative votes of more that 7,400,0000 persons. That he should seek to deceive in this, as he has. in many other ways, should not surprise us; but that lee should have so completely forgotten the prudent advices offered to a deceiver in the fable, "to keep probability in view," is extraordinary, since he has laid himself open to detection in his falsehood by every one who will be at the pains to examine his figures in connexion with the popular tion returns, which are free to the inspection of every ones The numbers advertised in the "Moniteur" as having votee on the question of his dictatorship, Oui or Non, are-

Oui ... 7,439,216 *** ••• ••• 640,737 ••• ••• ••• ··· · 36,820Total who voted 8,116,773 The total population of the eighty-six departments of France at the last census, in 1846, was 35,401,761 From which must be deducted the inhabitants of Corsica, not included in the return of voters 230,271 35,171,490

Of this number one-fourth only are men twenty years old and upwards Deduct further the number given in the French tables as between twenty and twenty-one years ...

303,500 Leaving ... 8,489,372 as the greatest possible number inscribed as electronic

8,792,872

capable of voting, being only 372,599 beyond the numberal who are asserted to have voted, and consequently allowing only about one in each 100 of adult males to have abstained in from voting. More than one-fourth of the above numberby viz. 97,023, are stated in the census returns as beinei above eighty-five years of age, and may on that account ht assumed as unlikely to have voted. In addition to this there are the sick, and those absent during the days of elect tion from the district in which they were inscribed. A re re moderate allowance on these accounts would more that make up the above-named excess of 372,599, withother reckoning any of the very numerous class who, upon pripri ciple, abstained from voting on the question, and who, ho the department of the Seine alone, are stated to have be be 96,819 out of 394,049, the number inscribed in the departament ment. If the proportion who thus abstained is assumednee correct data for the whole of France, then the number Fr did not vote would be 2,085,863; leaving 6,403,509 as hs extreme number whose votes were recorded, or 1,719,133 fewer than the number asserted by M. Bonaparte to hao hi been given. The number of negative votes is stated in line "Moniteur" to have been 640,737, of which number 96,1966 were given in the single department of the Seine-ablah one to three of the total number said to have voterot whereas, in the rest of France, the adverse votes are sta sta to have been only 544,226, or only one in twenty of the tho leged voters! Credat qui vult .- Examiner.

THE AGES of the principal Reigning Sovereigns is Royal Princes in Europe are as follows:-The Kinging Wurtemberg, 70; the King of the Belgians, 61; the Po. H. 59; the King of Prussia, 56; the Emperor of Russia, sina the King of Sweeden and Norway, 52; the King of Dif) mark, 43; the President of the French Republic, 43; 13; King of the Two Sicilies, 41; the King of Bavaria, 40; 40) King of the Netherlands, 34; the Queen of England, and the Queen of Portugal, 32; the King of Hanover, 32; 32; King of Sardinia, 31; the Sultan, 28; the Emperopert Austria, 21; the Queen of Spain, 21. The ages of, on French princes are:—The Duke de Nemours, 38; 383 Prince de Joinville, 33; the Count de Chambord, 31; 311 Duke d'Aumale, 30; the Duke de Montpensier, 27; 27;

Count de Paris, 13. An Innkeeper at Yarmouth has been committed for fom on a charge of cheating at cards in his own house. detected, he was playing at cribbage for £16 the game, mee

Foreign Entelligence. FRANCE.

The 'Official Gazette' of Milan reports that the courts of Europe have latterly received two important communications—one from Louis Napoleon, in which the result of the vote on the 20th of December is announced, and in which fresh assurances are given of a pacific policy; and another from Lord Granville, on the subject of refugees in Esgland, in which the new Foreign Secretary says that he will do his best to live on good terms with the European

PARIS, Monday.-The 'Patrie' reports that a great fete will be celebrated at Paris on the occasion of the solemn proclamation of the constitution, and of the opening of the senate and legislative body. The President will give a grand ball at the Tuileries. The same journal adds that it is rumoured that the solemnity will take place about the 25th of Febmary. None of the journals seem to feel at liberty to discuss the constitution. Even the 'Constitutionnel' is sparing in its praises, and gives only a few lines of dry comment. The 'Debats' affects to speak with pleasure of Art. 1, which recognises, confirms, and guarantees the principles of 1798. Various reports are current as to the personages to whom the presidency of the Senate has been offered. Jerome Bonaparte, who, as a marshal, is senator de jure, has been mentioned among the first. It is said that positive overtures were made to Count Mole to accept this leading post; but that statesman maintains resolutely the attitude of stern reserve and protest against illegality which he adopted at once, without hesitation, in his letter to the Dehats, on the 2nd December. Baroche, it is said, is to be appointed vice-president of the Council of State, with a salary of 50,000fr. Several archbishops and bishops are to be admitted into the Senate; but all protestants are to be excluded. The President is said to be furious against the protestants, as they have invariably voted in the departments against him. Marshal Excelmans has alreay begun electioneering on behalf of the government. He is the president of a body assuming the inappropriate title of the National Electoral Association.' The whole of France is already divided by this body among five electoral committees presided over respectively by the following staunch Bonapartists, MM. Charles Abbattucci, General Pelet, Roustain, Thill, and Napoleon de St. Albin. They will have canvassers in every commune, and inasmuch as no opposition committees will dare to canvass, there can be but little doubt of an immense government majority in the new corps legislatif. It is not likely that many independent men will covet the honour of a seat in this body. The government nominees will probably walk over the course in nearly every district.

The secret deed naming the person whom the President recommends to the people to choose for his successor, in case of his own demise, is already drawn out, and signed, ready to be deposited in the archives of the Senate. The personage named is Lucien, the younger brother of the Prince of Canino, and member of the Assembly. Curiously enough the 'Messager de Rouen' produced a codicil of the Emperor's will some time ago, expressing the wish that Lucien should succeed to him. This paragraph was prevented by the Paris consorship from re-appearing in the 'Assemblee Nationale;' but it slipped into the 'Presse.' This irregularity frequently happens from the multitude of different censors and their diversity of caprice. Meanwhile, in order to encourage an illusion among the legitimist party, and take in the nations of Europe, the correspondents of the German papers have been expressly 'crammed,' by agents of the government, to write that the President has recommended Henry V. for his successor.

A good deal of comment is current with regard to the apparent indulgence extended to two democratic chiefs who were among the most violent assailants of Louis Napoleon in the National Assembly. These are MM. Jules Fevre and Cremieux. This has been explained partially by the circumstance of their having been originally instrumental in procuring the assent of the democratic party to the repeal of the laws of banishment against the Bonaparte family. But it is now said that there is no doubt whatever of these exrepresentatives having sent in letters to the government disavowing in the most humble tone of abnegation all future connexion with politics, and promising to exercise their calling as advocates without meddling in any way with the proceedings of the government.

The following is a fresh instance of the persecution directed against the salons. The M. rquise D'Osmond, a legitimist lady, who gives brilliant reunions at her house on the Boulevard de la Madeleine, received last week an official intimation from the Minister of the Interior that politics were not approved of by the government as a subject of the conversation at parties, and that as many other subjects gave equal scope for social communication, there existed no necessity for discussing the acts of the government. Consequently the marquise was requested to intimate to her guests that they must refrain from talking politics. Madame D'Osmond, after receiving this notice, invited to her next party only ladies; but the absence of the 'lords of creation' did not prevent the company present from exchanging the freest criticisms possible upon the deeds of the government, and in particular from venting their indignation, in shrill chorus, at the invasion of private society by such monstrous prohibitions. The next morning Madame D'Osmond received a note from M. de Morny begging her to name which of her chateaux the marquise would prefer for her country residence, as her sojourn at Paris any longer for the present had become impossible; and intimating that her return to the capital would not be permitted without an express permission from the President of the Republic.

Stories circulate in the salons, and are greedily listened to, of the snubs inflicted upon the courtiers of the new power, and even upon their ladies. The other day Count Flabault paid a visit to M. Molé. Upon the entrance of this diplomatic emissary of the Tuileries two ladies rose and left the room. M. de Flahault looked surprised, and asked why the ladies retired? 'For the same reason,' replied M. Molé sternly, 'that I should have retired myself, had I not been fixed to this so'a by the gout.' Here is another piquant trait of the same kind. The Countess Le Hon, on paying a visit to Madame de Girardin, after the name of the latter's husband had figured on one of the lists of proscription, was received by the lady of the house standing. The visitor seems, at first, to have taken this formal posture as a ceremonious deserence to her influential position as one of the grandest ladies of the quasi-imperial court. She condescendingly invited Madame de Girardin to sit down, and asked why one who had been upon intimate terms with her should use the ceremony of standing up in her presence. 'Madame,' replied Madame de Girardin very gravely, 'I am standing up until you go away.' There has been another story affoat, about an attempt made on the President's life. This is said to have occurred as he was leaving the Tuileries yesterday, to take a drive in the close chariot which now seems his usual conveyance. As the carriage was coming out of the Carrousel, an officer is said to have snapped a pistel at Louis Napoleon. The rumour-mongers, not content with this, go a step farther, and report, diversely, that the President was wounded in the shoulder, or that the ball was stopped by a shirt of mail. The only sort of importance we attach to these reports is the general tendency in the public mind to generate such sinister reports. The rumours which have latterly prevailed about a pro-

hable change in the ministry have been renewed. It appears that M. Fould, whose retreat is still spoken of, wishing to base it on an honourable motive, is strenuously opposed to the sequestration of the property of the Orleans, on which measure the President is said to be obstinately bent. MM. de Persigny and Drouyn de Lhuys are talked of as likely to come in. It appears certain that for some reason M. de Maupas, the Prefect of Police, is decidedly in disgrace. It is even rumonred that he will be degraded to the inferior presecture of Versailles, now occupied by M. Arrighi de Padoue, who is once more talked of as the probable successor of Berger, prefect of the Seine.

It is said that, difficult as it seemed to surpass in violence the decrees already issued, others, still more atrocious, had only been prevented at the last moment from appearing in the 'Moniteur.' A confirmation of this fact has been communicated from a reliable source. It appears that MM. Chambolle and de Remusat had an interview with M. de Morny after the appearance of the decrees of proscription, and requested that they might be allowed some respite, to wind up their affairs and make preparations for quitting Paris. The reply of M. de Morny is highly remarkable. He said that he should be happy to do anything that could in any way mitigate their sentence; but he recommended them, for their own interest, to depart. He said that it was impossible for them to know the exertions which bad heen made by himself and other members of the cabinet to temper the rigour of the government; and that it was only by the offered resignations of himself and General St. Arnaud that decrees had been prevented from appearing in the 'Moniteur' which would have made the severest ordinances which had been promulgated mild and merciful by comparison. If he (M. de Morny) was compelled, as he very likely might be, to resign, and M. de Persigny took his place, no one could possibly foresee what might happen. He therefore conjured the two eminent representatives who listened to him to lose no time in quitting Paris. This advice, delivered in the most emphatic manner, made an impression on MM. Chambolle and Remusat, and they embraced with less reluctance the only alternative left to them,

that of immediate departure. The other evening at a very distinguished house in the Paubourg St. Germain, a young man was expressing bis political opinions rather freely. On the following day, while he was at dinner, two of the police appeared, who said that he must accompany them on account of what he had said the night before; he was immediately conveyed to the prison

Afazas. Most of the representatives sentenced to banishment who yet remained in Paris have left either for England or

The military commission, acting for the insurrectional affairs in the Jura has terminated its examination. It has sentenced several prisoners to transportation for various terms of years—some to Cayenne, and others to Lambessa, in Algeria.

The papers report numerous arrests all over France as still taking place.

Advices from Bordeaux state that the chef d'escacron Peyronni has been found guilty by the court-martial, and sentenced to transportation. This was of course expected. The judgment went on to decree that he should be degraded from his rank of an officer of the Legion of Honour, and that his decoration should be torn off in open court. In pronouncing this latter part of the sentence, however, the zeal of the court exceeded its competency. M. Faye, the counsel for M. Peyronni, observed, that his client had retired from the army, and the rules of the service did not permit a court-martial to strip a man not actually in service of his decoration. The president felt compelled to admit this objection. During the trial an unparalleled outrage was committed upon M. Faye, whose house was searched under pretext of M. Vergne, a municipal councillor of Marmande, having been secreted there. This proceeding has roused public opinion the more from M. Faye never having belonged to the republican party. The trial of M. Peyronni has produced an immense effect upon public opinion, in discrediting the lies of the government organs as to the nature of the insurrection in some of the southern departments, and in clearing the characters of the men who headed the movement of resistance. Such has been the influence of the publication of the proceeding of this court-martial, that no more judicial debates will be allowed to take place; but a vast number of prisoners will be banished or transported without trial.

At Marmande (Lot-et-Garonne), on January 10th, a decree was issued by the chef de bataillon, Sarranton, prohibiting the inhabitants from quitting their houses after nine o'clock in the evening. Any person found in the streets after that hour will be arrested. All cafés, public-bouses, and societies, without exception, are to be closed at eight o'clock.

The political prisoners ordered for transportation to Cayenne, and who were first embarked at llavre, have left Brest; but instead of going at once to their destination they are to remain at the little Isle-des-Saintes, near Martinque, until preparations can be made at Cayenne to receive them. M. Mestro, director of the colonies of the ministry of marine, went to see them just before their departure, and ascertained that the medical service had been properly pre-

pared, and all their wants supplied. The examination into the affair of the disturbances in the Var is drawing to an end. Out of 1,262 insurgents who have been lodged in the prison at Draguignan, between the 7th December to the 12th inst., 1,239 have been interrogated by the examining committee. 245 were set at liberty after this preliminary examination; 599, belonging to the categories of the arrondissements of Draguignan and Brignolles, have been transferred to Toulon. There now remain only 418 prisoners, of whom twenty-three are women, in the prison of Draguignan, who will be removed to Toulon in a few days. Only forty-three remain to undergo their examination.

The number of prisoners in La Tour-de-Crest (Drome) increases daily. There are now upwards of 350 there. M. Vernet, the Mayor of Bourdeaux, in that department, and a member of the council-general of the canton, was arrested on the 11th inst.

M. Eugene Sue has left Paris for the lake of Geneva, where he will continue his literary labours. MM. Victor Hugo and Alexander Dumas have written to their friends to say that should they be expelled from Belgium they will reside at Homburg.

A printed notice has been circulated, to announce that M. de Lamartine's new monthly paper, the 'Civilisateur,' intended to replace the 'Conseiller du Peuple,' will appear on the 1st of the next month. Each number of the Civilisateur' will contain the life and the portrait of a grand homme de l'humanite.

The 'Moniteur' contains a decree directing that, in consequence of the recent increase of the military divisions, the number of artillery commands in the divisions is fixed at eleven, ten for the interior, and one for Algeria; and that there shall be an artillery school in each command. The report of the Minister of War on which this decree is founded differs from all that have preceded it, by being addressed to the 'Prince-President,' and beginning, 'Monseigreur.'

The decree of the provisional government on the recruiting of the army, ordering that voluntery enlistments should only be for two years, is abolished. The duration of voluntary enlistment is fixed at seven years. The names of the banished ex-representatives, Charras, Cholat, Millotte, and Valentin, are erased from the army list.

It appears that a change has come over the President's mind with regard to putting into execution the decrees of transportation. It seems at present doubtful whether any more convicts at all will be transported to Cayenne. Meanwhile, orders have been given for the Duguesclin, at Brest, and the other ships destined to convey the melancholy freight of political prisoners, to wait for further orders. This change of counsels seems to have been brought about by the marked disfavour with which the severe measures of the government have been received.

So great is the horror of the government of all free circulation of opinion, that a decree has just been issued by the prefect of police, prohibiting manufacturers and vendors of printing presses, lithographic presses, and copying machines, from selling the above 'dangerons machines, without taking down the name and address of the buyer, which name is to be immediately communicated to the commissary of police of the quarter. This regulation will be very effectual in deterring those who might be disposed to write circulars to the free and independent electors in favour of any opposition candidate.

The Brussels journals announce the arrival in that city of MM. Emile de Girardin. Noel Parfait. Saint-Ferreol. Pascal Duprat, Antony Thouret, Charassin, and other ex-representatives; and they add that 400 French refugees had arrived or passed through Belgium since the 2nd of December. They also say that M. Baze has applied to the Belgian government for permission to be inscribed in the list of advo-

Two sergeants have been condemned to death by the court-martial in Lyons for 'cowardice,' when acting against the 'insurgents' in the department of the Drome. The members of the court, however, immediately signed a petition for a commutation of the sentence.

GERMANY. AUSTRIA.—The 'Vienna Gazette' of the 15th contains an Imperial Patent, dated January 11th, abolishing trial by jury throughout the empire. It is understood the government have declined to accede to Louis Napoleon's request to be allowed to remove the remains of the Duke de Reichstadt to Paris. It is confidently stated that immediately after the retirement of Lord Palmerston the government sent despatches to Copenhagen, insisting on the immediate settlement of the Danish question according to their wishes, and threatening the advance of the federal troops in case of contumacy. Prince Schwarzenberg gave a ball in honour of Lord Palmerston's dismissal from office. Neither the Turkish nor the American repre entative was invited. There appears to be a very hostile feeling growing up hetween Austria and America, and there is a report about certain despatches of a very curious nature having been recently sent from the government of the United States to Vienna. This feeling is worth mentioning, because it has only arisen lately. But a few months ago very friendly relatious were existing, and one of the Austrian archdukes actually set to out on a voyage to New York, and was only delayed by a violent fever which seized

him at Trieste. PRUSSIA .- On the 16th inst. the Second Chamber was engaged in a constitutional debate. The report on the petition of Count Joseph Saurma, of Silesia, stood on the order of the day. This petition concludes with the following prayer :- 'That the Chamber may undertake, in concert with the First Chamber, the revision of the constitution of January 31, 1851, and expunge every clause not in conformity with the situation, the traditions, and reminiscences of the Prussian state—that state which cannot maintain itself on the brilliant height which it has conquered by the firm adoption of the monarchical principle, and by the strong and excellent government of its Kings, except by the same means.' Upon this petition the committee to which it was referred proposed an order of the day, declaring that as a total revision of the constitution demanded by the petitioner could not be considered the proper mode of attaining the desired modification of the constitution, and that as, on the other hand, the petitioner had not indicated the particular portions of which he desired the modification, the chamber passed to the order of the day. The report was supported by the Left and Centre, because they new that in a general unsettling the constitution must come down. The Right, for this very reason, opposed the report and supported the petition. After a long and able discussion the order of the day, pure and simple, was carried by 147 against 123 votes. Thus the first assault on the constitution has been repulsed by the united forces of the left and

HANOVER.—In its sitting of the 16th inst, the chamber took into consideration a motion by an opposition member calling upon government to give to M. Bothmar, its plenipotentiary to the Federal Diet, the most express instructions upon the necessity of maintaining the constitution of 1848 and the provincial organic law. This proceeding of the opposition owes its significance to the fact that M. Bothmar is one of those who with other members of the equestrian order, signed the petition to the Federal Diet impeaching the constitution and the organic law as infringements upon their rights. The minister Windthorst maintained the prerogatives of the crown in naming and instructing its re-

presentatives, but declared that the government fully comprehended the necessity of upholding the constitution, and would act accordingly. The motion was carried by a majority of thirty-eight to thirty-four.

BAVARIA.—In its sitting of the 14th inst., the Second Chamber adopted, by a very large majority, a bill for placing at the head of each district a governor, assisted by a district council, formed of representatives of communes and towns, of the land-owners, and of the universities and clergy.

HUNGARY.

A very angry feeling is stated to have been occasioned in Hungary by a project of the Minister of the Interior to establish a penal colony there. The resentment of the Hungarians, however, does not seem to have had any effect in averting the threatened indignity. The colony is to be established on the same footing as one in Holland, and guarded by a cordon of invalided soldiers.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- The Intendant-General of Genoa has issued regulations concerning the refugees residing there. All 'political emigrants' of whatever nation they may be, are within eight days from the 20th inst. to present themselves at the office of the questorship, there to declare the time when they arrived at Genoa, the place of their domicile, whether they possess the means of existence, and whether they exercise any trade or profession. All hotel keepers and proprietors of furnished lodgings are, within twenty-four hours, to send in the names of all the foreigners who arrive at or leave their houses. A permit to reside in Genoa will be furnished to the refugees, in which the place of their domicile will be mentioned. They will not be permitted to change their domicile without giving notice. They must always carry their permits about them. Searches will be made in hotels and lodging-houses, and all who may not have conformed to the new regulations will be arrested. No political reasons are assigned for these regulations. The preamble of the decree states that individuals usurp the quality of respectable emigrants, who are people of bad

reputation in their own country, and come abroad to rob. TUSCANY .- The Grand Duke is in ecstacies at Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat, and his satisfaction shows itself on every occasion, and is founded on the comparative security with which, in common with other sovereigns, he considers his throne to be now environed. 'We breath freely now, said he to the celebrated composer Rossini, 'and you can remain quietly with us.' 'I shall stay no longer than the foreign bayonets,' replied the satirical maestro. And well might he say so, for they alone form the support of the government, and dearly are they paid for.

SWITZERLAND.

By a law of the canton of Ticino all the pupils of the seminaries and public schools of the state are drilled and instructed in the military exercise. The authorities of the canton having lately attempted to enforce this law at the seminary of Polleggio, which belongs to the diocese of Milan, the rector of the seminary, Don Cesare Bertoglio, refused to comply, upon which he was put under arrest. This called forth a severe remonstrance on the part of the Archbishop of Milan, who ordered the seminary to be closed, and sent a deputation to the President and Council of the canton to demand the release of the rector. The 'Gazetta Ticinese' of the 8th now publishes a letter from the archbishop, from which we learn that Don Cesare Bertoglio has been released in compliance with the request of the deputation, but that the council has refused to yield on the point of teaching the manual exercise in the seminary of Polleggio, in consequence of which the archbishop still continues to keep the semi-

UNITED STATES.

By the Pacific we have advices to the 10th inst. They state that a conversational banquet was given to Kossuth at Washington, on the 7th inst., at the National Hotel. About 300 persons were present. The Hon. W. R. King, President of the Senate, presided, supported by Kossuth, the Speaker Boyd on his right, and the Hon. Daniel Webster on his left. Several distinguished individuals occupied seats near the chair. After the usual teasts, Mr. King gave the toast of the evening-'Hungary, represented in the person of our honoured guest, having proved herself worthy to be free by the virtue and valour of her sons, the law of nations, and the dictates of justice, alike demand that she shall have fair play in her struggle for independence.' (Enthusiastic cheering.)

In reply Kossuth made a long speech, which he thus commenced :- 'As once Cyness, the Epirote, stood among the senators of Rome, who, with an earnest word of self-conscious majesty, controlled the condition of the werld, and arrested mighty kings in their march, thus, full of admiration a.d of reverence, I stand before you. Legislature of the new Capitol-that glorious hall of your people's collective majesty. The capitol of old yet stands, but the spirit has departed from it and come over to yours, purified by the air of liberty. The old stands, a mournful monument of the fragility of human things-yours is a sanctuary of eternal rights. The old beamed with the red lustre of conquest, now darkened by oppression's gloomy night-yours beams with freedom's bright ray. The old absorbed the world by its own centralised glory-yours protects your own nation against absorption even by itself. The old was awful with irrestricted power-yours is glorious with having restricted it. At the view of the old, nations trembled—at the view of yours, humanity hopes. To the old, misfortune was only introduced with fettered hands to kneel at the triumphant conqueror's heel-to yours, the triumph of introduction is granted to unfortunate exiles, invited the honour of a scat, and where kings and Cæsars never are heiled for their powers, might, and wealth, there the persecuted chief of a down-trodden nation is welcomed as your great republic's guest, precisely because he is persecuted, helpless, and poor. In the old, the terrible vevictis was the rule-in yours, protection to the oppressed, malediction to ambitious oppressors, and consolation to the vanquished in a just cause.' Kussuth then glanced at the fate of Hungary, paid a tribute to the greatness of the United States developed by union, and touched upon the principle of non-intervention.

A correspondent of the 'New York Herald' says :- 'Previous to Kossuth's arrival in this country, I stated to you that despatches had been received by the government, giving an account of his conduct on board the Mississippi, and which were calculated to damage him in the opinion of the people of the United States. With a view, probably, to avoid all appearance of hostility to the Magyar, the subject was dropped, and, when the Mississippi arrived at New York, one of its officers went so far as to denounce, in toto, the injurious imputations. But the subject is now attracting attention here, and there is no doubt Congress will call for all the information in possession of the President. The most important despatches are in the State Department, and they consist of communications from Captain Long to Consul Hodge, and the Consul's despatches to the department. In addition to these, the navy department has on file despatches from Commodore Morgan and Captain Long. These despatches detail a series of insults, on the part of Kossuth and his suit, to the officers of the Mississippi, which nothing but the forbearance of those insulted, the prculiar position in which they were placed, and the partial apologies of Kossuth, could have prevented from being summarily punished.'

Kossuth had had an interview with Henry Clay, who welcomed him cordially to America, but deprecated any intervention in the affairs of European nations. The bealth of the venerable statesman still continues to decline.

By the Canada we learn that a resolution to receive Kossuth had passed the House of Representatives. The exile had been received with an address of welcome, but was not permitted to reply. The steam-ship Cherokce had arrived at New York on the

Ist of January, after the quickest passage on record, having left San Francisco on the 5th of December. She brought two million dollars in gold dust. The mining accounts re-A telegraphic communication from Washington, of the

date of the 9th says :- " Henry Clay has written a letter

in favour of General Cass for President. I state this on unquestionable authority. It is also asserted that Mr. Fillmore will soon be out with a letter declining to be a candidate, but intimating in favour of Daniel Webster. Great commotion among the other presidential candidates.' The report of the late judges and other efficers of the territory of Utah, respecting the religion and polygamy of the Mormons, has been laid before the President. Accompanying this curious expose of the doings in Mormondom, was a counter statement from Governor Brigham Young and his coadjutors. The latter party, of course, charge the judges and secretary with official misconduct, but do not establish the fact that the social condition of the Mormons is any better than represented by the returned officers.

Foreign Miscellany.

The number of refugees from the Basses-Alpes who have taken shelter at Nice amounts to about eighty. The Piedmontese authorities are about to assign them a place of

residence in the interior of the country.

The Statthalter of Lombardy has published a notice, that all krezur coins bearing the date 1816 or 1848 will be refused at the government offices; but they are still to be allowed a circulation in private transactions up to the end of the present year. The loss on these coins will be about 2,000,000 florins to the public.

From the accounts given in the Swiss journals, it appears that the winter has been very severe in Switzerland. On the 28th ult. the thermometer stood at eighteen degrees centigrade below zero at St. Gall, and at twenty degrees at Appenzell. The lake of Zurich is entirely frozen over. At Fribourg, the river Sarine is said to be frozen over, except where it is very rapid. What is remarkable, is that the cold is said to be less intense on the mountains than in the valleys; the temperature is milder in the Gruyere than at Fribourg, and at Altdorf than on the slopes of St. Gothard and the neighbouring mountains.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S CONSITUTION.

The following is the Constitution drawn up in virtue of the powers delegated by the French people to Louis Napoleon Bonaparto, by the vote of Dec. 20 and 21, 1851:-

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC,

Considering that the French people was called on to pronounce on the following resolution:-"The people wills the maintenance of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and gives him the necessary powers to draw up a Constitution, according to the laws established in his proclamation of Dec. 2."

Considering that the laws proposed for the acceptance of the people were—
1. A responsible chief named for ten years.

2. Ministers dependent on the executive power only. 3. A Council of State formed of the most distinguished men, preparing the laws and supporting the discussion of them before the Legislative Body.

4. A Legislative Body discussing and voting the laws, named by Universal Suffrage, without scrutin de liste, which falsifies the election. 5. A second assembly formed of all the illustrious of the

country, a power intended to act as a counterpoise and guardian of the fundamental compact and of public liberties. Considering that the people has responded affirmatively by 7,500,000 votes. CHAPTER I.

Art. 1. The Constitution readmits, confirms, and guarantees the great principles proclaimed in 1789, and which are

the bases of the public right of the French. CHAPTER II. FORMS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC. Art, 2. The Government of the French Republic is con-

fided for ten years to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the present President of the Republic. Art. 3. The President of the Republic governs by means of Ministers, the Council of State, the Senate, and the Legislative Body.

Art. 4. The Legislative power is exercised collectively by the President of the Republic, the Senate, and the

Legislative Body.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC. Art. 5. The President of the Republic is responsible to the French people, to whom he has always the right to make an appeal.

Art. 6. The President of the Republic is the chief of the state; he commands the land and sea forces, declares war, makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce, appoints to all employs, and makes the regulations and decrees necessary for the execution of the laws.

Art. 7. Justice is rendered in his name. Art. 8. He alone has the initiative of laws. Art. 9. He has the right of granting pardon.

Arr. 10. He sanctions and promulgates the laws, and the senatus consulta.

Art. 11. He presents every year to the Senate, and to the Legislative Body, by a message, the state of the affairs of

the Republic. Art. 12. He has a right to declare the state of siege in one or several departments, on condition of refering it to the Senate within the shortest possible delay. The consequences of the state of siege are regulated by the law. Art. 13. The ministers depend only on the chief of the state; they are only responsible for the acts of the govern-

ment as far as they are individually concerned in them; there is no joint responsibility among them, and they can only be impeached by the Senate. Art. 14. The ministers, the members of the Senate, of the Legislative Body, and of the Council of State, the officers of the land and sea forces, the magistrates, and public

functionaries take the following oath, "I swear obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the President.' Art. 15. A senatus consultum fixes the sum allowed annually to the President of the Republic during the whole continuance of his functions.

Art. 16. If the President of the Republic dies before the expiration of his term of office, the Senate is to convoke the nation, in order to proceed to a fresh election. Art. 17. The Chief of the State has the right by a secret

act deposited in the archives of the Senate, to point out to the people the name of the citizen whom he recommends in the interest of France to the confidence of the people and to their suffrages. Art. 18. Until the election of the new President of the

Republic, the President of the Senate governs with the cooperation of the ministers in functions, who form themselves into a Council of Government, and deliberate by a majority of votes.

CHAPTER IV. OF THE SENATE.

Art. 19. The number of senators shall not exceed 150; it is fixed for the first year at eighty.

Art. 20. The Senate is composed-1. Of cardinals, marshals, and admirals; 2. Of citizens whom the President of the Republic may think proper to raise to the dignity of

Art. 21. The senators are appointed for life. Art. 22. The functions of senator are gratuitous; nevertheless, the President of the Republic may grant to senators, on account of services rendered, or of their position

with regard to fortune, a personal dotation which cannot exceed 30,000f. per annum. Art. 23. The President and the Vice-President of the Senate are named by the President of the Republic, and chosen from among the senators. They are appointed

for one year. The salary of the President is fixed by a Art. 24. The President of the Republic convokes and prorogues the Senate. He fixes the duration of its sessions by a dccree. The sittings of the Senate are not

Art. 25. The Senate is the guardian of the fundamental compact and of public liberties. No law can be promulgated without being submitted to it.

public.

Art. 26. The Senate may oppose the promulgationi. Of laws which may be contrary to or be an attack on the Constitution, on religion, on morals, on freedom of wership, on individual liberty, on the equality of citizens in the eye of the law, on the immobility of property, and on the principle of the immovability of the magisii. Of those which may compromise the defence of the

territory. Art. 27. The Senate regulates by a senatus consultum-

i. The constitution of the colonies and Algeria. ii. All that has not been provided by the Constitution and

which is necessary for its march. iii. The sense of the articles of the constitution which give rise to different interpretations. Art. 28. These Schatus Consulta will be submitted to the

sanction of the President of the Republic and promulgated Art. 29. The Senate maintains and annuls all the acts which are referred to it as unconstitutional by the Government, or denounced for the same cause by the petitions

Art. 30. The Senate may, in a report addressed to the President of the Republic, lay down the basis of great national interest.

Art. 31. It may also propose modifications in the Constitution. If the proposition is adopted by the Executive Power it must be stated by a senatus consultum.

Art. 32. Nevertheless, all modifications in the fundamental bases of the Constitution, such as they were laid down in the proclamation of the 2d of December, and adopted by the French people, shall be submitted to universal suffrage. Art. 33. In case of the dissolution of the Legislative Body, and until a new convocation, the Senate, on the pro-

position of the President of the Republic, shall provide, by measures of urgency, for all that is necessary for the progress of the Government. CHAPTER V.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE CORPS. Art, 34. The election has the population for basis.

Art. 35. There will be one deputy to the Legislative Corps for every 35,000 electors. Art. 36. The deputies are elected by Universal Suffrage,

without the scrutin de liste. Art. 37. They do not receive any salary.

Art. 38. They are named for six years. Art. 39. The Legislative Corps discusses and votes the

to the deliberation of the Legislative Corps.

projects of law and the imposts.

Art. 40. Every amendment adopted by the Commission charge I with the examination of a project of law shall be sent, without discussion, to the Council of State, by the President of the Legislative Corps. If the amendment be not adopted by the Council of State it cannot be submitted

Art. 41. The ordinary sitting of the Legislative Corps lasts three months; its sittings are public, but the demand of five members is sufficient for its resolving itself into a Art. 42. The account of the proceedings of the sitting

of the Legislative Corps given by the journals, or any other channel of publication, shall consist only of the reproduc tion of the minutes (proces verbal) drawn out at the close of each sitting by the care of the President of the Legislative Corps. Art. 43. The President and Vice President of the Le-

gislative Corps are named by the President of the Republic for one year; they are chosen from amongst the deputies. The salary of the President of the Legislative Corps is fixed by a decree. Art. 44. The ministers cannot be members of the Legis-

lative Corps. Art. 45. The right of petition is exercised as regards the Senate. No petition can be addressed to the Legislative

Art. 46. The President of the Republic convokes, adjourns, prorogues, and dissolves the Legislative Corps. In ease of dissolution; the President of the Republic is bound to convoke a new one within the term of six months.

CHAPTER VI. OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Art. 47. The number of the Councillors of State in ordinary service is from forty to fifty. Art. 48. The Councillors of State are named by the President of the Republic, and are liable to removal by Art. 49. The Council of State is presided over by the

President of the Republic, and in his absence by the person whom he indicates as Vice President of the Council of State. Art. 50. The Council of State is charged under the di-

rection or the President of the Republic, to draw up projects of law, and regulations of public administration and to resolve the difficulties that may arise in matters of ad-

Art. 51. It maintains, in the name of the government, the discussion of the projects of law before the Senate and the Legislative Body. The Councillors of State charged to speak in the name of the government are appointed by the President of the Republic.

Art. 52. The salary of each Councillor of State is 25,000 francs. Art. 53. The Ministers have rank, right of sitting, and a deliberate voice in the Council of State.

CHAPTER VII. OF THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE. Art. 51. A High Court of Justice judges without appeal,

or recourse in cessation, all persons who shall be sent before it as accused of crimes, attempts or plots against the President of the Republic, and against the internal and external safety of the State. It cannot be convened, but in virtue of a decree of the President of the Republic. Art 55. A Senatus-Consultus shall determine the organization of that High Court.

CHAPTER VIII.

GENERAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

Art. 56. The provisions of the codes, rules, and regulations now existing, which are not opposed to the present Constitution, remain in vigour until they be legally abrogated.

Art. 57. A law shall determine the municipal organisation. The Mayor shall be named by the Executive Power, and shall be taken from without the Municipal Council. Art. 58. The present Constitution shall be in vigour to

date from the day when the Great Powers of the State organised by it shall be constituted. The decrees issued by the President of the Republic, to commence with the 2nd of December to the present period, shall have all the force of

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries the 14th of January, Louis Nap. LEON PONAPARTE. Seen and signed with the Great Seal, The Keeper of the Seals, E. Rouni R

THE UNION OF CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

[We have been favoured with a M.S. copy of the following admirable and practical letter, elicited by the Great Strike, addressed to the 'Times,' and which we regret did not reach us in time for our last publication,—Ed. N. S. 7

Sin,-I have perused the mass of print which has appeared in the London and provincial journals, on the subject of the dispute between the "Amalgamated Society of Engineers" and their employers, with a view of discovering if any of the writers or speakers—taking a comprehensive view of the subject-advocated, what has long appeared to me to be the minimum measure for securing anything like unanimity and real good feeling between masters and mennot only in these, but in other industrial operations. That measure I take to be such an alteration in the laws of partnership as shall render it practicable really to unite the interests of Capitalists and Labourers. I am glad to see that Mr. W. Bridges Adams, in his letter inserted in your paper of the 31st ult., has mooted this subject, and I trust that it will receive that attention from both employer and

employed which its importance demands.

Notwithstanding all that our Political Economists may say to the contrary, the interests of Capital and Labour, under Competitive Institutions, are, in practice, most frequently antagonistic.

Without touching on the vexed questions of "overtime" and "piecework," there are many others which would serve to illustrate this position. Every practical man in the ongineering business knows that when an establishment is full of orders, and the workmen have no fear, on this score, of losing their employment, the work goes forward with spirit, and considerably more is turned out by the same hands in the same time. On the contrary, in slack times, when masters-from mere scorn, competition, and other causes-are more interested in economising cost, little energy is displayed; too often, indeed, this gives place to 'skulking," and jobs stick to the fingers of the men, when they find they are source adding, I need hardly say, considerably to their cost.

Again, -it is frequently the interest of the master to have number of apprentices, and to have them instructed so as to become skilled in as short a time as possible. The interest of the men is the reverse of this, for having no share in the profits of the concern, and depending solely on their labour for subsistence, they see in every apprentice a rival springing up. The consequence is, that frequent disputes take place as to the number of apprentices; and, generally speaking, they are taught as little as possible. What wonder, then, that the clase of bad and indifferent workmen is so large? The master is, of course, deeply interested in the economy of power, tools, materials, &c. ; as also in the improvement, to the greatest possible extent, of his machinery; all which are matters of perfect indifference to the

mere workman, and much waste is the result. Now, for all these and numerous other evils, strikes of the men, and combinations of the masters will effect no cure; and, until steps are taken to give the man and the foreman, as well as the master, an interest in the net profits of a working establishment, we shall be continually subject to these unhappy feuds. Lasting peace and prosperity to masters and men, can only be rationally looked for in a scientific organization of labour and capital; and this would be gradually effected, with the best results to all parties, were our Partnership laws assimilated to those of Belgium and America; and I trust the coming session of

parliament will see this effected. Mr. Charles Babbage, in the third edition of his " Machinery and Manufactures," has a chapter on "a new system of manufacturing," in which he points out the benefits of such an union of capitalists and workmen as I have hinted at; which I strongly recommend to all who feel interested in this question. He says-" Convinced as I am, from my own observation, that the prosperity and success of the master manufacturer is essential to the welfare of the workmen, I am yet compelled to admit that this connexion is, in many cases, too remote to be always understood by the latter; and whilst it is perfectly true that workmen, as a class, derive advantage from the prosperity of their employers, I do not think that each individual partakes of that advantage exactly in the proportion to the extent to which he contributes to it; nor do I perceive that the result-

The general principles on which Mr. Babbage's proposed system is founded, are :-1st. "That a considerable part of the wages received by

ing advantage is as immediate as it might become under a

each person employed s'ould depend on the profits made by the establishment; and 2nd. "That every person connected with it, should derive more advantage from applying every improvement he might

discover to the factory in which he is employed, than he could by any other course.' The results of such arrangements in a factory would be :-1st.-"That every person engaged in it would have a direct interest in its prosperity; since the effect of any suc-

cess, or falling off, would almost immediately produce a corresponding change in his own weekly receipts. 2nd,-"Every person concerned in the factory would! have an immediate interest in preventing any waste or mismanagement in all the departments."

3rd,-"The talents of all connected with it would bee strongly directed to its improvement in every depart-:-4 .- " None but workmen of high character and qualifica-i-

tions could obtain admission into such establishments; be-2cause, when any additional hands were rquired, it would d be the common interest of all to admit only the most re-:spectable and skilful; and it would be far less easy to im-1pose upon a number of workmen than upon the single pro->-

prictor of a factory." 5 .- "When any circumstance produced a glut in these market, more skill would be directed to diminishing there cost of production; and a portion of the time of the menen might then be occupied in repairing and improving theirir tools, for which a reserved fund would pay, thus checkingig

present, and at the same time facilitating, production." 6th .- " Another advantage, of no small importance, e, would be the total removal of all real or imaginary causeses for combinations. The workmen and the capitalist wouldld so shade into each other-would so evidently have a com-nmon interest; and their difficulties and distresses would bebe mutually so well understood, that, instead of combining toto oppress one another, the only combination which couldld exist would be a most powerful union between both partiesess to overcome their common difficulties." I am, sir, yours respectfully,

WILLIAM PARE. . Seville Iron Works, Jan. 3rd.

THE AUSTRALIAN DIGGINGS -The following is an extracticut from a letter dated September 14th, 1851:-" There is a a gold field about fifty miles west of Geelong, which is draw-wing great numbers of people. Last week an infinity of par-arties, varying from two to twelve each, left this town (Geelees long) for the diggings, and next week it is expected thereere will be still greater numbers. Large quantities of gold bavery been obtained under the most unfavourable circumstances:est for the weather has been most wet, cold, and boisterousous during the last month, and still continues so. There is as a large tract of land about the diggings supposed to be but equally rich with them. All the journeymen carpentersors masons, bricklayers, and artificers of every description arcard leaving the town-the butchers and bakers ditto, and shop opkeepers complain they can sell nothing. I am happy to too think that this gold field, which is by far the richest in Viction toria hitherto discovered, is forty miles nearer Geolong thatham Melbourne. Sopt. 18 .- The gold excitement is greatly in increasing. The town is deserted, and great quantities of on gold are daily coming in—some large lumps—the grounding seems full of it."

FOREIGN POLICE IN ENGLAND.—The "Hants Indpendent nt" mentions a fact which ought to be fully explained. "We We are informed, on unquestionable authority, that an Inspecpec tor of Customs was down here on Friday, and rigidifield searched the captain and crew of the Grand Turkirk. steamer from Havre, for the purpose of endeavouring to the find some private correspondence expected from Paris las! but nothing was found. He also endeavoured to sto sto the mail bag, but the man refused to allow hir hir to do so till he had placed the mails in the hands ds of the Post-office authorities, and consequently the Inspecto ctor accompanied him to the Post-office." A correspondent out of the "Daily News" declares that the French refugees an arr harassed by the surveillance of police sent from Paris; and and the "Leader" is informed that the notorious Carlier er i

now in Lindon. GOVERNMENT GRANT FOR A CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—Ac-According to the "Morning Herald," the Government ha has contributed towards defraying, the expenses of the new Re Re man Catholic chapel recently opened at Greenwick.

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS, -The year which has finished, full of disaster as it has been for our continental brethren, has, at least, for us, borne fruits—the bitter fruits of experience; that experience which teaches us that clemency misplaced is crime; that truce with tyrants is an unholy pict; and that those who sign it seal their own condemnation and the doom of liberty: that the revolutions made for one nation's benefit, but adds to that nation's sufferings,

replacing rods with scorpions. S'owly the peoples have been advancing to the realisation of their mutual dependence; and what past history, and the teachings of thousands (now exiled, imprisoned, or dead) could not do, it may be their present degradation and suffering may acomplish.

To the sad list of sufferings, treacheries, and humiliations, endured for the sake of Europe by the martyr-nation— France, there has been added the most degrading infliction

of a despotism, as contemptible as it is cruel.

"The kite is in the eagle's nest." A prodigal son of France, a debauckee fresh from the "Hells" of London. who, with patriotic words upon his lips and premeditated perjury in his heart, had sought a shelter in his country, and received a palace; who had claimed but the rights of a citizen, and received the powers of a president; has used that palace to plot his country's shame, that power to obliterate the last traces of his country's dear bought freedom. Words cannot measure his infamy; a million deaths cannot expiate his crimes. Men read the bloody record of midnight murders, of slaughtered women, children, and grey-haired men; of prisoners assassinated in their dungeons, heaped upon each other, until the deamon work has driven the drunken executioners mad. Men read these things, and Mutter, "How long, oh! God, how long!" Men read of barricades built by spires, the snares laid for the workmen, to enter which was to die. Men read with white lips these deeds of treachery and horror. But they know that the most horrible is unchronicled IN PRINT. Men read of France as a thing that is mute and still, and they ask is it bead? Oh! not so peoples of Europe; although the accursed priest sings the requiem of France in the pæons he chaunts to her assassin. France lives, gagged and manacled it is true, but she lives to redeem her honour, to avenge her disgrace, and to bear back the blessings of liberty into those countries in whose cabinets her chains were forged. Yes, although the bastard descendant of Napoleon (that son of liberty who stabbed his mother) has been the base instrument of the thrice accursed conspiracy against the liberty and honour of France. It is in the cabinets of Russia, Austria, and Rome, that the plot was hatched, and the plan matured. In Vienna, in Rome, in Petersburgh, and Naples, ere the echoes of the murderous cannon's voice had died away in the streets of Paris. Raiser and King, Pope and Emperor, gave thanks to THEIR GOD. Their mortal foe was humbled ere the blood of the victims had ceased to flow; the representatives of Britain, and the freeborn fools therein, bad congratulated the liberticide, and joined in the thanksgiving for the TRIUMPH OF MURDER.

Let tion rejoice, their triumph will be short-lived; let the Jesuits drive the peasants to the poll; let the burgcoise, goaded to the polling booth, vote their own defeat; let the merchants sell their honour to purchase peace; let the ever ready prefects manufacture fabulous lists of votes, which none dare to contradict. In Paris alone, ninetyseven thousand workmen, undeterred by threats, spies, chains, deportation, or death, have registered their votes against the traitor, and their promise to revenge the treason. They have modestly (?) confessed that there are in France six hundred and forty thousand workmen, brave enough to dare all the terrors arrayed against them to record their protest and register their promise. Let them hold high jubilee over Europe prostrate, let them mock England, covered with shame, the voice of America is heard already pleading for humanity outraged; her thunders will soon a aken the echoes on the shores of Europe; her cannon, oh! sweet music for Italy and Hungary, will awaken not echoes alone; but wherever the gag and the chain, the knout and the gallows, now labour to still the voice of freedom, the shout of millions will respond to the reveillee of the peoples; the death-groans of their tyrants and be-

trayers will mingle in the sound.

Are those words, those sentiments too strong, too sanguinary for your friends (?) the Moderates? Ask them what would they substitute for those divine words with which the people signalised the aim and end of their Revolution, amnestying their oppressors for the past, seeking for themselves but peace and happiness for the future. It they answer not, tell them that in the place of those words expunged by decree from the walls, the documents, and the coins of France, there shall be written but one where there were three; instead of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, they shall have JUSTICE! For us, our, ambassadors inflicting disgrace and shame on the land which gave them birth-our court intriguing with absolutist powers-our manufacturers ready to purchase peace at any price abroad, so that they may more safely war against the industrious at home—it is for us to seek a unity of the peoples, the means of convincing the suffering nations of Europe that however diplomatists may intrigue in our name, however the government or the gold of England may aid usurpers, traitors, and tyrants, the workmen of Britain feel every blow struck against their brethren throughout Europe, and though warring at present after another fashion with capitalist tyrants, yet midst their struggle they pray for that time which must soon approach, when the workers of every nation shall join the holy crusade against the tyranny of crowned perjurers, and the supremacy of money over man.

The Fraternal Democrats have hitherto centred the business of their society in the metropolis. The position of continental Democracy demands a local and simultaneous action. We have, therefore, resolved, for the better propagation of intelligence concerning the movements of the European Democracy—for ensuring a good understanding between them and their brethren in this country-and thus pave the way for a great and united movement in favour of the Universal, Democratic, and Social Republic:— 1st.-"That the members of the Society of 'Fraternal Democrats,' resident in the provinces, shall form them-

selves into localities, each locality to elect a district committee and sub-secretary."

2ud.—"That it shall be the duty of such sub-secretaries to correspond, at stated intervals, with the secretaries in London, sending to them any intelligence it may be in their power to communicate, and receiving in return the latest and most correct intelligence respecting continental move-

3rd.—"That the subscription to the Society shall be one penny per month, and an entrance fee of threepence for the card of membership."

4th.-" That the sub-secretaries shall transmit, quarterly, to the secretaries in London, the balance-sheets of their

respective districts, together with any funds that may remain after paying local expenses." 5th .- "That the whole of the funds placed at the disposal of the committee shall be devoted to the dissemination of intelligence concerning the state and prospects of Euro

pean Democracy. Such knowledge to be communicated to the members, and the people generally, through any and every channel which the committee can make available for that purpose." Signed on behalf of the Committee, JOHN PETTIE,

EDWARD SWIFT,

> Secretaries.

G. Julian Harney, THE PATENT MACHINE HORSE SHOE .- It is rarely that so many qualifications are combined in one mind as have been successfully employed in the invention of the horse-shoe machine patented by our fellow-townsman, Dr. Hobson, the inventor. We had the pleasure of seeing the machine at work a few days ago, and without making pretence to technical acquaintance with the subject we must acknowledge both obvious advantages in the process and great beauty of operation. The iron is in bars rolled in a peculiar manner; they are cut into suitable lengths, and the superfluous parts cut off by machinery, and the ends of each piece rounded. Any harsh edges left by the cutting machine are ground down, and the pieces are then put on a moving rack, which drops them one by one at the mouth of the furnace, and they are carried gradually through the flame and radiating heat of the fornace without touching the coals. By a new movement, at the other end of the furnace, the pieces are passed successively to the block or die, where each is bent and stamped by a very beautiful combined action of the machine, and the horse-shoe, perfeetly shaped, drops into the trough to be cooled, The nail-holes are afterwards punched in the cold metal, and it is not necessary again to heat the shoe, so that the hardening effect of hammering (or stamping) is not lost. The advantages of the patent horse shoe machine, in addition to the economy of labour (for the apparatus for heating and hending would turn out shoes for 150 or 200 horses in an hour) are that the shoes are formed exactly to a predetermined shape, which can be varied, but always with certainty, to particular requirements. Dr. Hobson insists apon the advantages of a "level tread" for the horse. and the patent shoe is made to that purpose (exceptional cases omitted). It is much lighter than the hand-made shoe, but in no respect inferior in strength: and it is so formed that the nail heads are protected, and by this means and the support of the "clips" the liability to east a shoe is diminished.—Lecds Intelligener.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.-No small dig . of excitement was created on Saturday afternoon by the discovery of a body imbedded in the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel. While the workmen were chipping an old stone wall of the chapel, they came upon something rolled up in canvass, and, on partially uncovering it, a human form was disclosed in a perfect state of preservation. A wooden pastoral staff was found by its side, such as was carried by the mitred abbots of the olden time. The discovery created intense excitement, and hundreds of persons flocked to the spot. It may be remembered that the walls in which this interesting relic was discovered form part of the chapel built by Richard II., in 1398, the money for the purpose having been raised by a tax imposed on all foreigners then residing in the kingdom. The body must therefore have been imbedded nearly 500 years. It was found in the wall of the crypt, under the high altar, where, in the old monasteries, there was generally to be found a small chapel, underneath the great public church. To be buried in this position was a mark of distinction, reserved for the founder. Obsituer.

THE POISONING IN FRANCE.—The female named Jegado, who was recently condemned to death by the Court of Assizes of the lile et-Vilaine, for having poisoned seven rersons, appealed on Friday to the Court of Cassation against the condemnation, on the ground that there had been certain technical irregularities in the trial. But the court ejected the appeal. Although only condemned for seven isonings, the evidence given on the trial tended to prove at she had been guilty of forty-five. THE COMING REFORM BILL.

A meeting for the purpose of considering what this Reform should consist of, was held on Tuesday evening, at the John-street Institution, Tottenham-court-road. Shortly after eight o'clock, Mr. A. Wood was called to the chair, and opened the business in a neat address; in which he alluded to the conflict now being carried on between capital and labour.

Mr. G. J. HARNEY moved the following resolution:-"This meeting believes the sovereignty of the people, and the full exercise of their political rights, to be the only means adequate for ensuring the social prosperity of the working classes, and regulating, on a just basis, the relations of capital and labour." He perfectly agreed with the sentiments affirmed in the resolution. To judge of the merits of existing institutions, they had only to look around at society. Let them cast their eyes upon the agricultural labourers, and see them with their intellects uncultivated; their moral and physical wants uncared for-mere serfs to their employers. If they looked to the same class in the Scottish Isles, or in Ireland, the same result was still more apparent. Misergand oppression were fast depopulating those parts of the empire, and driving all who had the means to foreign lands. The land was the property of the whole people. The warriors of the Norman bastard had monopolised it to themselves; but they were obliged to perform certain conditions in virtue of their holdings; these conditions had been neglected, and they now claimed the right to the land and the right to starve and expatriate those by whose aid they cultivated it. If they looked again at the miners-those men by whose aid their iron and coal mines became productive, -by whose industry the wealth and prosperity of the country was so greatly enhanced, they would see injustice, misery, and oppression practised to the highest degree. These were but examples of a system that pervaded the whole ranks of labour. Everywhere the rich appropriated to themselves the spoils of industry. It was only by political power that this state of things could be remedied. Trades' unions had produce I good, but they were powerless against the influence of capital protected by law, whilst they were unprotected. The present law divided the people into two classes, sybarites and pariabs: the rich had the unlimited command of credit, the poor had no resource but to toil for what price the capitalist chose to concede. To his social friends he would say, never forget that your co-operative movements are unsafe so long as you remain political slaves. The government of this country had the same power to close their shops, and to put down their associations, as the brigand Louis Napoleon had to put down the constitution in France. He did not say the government would do so, but they could at any time cripple and destroy them. They would never be safe until they had not only the Suffrage, but every other provision of the Charter, by which the Suffrage could be guaranteed and maintained. The working men had more to dread from the power of capital, from the rule of the money lords, than from the rankert Tory of the olden time. Mr. Harney then went into an illustration of the various points of the Charter, and concluded by advising them to call meetings in every town in the country, to express their opinion upon the provisions of the promised Reform Bill. He thought it impossible to have a convention at the present time. They needed not so much a head (an Executive) as they needed a body it was useless to have leaders if they had nobody to lead. Let them organise local bodies; he cared not by what name they were called, whether Chartists, Democrats, or any other name, provided they maintained the principles em-hodied in the Charter. They talked of the divisions among the Chartists; the same divisions existed among all the other classes of reformers. They must not be alarmed at these divisions; they must begin again at the foundation. Strong local bodies would inevitably lead to a National Association, and though a sham national body was an injury to a movement, a real national organisation was the most important engine that democracy could employ. Mr. C. Nicholls seconded the resolution, and said, he be-

lieved that the principles of the Charter were necessary, not only for the working classes, but for the hanniness of the whole community. It was idle holding meetings, unless they produced some results. They would doubtless have a Reform Bill presented to them during the present session, and it became them to state what this reform should be; and further, to look back to the past as to the cause why they had not become previously enfranchised, and judging by that to steer their course for the future. There were 000 linendraper's shonmen in London cut political body, whom nothing but Universal Suffrage could ever emancipate. They must not neglect such men because they were not artisans or mechanics. Numerous classes were similarly situated, and, to ensure success, they must divest their movement of all class prejudice, and endeavour to become the sovereigns of their own passions, and then the sovereignty of the people would be speedily acknowledged. He looked upon Universal Suffrage as the great principle, and the other points as mereadjuncts to be settled

Mr. C. MURRAY supported the resolution. There never was a time when unanimity was more needed. What government prosecution had failed to do, was now brought by dissentions among themselves, and by the artful machinations of their opponents. This was a lamentable fact. The introduction of machinery and the progress of competition had so reduced the condition of the working man, that political power could alone emancipate him, and restore him to his true position in society. They were told that the producer must be entirely ruled by the consumer. He denied this doctrine. If carried out, it would lead to the death of the producer if the consumer needed not his existence. This was unfortunately the fact. He believed what Mr. O'Connor once asserted, that the rich consumers would rather see the people die, than pay increased poor rates for their support. They said that the present evils were the result of circumstances. It was so; but they had the power of making these circumstances, and they must exercise this power; unless they did they would fall into the hands of their monied oppressors in a similar manner to which they had done in France. It was ridiculous to say that our government dared not do this. The government had shown by the manner in which, in 1848, they abolished the habeas corpus in Ireland, what they dared to do. In order to arouse the sympathies and feelings of the people, they must boldly advocate the social rights of the people. Co-operation was good, but without a change in our Legislative system, it was impossible that it could be effectually carried out. To render it successful they must have a complete change in the currency, and other laws affecting the

rights of labour. (The speaker was much cheered.)
Mr. Nottage wished to speak, but the Chairman having announced that the Council had decided that no one could speak save those who had been appointed unless they moved an amendment, which announcement caused much disapprobation, moved as an amendment:-" That Cooperation was the best means of promoting Chartism.' They complained of the tyranny of the middle classes; that they were the chief obstacles to working men obtaining their rights. He belonged to a society that had arisen owing to the tyranny of the masters. They now paid £50 a week in wages; they lived in brotherhood together, and had no master to tyrannise over them. This he believed was the best means of obtaining the Charter. (Cheers.) He did not wish to move an amendment, but was compelled

in order to speak. The amendment not being seconded, the resolution was put, and carried. Mr. E. Jones moved the following resolution:—"This meeting believing the People's Charter to be the only measure of Political Reform calculated to ensure the sovereignty of the people, pledges itself to agitate for no less a measure of political reform than that embodied in the above-named document, to adhere to the principles (and name) of the Charter, and to prevent the Chartist Movement f-om being made a tool for class purposes in the hands of any other party." They were anxious to obtain their rights, and they were willing to obtain them in any honourable way. If they were shown that they could only be obtained by getting political power, they must go by that road if they wished for success. They were told that all things depended upon the laws of supply and demand, and that if they withheld their labour from the market, the demand for it would rise, and they would thus better their social position. This would be true, if during the time they withheld their labour they could find the wherewith to eat. There was another class of reformers: the Co-operators, whom Mr. Nottage had so ably represented. He believed them to be honest, but mistaken. They could not compete with capital unless they also possessed capital. They were told that they could borrow capital from other sources. Let them beware of this. There was such a thing as the Devil's gold, which burnt in the hand. If they borrowed money they would have to pay five per cent. interest for it. Whether trade was successful or not this interest must be paid, and thus they would be in the power of the gold of the landlords equally as they now were in the power of the money lords. Lord John Russell had promised them a Reform Bill; what it might be they knew not; but this they knew, that Lord John Russell had been closetted some hours with Louis Napoleon prior to the coup d'etat, and the present attempt at alarming the people by a talk of invasion was only an excuse for surrounding London with a camp of soldiers, and for calling out the militia. There was an idea growing up in favour of local associations : he warned them against this idea. It would produce ruin by creating divisions among them; all coherence would be lost. In the present state of the movement it was necessary either to have a dictator or a Convention, in order to reorganise the movement. The days for a dictatorship were gone by. They must then have a Convention, and he implored them to raise the necessary funds for its support. Talk about accepting an instalment of their rights, why, the Charter itself was but an instalment. It only needed them to arouse their energies to change Chartism from a blind Sampson illusing his strength, to an all-conquering Hercules cleaning out the Augean stable of a nation's corruption, and raising up the standard of the people's rights. Mr. Wredon seconded the resolution, and impressed upon them the necessity of continuing their organisation, showing

The resolution was then carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

the folly of mere local associations.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—It is in contemplation to extend the telegraphic communication from Holyhead to Dublin by means of the submarine telegraph, and, it is stated, that the same company which has executed the communication between England and France has offered to complete the electric intercourse with the sister island within a very reasonable period of time.

The Austrian government has issued orders to its police to confiscate all copies of the "Daily News" found in the imperial dominions. Lord John Manners has declined the invitation of the influential Tory party of Liverpool to come forward, being

pledged to his constituents at Colchester.

THE BANBURY MURDER.

On Saturday the inquiry into the circumstances of this dreadful affair was resumed by the magistrates at Banbury gaol. An interpreter was in attendance by whom the depositions were translated to the prisoner Kalabergo. The following is the most important evidence as yet ad-

WM. THOMPSON, superintendent of the Banbury police, said, when told by Dr. Sandy of the murder, he proposed that they should go to the spot. Met Kalabergo's cart, attended by the witness Jane Saul. Saw the body. Should say that the wound causing death could not have been inflicted by the deceased himself. There were no marks of violence upon the cart. On Monday the following witnesses were called :-

Sarah and Louisa Egg, milliners, who occupied part of the deceased's house in Banbury, deposed to seeing the prisoner on Saturday night, immediately after he had given the alarm, and described his conduct upon that occasion. He was very agitated, and cried. He said, "Uncle-dead -dead!" and made gestures from which witnesses gathered that he had been beaten and shot. Dr. TANDY and Police-superintendent Thompson repeated

the facts stated by them before the magistrates. In the presence of these witnesses a piece of paper unstamped was found upon the body, dated two years back, purporting to be an acknowledgment for £500, advanced by the deceased to W. B. Ullathorne, Catholic Bishop of Birmingham. WM. WALKER, Governor of the gaol: On the night of Sa-

turday, the 10th, went to Wilscot, where he received two hats and a cravet, the latter much stained with blood and gunpowder. On hearing the story of the prisoner, he thought it was so improbable that he had him taken into custody. On Monday witness searched the stable, and in the roof found the builet mould produced. Found the key of the deceased's cart, which the prisoner, when questioned, said he knew nothing of, in the soil of the privy. On the following morning the stable was again searched, and a pistol bag containing powder, six bullets made of a white metal resembling solder, one leaden bullet, and seven tops of bullets cut off. Has fitted two of the most perfect white metal bullets to the mould, and they appear to have been cast in that mould, as they fit it exactly. The leaden bullet also fitted exactly. On the Wednesday witness again searched, and in a rubbish box, in a garret, found a piece of white metal and two pieces of solder. Has made diligent search at Wilscot-hill and grounds adjoining the spot where the murder occurred, but met with no success. On the Saturday, in the prisoner's waistcoat pocket, found some grains of gunpowder, and a turnpike gate ticket, bearing the date of the murder, which proves that the parties had

left Wilscot-gate together. MICHAEL PHILLIPS, watchmaker and working-jeweller, had been long in the employ of the deceased, and knew his habits. Asked the prisoner for the key of the cart on Saturday night by saying, "Key-cart-unlock?" He said, "Me no key—uncle key." Was present when the privy was searched, and the missing key found. Remembers two or three lumber-boxes in the garret-passage. Has seen a bullet in the possession of Mr. Harris, surgeon, the bullets produced by Mr. Walker, and that by Mr. Burton, and they are all, in his belief, made of the selfsame metal, except the lead one produced by Mr. Walker. The seven pieces of white metal produced are doubtless the tops of the bullets cut off by the nippers. Those bullets and pieces are of the same metal, which he believes to be a compound of block-tin and lead. Should think they are made of an old teapot or spoons. On the night of Saturday, the 10th, witness saw the prisoner leave the sitting-room twice. Once he went into the back kitchen, and the other time he saw him near the privy, though he cannot swear he went there. This was after witness asked him if he had the key. All the bullets are evidently made in the same mould.

THOMAS WATKINS, assistant of Mr. Welch, gunmaker, Banbury.-On the 15th of December a foreigner (whom he has now recognised as the prisoner) came to his master's shop and purchased a double-barrelled revolving pistol, some gunpowder and caps, and a bullet mould and bag. Showed the prisoner how to cast bullets and fire the pistol Made a leaden bullet in his presence. Never made bullets of the kind of white metal now produced. Believes the powder wrapper produced by the governor of the gaol to be that in which he sold the powder. Sold him a quarter of a pound of powder. The paper produced by Burton witness received from the foreigner. (It is in some foreign language but it cannot be deciphered). Witness recognised the bullet-mould and bag as property he had disposed of to the

After a very slight deliberation, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Giovanni Brizilli Guilielmo Kalabergo, and on Tuesday the magistrates, on the same evidence before them, also committed the prisoner on the capital charge. The prisoner will take his trial at the next Oxfordshire assizes.

A "DETECTIVE." -On Wednesday, the 5th of November

last, a man named John Anderson, foreman to Mr. Hutchinson, proprietor of the chemical works at Widness, was murdered on his way from the works to his own house in Doblane. Immediately afterwards an application was made at the Liverpool police-office for an officer to institute inquiries, with a view to the discovery of the murder. With this object John Connolly, police-constable No. 460, was sent over to the works, and with the view of eliciting information he disguised himself as a workman and made application for employment. He remained there as a labourer for six weeks, during which time he gained such information as led to the discovery of a person supposed to be guilty, and others implicated in the murder. A communication was then made to Mr. Allen, the head constable of the district, and through his exertions three men were captured. Their names are John Shay, Thomas Nolan, and Darby Nolan, his father. The prisoners were brought before the magistrates at Prescot, and committed for trial at the next assizes. The Liverpool police-officer was known by the disguised name of "Jack Callaghan," and the friends of the accused were rather surprised when they saw him in court, and giving evidence against them. One of the prisoners shouted out, "Oh, that Jack Callaghan, how nice he has sucked us in: he is a Liverpool police officer!" Some of the friends of the prisoner followed him into the street, and promised what they would do for him if they could lay hands upon him. John Nolan, another son of Darby Nolan, supposed to have been implicated in the murder, threw himself into the canal when he heard of his father being committed to Kirkdale, and was drowned. It is said the conspiracy to murder the deceased and another foreman of the works was got up at a beerhouse. The wife of the murdered man has since died, and her daughter has been removed to Rainhill Lunatic Asylum.-Liverpool Mail. A CANDIDATE FOR TRANSPORTATION .- A man named Daudrimont was on Saturday taken before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, on the charge of rupture de ban. The

President asked why he had left the residence assigned to him?—"I demand to be sent to Noukahiva," said the prisoner.—"You do not reply to my question."—"Oh, I beg pardon; but I have got a cold. I quitted my residence to come to Paris."—"You had no right to come to Paris."—
"That is precisely why I came. But you must not suppose that I care about Paris, and I beg to be sent to Noukahiva."-"Well, if you will not reply to me, hold your tongue."-"Why did I come to Paris, you ask? Because I saw a placard stuck up stating that those who might come to Paris, breaking their ban, should be sent to Africa; I should prefer Noukahiva, but Africa let it be. What matter is it to me? I am a good-for-nothing old hack; I have been condemned twenty-six times. Twenty-six! Having so many condemnations on my back. I don't care a straw for France. I prefer travelling. Send me to Africa, to Noukahiva, to Cayenne, to Calcutta, to Pekin, to Nankin, or wherever you will-I care not. Here, in France I only vegetate in prison, and is that a social position? I am sixty-two years of age, and it is time for me to begin to think of settling down to something, else what will become of me when I am old? You will do me a great pleasure in sending me to Noukahiya." The Tribunal condemned the man to a year's imprisonment and five years' surveillance of the police. "More surveillance!" cried the prisoner. "Why I shall be under surveillance to the end of my days! But at my age it is a bore. Come now, send me to Nouka-hiva." "The question is decided," said the president, "and hold your tongue." "A man who has been condemned twenty-seven times can't get himself sent to Nou-

kahiva! What a scandalous shame." - Galignani. MELANCHOLY DISASTER AT SEA .- The "Gibraltar Chronicle" of the 12th inst. contains the following account of a melancholy disaster at sea :- "Two sailors, (John Dillon and William Smith), belonging to the British barque Sappho, Captain M'Douald, of and from Sunderland, with a cargo of guano, bound to Alexandria, arrived here on Friday last, and gave the following account :- 'The loss of the above vessel took place in a heavy squall, west of Cape St. Vincent, on the 20th ult. She had scarcely capsized when she went down. Four of the crew took to the jolly hoat; the captain, his wife, the mate, and cabin-boy to another; but the carpenter and two others went down with the vessel. The four men made for the land, losing sight altogether of the other boat. They travelled night and day over mountains and through valleys without food, and two of them being unable to proceed were left in the fields in a dying state by Dillon and Smith, who arrived as above stated, in a most deplorable condition, after wandering full twenty days in a country to them unknown, and without shelter of any kind during the whole time. To this moment no further particulars have been received; but it is to be hoped that the two men left behind will have been humanely treated if discovered, and that good tidings will reach the garrison relative to the safety of those who were in the other boat."

Lord John Russell, as ministerial leader of the House of Commons, will give a grand official banquet at the First Lord of the Treasury's residence in Downing-street, of Monday, the 2nd of February, to a party of about thirty ministerial members, including the mover and seconder on the address, previous to the opening of parliament by her

Majesty in person on the following day.

M. THIRRS having applied to be allowed to return to France, offering to abstain from politics, "Give me the fourth volume of the History of the Revolution, by M. Thiers," said the President of the Republic. Ca the book being brought, he pointed to a passage in which M. Thiers reproaches the Emperor for not having expelled from France, as a measure of necessity, several of his political adversaries. "Copy that," said Louis Napoleon, "and send it to him as an answer to his application.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. A Dangerous Wound in the Thigh cured by their use.—About three years ago Mr. Acton, of Melbourne, had his thigh most fearfully lacerated when out riding, Melbonrne, had his thigh most fearfully lacerated when out riding, his horse running away, and his leg coming in violent collision with a wall. He was confined to his bed for nearly eighteen months, suffering from the accident; and notwithstanding the best medical advice, every effort proved unsuccessful in healing the wound, and his health became so impared that his life was despaired of. In this state he commenced using Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which had the effect of healing his wound with wonderful rapidity, and restoring him to sound health. restoring him to sound health.

Carried Williams

MANSION HOUSE .- A Row on 'CHANGE .- Mr. Francis Worrell Stephens, stockbroker, of the Royal Exchange Buildings, was summoned by Mr. James Alfred Temple, sharebroker, also of the Royal Exchange Buildings .- Mr. Edward Hodgkinson, solicitor for the complainant. said that Mr. Stephens was a member of the Stock Exchange. and Mr. Temple, one well known as a sharebroker in the coliny. Some differences had arisen between them upon monetary matters, and suits were instituted both in the Court of Exchequer and in the Lord Mayor's Court. Whilst Mr. Temple was proceeding on Saturday last, to see a member of the Stock Exchange, he met Mr. Stephens, who used the strongest expressions, of a most unwarrantable nature, calling him a thief, and other words to the same effect, but of such a kind that he trusted he should be excused from repeating them. This all occurred in the presence of three other gentlemen. For this he sought protection .-Mr. Temple stated that all the offensive expressions which Mr. Stephens was represented to have uttered had been used. -Mr. Hodgkinson said, that since the occurrence of the offence he had, under Mr. Temple's instructions, written to Mr. Stephen to request a written apology, but so far from that being given the insult had been aggravated by repetition. -Sir John Key asked Mr. Stephens what reply he had to make to this statement? Mr. Stephens admitted that he had used the epithet of "thief." It was the custom of members of the Stock Exchange to express themselves in strong terms respecting the characters of those parties who they conceived were likely to injure themselves or others. -Sir John Key to Mr. Temple: Were you ever convicted of "thieving?" Mr. Temple (with a laugh): No, never, sir.—Sir John Key required Mr. Stephens to enter into his own recognisance of £50 to keep the peace, and both parties left the court.

GUILDHALL.-Novel Fraud.-Mr. Lake, a straw hatmaker, of Aldersgate-street, appeared before the sitting alderman to expose a novel mode of swindling, of which he had been the victim. At this time of the year tradespeople are sending in their accounts. Some parties watch the messengers, and as soon as they have delivered their bills call at the house and ask for them back, under the plea of a mistake having been made in the accounts. By this means they obtain the invoice, and also the name of the tradesman by whom it has been sent. A few days since he sent his porter with a bill for £6 to Dr. Bennett, of Finsburysquare, and shortly afterwards a man called there and asked for the bill back again, as there was a mistake in it which should be corrected. He obtained the bill, and in the evening a man, dressed like a butler, called at Mr. Lake's house to pay Dr. Bennett's account, and producing a cheque for £12 10s., drawn in that gentleman's favour on the Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, at Newton Abbott, and signed Richard Hayes, no difficulty was made in giving the balance to him. The cheque was presented in due form, when it was returned from the manager of the banking company, stating that no such person had an account there, and that only a short time since another cheque, signed by the same party, had been presented there. -Mr. Lane was advised to give information to the police, and endeavour to trace the man who had brought him the

EMBEZZLEMENT. — William Morgan, an artificial flower maker, was brought before Mr. Alderman Wilson, charged with embezzling the sum of £6 17s., the money of his master. The prisoner was committed for trial.

LAMBETH .- A HUNGARY POLICEMAN .- George Remmington, a constable belonging to the Walworth division of police, attended by order of the commissioners, to answer the following complaint :- Mr. Thomas John Seabrooke, of 7, Lacy-terrace, Penton-place, Walworth, deposed that on Sunday, the 4th instant his family had a loin of roast pork for dinner, and after supper the joint was placed in a safe in the front area. On the following morning the safe was found open and a considerable portion of the pork gone. On the Tuesday following a boiled rabbit which was left was placed in the same safe, and on Wednesday morning the safe was again found open, and the rabbit partly devoured .- Mr. Norton: Was it your opinion that the cats got to the safe on both occasions? Witness: It was, your worship, though I was somewhat puzzled as to how they could get at the safe, particularly after the first time, as I had tightened the button or fastening. On the morning of that day week himself and his wife had been awoke at out a quarter to three o'clock, and they both exclaimed almost at the same moment, "There are those troublesome cats again," and he got out of bed for the purpose of surprising them. He went forth, armed with a good stick, and on reaching the kitchen and pulling aside the window curtain to catch a sight of the safe, he was not a little surprised to see a policeman standing in front, with his bull'seye turned on, and he had evidently been helping himself from the eatables. It was also quite clear to him (witness,) that the constable must have caught instant sight of him, for he immediately hurried up the area steps, and ran towards the Kennington-road .- Mr. Norton: From the view you had of the man, are you sure he was a police constable? I am quite certain of that, your worship, though I had not the opportunity of seeing his number.-Mr. Norton: Then are you enabled to say the defendant is the man? Witness: I should not like to go the length of swearing positively to his being the person, as I had not an opportunity, in the hurry of the moment, to observe his number nor his features; but I have no moral doubt he is the man.-Mr. Norton; Had the area gate been locked? Witness: It has not been latterly, as the key has been lost The complainant not being able to identify the accused, the

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. - SINGULAR CHARGE OF Conspiracy.—Henry Adams, a pugilist, was brought up charged with having conspired with other persons not in custody, to defraud James Jackson, landlord of the King's Head, King-street, Park-lane, of £34 10s., under very singular circumstances. The case had the effect of attracting to the court a great concourse of that class of men known as connected with the lower grades of the "Fancy."-The circumstances detailed called forth much merriment, from the way in which the complainant, a Yorkshireman, described the plan by which he was taken in, and which was as follows:-The prisoner called on the prosecutor, who was an acquaintance, and told him he had obtained the patronage of a gentleman who had lately come into between £3,000 and and £4,000, and who wished to take some lessons in the art of self-defence. As the gentleman would pay liberally for accommodation, and order a bottle of wine at each lesson, it might be worth the prosecutor's while to find them a room. Prosecutor agreed to do so, and the prisoner and the gentleman came, and had a sparring bout. At the second or third visit the gentleman brought two friends; and, while the sparring lesson went on, a challenge was given to one of the friends to fight with the gloves the prisoner, £10 to £30. The friend asked the prosecutor to put down the money for him. The prosecutor did so, and the match was made. All parties adjourned to a public house in Cumberlandmarket, where there was a larger room. The fight commenced, and before it was concluded, prosecutor was induced to put down £25 10s. more, making £34 10s. for the friend who was glove fighting with the prisoner. The money was taken up by the other friend. The prosecutor seeing that the combatants were only shamming and fouling, demanded the return of his money, on the plea that the whole affair was a robbery. He was threatened with chastisement by some of the party, but he would not give up his demand, and after following the party into a public-house in Lamb's Conduitstreet, and seeing them leave him one after the other, he prevented the prisoner from following the same road by giving him into custody.-The defence set up was, that the prosecutor betted on his own account, and that he lost his money fairly.-Remanded.

CHARGE OF INDECENCY AGAINST A 'GENTLEMAN.'-Hewitt Bridgeman, who was described on the police sheet as a gentleman, of No. 4, Northumberland-court, Charing-cross, was brought before Mr. Bingham charged with having conducted himself in an indecent manner in an onnibus towards Julia Barnett,—The complainant said the was the rife of Iron Northumberland. said she was the wife of Lyon Barnett, rag-merchant, No. 5, Gibson-street, Waterloo-road. About nine o'clock on Sunday even ing she got into a Notting-hill omnibus with her husband. There were only two vacant seats in the omnibus. Her husband took the first, and she was obliged to go to the further end of the omnibus to get accommodation. She had much trouble in effecting her object on account of the manner in which the defendant placed his knees. As she was about to sit down the defendant made use of an indecent remark. The defendant said to her, pointing to her husband, 'Do you know that fellow. I should like to know you much better.' The defendant, as soon as she was seated, placed his hand on her person in an indelicate manner. She gave his hand a push, but she was unable to change her seat in consequence of the omnibus being full. A passenger, however, having got out, she quitted her seat and went near her husband. Her husband. who had partly witnessed her uneasiness, asked her why she pushed that gentleman. She then told him all that had occurred. - Lyon Barnett said, as soon as he was made acquainted with the defendant's conduct he said to him, 'Had you been a young man I would have given you a good thrashing.' The defendant turned round to witness's wife and said, 'Have I insulted you?' Mrs. Barnett rewithese's wife and said, 'Have I insured you' i mis, Darnett replied, 'Yes, you did, most grossly.' When they got out of the omnibus witness gave the defendant in charge.—Captain Henchy, a friend of the defendant, mentioned that the defendant was a county magistrate of very old standing, and that he had had a scat in Parliament up to last year.—The defendant denied the charge and said the statements of the witnesses were a tissue of untruths.—Mr. Bingham said he must send the case to the sessions, but would take bail .- Two sureties of £100 each were produced and the defendant was liberated.

WORSHIP-STREET.—OUTBAGE ON A FEMALE. - George Berry, a Joung man of dissipated appearance, described as a boot and shoemaker, was charged with an outrage upon a widow lady named Leadbitter, residing in Providence-row, Pinsbury square. — The complainant stated, that while passing through Banner-street, St. Luke's, on her way home from chapel on Sunday evening, she was suddenly stopped by the prisoner, who accosted her in a familiar manner, and expressed his determination to accompany her wherever she was going.—Mrs. Catherine Nash stated that while proceeding home with her husband at the time in question they were alarmed by the loud screams of the complainant, whom they were alarmed by the loud screams of the complainant, whom they found engaged in a violent struggle with the prisoner, who was clasping her firmly round the neck, and assailed her in a manner too gross for description. The prisoner, after much resistance, was at length overpowered and transferred to the station.—The prisoner pleaded intoxication, was fined £5, but not being provided with the money he was carried off to the House of Correction.

EARLY DEPRAVITY. - William Rogers, a hardened looking urchin, EARLY DEPRAYITS.—William Rogers, a hardened-'ooking urchin, only twelve years of age, was placed at the bar before Mr. Hammil, charged with a series of artful robberies upon his father, a journeyman painter, living in Jane-street, St. Luke's.—The prosecutor, who was painfully affected while giving his evidence, stated that the prisoner was the youngest of several children who were dependent upon him, and, notwithstanding his extreme youth, the invoterate pilfering propagaties to which he had been addicted for inveterate pilfering propensities to which he had been addicted for a long time past had kept him and the rest of the family in great distress and privation. He had repeatedly broken open his drawers, and abstracted whatever he had the means of converting into monoy; and on more than one occasion, when witness had fallen asleep in his chair, after his day's labour, the prisoner had clambered upon his knees, and cut open his waistcoat-pocket to obtain possession of his wages, with which he invariably absconded, and absented himself till he had spent the whole of the money. He had also robbed his mother a short time since in a similar manner, by stealthily raising her dress while she was seated at work, and cutting out her pocket, with the contents of which he immediately left the house, and did not again make his appearance for several days. Shortly after he came home on the last occasion, the prisoner was entrusted with a shilling by a friend of witness who had called to see him, and was sent out to make a trifling purchase in

the neighbourhood, but he never returned, and nothing was head of him until the following evening, when the owner of a fruit stall in the same street, came to the house and inquired for the boy, which he said, had gone off that morning with a piece of silver for which he requested him to get change. He also mentioned that the boy had shown him a glazier's diamond at the same time, which he came that the purchase; and, suspecting it to be the same that had shown him a glazier's diamond at the same time, which is pressed him to purchase; and, suspecting it to be the same that he used in his business, witness went to the drawer in which he kept it, and found it had been broken open and that his diamond had disappeared. Witness thereupon obtained the assistance of the prisoner was shortly afterwards traced and the prisoner was shortly afterwards tra disappeared. Witness thereupon outside and assistance of the police, and the prisoner was shortly afterwards traced and taken into custody.—It having been intimated to the magistrate that the into custody for robing his fait. into custody.—It having been members in custody for robbing his father prisoner having peen previously in custody to touring me lather and that he had been once summarily convicted and sentenced to and that he had been once summarily convicted and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, he was fully committed for trial.

MARYLEBONE.—RIVAL OMNIBUSES.—Joseph Crawford, the originator of penny omnibuses recently started on different lines of the convention. Charged with account to the convention.

ginator of penny omnibuses recently started on different lines of road, was brought bef re Mr. Broughton, charged with assaults of a most violent nature upon John M'Donald, a conductor, in the employ of the London Conveyance Association.—Complainant's head and face were much swollen, and he was bleeding considerably.—A great deal of evidence was gone into, from which it appeared that on the previous afternoon, complainant seeing the defendant in the Edgeware-road, went up to him, and after asking him how he did called him a rogue. Defendant desired him to go on, as he had did wish to have anything to say to him, upon which complainant repeated the offensive epithet. Defendant knocked him down by a blow upon the head. He (defendant) then laid hold of him, and while in the act of lefting him up, struck him severely two or three times more. A constable came by at the time and took defendant into custody.—The magistrate remarked, that complainant had certainly, according to his own showing, been the first aggressor in into custody.—The magistrate remarked, that complainant had certainly, according to his own showing, been the first aggressor in using the language he did, which he had a right to expect would be resented, and if the matter had ended by the merely giving him (complainant) one blow, no great offence, under the circumstances, would have been committed. Delendant had, however, followed that blow up by others, which could not at all be justified; and for having thus acted he must pay 50s, or be imprisoned for six weeks,

The penalty was paid.

WANDSWORTH.—The Bloomer Costume.—Curious Case.—A young woman, who stated that her name was Clapp, applied to Mr. Beadon to grant a summons against Mr. Everett, the landlord of the Beadon to grant a summons against bit. Everett, the landlord of the Grapes public-house, North street, Wandsworth, for illegally detaining a striped silk Bloomer costume, which she had worn when in his service as barmaid.—The young woman stated that she was engaged as barmaid, and Mr. Everett had a striped silk jacket, and the other as barmaid, and Mr. Everett had a striped silk jacket, and the other portions of a Bloomer costume, made expressly for her to wear while she was behind the bar. He gave her the dress as a present. He had, however, since discharged her, and detained the costume.—Mr. Everett said he would explain the matter. He engaged the young woman at £12 12s. a year; and he paid £7 for the making of the costume. It was so made as to admit of its being formed into female attire and he reverted any idea of giving so expection or tume. It was so made as to admit of its being formed into female attire, and he never had any idea of giving so expensive an article to a servant. She only wore the costume once, when he understood that such a dress had better be discontinued. He had occasion to be from home for a short period, and he found that the applicant's mother was admitted behind the bar, and she and her daughter treated people he knew nothing about. When the month was up, he gave her a month's wages in advance, and sent her about her business.—Mr. Beadon said he was very sorry to hear that those liveries were worn, and he thought it would be very strange if the magistrates of the county did not withdraw the licenses. In Middle, sex it was very likely to be the case.—There was no doubt but the sex it was very likely to be the case.—There was no doubt but that it was a livery similar to that of a gentleman's servant, who was bound to deliver them up when discharged. He could only describe the costume as a demi-male attire, and consequently a sort of livery. He should decline to interfere in the matter.

Markets, &c.

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MARK-LANE, Monday, January 19.—The arrivals of English Wheat this morning were small, and our millers purchased freely at an advance of 1s. per qu. upon last Monday's prices. The holders of Foreign Wheat were likewise enabled to obtain Is, per qr. more for good a myles, but the business done was not extensive. Flour wont off pretty readily at full prices. Barley, both malting and grinding, 1s. per qr. dearer. Beans and Peas main tained last week's quotations. The arrivals of Oats being sheet, good fresh Corn sold 6d. per qr. higher than on Monday last, with a fair demand.

CATTLE.

SMITHMELD, Monday, January 19.—To-day's market exhibited a very moderate supply of both English and Foreign Beasts, compared with that brought forward on Monday last; nevertheless, owing to the immense arrivals of country-killed meat up to Newgate owing to the immense arrivals of country-killed meat up to Newgale and Leadenball, it was quite equal to the wants of the buyers. For most breeds we had a steady, though by no means active, inquir, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. The primest Scots sold at 3s. 10d. per 8lbs. as a general top figure. Prior to the close of the market a good clearance had been effected. Notwithstanding that the supply of Sheep was on the decrease, we have to report a somewhat inactive demand for that description of stock at barely last week's currency. The system description of stock, at barely last week's currency. The extreme value of the best old Downs was 4s. 4d. per 8lbs. Prime small Calves moved off steadily at late rates. Otherwise, the Veal trade calves moved on steadily at late rates. Otherwise, the year trade ruled dull. Pigs, the supply of which was by no means extensive, met with a dull inquiry at barely stationary prices.

Beef, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; yeal, 3s 0d to 4s, pork, 2s 6d to 3s 10d.—Price per stope of 8lbs, sinking the offal, NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, January 19, Since Monday last, very large arrivals of country-killed meat have taken place up to these markets; but the supplies on offer slaugh. tered in the metropolis have been but moderate. On the whole the demand is telerably steady, at the late decline in the quotations, Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling, ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime small, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 8d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 8d; real, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d per 8lbs by the carcase.

PROVISIONS. London, Monday.—With very mild weather in the past week, we had a slow demand for Irish butter, and the dealings in all kinds were on a limited scale, at no noticeable variation in prices. The best Dutch met buyers at an advance of 2s to 4s per cwt. For bacon there was a favourable feeling, and the sales easy at an improve-ment of 1s to 2s per cwt. on previous rates, on board and landed, Hams nearly stationary. Lard rather more sought after. ENGLISH BUTTER, Jan 19.—Our trade continues in a very sluggish state; and weekly Dorset butter being now stopped for a few weeks to come, we have nothing in the article to work upon but stale

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d, to 61d.; of household ditto, 41d. to 51d. per 41bs. loaf.

POTATOES. SOUTHWARK, Waterside, Jan. 19.—Since our last report there have been few arrivals coastwise, still they are quite enough for the demand, which continues very limited, and no alteration in prices can yet be quoted.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20 .- Our market closes tamely and steadily, without much alteration of price. The sales have been 4,000 bales, and exporters have taken 1,000, including 100 Perna n and Maraham, at 54d to 64d; 20 Bahia, at 54d; 100 Egyptian, at 54d to 64d; 600 Surat, at 23d to 34d. The imports since Thursday are 35,000 bales.

CITY, Monday.—The wool market has been firm this weekfor Foreign, and in Colonial sorts there have been good purchases for French and German account. The wonderful intelligence from Port Philip is likely to have an important effect upon the prices of the staple, and it is doubtful whether the clip can be secured—at least, exorbitant wages will have to be poid. The imports of wool into London last week were 196 bales from the Cape of Good Hope, 621 from Algoa Bay, 642 from Sydney, and 20 from Germany.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Scotch.—So far in this year there is no im provement to report in the demand for any kind of Scotch wool. The business doing is about the quotation.
Foreign.—Public sales are fixed to take place here on the 29th inst., when some Spanish Frontier will be offered; meanwhile, not

much doing by private contract. LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 13d. to 13d. per 1b.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 13d. to 2d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2dd.; ditto. 80lb. to 88lb., 23d to 3d.; ditto. 88lb. to 96lb., 3d to 3dd.; ditto 36lb. to 104lb., 33d. to 0d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d to 4dd.; Calf-skins, each, 1s, 0d. to 3s 0d.; horse-hides 5s. to 0s.

STATE OF TRADE. MANCHESTER, Jan. 20.-The advices by the American steamer that cotton had advanced slightly in the Transatiantic markets caused spinners to show increased firmness, and the market has been rather more active in yarns. Some extensive operations have taken place in water-twist for China, and business equal to the supply of

the market for such yarns firm and bare of stock. The business! cloth is not so active, and prices are not so firm.

the spindles at work has been done in mule-twist for India, leaving

The Gazette. From the Gazette of Tuesday, Jan. 20th.

BANKRUPTS. John Amery, Chelmsford, Essex, hotel keeper—Richard Hane! Bell, and Errington Bell, South Shields, Durham, paper manufacturers—George Collier, Landport, Hampshire, draper—William Haywood, Birmingham, grocer—Francis Rufford Hewlett, Leyton, Essex, southcaster, Local Verkein. Essex, cowkeeper—Joseph Ketton, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, grocer—Mary Ann Keell, Liverpool, coffee house keeper—Georg Marsh, Church-street, Minories, City, carpenter—John O'Donnell, Sheffield, Yorkshire, grocer—James Potter, Birmingham, mill ma-nufacturer—Robert Youngman, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire,

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. Alexander Anderson, Macduff, Banfishire, shoemaker—William Murchie, Glasgow, hair cloth manufacturer.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THE ATRE, opposite the Eastern Counties Railway, Shoreditch, The largest and most elegant Theatre in London. PROPRIETOR-Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS.

Glorious success of the People's Great Standard Pantomink This truly beautiful Carnival of Comicalities is admitted by all the leading journals to stand unequalled for gorgeous scenery, dreit, appointment, and general construction. The wit and humour mile which the Pantomime abounds, is received nightly with tumultuoid applauae by overflowing houses, and all acknowledge that the lustrous Temple of Revolving Globes of Fire, encircled by innumerable jets of gas, is the most magnificent scene ever witnessed upon the stage.
Decided hit of Eliza Holmes.

week (except Saturday) Eliza Holmisi or, the Wild Horde of the Wolf's Lair. Supported by the entire

strength of the company.

To conclude with the Grand Christmas Pantomime King Hold Toddy, All Head and No body; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the Magic Pippin, with all its great mechanical effects and transfer mations and matchless scene of the Temple of Revolving Globes Fire, encircled by Millions of Diamond Lights.

On Saturday next a great novelry! Dress Circle 1s. 6d., Boxes 1s., Upper Boxes 9d., Pit Stalls 8d., Pit 6d., Gal. 3d. Stage Manager-Mr. R. Honner.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Sole lessee—Mr. C. I. James.
Unsurpassed attraction! Every evening the best Pantonime in Tremendous success of Mr. Harrison and Mr. J. Matthews, with

their highly-trained Dogs, Devil's Hoof and Florence.
Houses nightly crowded to witness the most attractive enterlaided ments unrivalling all other establishments.
On Monday, and during the week, Mendicant and his Dogst in which Mr. Harrison and Mr. J. Matthews, with their highly in which Mr. Harrison and Mr. J. Matthews, with their highly in which Mr. Harrison and Mr. J. Matthews, with their highly in which Mr. Harrison and Mr. J. Matthews, with their highly in which Mr. Harrison and Mr. J. Matthews, with their highly in the most of the mattheway with the most of Atter which The Last Nail; or, the Drunkard's Doom. Charde hers by Messrs. E. Green, Burford, Allen, Dean, Randall, N. To conclude with (Wednesday excepted) the New Grand Christmas Particular of Results and the Regat; or, Harlegille. Christmas Pantomime of Beauty and the Beast; or, Harley Prince Azor, the Queen of the Roses and King of Thorns. quin, Mr. Ambrook; Columbine, Miss C. Gibson. Clown, Harrison; Pantaloon, Mr. J. Matthews.

On Wednesday part of Canal Januaria Night on which occasing On Wednesday next a Grand Juvenile Night, on which occasion he Pantoning will be a constant.

the Pantomime will be played second. Printed by WILGIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Maccieshed-size, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printin office, 16, Grest Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, forth Propriesor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by the said WILLIAM RIDER, at the office in the same street and arish,—saturday, January 24th, 1:52.