Review of the Week.

18 The event of the week is the resuscitation of the guague. Manchester believes, or pretends to believe, sugged corn is in danger of being taxed, and flies not rm arms but to the subscription list. Prudent even se its enthusiastic paroxyism, it stipulated for a call of pen per cent. on the nominal subscription, and with pis proviso made a capital show of £27,000 in the esquese of less than half an hour. Of course this das done on the preventive principle. By giving due niarning to Lord Derby of the trouble they can give i, im, it is hoped he will be frightened either from effice, or into submission to the existing policy with prespect to exports and imports. Not that we accuse ngauchester of meaning to flinch from an actual hand hio hand contest, should the squirearchy provoke it. effhere are too many professional and practised agiorators lingering for another opportunity to distinguish mhemselves again, who rejoice at the accession of the rifories to power as a godsend, and who are ready that the shortest notice to get up any amount of statisstics, stereotyped arguments, and declamation to thattern, for-'a consideration,' to permit us for one amoment to dream of that. On the other hand, the wnew Ministry and its organs are acting on the advice rigiven by Burns, under different circumstances-

'For Gude sake, Sirs! then speak her fair, And straik her canny wi' the hair.'

They be eech the country not to put itself about in ethe slightest degree. Their taking possession of the n Treasury benches is 'not of the slightest consequence, lany more than if they were a lot of Toodles. They) don't mean to act upon their opinions, bless you! Not at all. They have a right to these opinions, i mind you; but then, seeing there is a majority against them in Parliament, why should they be so unseasonable, not to say unreasonable, as to introduce such malapropos questions? No, they will wait until 'the country' can be appealed to. 'The country,' beautiful abstraction! excellent euphuism for the little dirty rotten and venal constituencies, which landlords and rich men can bully, bribe, or coerce into submission to their dictates. That is 'the country' to which in due time 'an appeal' is to be made; but even for it, time is required. The Protectionists demand 'grace,' in order that they may set the corrupting agencies and influences at work, which secure the sweet voices of such constituencies; the Free Traders fear that if time is given they will be beaten at a General Election. The one party procrastinates, the other eargerly presses for a decision on the mooted

Meanwhile, so far our anticipations, as to the effect of the change of the Ministry upon the position of parties, have been fully borne out. We shall undoubtedly get back to something like a normal state of things. Matters will not be at 'sixes and sevens,' as they have been for a long time past. As we expected, even Lord JOHN has once more been galvapised into political activity. Chesham-place has this week been the scene of meetings, foreboding active hostilities on the recommencement of the suspended sittings. The Whig Chief proposes to take Mr. VILLIERS' test motion out of his bands, and himself Head the assault upon the New Ministry. Does he expect thereby to carry back the old cripples to their old seats?

The other notable event of the week-but at a tery considerable distance from the Manchester cathering—has been the Parliamentary Reform Conference in London. Sir Joshua Walusley and his friends have really been very unfortunate. They occupy in the political world the position which the Church of Laodicea is said to have done among the arcient Churches. They are neither hot nor cold, but lukewarm. They go too far for the respectable, orthodox, safe, moderate middle class Reformers. They do not go far enough for the masses, or at least keep so much within the limits that come up to their notions of a real Reform, that they excite no hearty, spontaneous, and genuine enthusiasm. The timest they extort is a modified approval from the educated intellect of the more reflective and intelligent of the working classes. But the movement is passionless: it wants vitality-

wants force-it wants that momentus which ears the path of obstruction, and hurries on to the oal by its own impetus. Before it can attain this, tmust abandon expediencies, and take up the broad round of principle. We have advised this often. The events of the past week demonstrate how corectly. If there is really so little difference between ating or residential suffrage, and the suffrage prosed by the People's Charter, as Sir Joshua FALUSLEY was at pains to show there is, what use there in stopping short of the later? It evidently es not gain him the cordial assistance of the Manhistermen, who have long purses ready to open at e 'Sesame' of another League agitation; it eeps aloof the industrious classes, to whom Universal allrage is a sacred tradition, and inexpugnable poron of their political creed. Between two stools, e Parliamentary Reform Association falls to the would, With the best intentions in the world, its possiblers stand in the way of their only chance of Eccess, and ignore the sole means which are open to

The addresses issued by the newly appointed Minry to the constituencies from whom they solicit rection, are as studiously moderate in their language a vague in their statements, as the utmost care can ate them. Whether the hustings will elicit anyng more plain-spoken and decided, remains to be 4. At the moment we write, the subordinates have hen their cue from the new Premier, and put as tle meaning into their words as possible.

bem of making a healthy, vigorous, national move-

the cossibility of a general election at an early has put old Members and new candidates on their hal. There is a visible movement in the straw, d, from all appearances, there will be rather a clean eep among the existing members, come when it may. mong the new candidates announced we see the the of Mr. W. Coningham, of Brighton, whose roughly Democratic views on political topics, conaird with the warm interest he has taken in prac-lal Co operative efforts, should recommend him fa-trably to the popular constituency of the Tower ed with the warm interest he has taken in prac-

Intelligence from the Continent represents war as in imminent. Switzerland is threatened on the side by France, on the other by Austria. Its me is the possession of a Constitutional Govern-It is some of the Cantons, the possession of at least aparatively free Press, and the power of giving to proscribed political refugees. This is an were not to be tolerated by Louis Bonaparte, for years, was indebted to Switzerland for hosand an asylum. He is going to show his graby extinguishing the liberties to which he owed much; and in this nefarious conspiracy is fitly by Schwartzenberg, to whom liberty of any is hateful. Belgium is for the present respited, appears that the Russian autocrat has taken Grown under his protection, and sent a celebrated Leval of Military Engineers, to look look after the 2. Whether to the organisation thus proposed increased, and put in a condition ready for imdiste service. In addition to these rumours of at home, we are threatened with another Burtwar in India. The last was both expensive and ineted, and though it ended in our favour, it did bine a race which is more hardy and courageous most of the native tribes in our Eastern posses-

Lugineers' Strike continues to present much same aspect. Both parties still hold out. On relay night a numerous aggregate meeting of Propolitan Trades, under the Presidency of VANSHITART NEALE, resolved to make common with the Amalgamated Society, and took the steps for organising a confederation of Labour, devoted to reproductive self-employment. has evidently taken root in the minds of the We trust to see it grow up, flourish, and a great tree. It is by such constructive means that Labour can emancipate itself from

C Annial Secretary and the Chief Commissioner of sie the first two of the New Ministry re-elected. Conter's show of opposition was made merely for the terror at Droitwich Sir J. Pakington treated protions constituents with an essay and a lunch. The and do doubt, the better of the two. Beth opposed and ary Reform and progress in the popular sense, MANNERS declared in favour of an important there is the state of Arbitration between masters

TRADES' JOUI

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852.

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THE CRISIS AND THE OPPORTUNITY.

MR. EDITOR,—The events of the day are decidedly favourable to the cause of Progress. Such a 'golden opportunity' for the manifestation of the popular will may not present itself again for many long years. It is the people that will be shortly appealed to; and the question to be determined upon by them is one of principle, and not a thing of detail. But where we should look for activity, we find supineness; where leadership, dissensions. The Crisis will be dissipated by the hand of time, and the oligarchy will be the victors. The people will remain unheard, and hence concluded to be satisfied with things as they are. A Tory administration will negative all proposals for Electoral Reform, and the silence of the unenfranchised will strongly tend, in its practical results, to pronounce the Derby policy as compatible with the popular will. It is very generally remarked, that 'Reform is not wanted.' Why? Because the working classes are silent in such a demand; and one-half of those who have the vote, fail to exercise their privileges when the fitting occasion offers. This reasoning is fallacious. It is most advisable, for the country's good, that the Suffrage should be definitely settled, by conferring upon every free man the privilege of citizenship; and it is further most unjust, to deny the vote to C, because A and B, possessing it, fail to use it. But these are the weak inventions of the enemy. We could afford to laugh at them, if we had the means of combating them; but these being wanting, the said inventions are presumed to be triumphant, and hence become important, as a consequence of our own impotency. And so there is but little hope for the cause of Labour. For it, as before, nothing will be done. No vote will be given to the toiler; no education to his children. The combination laws will remain as ambiguous as ever; for though I may think them plain, and susceptible of but one translation, yet the gentlemen of the long robe' and 'silk gowns' think otherwise; and this division will ever tell against the liberal construction of them, which the necessities of the working man imperatively call for. Well, these are the exigencies of the period. The opportunity for doing much is the time present, but the will to use it properly is unfortunately wanting. The General Election, come when it will, either in

April or September next, will no more ascertain and embody the people's opinion in respect to the questions of Protection or Free Trade, Reform or No-Reform, than if no such election occured. Certainly, about one-seventh of the adult males of the three kingdoms will have to do duty for themselves and their poorer unenfranchised fellow subjects, each elector having not only to think for himself, but also for six others, of whose views he can know nothing, or would not heed, if he knew, the power being in his hand-and according to the decision thus arrived at, so the people will be said to have declared its will. But, as we all know that this is but a thing of Shams, I am of opinion that the Unenfranchised should be solicited to speak for themselves in such an emergency-have their own meetings, and their own speakers—and in all possible ways force upon the notice of the community their opinions upon the great events of the day. Were there a People's Party, such a step would most unquestionably be taken. Now is the time, or never. The poor man's bread is threatened to be taxed; there is to be no reform in our electoral system; no education for the people save that which the Holy Church shall dictate; foreign refugees are to be sedulously watched, and their actions in England reported to their home governments;the bible and the crown are the prominent symbols of the country—they are the essentials of greatness of a Tory mind. Here then is a budget of grievances political capital enough to shake society to its very centre; and yet I venture to say that, with all this wealth, this food for agitation, Chartism will ever be a bankrupt cause; and they who preach it regarded as obstructions in the way of real and practical reform. The fact is, Chartism has spent itself out; the horse and the rider have fallen together; and common gratitude bids us speak no more of the one, and to do our best to ameliorate the pecuniary condition and soothe the mental sufferings of the other. Thus, I am for organising the people anew under a name of a more expressive and definite character, and for raising a handsome contribution to Mr. O'Connor, to secure him from future want. My meaning is plain; my advice simple; my advocacy sincere; and could men resign their prejudices, and forget their previous protestations, some such proposal as that here mentioned would be seriously entertained by those who presume

to be the leaders of the people.

The Executive, or that which is left of the Executive, of the Chartist Association has deserved well of its supporters. In resolving not to do anything until the liabilities of the movement are defrayed, its members have shown themselves to be men of probity and honour. I applaude them for their steady perseverance; and earnestly intreat them to be unmoved by the Philipies of their opponents, for their determination is both creditable and just. As soon, however, as the outstanding debts are liquidated, I am strongly of opinion that the Executive, and they only, should convene a Convention or Conference, for the especial purpose of considering the present state of the country, and devising measures for the immediate organisation of the labouring classes. In calling this Convention, I beseech them to be explicit and definite in their propositions to the country. It will not do to call a Conference without submitting the business to be entertained by such meeting. Delegates will require to be instructed by their constituents. If opportunity for consultation be not extended to them, they will hesitate to vote for any particular policy until they have learned the opinions of those they represent. Thus little, if anything, will be done. This must be avoided; and it only can be, by adopting the caution here laid

The Executive having then resolved to call the said Conference, I intreat them to discuss the following suggestions, with a view of their forming part of the business paper :--

1. The present state of the public mind, in respect to popular agitation; and whether it is not advisable to originate forthwith a People's Party, which shall combine the social as well as the political elements of a national movement.

buginening of his fortifications. The army is also there should not be given a new name; and that henceforth the terms of membership should be made as low as is compatible with the wants of an independent board of control.

3. Will it not be for the general benefit, that at the said Conference, men who are not delegates should be permitted to express their opinions upon the present condition of things. The voting, of course, will be confined to the representatives; but there are many men in London who are true friends to the cause of popular progress, and who are most anxious to see an Association originated like to that I have mentioned, who would afford considerable information, if permitted to give it, and whose support it would be very necessary to ensure,

4. Whether the attention of the said Conference should not be directed to the settlement of the political end in view, in the establishment of a National Association, viz., 'Manhood Suffrage, protected by the Ballot; and to this measure only the members shall be pledged.

5. All other views upon political questions than that just named being left as matters of private opinion amongst the members, whether it should not be made part of the duty of the newly-formed board to organise weekly meetings in various places of London and the large towns, and at one place in the smaller ones, to discuss the measures introduced in Parlin. ment, as also those which affect the great question of Labour and Capital in their relations to each other. Thus, say in London, there might be a meeting in

in Marylebone on a Thursday, in Southwark on a Friday, and in Lambeth on a Saturday evening. These meetings would each form a nucleus of strength of the Association; and materially serve to help the governing body in the direction of the general move. ment. The expenses of such gatherings I would wish to defray from the general fund; but I have little doubt, as in each of these localities a local branch would be formed, the members and attendants at the meetings would readily meet this cost, if indeed it be any, considering that the Society business could be transacted the same evening, or, at any rate, in the same place. This is the way to spread political and social knowledge; and to make men feel the necessity for connecting themselves with such an Association as that alluded to.

I have now exhausted my space, but certainly not my subject. I feel deeply the injury the popular cause is receiving through the inertness and party contentions of its leaders; and my conviction is immovable, that so long as men are followed and not principles; so long as intolerance to other men's opinions forms the characteristic feature of the objections of those who presume to rule; so long as men will not support the organs already exclusively devoted to their interests, but cry aloud for others, which only means a change, to be followed by a like cry some months hence; so long as these things have to be spoken of as facts which tend to render unity of action a thing perfectly impossible, six millions of adult men will remain unenfranchised, and the cause of the worker unnoticed and uncared for. Could but men see the advantages they now possess, these remarks would not be unproductive of good; but, however small may be the consideration awarded to them. I beseech my readers to be mindful of their purpose; to support those papers which are dedicated to their cause; and to decide at once, whether the time is not come for the origination of a bona fide movement, which shall represent the opinions of the many, and be proof against party malevolence, party purposes, and self-serving men.

Free Correspondence.

[As the columns under this head are open for the free expression of all opinions, the Editor is not responsible for, or committed to, any.]

THE TRUE STANDARD AND MEASURE OF VALUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR,—Having treated of Money, or Currency, of the American Banking System, and of the principles on which "Junius" proposes the establishment of a National Bank, and a national Paper Currency in the United States, we now come to the consideration of the important question of an Universal Standard of Value. Dr. Adam Smith, the prince of political economists, in

discussing this subject, says as follows:—
Book 1st, Chap. V. "The value of any commodity, to the person who possesses it, and who means not to use it or consume it himself, but to exchange it for other commodities, is equal to the quantity of labour which it enables him to purchase or command. Labour, therefore, is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities. The real price of everything-what everything really costs to the man who wants to acquire it-is the toil and trouble of acquiring it. What everything is really worth to the man who has acquired it, and who wants to dispose of it, or exchange it for something else, is the toil and trouble which it can save to himself, or enable him to impose upon others. What is bought with money, or with goods, is purchased by labour, as much as what we acquire by the toil of our own body. That money, or those goods, indeed save us this toil. They contain or represent the value of a certain quantity of labour, which we exchange for what is supposed at the time to contain the value of an equal quantity. Labour was the first price-the original purchase money—that was paid for all things. It was not by gold or by silver, but by labour, that all the wealth of the world was originally purchased; and its value, to those who possess it, and who want to exchange it for some new productions, is precisely equal to the quantity of labour which it can enable them to purchase or command. Gold and silver, like every other commodity, vary in their value -are sometimes cheaper, and sometimes dearer. The quantity of labour any particular quantity of them can purchase, depends always upon the fertility or barrenness of the mines known at the time. The discovery of the abundant uines of America reduced in the sixteenth century the value of gold and silver in Europe about a third of what it was before. Gold, silver, and other commodities, therefore, inasmuch as they are continually varying in their own value, can never be an accurate measure of the value of other things. But equal quantities of labour, at all times and places, may be said to be of equal value to the labourer. In his ordinary state of health, strength, and spirits-in the ordinary degree of his skill and dexterity—he must always lay down the same portion of his ease, his liberty, and his happiness. The price which he pays must always be the same, whatever be the quantity of goods he receives in return for it. Of these, indeed, it may sometimes purchase a greater, and sometimes a smaller quantity; but it is their value that varies, not that of the labour that purchases them. We cannot estimate, it is allowed, the real value of different commodities from century to century, by the quantities of silver that are given for them. We cannot estimate it from year to year by the quantities of corn. From century to century, corn is a better measure than silver, because, from century to century, equal quantities of corn will command the same quantity of labour more nearly than equal quantities of silver. From year to year, on the contrary, silver is a better measure than corn, because equal quantities of it will more nearly command the same quantity of labour. By the quantities of labour, we can, with the greatest acouracy, estimate the value of different commodities, both from century to contury, and from year to year. Labour, therefore, it appears evidently, is the only universal, as well as the only accurate measure of value, or the only standard by which we can compare the value of different

commodities at all times and at all places. "Labour alone, therefore, never varying in its own value, is alone the ultimate and real standard by which the value of all commodities can, at all times and all places. be estimated and compared. It is their real price-money

is their nominal price only."

Though Dr. Adam Smith proves so demonstrably in the above and in other parts of this great work (" The Wealth of Nations,") that labour is not merely the only source of wealth, but that labour is also the only standard and measure of value, still you read his work in vain for any directions as to the means necessary for making labour the standard of value in practice. But after long and attentive study, and reading various authors on political economy, I am firmly of opinion that the only way to reduce those truths to practice, for the benefit of all the industrious classes is to fix by law, a minimum rate of wages for unskilled labour, payable in national legal tender, bank notes issued by a national bank, the whole of which paper money to be based upon real wealth, viz., upon property actually placed in charge of this bank, as recommended in the work on the "Nature and Use of Monies," lately published by Mr. John Grey, of Edinburgh; which book, every man who wishes to understand this most vital of questions, should

carefully and reflectingly read.

The working classes of every trade and employment, should unite for the purpose of getting a law passed, fixing the wages of unskilled labour of all kinds, at 4d. per hour-3s. 4d. per day of ten hours, and 20s, per week of six days work, from six a.m. to six p.m., taking off two hours per day for meals and rest. The answer to the question, "What is a pound?" would then in future be simple and easy to be understood. It is a week's work or a week's wages for any ablebodied, unskilled labourer of average abilities. A great outery of course will be raised against such a proposition: we shall be told that our ancestors frequently have attempted to fix the rate of wages by law. but always failed. The truth is, our ancestors, like our modern capitalists, tried by law to reduce the rates of wages, and they have, in general, unfortunately, too well succeeded. But when did our capitalists or masters ever ask for, or our legislators ever attempt to pass a law to advance wages, or even to protect the labourer from further reductions. Never, never.

I have proposed that the wages of unskilled labour should be 20s. per week, because I do not think that any working man, in town or country, can support a wife and family in any tolerable degree of comfort for a less suin, even at the present prices of the necessaries of life, cheap as they in general are. Speaking of the comforts an unskilled, or farm labourer's wages justly entitle them to, Dr. Adam

Smith says:-"Land, in almost any situation, produces a greater quantity of food than what is sufficient to maintain all the labour necessary for bringing it to market, in the most liberal way in which that labour is ever maintained. The surplus, too, is always more than sufficient to replace the stock which employed that labour, together with its profits. The most desert moors of Norway and Scotland, produce some sort of pasture and cattle, of which the milk and the increase are always more than sufficient, not only to main-

Westminster on a Monday evening, in Finsbury on a Tuesday, in the Tower Hamlets on a Wednesday, in Marylebone on a Thursday, in Southwark on a flock, but to afford some small rent to the landlord." Again, Book I., chap. VIII. :- "There is a certain rate, below which, it seems impossible to reduce, for any considerable time, the ordinary wages even of the lowest species of labour. A man must always live by his work, and his wages must at least be sufficient to maintain him. They must even, on most occasions be somewhat more: otherwise it would be impossible for him to bring up a family, and the race of such workmen could not last beyond the first generation. 'Mr. Cantillou' acems, upon this account, to suppose that the lowest species of common labourers, must everywhere earn at least double their own maintenance, in order that one with another they may be enabled to bring up at least two children; the labour of the wife, on account of her necessary attendance on the children, being supposed barely sufficient to provide for herself. The labour of an able-bodied slave," the same author adds, "is computed to be worth double his maintenance; and that of the meanest labourer," he thinks, "cannot be worth less than that of an able-bodied slave.' I have myselfseen able-bodied slaves sold, in the Southern

States of America, for from £140 to £200 each; and I have seen female slaves sold for from £120 to £140 each, for growing tobacco, rice, cotton, and sugar; now these prices would not be given for them, unless their labour were worth double their maintenance; and the labour of the unskilled and farm labourers of this country, is worth double the cost of his maintenance, and the only means of securing this to him, so far as I am able to see, is by a minimum rate of wages fixed by Act of Parliament, and the other measures

advocated in these letters. Now, although these measures are based upon the principles clearly laid down by some of the best and most celebrated writers upon Political Economy, Currency, and Banking, I am aware that the proposal for a minimum of wages, will be assailed with every epithet of opprobrium and contempt. But this will not change my opinions, unless accompanied with strong reasons against them. If a minimum rate of wages were fixed for unskilled labour, every other species of labour would naturally take its proper place as to remuneration above that minimum. The wages of all our officers under government, and of all our soluiers, sailors, and policemen, the fees of our lawyers, the salaries of our clergymen, the rates of interest on our public funds, and in many other investments and occupa-tions, are permanently fixed, and why should we not also fix the rate of remuneration for labour, and thus make it in practice, what Dr. Adam Smith said it ever was, and ever must remain in fact and theory-" The only universal, as well as the only accurate measure of value, or the only standard by which we can compare the value of different commodities at all times, and at all places?" I intend tarther to elucidate this important subject in my next letter.

I am, &c., Liverpool, February 28th, 1852. MR. O'CONNOR'S ACCOUNTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sin,-In answer to the question put by Mr. Brown of Preston, in your last impression, respecting the readiness render assistance in preparing the accounts of Mr. O'Connor, the Directors beg to say that they have already done what they could, a nd will continue

most cheerfully to afford all the aid in their power.

We are, Sir, yours Respectfully

W. Dixon, C. Doyle, T. CLARK, P. M'GRATH.

THE GLASS-MAKERS' DEMONSTRATION.

London, March 3rd, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sis,-Will you allow me to correct a paragraph in the excellent report of the glass-makers' dinner at Dudley, which appeared in your paper of the 21st ult. The part to which I take exception is that where I am made to say "that all civilisation was a necessity." What I did say, in reference to the above subject was this, that if trades' unions were an evil, which I admitted they were, so were all laws and governments a necessary evil, upon the same principle. Laws and government were first framed for the protection of the weak against the strong, and I believe have the same wise end in view. Now, if this be true, and I have always been led to understand so, then I say that all trades' societies have this same wise end in view-the

protection of labour, the weak, against capital, the strong. I hope you will concede a small space in your next impression for this correction. As trades' unions are upon their trial before the bar of public opinion, it is well that counsel for the defendant should be clearly understood. I have not, sir, the slightest idea of charging your excellent reporter with having made the mistake designedly, for I think it must have occurred in the abridgment.

WILLIAM NIXON. 22, Henry-street, Ashted, February 25, 1852.

Co-operative Intelligence.

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

WEEKLY REPORT, Feb. 24th to March 1st. The Agency transacted business with the following stores : - Galashiels, Leeds, Bocking, Stockport, Banbury, Bacup, Bury, Brighton, Guildford, Portsea, Ullesthorp, Woolwich, Bradford, and Halifax.

The Agency reminds the public that the samples of Coburgs, Merinos, Alpacas, and Ribbons, are still on view at their offices, and may be sold in small lengths to private customers desirous of consuming the produce of Working Men's Associations. Samples have already been sent in town on demand.

By the statements in the last number of the "Journal of Association," it is seen that adulteration has found its way into the manufacture of cloths by the introduction of shoddy (old wool re-spun), instead of the genuine material. The produce of Working Men's Associations are to be free from all sophistication of this sort, and the Agency intend paying great care in this respect to the goods consigned to

After the organising of Co-operative Stores, and of Co-operative Associations, the next step to be taken is to establish the best mode of dealing botween them, either for the goods of their own produce or for the goods they can supply more advantageously than the competitive trade; this is to be the beginning of co-operative trade and commerce. Two modes of dealing are now in use or in contemplation among co-operators. Some prefer going direct from one association to another—the shoemakers asking hats from the hatters, the tailors asking cloth direct from the cloth makers. Some others prefer acting through the Agency, whose functions are to enter into and keep connexion with all for the profit of each individual body through the means of the same correspondence—the same commercial bookeeping, &c. It is good after all that the exneriment should be tried on both sides; whilst it remains the duty of the Central Co-operative Agency to maintain its principle of commercial action through common commercial centres, whereby a great saving of time, money, lahour, and exertion is obtained, together with better results from having all things done regularly and professionally. Mutual exchange, and especially mutual credit, are utterly impossible without a co-ordination of mutual resources and of mutual efforts through a common factor. Each individual, or each body, becoming his own factor for all things, is falling back to the lowest degree of the scale of civilisation, by suppressing at once the incalculable benefits of division of labour; whereas co-operative industry in its progressive paths over competitive and conflicting industry implies a both-sided development of more minutely divided functions, and more closely united workmen and workshops.

THE HOPEDALE COMMUNITY, U.S. The 'Popular Tribune,' published at Nuvoo, the head quarters of M. Cabet's Icarians, contains an interesting and hopeful account of this community, extracted from the 'Practical Christian,' of which we subjoin an abridgment. After defining the sense in which the community is a Church of Christ, namely, that it is based on a simple declaration of faith 'in the religion of Jesus Christ, as he taught and exemplified it according to the scriptures of the New Testament,' and of acknowledged subjection to all the moral obligations of that religion, the article

It is a Civil State, a minature Christian Republicexisting within, peaceably subject to, and tolerated by the governments of Massachusetts and the Unitd States, but otherwise a Commonwealth complete within itself. Those governments tax and control its property, according to their own laws, returning less to it than they exact from it. It makes them no criminals to punish, no disorders to repress, no paupers to support, no burdens to hear. It asks of them no corporate powers, no military or penal protection. It has its own constitution, laws, regulations, and municipal police; its own logislative, judiciaries, and executive authorities; its own educational system of operations: its own method of aid and relief; its own moral and religious safeguards; its own fire insurance and saving institutions; its own internal arrangements for the holding of property, the management of industry, and the raising of revenue; in fact, all the elements and organic constituents of a Christian Republic, on a minature scale. There is no Red Republicanism in it, because it eschews blood; yet it is the seedling of the true Democratic and Social Republic, wherein neither caste, colour, sex, nor age stands pro-

scribed, but every human being shares justly in "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." Such is the Hopedale Com-

munity as a Civil State.

It is an universal religious, moral, philanthropic, and social reform Association. It is a Missionary Society, for the promulgation of New Tostament Christianity, the reformation of the nominal Church, and the conversion of the world. It is a moral sussion Temperance Suc ety on the tectotal basis. It is a moral power Anti-Siavery Society, Radical and without compromise. It is a Peace Society on the only impregnable foundation of Christian Non-Resistance. It is a sound theoretical and practical Woman's Rights Association. It is a Onaritable Screety for the relief of suffering humanity, to the extent of its ability. It is a Socialistic Community, as a socially actualisms, as It is a Socialistic Community, successfully actualising, as well as promulgating Practical Christian Socialism—the only kind of Socialism likely to establish a true social state on earth.

WHAT ARE ITS ADVANTAGES !—It affords a theoretical and practical illustration of the way whereby all human beings, willing to adopt it, may become individually and socially happy. It is in itself a capital school for self-correction and improvement. No where else on earth is there a more explicit, understandable, practicable system of ways and means for those who really desire to enter into usefulness, peace, and rational enjoyment. It guarantees to all its mombers and dependents employ-

ment, at least adequate to a comfortable subsistence; relief in want, sickness, or distress; decent opportunities for religious, moral, and intellectual culture, an orderly, wellregulated neighbourhood; fraternal counsel, fellowship, and protection under all circumstances; and a suitable sphere of individual enterprise and responsibility in which each one may by due self-exertion elevate himself to the highest point of capability.

It solves the problem which has so long puzzled Socialists.

the harmonisation of just individual freedom with social cooperation. Here exists a system of arrangements, simple and effective, under which all capital, industry, trade, talent, skill, and peculiar gifts may freely operate and co-operate, with no restrictions other than those which Christian morality everywhere rightfully imposes—constantly to the advantage of each and all. This excellent system of arrangement in its present completeness is the result of various and wisely improved experiences.

It affords a peaceful and congenial home for all conscientious persons, of whatsoever religious sect, class, or description, heretofore, who embrages Practical Christianity, substantially as this Community holds it.

It affords a most desirable opportunity for those who mean to be practical Christians in the use of property, talent, skill, or productive industry, to invest them. Here property is pre-eminently safe, useful, and beneficent. It is Christianised. So, in a good degree, are talent, skill, and productive industry. Who, then, would be able to say conscientiously, "My property, my talent, my skill, my labour—my entire influence, is now bestowed where it injures no human being, suffices for my own real wants, helps my weaker brother, and promotes universal holiness

It affords small scope, place, or encouragement for the unprincipled, corrupt, supremely selfish, proud, ambitious, miserly, sordid, quarrelsome, brutal, violent, lawless, fickle, high flying, loaterish, idle, vicious, envious, and mischief-making. It is no paradise for such, unless they voluntarily make it first a moral penitenitary.

It affords a beginning, a specimen and a presage of a new and glorions Social Christendom-a grand confederation of similar communities—a world ultimately regenerated and Edenised.

The Hopedale Community was born in obscurity, cradled in poverty, trained in adversity, and has grown to a promising childhood, under the Divine guardianship, in spite of numberless detriments. The bold predictions of many who despised its puny infancy have proved false. The fears of timid and compassionate friends that it would certainly fail have been put to rest. Even the repeated desertion of professed friends, disheariened by its imperfections, or alienated by too heavy trials of their patience, has scarcely retarded its progress. It has still many defects to outgrow, much impurity to put away, and a great deal of improvement to make it moral, intellectual, and physical. But it will prevail and triumph,

The same paper contains a letter from a member of the Shakers Society, near Leeington, Kentucky, descriptive of the mode of life, dietary, and possessions, of that portion of a singular sect, whose admirable, social, and economical arrangements, are singularly contrasted with their fanaticism in other respects. Surrounded, however, with an abundance of physical comforts, the result of their associated labour, 'they are,' says the writer, who transmits the letter to the 'Tribune'-

The longest lived of any people in the Union; they own as fine land and as fine stock as Kentucky can show; they are very wealthy, and the society in the south part of the state is also very wealthy. They soldom have any sickness, and never had a case of cholera, notwithstanding it was all around them. They have abandoned the use of the flesh of hogs as food. If you should visit them you would be delighted with their village. They own the finest Durham cattle I ever beheld.

To competitive slaves and toilers, we recommend a perusal of the following daily bill of fare;-

At our meals we have considerable variety in articles of diet. and these articles, except in a few instances, are continually changed, according to circumstances; so that it would be impossible, or nearly so, to give a perfect understanding of how we live in every minutia. But, generally, for breakfast we have two kinds of meat, cold light bread and warm biscuit, commonly in form of light rolls, milk, butter and cheese, domestic tea and coffee, Irish potatoes, and other vegetable sauces, pies or pastry, &c. For dinner, two kinds of meat, soups, cooked vegetables, cold light bread, warm corn bread, milk, butter and cheese, puddings, pies, &c. Supper, no meat, cold light bread, domestic tea and coffee, milk, butter and cheese, potatoes and vegetable sauces, pies, preserved fruits, &c.

SHAW CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY. SHAW, MARCH 3RD.—Shaw is a small township, about three miles from Oldham. In the second week in February, 1851, thirteen men agreed to open a provision store as soon as convenient, and the first night's deposits amounted to £60. The following week we took the house and shop of widow Ashton, near the Wesleyan Chapel, and the shop was opened on the 28th of last mouth. On Monday last, after paying five per cent. on all deposits for the fourth quarter, we had a dividend of 1s. 6d. in the pound for all members purchasing. We now number sixty-five members, and possess a capital of £360. It may be cheering to some of our friends to hear that we are going on so well at Shaw in Crompton, and that we hope to increase the number of our members.

Co-operative League. The first general meeting of the newly constituted body was held at its offices. Pail Mall, on Monday night, when a council of twenty-five members was unanmously elected, comprising most of the oldest and best known social reformers in the metropolis and the provinces. The managing committee will be appointed by the council previous to our next number, and we shall then give the full particulars, as well as an outline of the course of action which may have been de-

THE SHEFFIELD WOMAN'S RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

At the annual Conference of the Sheffleld Woman's Rights Association, held on Wednesday, February 25th, at their Committee Rooms, 33, Queen-street, it was unani-mously agreed that a general plan of organisation, in lieu of the present Social one, should be adopted, inasmuch as they consider it would be far more conducive to their carrying out their object, desiring, as they do, their sisters co-operation through the length and breadth of the land in their noble undertaking. It was therefore resolved to establish an association, to be called the " National Woman's Rights Association," with a President and Executive Council at its head, to be elected annually. Cards of membership were also agreed upon. Miss Anne Knight, of Quiet Home, Chelmsford, a member of the Society of Friends, was chosen President for the year ending February 25th, 1853, and also the following officers :- Mrs. Carr, Vice-President; Mrs. Turner, Treasurer; Mrs. M. Brook, Financial Secretary; Mrs. A. Higginbottom, Corresponding Secretary.

PETITION AGAINST THE ENROLMENT OF THE MILITIA. To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in rarmament Assembled. The Petition of the undersigned women of Sheffield in Public

Meeting Assembled, That it is with feelings of sorrow we have again to witness the attempt to reorganise the militis. We have too long seen the demoralising effects of taking our children and husbands from our peaceful homes; and we feel that our all is mixed up with this attempted spointion of mankind. We unhesitatingly declare that we hate war in any shape. Your petitioners fully believe that if Parliament should carry out this design (and we sincerely hope they may not), that it will, in the end, prove an aggressive war upon the interests of the people of this country, which all will have to deplore. Your petitioners also beg to observe that they have no fear about Your petitioners also beg to observe that they have no fear about any other invasion than that which the government and honourable members are at present engaged in—namely, the invasion of our own hearths and liberties. Hoping that your Honourable House will again examine scriously this question and its evils, and finally consider to abandon the project, and allow us to dwell in pearly. We remain, your duiful and loyal subjects, and will ever may. Signed on behalf of the National Younan's Rights Association.

Mrs. A. HIGGINDOTTON. Mrs. MARY BROOK.

FUNDS IN AID OF MR. O'CONNOR.—A preliminary meeting of friends to Mr. O'Connor was held on Friday, 27th ult., and by adjournment on Wednesday last, at which measures were agreed upon by which it is hoped to form a large and respectable Committee, for the purpose of raising subscriptions in aid of that unfortunate gentleman. The objects are twofold: Frstly, to audit the accounts of the Land Company. Secondly, to purchase an annuity for Mr. O'Connor. Several members of parliament have been applied to, and Mr. T. S. Duncombe has intimated his readiness to act with a properly constituted Committee for these objects. In our next we hope to present a list of a Committee which will command the confidence of the public at large, and speedily secure the important object in view.

HEALTH OF LONDON. - The official report says :- Last week the total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts was 1,069, which is nearly the same as in the pre ious week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842 51 the average number was 1,042, which, with a certain proportion added for increase of population, becomes 1,146. Hence it appears that last week's return is less than the corrected average by 77. Last week the births of 831 boys and 807 girls, in all 1,638 children were registered in London. In seven corresponding weeks of the years 1845-51 the average number was 1,495. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in, on all the days of the week except the last two; it was the highest on Monday, when it was 30.505 in.; on Sunday it was 30.391 in.; on Tuesday 30 316 in. The mean of the week was 30.160 in. The mean temperature of the week was 37.9 dogs., which is two degs, below the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day except Saturday. The wind blew from the N.E till Saturday, when it changed to W.S.W.

THE MURDER IN MARYLEGONE. On Tuesday, Mr. Wakley, M.P., concluded the inquest on Emma Styles, whose husband was examined the day before at Marylchone police court, charged with her murder. The jury not having the prisoner before them for i-lentification returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder by some person or persons unknown," and protested against the unnecessary consumption of time and money on an inquiry which is defeated by the withholding of the su pected person in cu-tody.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE COLOSSEUM.—On Tuesday, as Mr. Frederick Fry, scene painter of the Colosseum, was painting a scene for the Cyclorama, he stepped back, after the manner of artists, to regard his work, and fell from the scaffold, a distance of thirty feet. His skull was hopelessly fractured, and his collar-hone broken. He was removed to University College Haspital.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE CITY .- On Tuesday evening Mr. Payne held an inquest upon the body of Thomas Late, a workman employed at Castle Baynard copper wharf. Deceased was busy in the warehouse when the floor above him, which was loaded with nine tons of nails, gave way. He was sadly crushed and mangled, and died on the spot. An architect who inspected the place reported that the floor ought to have been strengthened before receiving so heavy a load. Verdict-" Accidental Death."

TESTIMONIAL TO LIECT. CHARLES SZULCZEWSKI.-On Siturday last a number of Polish exiles invited their gallant friend Lieut. Szuiczewski to dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, and presented him with a handsome ring, in testimony of the high estimation in which his character is held. and of the valuable services rendered by him to the cause of Poland, in connexion with the honourable office which he has for the last ten years occupied as secretary of the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, to the great satisfaction of his own countrymen and the members of the association. The ring, which is a beautiful specimen of workmanship, and was made by a Pole, has on it engraved the family arms of Lieut. Szulczewski, with a suitable in-

scription in the Polish language.

Great Fire in Whitecharel.—Early on Tuesday night a fire of a most destructive character broke out in the premises of Messrs. Thorpe and Co., paper merchants, of Osborne-street, Whitechapel. The premises were extensive, having been erected for a sugar bakery, and were, at the outbreak of the accident, full of valuable machinery and stock. The engines were quickly brought to bear upon the burning building, but notwithstanding the exertions of the Fremen, the whole building became wrapped in the flumes. At twelve o'clock the fire was subdued, but not extinguished, and as far as could be judged, the whole of the stock must have been destroyed.

The Bishop of London's Confirmations.—On Monday morning the Lord Bishop of London held a general confirmation at the parish church of St. Andrew's, Holborn. About 600 candidates of both sexes were presented to his lordship, who delivered an impressive charge to them. NUMEROUS AND EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES.—On Saturday

last several detective officers were on the look out for a woman about forty years of age, who has committed several serious and alarming depredations, under very novel circumstances, in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park, Camberwell, and Islington. She is described of middle stature, marked with the small-pox, dressed in black, a plaid shawl generally, and coloured apron, wearing likewise a full bordered cap and black bonnet, having the aps of a decent servant. It has be her habit for some time past to visit the residences of different ladies and gentlemen, pretending she had come for the weekly washing, and while the servant who has let her in goes to make inquiries respecting it, an accomplice or accomplices have obtained entrance, and successfully carried off in most instances property of great value. Alleged Munder by a Pugilist.—An inquiry was taken

on Saturday by Mr. Bedford, on the body of Ellen Winfield, aged 42 who was reported to have died from the violence of "Bill Stebbings," the pugilist. It appeared that Winfield and his wife met Stebbings at the end of York-terrace, York-street, Wes minster, and the former asked him if he could pay him a portion of the money that was due to him? Stebbings replied he would give him a skilling if he would go to his house in Castle-lane, which is close to Elliott's brewery. This was objected to by Winfield, and his wife went while he waited for her return. In about twenty minutes she came back and said that Stebbings, having taken her beyond the house, threw her on her back on the ground. The deceased woman became very ill from pain in the head and back, and on Monday night she was taken to the Westminster Hospital, where she died on Tuesday night. The surgeon found no marks of external violence, but there was great effusion on tho brain, but whether caused by violence, a fall, or natural eauses he could not tell. The jury returned an open verdiet, "That the deceased died from effusion on the brain, but whether caused by violence or not they had no evi-

Suspicious Death of a Person Unknown.-On Sunday morning a man was discovered by the police lying on the pavement adjacent to the Post Office at Ston'es End, and in the immediate vicinity of Southwark police court. He was at that time partially insensible, and was supposed to be intoxicated, and the police accordingly placed him on a stretcher and conveyed him to the station. The surgeon of the force was sent for, and on examination of the man it was found that he had a severe wound on the back part of his head. He was im-nediately taken to the hospital, where he died at eight o'clock on Sunday night, having remained in a comatese state from the time he was brought there up to the period of his decease. Nothing is known of the manner in which he came by the injury on his head, which is believed to have been the cause of death. The relations or friends of the deceased are not known.

MANAGEMENT OF THE ADELAIDE LYING-IN HOSPITAL -- Mr. Wakley resumed and concluded an inquest upon Mrs. Martha E. Stone and her newly born infant, whose deaths were attributed to neglect, at the above hospital, in Queen-street, Golden-square. It appeared from the evidence that great negligence had been manifested towards the poor woman. Her husband deposed that the deceased got an admission order to the hospital for two guineas, from Dr. Yell, and that in addition to the fce, witness was served with a bill for a quart of brandy, cianamon, &c. Dr. Yell was in the country when deceased was admitted, and Mr. Stillman was called in, and saw deceased early on the following morning for a few minutes, but, although he was aft rwards repeated'y sent for, he did not arrive until eleven o'clock in the day. The poor woman's child was still-born. The jury returned the following verdict:-"That the deceased, Martha E izabeth Stone, died from exhaustion caused by internal rupture." To which the jury appended the following observation :- " The jury cannot separate without expressing a very decided opin on that the place called the Adelaide Lying-in Hospital, situated in Queen-street, Golden-square, is not entitled to the pecuniary contributions of the public." SALE BY AUCTION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE. - On Tuesday Mr. Lerew commenced a sale of the spare materials and fittings in the above building. The terms of admission were, that every visitor must purchase a catalogue, price sixpence, The fineness of the weather added to the curiosity excited as to the nature of the sale, and probable fate of the Crystal Palace, collected a large attendance of fashionable visitors throughout the day, and it was calculated that up to five o'clock nearly 4,000 persons had visited the building. The appearance of the interior, now stripped of all but a few articles-among which the cage of the Koh-i-noor, the organ and large sheets of plate glass at the west end, were the most conspicuous-was extremely pleasing, and knots of fashionable and well-dressed persons continued promenading the whole afternoon, indulging in conjectures upon the future fate of the building. A temporary refreshment bar in the north transept was extensively patronised. The contents of the catalogue of the present sale contain no part of the building itself, but consist of the counters, tables, and forms of the refreshment courts, money-takers' counters and stools, tell-tale entrances, lead pipes, cocoa-nut matting, carpenters' benches, and an immense quantity of planks' deals, battens, quartering, &c., broken up and sorted into lots suitable for dealers in fixtures and building materials. The auctio: eer took his stand on a temporary rostrum mounted on wheels, and surrounded by a crowd of about 300 persons, chiefly interested in the building trade, who, by their eagerness in the business in hand, presented a striking contrast to the greater loungers and promenaders, disposed of 350 lots of deal planks, battens, quarterings, &c., at remarkably high prices. The total amount of the day's sale SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS AT ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE -

On Friday, February 27, the vestry of St. Paneras terminated the differences between the parish and Mr. Eaton, master of the workhouse, by proceeding in a body to the house and ejecting the master, appointing a provisional manager on the spot.

BEATH OF MR. OXBERRY, THE COMEDIAN .- This quaint

performer, son of the celebrated Oxberry, died on Saturday last, somewhat unexpectedly. He was fulfilling an engagement at Madame Vestris's Lyceum Theatre, and performed in the "Game of Speculation" and the "Prince of Happy Land" up to the time of his decease. Mr. Oxberry had written several successful dramas.

THE Excise Revenue.—Some interesting information is afforded in a return respecting the Excise, just printed by order of the House of Commons. In the year ending the 5th January last, the total revenue of the Excise, including balances, was £15,665,924 4s. 914, in the United Kingdom. Three pensions were paid, amounting to £9,987 8s. to the Duke of Grafton, Earl Cowper, and a monety of the Earl of Bath's pension. The charges of collection were £849,475 15s. 24d. The revenue police cost in the year £51,053 118, 21d.

The Provinces.

THE POLICE OUTRAGE AT LIVERPOOL.—The magistrates were engaged on Saturday afternoon in ivestigating the conduct of Mr. Dowling, commissioner of the Liverpool police force, and that of Mr. Towerson, one of the superintendents, in reference to a charge of having erased some leaves of the police charge-book, in order, as was alleged, to screen the conduct of their subordinates, who had been charged therein, by a report of Sergeant Tomlinson, with having made a furious and unjustifiable attack upon a Roman Catholic congregation, as they were leaving Holy Cross Chapel, on Monday evening last, after hearing a lecture by the Reverend Dr. Cahill. Evidence having been given relative to the wanton attack by the police on the unoffending persons who were rushing from the chapel, in consequence of the false alarm of the breaking of a beamf the police report was next produced. In answer to questions by Mr. Aspinall, Commissioner Dowling stated that Sergeant Tomlinsou reported Boardman, 291, as being the cause of the disturbance. It was stated in the report that he saw the police indiscriminately striking the people, whilst in his statement he said he only saw Boardman striking the people. He (Mr. Dowling) then desired him to make a correct report, such as he could swear to. This was done; the second report was entered in the books, and consequently the first report was taken out, and this one put in.-Mr. Mansfield said this was a very suspicious thing. A whole side, containing ten cases of public documents, had been removed, which ought to have been religiously preserved .- Mr. Miller and Mr. Cowan, clerks in the commissioner's office, deposed that the pages in question were removed by order of Mr. Dowling. Both the head constable and Mr. Towerson were present when the leaves were torn out, and when one of the witnesses (Mr. Cowan) objected to altering the book. The parts of the report taken out were those which pressed against the police.-Mr. Aspinall directed attention to the evidence of Sergeant Tomlinson, in which he denied that he had received any instructions. He said he had advised himself.-Mr. Mansfield remarked there was no doubt Tomlinson had grossly prevaricated, if he had not told an absolute falsehood.—Mr. Aspinall raid it was by mere chance, during an inquiry into a matter comparatively trifling, that they had obtained evidence that the commissioner, as the head of the police, had been in the habit of doing that which in any clerk in a public office, nay, even in any merchaut's office, would be considered a most disgraceful and discreditable offence, which called for punishment much more marned than would have fallen on any of his subordinates .- Mr. Mansfield, in passing sentence, remarked with great severity on the conduct of Mr. Dowling in endeavouring to suppress the truth, as also on the part taken by Superintendent Towerson, and the prevarication, if not downright perjury, of Sergeant Tomlinson. He sentenced the latter to immediate suspension from his duties, as also Constables Boardman, 291, and Jackson, 142, and ordered the chargebook to be impounded for the inspection of his brother magistrates. After several hours' conference the magistrates decided on suspending both Mr. Commissioner Dowling and Mr. Superintendent Towerson until their investigations were completed. AWFUL OCCURRENCE NEAR MANCHESTER .- On Saturday

morning last Mr. Spencer Suthers, a highly respectable cotton-spinner and manufacturer, residing at Oldham, committed suicide by leaping down a coalpit belonging to Messrs. Evans, Barker, and Co., in that borough. Mr. Suthers is said to have been a great sufferer from rheumatism, and is supposed to have committed the rash act under the influence of that suffering. He went to the mine about half past eleven o'clock in the morning, while the banksmen were near the pit mouth, and, deliberately clasping his arms round one of the two ropes, then at rest for a moment or two in consequence of the one cage being at the top and the other at the bottom, leaped forward and descended with awful rapidity. The depth of the pit is 145 yards. He alighted in an upright position, but one of his legs coming in contact with the top of the cage was cut off, and the other broken. His left side was also a good deal bruised. There were four men at the bottom, and one had a near escape. They went to the unfortunate gentleman's body, but found that life was extinct. Mr. Suthers was in a large way of business, and is believed to have been in prosperous and affluent circumstances. He leaves a widow, a son, and two daughters bereaved under these shocking circumstances. He was about fifty-eight or sixty years of age.

MANCHESTER. - ANOTHER ROBBERT BY STRANGULATION. -At the Borough Court two men, named Jackson and Minn, and a female named Sarah Brown, the commission of a garrote robbery in Swan-street, early on the morning of February 27th. A young man, giving the name of Thomas Tatham, who said he was a stranger in Manchester, swore that about twelve o'clock the previous night he was coming into the town from Ashton, and when in Swan-street he saw a group of men and women, amongst whom were the prisoners, whom he asked to direct him to Hope-street. Instead of doing so the two male prisoners laid forcibly hold of him, one by the neck and the other round the waist, and compressing his throat so as to cause strangulation, he became insensible of what passed. When he recovered his consciousness he found himself in the care of a policeman, and discovered that he had been robbed of 5s. Sd. Policeman A deposed to hearing a man cry out "Don't abuse me," and on turning out of Smithfieldmarket into Swan-street he saw the two men in the dock holding the prosecutor whilst the female rifled his pockets. He at once rushed upon the party, who ran off together, but with the assistance of two other officers they were pursued and all captured. They were severally committed for trial at the assizes.

FELONY BY AN EMIGRATION AGENT .- At the Liverpool police-court, on Monday, Lawrence Nolan, carrying on business as an emigration agent at Regent-street, opposite the Clarence-dock, Liverpool, was fully committed for trial at the next assizes, for feloniously abstracting various articles of wearing apparel and other property, to the value of £15 from the boxes of Joseph Christian, a printer, who was about to emigrate to New York, and who had engaged with the prisoner to procure him a passage, and left his luggage at Nolan's office until the ship was ready to sail. On Saturday morning the boxes were taken on board the emigrant ship International, which was intended to sail for New York on that day; but owing to an adverse wind was detained in port. Christian had occasion to examine one of his boxes, when he missed some of his property, and subsequently discovered that he had been plundered to a considerable extent. The captain communicated with the police, and the detectives being set to work immediately. found several of the missing articles in Nolan's possession. Upon his being apprehended, the prisoner denied all knowledge of the robbery; in his pockets were found some printed cards, stating that "every information would be given to emigrants." Mr. Mansfield committed him for trial, and bound over the prosecutor to appear at the assizes. The poor fellow, Christian, has thus not only lost

his property, but his time and passage money. APPALLING AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT DURSLEY,-On Saturday last Mr. Berkeley Bloxsome, brewer, of this town, was returning home from shooting ducks, and on reaching the rear of his dwelling he stopped, as it is supposed, to draw the charge from his gun. While in the act the piece exploded, and the contents lodged in Mr. Bloxsome's heart,

causing instantaneous death. WEST FARLEIGH,-PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.-A few evenings since the carriage of II. Horne, Esq., of West Farleigh, was returning from Maidstone with three ladies, when near Barham Court Lodge, the pin of one of the shafts broke, letting the shafts fall against the horse's legs, which started off at full speed. The coachman shouted to the turnpike gate-keeper to close the gate, which he did, but had not time to bolt it. The horse attempted to leap he gate, getting its fore legs over, and driving it open with great violence and splintering it. The horse then went at full gallop down the hill, turning the angle of the road leading to West Farleigh, at the same t me the coachman lost his seat and was thrown to the ground with great violence. The carriage was dragged along with fearful speed towards the gates, which cross the road at the railway, The gatekeeper endeavoured to stop the horse, but finding it useless, stepped on one side; the horse made a clean leap at the gate, setting its fore legs over. The gate was fastened with a chain attached to a strong staple, but the concussion was so great that the staple was drawn out, and the gate forced open with such violence, that, striking the gatekeeper, who was standing near, he was thrown to a considerable distance. The horse then attempted to leap the second gate-forced the staple, and dashed onwards towards the bridge, the ladies expecting every moment to be thrown into the river; but just as the chaise came upon the bridge, one of the hind wheels came in contact with the spur stone, which it forced completely out of its place, and upset the carriage. Some men who were near hastened to the spot and assisted the ladies out, who, with the exception of severe bruises, were, wonderful to state, not otherwise injured. The coachman also was only bruised, and the horse was not at all injured .- Kentish Mercury.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING BY DUTCHMEN.—At the Liverpool Police Court on Wednesday, Alexander Dakkear, chief mate of the ship Komeet, which arrived at that port on Monday from Amsterdam, was charged nith smuggling 12lb. of cigars; and Moses Metcalf, steward of the ship Cornucopia, was charged with smuggling 63 lb. of foreign manufactured tobacco, five bottles of brandy, two bottles of Hollands gin, one bottle of rum, a keg containing three gallons of wine, and three bottles of wine. A number of other charges of a trifling kind were at the same time brought against other seamen, but the two former were remanded for further examination, and in the other cases small penalties were imposed.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR THE MIDLAND RAILWAY STA-TION.—On Tuesday morning, as the 6 a.m. passenger train was departing for the north, and while nearing the bridge at Little Chester, it met a luggage train coming in the opposite direction. A plate-layer who had been but a very short time employed on the line, and who was at work at this spot, observing the luggage train advance, stepped from the line on which it was advancing, and without noticing the approach of the passenger train, went on to the line on which it was travelling. Before the engine could be stopped, Kerry was struck to the ground, and the train passed over him, injuring him in a most shocking manner. Immediately on the occurrence of the accident, Mr. H. F. Gisborne, the medical officer of the company, came speedily to the spot. Before his arrival, however, life was extinct, Kerry having, to all appearance, died almost instantaneously. On exemination his body presented a most shocking spectacle. His right foot was crushed to pieces, and his left leg was smashed literally to atoms from the foot to the knee joint. He had also received a severe concussion on the head, his forehead being extensively cut, and his skull was fractured. Little bleed had escaped from any of his very serious wounds, and from the suddenness of his death, no doubt need be entertained that it was caused by the intensity of the shock the

system had sustained.

THE LIVERPOOL HEAD CONSTABLE AND THE MAGISTRATES. -On Wednesday at the meeting of the Watch Committee of the Liverpool Town Council, a recommendation was brought forward to give the sum of £200 per annum as a retiring pension to Mr. Dowling, the head constable, who on Saturday last was suspended from his office for having crased some leaves from the regular police charge book, in order to destroy a report made by Sergeant Tomlinson, which reflected on the misconduct of the police in having made an unprovoked attack upon a Catholic congregation on the preceding Monday evening. The proposition was strongly and warmly opposed on the ground that the act which Mr. Dowling had committed, according to his own admission, was deserving of the highest possible censure that the council or the magistrates could inflict, and that whatever might have been Mr. Dowling's claims for length of service or previous good conduct, he was disentitled to all consideration at the hands of the authorities.— A long and accrimonious debate ensued, but the proposition was eventually carried, and it was resolved to submit it to

the council. THE ALBURY HEATH MURDER - GUILDFORD. - The investigation into the circumstances of the murder of an illegitimate child some twelve months ago, by being thrown down a deep well in a secluded part of Albury-heath, was resumed on Tuesday, at the Drummond Arms, at Albury. The jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of willul murder against John Keen, and Jane, his wife, committed on the body of the illegitimate child of the latter.

Walles.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE AT CONWAY. - A circumstance of an unusually revolting character has just taken place at Conway, North Wales. A man of dissolute habits, named Owen Williams, who occupied a small wooden hut or cabin, situated immediately under the old town wall, returned home in a state of intoxication a night or two ago, and endeavoured to murder his wife by strangling her. After much maltreatment the poor woman effected her escape. The man then attacked his sister, who lived in the house; but she also managed to free herself from his violence, and joined the wife. They having left two children, from seven to ten years old, in an adjacent room in the cabin, determined with the assistance of a neighbour to rescue them, remembering that the man had frequently sworn to set fire to his dwelling. On their return to the hut they found it in flames, and the remains of the unhappy man burnt almost to a cinder lying amid the ruins. On search being made it was found that the children had escaped, and were uninjured. No doubt exists that the man had put his oft repeated threatinto execution. At the coroner's inquest however, a verdict of "Accidentally burnt" was returned.

Scotland.

THE MURDER AT HILTON OF FORTHAR.—After a very searching investigation, the perpetration of the murder of Margaret Maxwell has been clearly established against the two Irishmen, Michael and Peter Scanlan. Another Irishman, named Thomas M'Manus, who resides at Hilton of Forthar, was arrested in consequence of a watch being found at the Forthar Lime Works, which it was thought he must have known something about, but he denied all knowledge of it. On being brought to Cupar for examination, he changed his mind, and disclosed the whole circumstances of the case. He stated that, on Sunday, 15th inst., the two Irishmen and he met and had a walk together. In the course of their conversation, one of them said he would like to go to America, and that if he could get some money, and had a few months over his head, he would go. He then said that he thought Margaret Maxwell had some money, and that he could easily go in at her back window some night and take her money. It was then arranged among them that the Scaulans would rise out of their beds when their house was all quiet, and come to M'Manus's house and lift the latch of his door, so that he might know who wanted him, and he was to rise and go with them to rob Miss Maxwell of her money. Accordingly, between eleven and twelve o'clock, M Manus heard some one at his door. He then got up, pulling on his trowsers, and putting a light pair of boots on his feet and went to the door and saw his comrades there, who had nothing on but their trowser. and stockings, having put them on after getting out of beds They then all went to Miss Maxwell's back window, and one of the Scanlans knocked it in with his knee, and went into the ing her, and the use but without the intention of mur other two remained outside to keep watch. He attempted first to shut her up in her bed, which was a box-bed, in order that she might not see him; but being awakened with the noise, and finding that some one was in her house, she cried out. He then attacked and struck her in bed, upon which she again cried, and made a resistance. Fearing that she would discover who he was, he went to the window and cried for his brother to come in, who came, and they both seized her and dragged her out of bed on the floor, where they murdered her with the stool. They then left the house, and came out and gave M'Manus the watch as his share of the booty, and they kept the money which they had stolen, and went each home to their beds. M'Manus, fearing to take the watch into the house with him, hid it in the easing of his house, under the thatch, where it remained till he took it to the lime works with him, and laid it there, in case it should be found about his house. M'Manus and the two Scanlans were fully committed for housebreaking, murder, and robbery.

A LEAD MINE IN MORAY.—Near the village of Stotfield are rocks known as "Sheepie's Silver Rocks," popularly supposed to contain silver ore. Some eighty years ago a mine was actually begun there for silver, and the works were carried on for some time, though without much profit. At last a labourer was accidentally killed at the works, and operations were forthwith abandoned. In the course of last year a mining firm in London and the Isle of Man heard that lead ore was to be found in the neighbourhood of Stotfield, and they sent down a person to survey and report. He selected a sample of the ore, and on analysis it has been found to contain only a small portion of silver, but as much as seventy per cent. of lead.

Freland.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. EASTWOOD .- On the application of the Crown the trial of the three men against whom true bills have been found by the Louth grand jury for the attempt to murder Mr. Eastwood has been postnoned till next assizes. The prisoners, who were transmitted back to gaol, are described as able, resolute-looking fellows, and did not appear to have suffered in the slightest degree by their long confinement.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.—Rumour has been busy in disposing of the Irish chief-justiceship, which the appointment of Chief Justice Blackburn to the chancery bench leaves vacant. One rumour is that the Right Hon. R. W. Greene is likely to obtain that office, while, according to another, which appears equally probable, Baron Lefroy will be the chief justice, and Mr. Greene get the seat in the Exchequer Court thus left vacant.

Lord Naas, Mr. Whiteside, and Sir J. E. Tennent, appear to be all more or less in danger; but as the Roman Catholic electors have the representation of Kildare in their hands, it would be strange indeed if they allowed a member of Lord Derby's government and an upholder of the Irish church establishment, to go back to Parliament as the representative of their feelings and opinions.~

It is said that Mr. J. Vance, a Conservative member of the Irish bar, is to start for Dublin in co-operation with Mr. Grogan. Various men are spoken of as candidates on the Liberal side.

An active canvass is carried on for Mr. Kerr in Down: and on the whole the Conservatives seem to be as yet more active in their preparations for the general election than the popular party.

A new candidate for Kildare, in opposition to Lord Nazs, appeared on Saturday in the person of Mr. William Cogan, e Roman Catholic gentleman connected with the county, to whom a numerously signed requisition has been presented by the electors of that persuasion.

According to a Westmeath paper the leader of the Irish brigade, Mr. William Keogh, is to have an opponent at the next election for Athlone, in the person of Mr. Thomas

Writs were despatched on Saturday from the Hanaper. office for elections in the following places, in which vacancies have been caused by the new ministerial appointments: -For Portarlington, in the room of Colonel Dunne; Tyrone, in the room of Lord Claude Hamilton; Kildare, in the room of Lord Naas; Enniskillen, in the room of Mr. Whiteside; Dublin University, in the room of Mr. Napier; Londonderry County, in the room of Mr. Bateson; and Cork County, in the room of Dr. Power.

THE LATE CHANCELLOR .- In the Court of Chancery on Monday the members of the bar at present in town mustered for the purpose of conveying to the outgoing Chancellor the feelings of the profession on his retirement from his high office. Mr. Greene, Q.C., having delivered a suitable address, the Lord Chancellor acknowledged the compliment in appropriate terms, and concluded by saying that he hoped he might safely venture to say that he retired from amongst them, as regarded every member of the bar, with a conscience void of offence. His lordship then retire the bench, and the court adjourned.

THE LATE MR. SHEIL.—The remains of the late Mr. Sheil were deposited in their last resting place, at Long Orchard, in Tipperary, on the 27th of February. FUNERAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP MURRAY. - On Sunday the remains of the late respected Dr. Murray were conveyed

to the Metropolitan Chapel, Marlborough-street, previous to being consigned to the vault beneath.

DEPARTURE OF THE EARL OF CLARENDON. - The Earl and Countess of Clarendon held an undress reception on Monday afternoon, which was extremely well attended. Early in the forenoon a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce waited upon the noble earl, and presented him with an address on his retirement from the arduous task of governing this country. A deputation of the corporation presented an address which had been adopted at the meeting of the town council. The deputation were received in the drawing-room. On Tuesday morning the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, with their children and suite, took their departure from this country. There was no demonstration of any kind in the city. The earl and countess shook hands very cordially with all whom they recognised, and having been conducted on board the Prince Arthur-a special steamer, employed for this purpose, the vessel left for Holyhead. There was no parting cheer-but the revenue cutters in Kingstown Harbour fired twenty-one guns.

THE "Jersey Times" states that a Frenchman is about to be appointed French Vice-Consul for the Channel Islands. and is to reside in Jersey.

THE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE-TO ALL WHO DESIRE A THOROUGH REFORM, BY SAFE AND LEGAL MEANS, OF OUR POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, -Surrounded with all the materials for creating wealth in superabundance, how happens it that the people find it so hard to get a living ?-that the great majority of them are always in distress ?-that those who work hardest, fare worst; whilst those who work not at all, get all the good this gs?-In a word, why is it that the idle rich live longest, and live best; whilst the industrious poor, after short lives of hardships and privations, are prematurely cut off by hunger and

The poor are what they are, and the rich are what they are, because the land, whence alone the raw materials of all wealth are to be obtained, is permitted to become the private property of individuals, to the exclusion of the millions and, in the next place, because capital and credit are monopolised by the rich, to the exclusion of the poor. What God made for all, the few have everywhere usurped-viz., the land, with all its capabilities. Landlords and profitmongers have made private property of that which of right belongs to the whole public; and which can never be alienated, by grant, sale, or otherwise, to individuals, without entailing slavery and want upon the dispossessed. By usurping the land of the whole kingdom, and of our colonies, landlords and profimongers have usurped all the raw materials of wealth, and all the means of subsistence provided for us by our Creator; and left the disinherited no better litle to live-no other guarantee for existence-than the wages of slavery, doled out by such capitalists and landlords as can make a profit of the people's labour.

This is the first great cause of poverty—the original sin of political economy—the parent of slavery and sorrow, all the world over. It originates the subjection of man to his fellow-man; and renders poverty inevitable for the masses, by making the few masters of all the riches of creationmasters of all the sources and means of production.

There is another great cause of evil growing out of the first, which, operating in conjunction with it, makes landlords and profitmongers as absolute masters of distribution as they are of production. It is our commercial system-it is our fraudulent system of exchanges, based upon a false and vicious monetary system. Our money-laws, next to our land laws, are the greatest curse to humanity. These money-laws do, for the capitalist, what land monopoly does for the landlord-they enable him to grow rich at the expense of the producer, who is, everywhere, the plundered slave of one or the other, or of both.

The world's wealth is now limited to the quantity that can be exchanged; and its quality is determined by the conveniences and caprices of the rich only: the world's wealth should be restricted only by the desire of the whole people to consume, and by their capabilities of production, which immeasurably exceed their wants. Hence, an immediate cause of our national distress is, that the power of creating wealth is greater than the power of exchanging it. A defective currency, based upon gold and silver, and an impoverished people, unable to produce on their own account, and to consume their own produce, for want of a currency to interchange with each other, necessarily limit both production and distribution. In production, abundance and variety for the rich only are studied; in both production and distribution, only the absolute necessities of the poor are cared for. For such requirements gold and silver may suffice. But to make abundant production and equitable destribution for all, no other currency can suffice than symbolic money, representing the wealth produced, and changing hands, or disappearing altogether, as the wealth it represents changes hands or disappears.

Universal Suffrage is the universal people's right. No man has a right to subject other men to his will or laws, without their consent: it is tyranny—it is usurpation—it is high treason against the nation, even to conceive, much more to realise, the attempt.

Universal Suffrage is of little or no political value to a people unless it serves to legalise and establish their social rights on a permanent footing. The most important social rights are these :---

1st. The equal right of all to free access to lands, mines, collieries, turbaries, fisheries, &c., wherein are found all the raw materials of wealth, and the exclusion from which entails certain slavery upon the disinherited.

2nd. Every man should be free to interchange his services, and the produce of his labour, with his fellowlabourers, on the principle of equal service for equal service, or equal labour for equal labour. To this end, the commerce of the country chould be conducted on the principle of equitable exchange, and with symbolic money, without which, equitable exchange is impossible.

3rd. The advantages of public and private credit should be equal and equally accessible to all-at least, till such time as when, society having righted itself, credit might no longer be needed by any. Without nationalising land and credit. it is impossible to emancipate the wages-slaves of society and landlordism and usury.

In order to attain these social rights, the whole land of the country should be gradually bought up by the State. with the public money; and should then be rented out, in suitable quantities, to all who might desire to cultivate it; but the land itself to remain for ever the property of the

2ndly. To enable the poor, as well as the rich, to produce on their own account, national banks of credit should be opened by the State, in every town in the United Kingdom, at which any industrious man might be enabled to procure loans from the national funds.

3rdly. A new system of national currency should be established, based on real, consumeable wealth, and on the bona fide credit of the State.

4thly. Public marts or stores should be opened by the State, in every town in the kingdom, to which all producers might bring their goods for exchange; in return for which they should receive symbolic notes representing the value of their deposits, which notes should be legal currency throughout the country.

The above measures, preceded by a just and efficient Poor Law, in place of the present bad and unjust law, would, with the nationalisation of all railways, gas-works, waterworks, &c., and a sound system of national education, soon emancipate the industrious classes from the thraldom that oppresses them.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

STEALING SHIRTS .- Thomas Hawkins, 22, and Stephen Pearce, 19, were indicted for stealing six shirts, value 28s., the property of William Howe .- Hawkins pleaded Guilty, and Pearce Not Guilty .- The prosecutor was a gardener, residing in Navarino place, Dalston. The shirts in question were hanging on a line in his garden on the 10th of Feb., and he missed them in the afternoon. The prisoners were seen coming together from the direction of the garden, Hawkins having a bundle under his arm. On being followed they made off, but dropped the bundle, which was opened and found to contain the shirts. Hawkins was taken into custody on the 25th at Shacklewell, and confessed the robbery and implicated Pearce. Pearce was taken in the Worship-street Police-court when Hawkins was brought before the magistrate, -The jury found a verdict of Guilty .-Hawkins was shown to be a notorious thief, and to have been previously convicted, and the Court sentenced him to ten years' transportation, and Pearce to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. ROBBERY BY A SERVANE. - John Bordessa, an Italian, 27,

was charged with stealing seventy-eight patent movements for looking-glasses, a handkerchief, and a knife, value £2 5s. 9d., the property of Michael Foletti, his master, and for receiving the same. - Michael Foletti stated that he resided at 44, Cowper-street, St. Luke's, and was a lookingglass-maker. He was living before at 64, Banner-street, and about eight o'clock on the morning of the 26th of Jan. a fire broke out on his premises, which was got under about nine. His premises were insured. The prisoner had been in his service about eight months before the fire broke out and left on the 31st of his own accord. Mr. Winstanley, the agent of the fire office, examined the prisoner, and asked him what he had done with some patent movements which he had taken from the place. This was on the 14th of February. The prisoner hesitated a little, and then said he took them, but would bring them back. He (witness) said that he would not take them back now, as he had kept them nineteen days. Mr. Winstanley then told the prisoner to go about his business. As soon as he reached home he found some of them brought back. A boy brought sixteen and a half pair. He missed fifty-four pair. The value of them was 10s. 6d. a dozen pair. - Other evidence having been given, the jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour.

A BANK NOTE ROBBERT.—John Wheeler, 19, pleaded Guilty to the charge of stealing £70 in bank notes, the property, and from the dwelling house, of George Caius Coombs, his master, a cheesemonger, at No. 50, Cowcrossstreet, St. Sepulchre's. It was shown that he had twice been convicted before, and he was sentenced to ten years transportation.

PICTURE FRAUDS.—Sad discoveries would be made among many hundreds of received originals if these coatings of obscuring dirt were removed; and it is to perpetuate this delusion that interested dealers proclaim it the very essence of tone and harmony, to which they further attach, in petulant paragraphs, the much-abused word "Verax." Not long ago one of this class of dealers was complaining to a brother craftsman that he could no longer give the true tone of age to his pictures, as he had exhausted a quantity of clay he obtained from an excavation in Marylebone-street, where a new sewer was being constructed, "I never found anything so capital," he said; "it was worth some hundreds of pounds to me."-Art-Journal. Post office Robberies .- On Saturday last information

was given of the loss of a small box, addressed to "Mr. William Ash, watchmaker, Wakefield," posted on the 31st Jan., at the Sheffield Post Office, and containing a gold Geneva watch. A reward of £3 is offered for discovery. A letter posted at Halifax, in Yorkshire, on the 17th ult., has also been stolen, containing £75 in bank notes.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AND HIS CONSTITUENTS. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli has just published the following address to the electors of the county of Bucking.

nam:—
"Gentlemen, — Her Majesty having been graciously
pleased to call me to her Majesty's Privy Council, and appoint me Chancellor of the Exchequer, I resign into your hands, according to the salutary principle of the Constitution, that office which you intrusted to me as your representative in the House of Commons. But as I will not be. lieve that the favour of our Sovereign can be any disqualis. cation for the confidence of her Majesty's loyal subjects, I have the honour to state that on the 12th inst., in our county hall, I shall again venture to claim your suffrages for the high distinction of being your member in tha

House of Commons. "The late Administration fell to pieces from internal digsension, and not from the assault of their opponents; and notwithstanding the obvious difficulties of our position, we have felt that to shrink from encountering them would be to leave the country without a government, and her Maesty without servants. Our first duty will be to provide for the ordinary and current exigencies of the public service; but, at no distant period, we hope, with the concurrence of the country, to establish a policy in conformity with the principles which in opposition we have felt it our duty to maintain.

We shall endeavour to terminate that strife of classes which, of late years, has exercised so pernicious an influence over the welfare of this kingdom; to accomplish those remedial measures which great productive interests, suffering from unequal taxation, have a right to demand from a just government; to cultivate friendly relations with all foreign Powers and secure honourable peace; to uphold in their spirit, as well as in their form, our political institutions; and to increase the efficiency, as well as maintain the rights, of our national and Protestant Church.

"An Administration formed with these objects, and favourable to progressive improvement in every depart. ment of the State, is one which, we hope, may obtain the support and command the confidence of the community, whose sympathies are the best foundation for a strong Administration, while they are the best security for a mild

> "I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, "Your obliged and faithful servant, "B. DISRAELI,

"London, March 1st, 1852."

LINCOLNSHIRE. - In the north or Lindsey division therewill probably be a contest, but all the candidates will be Protectionists. An effort is making to turn out Sir Montagu Cholmeley (a Whig Protectionist) on the ground that he did not oppose the late administration at all points. In opposition to him Mr. Banks Stanhope, of Revesby Abbey, is put forward by the ultra Tories. The moderate conservatives, who are averse to a contest, join with the Whigs and liberals in support of Montagu Cholmeley, one of the present members, who it is supposed will be returned with Mr. Christopher, the other member. In the southern division Sir John Trollope, Bart., and Lord Burghley will be returned without opposition.—At Boston, one of the two Protectionist members will most certainly have to give place to a Free Trader and a Liberal. The Liberals are now united to a man, and have invited Mr. Hankey, the banker, to become their member. He has acceded to the requisition .- At Stamford, the Marquis of Granby and Mr. Herries will, of course, be again returned.—At Grimsby, Mr. E. Heneage (Whig) who has for many years represented the borough, will probably be again returned.

NEWFORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.-Mr. William Biggs, of Highfield House, Leicester, has issued an address formally offering himself as a candidate. He will be supported in conjunction with Mr. Massey, the barrister, and recorder of Portsmouth, both of whom are decided Liberals and Free Traders, in opposition to Messrs. H. H. C. Plowden and C. W. Martin, the present Tory members.

Portsmouth.—Mr. Sergeant Gaselee addressed a public meeting of the electors of Portsmouth on Friday evening, at which he explained the political opinions on which he sought their support in returning him to parliament. He declared himself in favour of an extension of the suffrage to all householders and vote by ballot; and although he was a member of the Church of England, he was a warm supporter of equal rights to all denominations and creeds, whilst he would also give his utmost support to every mea. sure calculated to abolish the abuses in the church. He would vote for reduction in national expenditure. With regard to Free Trade, he would oppose every attempt to alter or reverse it; and would carry out that system to even a greater extent than at present. Resolutions were passed approving of his candidature, and a committee was formed to support him in it. The Right Hon. Sir Francis T. Baring, Bart., late First Lord of the Admiralty, visited this borough on Monday, and entered into various explanations with his committee. He stated he had not the slightest doubt but that the present ministry would propose some measure of Protection, although perhaps not immediately. His own opinions on the matter were well know, and he need not therefore enter at large into them, but he strongly pointed out the momentous importance of the friends of liberal policy uniting for the maintenance of that policy, and for the support of other measures of progress. He was an advocate for an extension of the suffrage, and would support it when it came before parliament again. Some questions referring to subjects of a local character were then put to Sir Francis, and which he answered to the general satisfaction of those present; after which, a resolution expressive of approbation with the statements made by him, and pledging the meeting to use every effort to secure his re-election, was then passed; after which the meeting broke up.

BATH.—A private meeting of the Conservatives was held on Saturday, under the presidency of G. W. Blathwayte, Esq., at the Assembly Rooms, when a correspondence between the secretary of the Conservative Association and Mr. Whateley was read, which was considered satisfactory, and a motion agreed to requesting the learned gentleman to allow himself to be put in nomination at the next election. It is also understood that Mr. Whateley will be requested to visit Bath shortly, for the purpose of giving an explanation of his principles to his electors. He is said to

be a Protectionist. BRISTOL.—There is a good deal of gossip going on about election matters, but, beyond the fact that the present liberal member, Mr. Berkeley, will most assuredly be reelected, there is nothing can be depended upon. Mr. George Thomas, the Chairman of the Liberal Association, and Mr. W. H. G. Langton, son of the late venerable Col. Gore Langton, and at present mayor of the city, are both spoken of as likely to be put in nomination with the hon. member. On the Conservative side, Mr. Tripp (who has thrice before tried his hand) and Mr. Frederick Peel are talked about.

CHICHESTER.-Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, having been appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, and his seat for Chichester being thus vacated, has addressed the electors of that city for re-election. There is no sign of opposition at present, nor is there likely to be any in a city where ducal influence is so strong as is that of the house of Richmond at Chichester.

DROITWICH .- The new Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir John Pakington, issued his address to the electors on Saturday last. Sir John does not enter into explanation of his political views, but reserves these things for the time when he shall meet the electors "at their homes and at the hustings." Sir John, although he voted against the

present corn-laws, is willing that they should be fairly GLOUCESTER. - Admiral Berkeley, the liberal member for Gloucester city, issued an address to the electors on Saturday, offering his services again as their representative. There is not the least fear of the admiral's re-election; and it is also certain that the Conservative sitting member,

Mr. H. T. Hope, must give place to Mr. Price, who comes forward in the Free Trade interest. Honiton.—It is asserted that R. S. Gard, Esq., a Protectionist, will offer himself as a candidate, at the next general election, in opposition to Mr. Locke.

MONMOUTH BOROUGH AND COUNTY. - It is stated that the representation of the county of Monmouth will be contested on the liberal interest by one of a firm of large merchants, who are much interested in the district. Mr. W. S. Lindsay, the liberal candidate for the Monmouth borough has been actively canvassing the electors, and has expressed himself satisfied with the result of his labours. Mr. Crawshay Bailey, the Conservative candidate, has also energetically canvassed the voters, and appears to consider his return as certain. It is fully expected by all parties that

the contest will be a severe one. LERDS.—We are happy to announce (says the "Leeds Mercury") that a very cordial reconciliation has taken place between the two sections of reformers in the borough of Leeds. Those who at the last election supported Mr. Sturge have evinced their readiness to vote for Mr. Marshall, and those who then supported Mr. Marshall have shown their disposition to vote for a candidate entertaining the opinions of the other section of liberals. BUCKINGHAMSHIRE,—The High Sheriff has issued a pre-

cept for the election of a knight in room of Mr. Disraell on March 12. Tower Hamlets.-Mr. W. Coningham, a leader in the

co-operative movement, has put out an address to the electors of the Tower Hamlets, as a Radical Reformer, Antistate-churchman, and Free Trader. DISCOVERY OF SILVER LEAD MINES IN MONMOUTHSHIRE

—In the neighbourhood of Caerphilly, some very valuable mines of silver lead ores have just been discovered. discovery was made by a charcoal burner, who, on levelling the ground for the purpose of raising his hut, had occasion to remove a small tree, and whilst doing so found a large mass of the ore in close proximity to the surface. This was upwards of ten tons in weight, and since then the company who are working the mine have found much larger quantities. A pit and levels are being sunk and driven for the purpose of working the purpose of working the ore. Upwards of 100 tons of lead ore have been raised in a few weeks from a shaft sunk in a mendow and the grant in a meadow, and this ore having been analysed, yields 6 (%, of silver and 15 cwt. of good lead to the ton. The mineral field of South Western 15 cwt. of South Wales has also in this neighbourhood yielded other transporter forms. treasures, for several rich seams of bituminous coal and iron ore have been found, and amongst them is a fine rich veil at of the red ore upwards of six feet in thickness. There can the no doubt the red or a position of be no doubt that these discoveries will prove very produce to

MILITIA OFFICERS.—The qualifications for militia officers of are as follows:—A colonel must be heir to £1,300, or have 150 £600 new account. £600 per annum; a captain £200 a year, or heir to £400; \$; ieutenant £200 a year, or heir to £400; lieutenant £100 a year, or heir to £200; but these qualifications are coldered as the second second

ions are seldom more than rominal.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE. T! The trial of the twelve so-called Franco German conspi-

attorators is concluded. T They all denied having conspired in any way against Traffrance, and indeed no evidence intelligible to an English appapprehension was produced to warrant the name given to the the plot. They admitted that they had concerted plans for whethat they called the regeneration of Germany. One of thethem, Cherval, defended himself in a long speech. He avonvowed himself to be a communist, but repudiated any conconnexion with Ledru Rollin or Mazzini, who he said were Herdemocrats, and as such the enemies of communism. The concommunist committee existed openly in London, and he nachad thought that he might act in France as he had done in EnEngland. His principles might be ridiculous, but if so this they would fall by themselves. They would not be extinguiguished by imprisonment. If he had been born an aristocerecrat, he should have wished for a republic as in Poland. If the he bad been born a 'Lourgeoise' he should have been a Gi Girondin. But he was born a working man and a G-rrm: man, and, therefore, he was a communist. One of the withother prisoners said that he was a communist, but that he mbabborred the principle of an equal division of property. IB By communism he merely understood the amelioration of 550 society. Three of the prisoners were acquitted. The ot others were found guilty. Cherval was sentenced to eight ye years, and the remainder to terms varying from six months' (to to eight years' imprisonment.

The 'Univers' contains an article upon the state of S Switzerland, to which I invite your attention. This ardent el champion of the Sonderbund chides the tardy nephew of N Napoleon for passing in the energetic career inaugurated on D December 2, and stopping to bandy notes with the unri righteous federal council, after the lukewarm fashion of tl those political Laodiceans, MM. Thiers and Guizot, instead o of repeating the cannonades of the boulevards in the valleys of the Helvetic republic. Good hard knocks are the only arguments that can be understood by the Swiss r radicals. Catholic Fribourg, which the Emperor placed at t the head of the confederation, groans, trampled by the r rabble rout heretics. The curate of the great parish of Winners, for treading in the pious steps of Monsignor Franzoni, and refusing the sacraments to a dying catholic. wunless he recanted his eath to the schismatic constitution i imposed by the radicals, has been turned out of his parish I by the government for this courageous performance of his duty. Such martyrdom calls for vengeance. Let that zealous son of the church, Louis Napoleon, leave the dilatory ambages of diplomacy, and strike. Let him cut with his sword the knot of the federal constitution, and restore the cantonal independence which was recognised by his uncle as the most solid base for the existence of the Swiss confederation. Such is the substance and spirit of this article. conceived in the true vein of the church militant. I must not ferget to add that in the course of it the fact leaks out that the French government has addressed notes to the Rederal Council, insisting upon the necessity of a change in the constitution.

Political circles have been occupied with a telegraphic despatch from England, giving the outline of Lord Derby's political programme. But no declaration of a pacific policy can suffice to mitigate the distrust which is inspired by a Tory cabinet. On the other hand, the pledge to exercise strict surveillance over the refugees is regarded rather as an advance addressed to Austria than to France, and an attempt to mollify the insolent arrogance of Prince Schwar-

The rivalry which has subsisted for some time between M.D. Persiany and M. D. Maupas seems unabated; but the influence of the former over the President has been greatly ahated by his hesitation and scruples in the face of public opinion, and the Minister of Police is decidedly in the ascendant. Louis Napoleon seems more and more to shut himself. as far as the haufe politique is concerned, into the narrow circle of this second Fouché and his head myrmidans, the inspectorsgeneral. Notwithstanding the announcement of the departure of the latter functionaries for their provincial destinations, it is noted that several, and particularly M. Berard. the inspector-general at Lyons, still remain in Paris, and are continually at the Elysée. The importance of M. Berard's post having been greatly increased by the capital of the Rhone becoming the pivor of the projected operations against Switzerland, the assiduous presence of this gentleman at head quarters indicates the activity with which such desians are pursued.

A number of political prisoners were brought out of the Montpellier prison on Feb. 26th, and escorted by a numerous hody to the Cette Railway. They are to be embarked on board the Dauphin, together with others from Bezeirs. Pezenas, and St. Pierre, for transportation to Algeria. On the 27th ult. 350 convicts were shipped at Rochefort for Brest. of whom 230 are to remain in hulks, and the remaining 120 to be transported to Cayenne.

The 'Presse' publishes Colonel Guinard's letter, contradicting the report of his liberation, which the 'Constitutionnel' declined to publish. The only point in it is the assertion of the colonel that pardons are only granted to those who ask for them, and that he has never asked anything of the government of December 2nd. Seven prisoners at Moissac (Tarn and Garonne) have also written to the 'Presse' to deny the truth of a statement in the circular of M. Belmontel, the government candidate in that department, to the effect that the President had pardoned the political prisoners of the district at his instance. They say that they are still within prison bars, and that they have authorised no one to bargain for their liberation.

The independent papers of the provinces, which have been struck with rain by the clause of the law on the press which deprives them of judicial advertisements, are fast dving out. The 'Glaneur,' of Amiens, and the 'Impartial' and 'Messager, of Rouen, are announced as extinct. A woman, named Carré, has just been convicted of an offence rarely committed by females, though common enough amongst men-the illegal wearing of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, for which she has been sent to prison for three

M. Croce Spinelli the well-known Republican jeweller, has been sentenced to hanishment, and ordered to quit Paris. The papers on Saturday last contained addresses from a dozen different prefects, declaring that all opposition candidates and their supporters would be considered as 'enemies' of Louis Napoleon. Now, Louis Napoleon's summary method of dealing with his enemies is so well known, that people don't care about placing themselves in that category for the sake of sitting in an Assembly where they would exercise no power, and where few suppose that either honour or distinction is to be gained. The following is a good specimen of the government electoral circulars. It is from the sub-prefect of Montmedy, to the mayors of his arrondissement:- 'I shall regard the number of votes as the most sure thermometer which can indicate to me the degree of your influence in the commune. Prince Napoleou, I repeat, wishes the election to be free: therefore electoral meetings, fit only to exercise a bad pressure upon people's minds, are formally prohibited. The reign of clubs is passed. If,

then, in spite of your warnings, any should be formed, you will dissolve them at once, and let me know without delay." On Monday morning the mayors, finding that great numbers of electors had neglected to apply for cards, spared them the trouble by sending to their lodgings the necessary authorisation to vote. They have also distributed to the electors a circular, orging them to the poll, lest their abstention should be calumniously interpreted by certain parties. It is said that circulars have been addressed from the several ministries to all their employes, menacing them with dismissal in case of abstention. The following gentlemen have been elected deputies for the Seine :- Delalain, Dewinck, Cavaignac, Lepelletier, Konigswater' Veron. In the two other circumscriptions Carnot and Perret obtained the majority. The election of Cavaignac for the 3.d district is a fact of immense significance. The district includes, in fact, the most important section of the capital in a commercial point of view. It embraces the portion of the 2nd arrondissement containing the Bourse, the 3rd and 4th arzondissements, and a part of the 5th. By referring to a map of Paris it will be seen that this space is bounded by the Rue Vivienne on the one side, St. Denis on the other, the boulevards on the north, and the quais on the south. We know not better how to describe than by this local definition all the commercial importance of this quarter, which contains so many flourishing streets of shops, with hotels of the financial aristocracy. On the other hand Carnot has obtained the majority in the fourth district, although he has fallen short by a few hundreds of half of the expressed votes, which is necessary for immediate election. If the district which has chosen Cavaignac represents the shopping and monied interest of the capital, that in which Carnot has gained the day represents the workmen. The latter includes the populous district of St. Denis, St. Martin, and the Temple, and those faubourgs which have furnished the sinews of revolt in so many terrible insurrections. In the 5th district M. Goudchaux treads close upon the heels of M. Perret, and in the second election to be held next Sunday week, no doubt both these members of the provisional government will be returned. It is announced that out of forty-seven elections in the

departments known to be complete, all are in favour of government candidates.

GERMANY.

AUSTRIA.-VIENNA, February 24.-The news of Lord John Russell's resignation reached Vienna on the 22nd ult. The favourite theme of the papers is of course Lord Derby, and we are furnished with some very curious details respecting the Protectionist chief. One newspaper tells its readers that ' Earl Derby is son of the late minister Stanley.' Another says that 'Stanley having been just appointed paid attache at Constantinople,' there was at first some difficulty, &c. The 'Lloyd' contents itself with stating, in a quiet matter-of-fact way, that Lord Derby belongs to one of

during the Wars of the Roses.' This is naturally, according to Austrian opinions, the best of all qualifications for governing England. Of his political opinions, therefore, they say nothing. England has at last learned to respect herself: she has given the reins of power into the hands of a nobleman who can mate with the 'Howards, Cecils, Talbots, and Cavendishes;' and, perhaps, if she goes on in the same way, Austria may some day or other hold out one or two fingers of the hand of reconciliation; that is, of course, however, only in a good humoured patronising way, which is all we can expect; for what are the Wars of the Roses to those of Radebot, son of Kauzeline, whose descendant, Werner, built the castle of Hapsburg on an 'eminence above Windisch,' and became the founder of the present Austrian dynasty? What was the first Stanley to the first Schwarzenberg, who may have broken heads side by side with Duke Ethico and feasted with Guntram the Rich? There is no beating about the bush in Vienna; this is the way the Austrians reason on political questions, and they would pity you profane people in England if you were to laugh at them.

The Prince de Ligne, sent here by the King of the Belgians on a special mission relative to the Orleans robbery, was received by the Emperor in a private audience. The papers say that his presence here is not connected with any political object whatever, but that he has been simply despatched to assure the Emperor of the respect and good feelings of the King. It is reported that General Haynau is gone mad. He has certainly been acting very strangely during these last few months.

WURTEMBERG .- The second chamber of Wurtemberg adopted in its sittings of the 26th ult., the report of its committee tending to declare the fundamental rights proclaimed by the Frankfort National Assembly of legal force in the kingdom, and imprescriptible except by constitu-

ITALY.

LOMBARDY.-A letter from Milan, of the 23rd ult., says, that the municipality had received orders to increase the accommodation for cavalry on the Piazza d'Armi, and also to erect more stables outside the town. It had also been directed to point out the localities which, under certain circumstances, might he conveniently occupied by troops. The same letter says that the Archbishop of Milan has refused to give up the church of St. Anthony to the Jesuits, and expressed some doubts to the government as to the expediency of allowing that body to organise establishments at Milan.

A Milan letter in the 'Opinione' of Turin of the 25th ult. shows that the Austrian authorities have commenced towards English travellers that system of petty annovance which was threatened in the note of Prince Schwarzenberg to Count Buol-Schauenstein. The letter states that the police had received orders to exercise the strictest surveillance over English travellers. It was with great difficulty the latter could obtain passports, and, with rare exceptions, they were not to be permitted to sojourn more than twentyfour hours in Lombrdy.

PIEDMONT.—In its sittings of the 23rd, the Senate of Turin passed the bill for an electric telegraph connecting Turin, Genoa, Alessandria, Casale, Vercelli, and Novara. When the bill on the medifications to be introduced in the laws on the press, as far as regards foreign potentates, was taken into consideration, Robert d'Azeglio and Alberto della Marmora both spoke against the extreme liberty allowed to the press in Piedmont, and called for further restrictions. M. Deforesta, Minister of Grace and Justice. defended the principle of the liberty of the press, as did also Senator Selopis, who was minister at the time the decree on the press was issued by Charles Albert, and who countersigned it. The discussion was adjourned to the following day, when the bill was passed by 49 votes to 3. The hill on Public Safety was then adopted without amendments by 46 votes to 2.

The 'Piedmontese Gazette' of the 25th announces that the Professorship of Civil Law has been conferred upon Dr. Nurtz, who was anathematised by the Court of Rome some months ago.

ROME.—A letter from Rome states that, on the 19th ult., the police discovered fifteen explosive shells, capable of containing a pound of gunpowder each, and three daggers, in the house of a person named Luigi Jacopini. The daggers had evidently been buried somewhere, for they were rusty, and bad particles of fresh earth sticking to them. The shells were intended to be thrown that very evening in the Corso at several persons, said to be obnoxious to the republican party, among whom was Colonel Nardoni. Two nersons, of the name of Bizzarri and Tazi, have been arrested as accomplices.

SPAIN.

All readers of modern Spanish history are aware that on the 2nd of May, 1808-a day ever memorable for the tigerlike cruelty with which Murat suppressed the outbreak in Madrid against the authority of the French usurper-a Spanish artillery officer, named Velarde, greatly distinguished himself. Although the members of that family have experienced the protection of the government, yet no reward of importance has ever been given to them to mark the gratitude of Spanish patriotism. Now, however, the Minister has bethought himself, and the brother of the Spanish patriot has been named Count of Velarde and Viscount of the second of May. As it is reported in Madrid that Napoleon has been threatening Belgium and Switzerland, many believe that this nomination at such a juncture, coupled with the ostentatious way in which a hoard of artillery officers have been sent to Mahon, is meant as a broad hint that Spain is not to be deceived and bullied by the nephew as she was formerly by his uncle. At any rate a countship given after so many years without any explanation in the public official journals is something worthy of attention.

BELGIUM.

In the Chamber of Representatives of Belgium on Thursday, M. Osy gave notice that he would the next day question the Government, in a secret sitting, on 'a political, financial, and warlike' subject. The Ministers demanded that he should make the interpellations at once. This, after some discussion, he consented to do. The public were thereupon excluded, and the Chamber remained in secret sitting for two hours. It adopted a resolution to the effect that, 'in consequence of the reassuring explanations given by the Cabinet,' the public sitting should be resumed and the order of the day be proceeded to.

SWITZERLAND. The 'Revue de Geneve' of the 25th has the following upon the attitude of the Federal Council with reference to the claims of France :- 'The various statements which we have hitherto made public with respect to the demands of France, are in general exact : that is to say, the French government in its note positively required of Switzerland the expulsion of such refugees as she should name. This note was drawn up in terms anything but affable ; it, however, was confined to the subject of the refugees, and contained nothing concerning the press. It is also true that Austria made verbal representations with regard to the refugees, and upon the duty of Switzerland to avoid generally anything which might give umbrage to the neighbouring states. These observations were made with a certain harshness of expression, but there was no mention made of an occupation of Tessin. Finally, a conversation has taken place with the representative of England. The British minister recommended the Swiss government to satisfy any complaints which might, on examination, appear to be well founded, but not to make promises of concessions incompatible with the honour and rights of the country, nor to give way to unjust demands. The Federal Council has replied to the French government firmly, and with reason. It declares that Switzerland will fulfil all its international duties, and will answer that no refugees shall undertake anything again:t the tranquillity of surrounding states; that it protests against the pretension of placing the nation under the orders of any foreign cabinet, and rejects it as inadmissible. We do not know that any answer to this note has arrived at Berne, but if the formation of a mobile column at Lyons, has any connexion with such an answer, it is clear that the latter will not he of a satisfactory character. The formation of such a column may naturally give rise to apprehensions. The departments around Lyons are calm, and were so throughout the late events; no interior consideration exists for the formation of this corps by special order, and it is difficult to believe that it is not intended for external purposes. It is also to be remembered that when similar attempts have before been made against Switzerland, the mode of proceeding has been of an analogous character. At the present moment Holland, Belgium, England, and Prussia, appear to be preparing for circumstances which may arise, and for an end which is evidently the same. It may be that we shall assist at the reconstruction of the great Protestant league, provoked by the exaggeration of the Catholic spirit which, like that of the French government at this time, did so much damage to Louis XIV. It is, then, very probable that a war against Switzerland or Belgium will be the signal of a coalition which may, perhaps, number among its members Austria, now holding aloof in prudent reserve; and, what would be yet more singular, Russia, which admits the coup d'etat, but not its consequences, if these are to change the limits

of France. Another French note, it is said, on the same subject, has heen sent. It is presented in the character of an ultimatum. France insists anew upon designating refugees for expulsion, and in strong language calls upon the federal government to reflect on the consequences which resistance

may entail. UNITED STATES.

We have our usual advices from the United States. They state that on the 14th ult. John Fienna Crampton, Esq., presented to the President of the United States, the letter Let him rave on till doomsday.

the few ancient families in England who were in existence | of recall of Sir Henry L. Bulwer, and his own credentials as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Brittannic Majesty to this government.

Kossuth was at Cincinnati on the 14th ult.; he addressed the Hungarian Fund Association that evening, at Smith and Nixon's Hall. One thousand persons were present, and many offered high prices for admission, but the numbers were limited. He made no set speech, but promised to do so the following week, when it was expected he would address all the friends of Hungary, at the Hamilton Railroad

The ' Herald' says :- 'We are sorry to hear that the German population of Mobile took occasion to publicly insult Chevalier Hulsemann, the Austrian charge, on his recent passage through that city, en route to Havannah. However unpopular a foreign representative may make himself, our citizens should never so far forget their own dignity and self-respect as to personally insult him. The disgrace brought upon the whole country by the proceedings of a few lawless rioters against the Spanish consul at New Orleans should not have been so soon forgotten.'

The California news is by no means as cheering as usual. The democratic candidate has been elected by only 270 majority. Governor Bigler complains of the arrival of foreign convicts, sent out from Europe; animadverts upon the heavy postage paid on communications between California and the Atlantic States, and the neglect of the Federal government to provide lighthouses, buoys, &c., for the coast. He thinks the mineral lands should always remain free as at present, and that any successful proposition to sell or lease them by the government would be calculated to rear up monopolies. He is apprehensive that the Indians of California, estimated at 200,000 in number, will always be troublesome, and suggests their removal beyond the limits of the states as the

A man named J. Q. Adams, was shot at Sacramento City on the 12th January, by a Mrs. Bond, whose daughter had been seduced by him. He had been arrested by the police for abducting the girl from her home, when the mother, a woman of unusual intellect and strength of purpose, proceeded to the station house, and having obtained an entrance, on the request to speak a few words with the prisoner, found him sitting in the ante-room in company with an officer. Approaching him, she asked if he intended to marry her daughter, and receiving an unsatisfactory response, drew a pistol and discharged it, the hall entering his right side near the tenth rib, and lodging probably in the abdomen. Adams died on the following day, having in the meantime married his victim, whom he acknowledged to have

seduced under a promise of marriage. A fatal encounter had occurred at Perry's camp on the Calaveras, thirty miles from Stockton. The difficulty occurred in a Mexican house, where a fandango was in progress, when two Americans, named Alexander M'Dowell and James Plymall, went to the bar, in order to take a drink. Finding some of the Mexicans in their way, the two Americans requested them to stand aside, that they might get their liquor. One of the Mexicans took offence, and, leaving the house, soon returned with a sword or machete, with which he commenced a most desperate attack upon the Americans, neither of whom were armed, and who he forced to retreat to the door. The moment M Dowell and Plymall reached the open air, the lights were blown out, followed immediately by the report of a pistol, the contents of which took effect in the back of M'Dowell, on the left side, and glancing upwards, lodged in the left breast. He lived until nine o'clock next morning, when he expired. Plymall was also severely wounded. On the next day the Americans becoming thoroughly aroused to vengeance, made search for the Mexicans, and after a severe encounter succeeded in capturing the two who were supposed to be guilty of the assault made the night before. During the latter fight, one of the Americans was slightly cut with a knife, but immediately drawing a revolver, discharged it with such precision, that the contents were lodged in the thigh of one of the Mexicans, severely wounding him. Immediately the Mexicans were tried by 'the people,' convicted, and

Colonel Fremont's title to the Mariposa tract of country had been resisted.

TURKEY.

The German journals publish letters from Constantinople dated February 14th, stating that the ascendancy of Rischid Pacha augments with every day. A violent opposition to the new Income Tax has broken out, and in some places payment has been refused. The government is resolved to overcome this resistance, and will have recourse to 'energetic' measures in case of need. Scrious conflicts have taken place at Beyrout between the united Greeks.

PERSIA.

The 'Prussian Moniteur' publishes a telegraphic despatch, dated Trebizand, February 8th, stating that the recently dismissed Grand Vizier of Persia, Mirza-Taghi-Khan, had been put to death by order of the Shab. He was taken to a bath, where several of his veins were opened, and he was suffered to bleed to death. The government then seized his immense treasures.

INDIA.

We learn from Bombay, under date of the 3rd of Feb. that a second Burmese war had commenced. The new Viceroy arrived at Rangcon on the 4th of January. He had refused to receive any deputations from the British Comman er, had forbidden communication between the shores and the vessels, insulted the British flag, and crected batteries and stockades below the town to prevent the departure of any of the vessels lying there. The Commodore proclaimed a blockade of the mouths of the Irrawaddy. On the 9th the Vicercy wrote to the Commodore to allow the passage of the river, or he would set fire to the batteries mentioned. The steamers Fox and Hermes were attacked by the batteries in passing. They replied to the fire, destroyed the fortifications, and killed nearly 300 persons.

SCENE IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House of Representatives, on the 11th ult., an amusing but disgraceful scene occurred between two of the members-Messrs. Stanly and Giddings. The former having charged the latter with uttering a falsehood, the following conversation ensued:-

Mr. STANLY .- It is usual for one who has no regard for the decencies of life to relieve himself from responsibility by pronouncing statements false, and it is characteristic of the man who sneaked away from this house, and took his

pay for work which he did not do. Mr. Giddings - When the gentleman descends to low yulgarity I cannot follow him. I protest against Doughfaces prompting the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. STANLY.—It is the business of a scavenger to have anything to do with him, and I will have to wash my hands after handling him; but the thing has to be done, as he has thrust himself on us a kind of censor. It is a small business for me, and I don't know how I can descend any lower than to take hold of the hon, member for Ohio. (Cry of "Good.")

Mr. Giddings .- Will you hear me? Mr. STANLY .- Nobody wants to hear you, but I will in-

dulge you. Mr. Giddings .- The gentleman is barking up the wrong

Mr. STANLY.—The galled jade winces again. Mr. Giddings.—The gentleman shan't crack the overseer's

lash to put me down. Mr. STANLY .- I hope that the gentleman will not gnash his teeth so hard; he might hurt himself. Who is here playing the overseer over white men-who but he, who is throwing his filthy gall and assailing everybody as Northern Whig Doughfaces, and what he calls the vile slaveholders? He is the only man who acts in that way. We don't raise the overseer's lash over our slaves in North Carolina. If that member was in the southern country, nobody would own him as a black man with a white skin-(laughter)-but he would be suffered to run wild as a free negro, and in the course of three weeks he would be brought up to the whipping post and lashed, for stealing or slandering his neighbours. (Laughter.) If I say that he is a gentleman, I tell

a falsehood. The Speaker (to Mr. Stanly.) - Will the gentleman suspend for a moment?

Mr. STANLY .- We ought to suspend that fellow (pointing to Mr. Giddings) by the neck. (Laughter.) Mr. Gippings .- The gentleman from North Carolina reminds me of the boy who turned round to fast that the

hind part of his breeches was on both sides. (Laughter.) The gentleman says that I was at Norristown, too; but where was he and the members of the House? Why, drinking their grog. (Laughter.)
Mr. STANLY.—I charge the official reporters not to let

his (Mr. Giddings's) felonious hand touch one word of what I say, for we know how he on a former occasion misrepresented my colleague from the Orange district, and his own colleague from the Chillicothe district, having altered his own speech after he got to his room with his coloured friends. (Laughter.) He talks about my associates; but has anybody ever seen him in private decent company? Free negroes may gall to see him. He does not let his right hand know what his left doeth. He alludes to my absence; but I have not set myself up as a standard. I don't say I'm always in the house, as I ought to be. He says we were here drinking our grog during Christmas times. Where was he? In Philadelphia, drinking beer and eating oysters with free negroes. (Laughter.) Which was best off? Judge ye. (Laughter.) He thinks he was better off than we were. (Mr. Stanly paused, and looking towards Mr. Preston King, who was standing near Mr. Giddings, remarked, raising his voice to a higher pitch, "Help him out; he needs a little more poison." Voices, "Ha. ha! Good! Ha, ha!") I quit this subject in disgust. I find that I have been in a dissecting-room, cutting up a dead dog. I will treat him as an insane man, who was never taught the decencies of life, proprieties of conduct, whose associations show that he never mingled with gentlemen.

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

CONFERENCE IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

On Tuesday morning a meeting of delegates from the branch societies of the National Reform Association, and also from other political reform associations, was held in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. On the platform were Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Heyworth, M.P., Sir J. Walmsley, M.P. Mr. G. Thompson, M.P., Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh, M.P. Sir C. Napier, Mr. W. J. Fox, &c. Sir J. WALMSLEY proceeded to address them at conside-

rable length. He observed that, as Lord John Russell's

Reform Bill was no longer a government measure, the

great object of the Conference would be to devise those measures by which a future administration would be compelled to grant to the people of the united kingdom a full and equal representation in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) After listening to the statement of the late Prime Minister on the 9th of February, he had declared that the measure was totally unworthy of the House of Commons. of being called a Reform Bill, and of the political antecedents of Lord John Russell. (Cheers.) It was no Reform Bill, for it made no provision for the independent exercise of the right of voting. By the omission of the ballot it brought upon it the condemnation so emphatically pronounced by the great employers of labour at a late conference in Manchester, who declared "that any extension of the franchise, unaccompanied by the scerecy and security of the Ballot, would be a mere mockery." It was no Reform Bill, for it would not bestow the right to vote upon more than 500,000 of the at present unenfranchised classes, or upon one in eight of the millions who were unjustly debarred the right of electing those to whom were committed the disposal of their property, their liberty, and their lives. Such a measure carried upon the face of it the appearance of an insult rather than of a boon. It was no Reform Bill. for if, to some extent, it widened the area of sixty-six existing boroughs, it left otherwise untouched the anomalies, inequalities, and corruptions of the existing system. It did not repeal the Septennial Act, but left members to the influence during that period-to the deteriorating associations -of the House of Commons. Such being the character of the bill brought in by Lord John Russell, he must congratulate them on the fact that it no longer existed to impede their efforts to obtain a measure more consistent with the just demands of the people and the interests of the country at large. The hon, member went on to define what the association asked, and what they did not ask for. It had been most erroneously supposed that by the claiming to be rated to the relief of the poor was meant the actual payment of rates as a condition of voting. Such was not the case. All the association meant was, that the existing parochial machinery should be maintained, as the best adapted for the purpose of local regristration, under local supervision and self-government; but the right to be upon the register and to vote should be wholly independent and irrespective of the payment of rates. (Cheers.) They would most strenuously oppose all attempts to insert a ratepaying clause in any future Reform Bill, believing such a clause to be a fruitful source of oppression, chicanery, and fraud, and little better than a penal onactment, visiting upon honest men the penalty of disfranchisement for the nonprepayment of a due which the parochial authorities had ample power to enforce. (Cheers.) The association had had, to be sure, to contend with difficulties. The council were convinced that a large number of persons belonging to the middle classes (persons themselves in possession of the franchise) were sincerely desirous of extending to the working classes their political rights. They, however, complained, and with much justice, that the working classes had not, during recent years, manifested that enthusiasm and energy in their own cause which were essential to the success of any exertions which others might put forth on their behalf. (Cheers.) They pointed to the labours and enthusiasm of the people in 1831 and 1832, in the conflict for the overthrow of the boroughmongering system, and to their later struggles and sacrifices for the establishment of the People's Charter, and contrasted these with the apparent unconcern of the working classes at the present time. Every friend of reform must deeply regret this state of things, and earnestly desire to see the intelligent and powerful body of the industrial community awakened to a sense of the importance of working out their own political emancipation. Others were prepared to co-operate with them; but, if the great object was to be accomplished, it must be by the efforts of the unenfran chised themselves, aided and supported by their friends who already possessed the suffrage. He acknowledged the readiness with which large numbers of the producing classes, had united with the association while holding more advanced opinions, and the valuable aid of Christian ministers, who had perceived the intimate connexion between the improvement of the social and civil condition of the people, and their own success in the discharge of the sacred duties which devolved upon them. (Hear, hear.) The advent of a Protectionist party to power would doubtless revive the spirit which animated the people during the struggle for the repeal of the Corn Laws. No one could witness the manifestation of that spirit with more satisfaction than himself, but he should deeply regret to see the energies of the nation directed exclusively to the maintenance of the principles of Free Trade, instead of being directed to such a change in the system of representation as would permanently exclude from power all monopolists, whether commercial, ecclesiastical, or political. Had the signal victory over the monopolists of the people's bread been followed by an immediate assault upon the monopolists of the people's franchise the year 1852 would not have seen Lord Derby in power; but a government acting in harmony with the people, through a reformed and regencrated House of Commons. For himself, he would not unite in a general agitation upon exclusively Free Trade principles, and would counsel his countrymen, who wanted not only cheap bread but cheap government, and a constant and effectual control over the national purse, to embrace the present favourable opportunity of securing the perpetual blessings of Free Trade, and a general amelioration of existing burdens by means of a radical change in the representation. (Loud cheers.) In conclusion, the hon, gentleman expressed his belief that their proceedings would be characterised by courtesy, moderation, and a spirit of liberality towards all who addressed the meeting, and added, that henceforth the pecuniary responsibility must be divided between those who were labouring for the people and the people themselves. It would be for them to determine whether they would renew their confidence in the Council and Executive of the association, and, if so, then to devise the means of placing such resources of sympathy and funds at their disposal as would enable them to prosecute successfully the great work which had been committed to their

hands. (Cheers.) Sir Joshua Walmsley then proposed Mr. J. Hume to the chair, which was seconded by Mr. G. Thompson, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. R. Heywood, M.P., and J. Walters, Esq., of Newastle, were then nominated as vice-presidents. Mr. LE BLOND proposed that Mr. G. Thompson, M.P.

should act as Secretary, which was also carried. Mr. Bezer inquired, as many had attended only as deputations, and they were now called upon to vote for various

officers, whether they had the right to do so. The CHAIRMAN stated that the present was merely preliminary business, but it was his opinion that all who at-

tended, either as deputations or otherwise, would, in the course of the proceedings, be entitled to a vote.

The CHAIRMAN then stated that the next step would be the appointment of a Business Committee.

Mr. Ernest Jones asked, whether any delegate having a resolution to propose must submit it to the Business Com-

The Chairman stated it was necessary, in order to keep the business within the bounds of respectability, that resolutions should be submitted to the Council; but, in his opinion, any delegate could put any resolution to the meeting, even if rejected by the Business Committee.

Some further discussion took place on the subject. A Delegate from Bedford wished the decision to be left to the meeting. He considered it was useless attending the Conference, unless he could propose any resolution without the intervention of a Committee.

Mr. G. THOMPSON, M.P., had had experience of public meetings on both sides of the Atlantic, and believed it was a recognised custom to appoint a Business Committee for regulating resolutions, and the manner in which they should be proposed. If any person should feel himself aggrieved by the decisions of the committee, he had the

right to appeal to the meeting. (Hear.) Mr. J. Shaw made a statement relative to obstruction given to some of the deputations attending. The CHAIRMAN explained relative thereto, and read the circular convening the Conference, giving an outline of the motion that for some years he had been in the habit of

making in the House of Commons on the Reform question. He concluded by stating that any persons complying with the forms laid down by the circular were eligible to take their scats. This he believed applied to Messrs. Jones, Shaw, and others. Mr. Dick proposed Bronterre O'Brien to serve on the Business Committee, but that gentleman not being present

was declared not eligible. Mr. LE BLOND proposed, and Mr. Salisbury seconded, the nomination of Mr. Lattimore, as a representative of the agricultural interest .- Agreed to.

On the proposition that Mr. Miall be nominated, some interruption took place, when Mr. G. Thompson explained that no person could be nominated on the committed who was not a member of the

National Reform Association. Delegates had been invited from all the various reform Associations, and would have an opportunity of explaining their views, but no one could sit on a committee, or vote, who was not possessed of the card of the association. Mr. Dick claimed to speak as the delegate of the Finsbury Manhood Suffrage Association. He had carried a

manhood suffrage motion at the Store-street meeting against a clique; but he was not a member of the National Reform Association, because he did not think it honest. (Loud cries of "Order," hisses, and "Turn him out.") The Chairman called the speaker to order. Not having a card he had only a permissive power to speak, and he

(the chairman) could not permit any person to stigmatise the National Association as dishonest. (Cheers.) Mr. Dick was finally prevailed upon to resume his seat, and the election of Mr. Miall was carried unanimously. Mr. CLARK moved the appointment of Mr. Holyoake,

Mr. Thompson, on seconding the motion, repeated his announcement that no person could take any part in the business of the Conference without previously producing his card.

Mr. Gissing, of Bedford, moved that persons of all parties should be represented on the Committee.

Mr. E. Jones seconded the resolution, which was declared

Messrs, Serle, Birch, Latimer, Miall, Holyoake, Jackson. and Gregory Foster, were elected as a Business Committee. Considerable opposition was offered to Mr. Holyoake. Mr. MIALL stated that he could only accept the honour conferred upon him on one condition. He came there to advocate the views now entertained by the Parliamentary Reformers. If the Conference was convened to settle the principles on which a new Reform Bill should be founded. ne must decline either to act as a member of the committee,

or as a delegate. He believed no better measure could be

The Committee then retired to arrange the order of

adopted as a compromise than that of the Association.

The CHAIRMAN made a speech in the interval, in which he said that he had for forty-one years advocated in public life the principles of Reform, and was the first man in the house who had ever called himself a Radical Reformer. He was not for revolutionary Reform, but for the removal of all the abuses which had grown up in the course of years against the rights of Englishmen. He was not surprised to see differences of opinion in the meeting, for it was only among despots opinion was not divided, but he asked them, as rational men, should they throw obstacles in the way of Reform, if they could not get all they wanted at once? (Hear, hear.) He had no hesitation in saying that he was one who had assisted in drawing up the Charter, and that he concurred in all its principles. (Hear.) But there were other men who did not wish to go so far, and all he should do would be to attempt by fact and argument to convince them he was right. Was he, because he could not get everything he wished, to throw obstacles in the way of beneficial progress? (Hear, hear.) They lived in a country where the majority must ultimately rule; they were in the majority, and any man who interrupted these proceedings could hardly be called a friend to his country. He would therefore tell Mr. Jones and the other Chartists present that twelve years before they had by their conduct staved the progress of Reform. (Hear, hear.) There were men in their association of all calibres of understanding, weak and strong, bold and timid, although all were actuated by the same wish for the welfare of their country, and the plan which should unite all their efforts was, in his opinion, the best that could be devised. (Hear, hear.) It would not do to drive the coach faster than the horses would carry it, but endeavour to pave the way to ulterior Reforms by accept. ing the present compromise, for it was nothing more. In accepting it, he did not abate one jot of his opinions, but he said. "Bide your time." They had now an administra-tion that declared against all Reform, and was that a time for Reformers to refuse everything? (Hear, hear.) Every step they took was one in the direction of the Charter, and there was no reason why they should not go on ba monionsly. He hoped that those who took a different view would allow the majority in this, as in other cases, to direct their proceedings, while he promised that each should have an opportunity of expressing his opinion. The question now was, how they should meet the common enemy? Chartist as he was-and he had never shirked the name-(cheers)-he saw they could not obtain the Charter now, but the time was coming when men must have their full rights, and, by progressive steps, reach to full liberty. Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. Burner (Dissenter) observed, that Lord Derby would care very little for such meetings if he heard of the disorder that prevailed in them. The sure way to make the strength of Reformers felt was by unity and Cooperation. It was said that Lord Derby was in power .-that was the phrase. He denied it. Lord Derby was merely in place—(cheers and laughter)—and if he ever was in power it would be the fault of the Reformers. (Interruption from the Finsbury delegate, followed by indignant cries from the meeting.) They might let the man back sometimes. (Great laughter.) What the association wanted was, that every sane man—(laughter at the interrupters)—unconvicted of crime, and with a home within the limits of the empire, should have a vote; but the vote would be of little use without the ballot. Until the people were fully represented they would find the house of Stanley and the house of Russell, and all the great houses, -one out and the other in, - wheeling and waltzing about as if they were the only men in the kingdom fit for office. (Cheers.)

Mr. MIALL read the report of the business committee. which set forth that the object of the Conference was to organise an agitation for a bill commensurate with the wants of the people in parliamentary representation, and that the association had met with the support of the work ing classes.

Mr. VAURIEN, who stated that he was a Chartist and a Parliamentary Reformer, objected to the constitution of the association. (Cheers.) There were no working people in it, and it did not represent the feelings of the working classes. (Cheers.) Did they attend their meetings, or had they supported the association? He denied it. (Cheers.) He wished real Chartists, like Mr. J. Hume and Sir J. Walmsley, would always stand by their principles; but, for his own part, he did not see what great good it would do the people if the Financial Reformers were in power. The people would not be in power, but the manufacturing capitalists: and, as to that, he believed many of the aristocracy had more chivalry, love of country, and fine generous feeling about them, than most of your mercantile classes. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Fex, M.P., then addressed the meeting. He agreed with most of the sentiments of the last speaker, though he could not agree with all his deductions. He had ever felt confidence in the decisions of the people. He had attended large meetings both in Manchester and in other large towns, to which he had been invited by the Chartists-(cries of "no")-and he always found the people with them. If working men were not with them, where were they? They were told that the Chartists kept aloof; he was a Chartist. But to be a Chartist did not imply that a man should oppose their proceedings. As a Chartist, looking at the state of the country, he could not see that he had so good a chance of succeeding as by joining the Parliamentary Association. Three years back they had agreed to a standard, and to that standard they meant to adhere. The speaker then dwelt upon the Reform Bill of the late Ministry. They should, in the present crisis, teach Co operation to their representatives, and to do this they must themselves co-operate in thought and action.

Mr. J. Dawson said he was a thorough-paced Chartist. At the late meeting in Birmingham, he had given notice to their Chairman that a resolution would be moved in favour of Universal Suffrage. He had moved it himself. and he need not say that it was carried by an immense majority. Since then he had moved a mild resolution, on the occasion of the death of the late ministers, and had himself been defeated by a motion for Universal Suffrage. He regretted that the present Association seemed to endeayour to drive as near the edge of a principle as possible. and vet by some sleight of hand, actually kept from getting it. Though those were his feelings, he regretted that anything like intolerance or interruption should be displayed. If he could not get all he wanted, he would endeavour to work with others to get a portion of it. He agreed with Mr. Varian, to give no support to enthrone a mere manufacturing interest in the Legislature. He was not for turning the woolsack into a cotton bag. There were ques-

tions relative to working men in which masters and manufacturers were not the most liberal judges. (Cheers.) TORENS M'CULLAGH, M.P. for Dundalk, stated that he had, in common with some other Irish members, invariably voted for Mr. Hume's measure. He thought that it was more important that they should have good legislation than any particular class of men in power. As an Irishman, he must be allowed to say that one class of men seemed inclined to, make them go faster than they could-Such men, however honest, were the greatest friends of the Earl of Derby, by the division they were causing

among the ranks of reformers. The delegates were then called on to state the condition of political feeling in their localities, and accordingly Mr. Geesin, of Bedford, stated that the people there were generally in favour of reform. He repudiated Chartism;

he was a loyal subject. The Rev. Mr. DEAN denied that the Chartists were not

loval subjects. Mr. Dick represented the Manhood Suffrage Association of Finsbury. He regretted that they did not adopt that prin-

ciple as their motto. If they had done so they would not have been compelled to deplore the apathy of the people. The Whigs had never consulted the interests of the people, but had on all occasions persecuted and prosecuted them. It mattered not to working men whether Derby or Russell were in power. Either were opposed to the interest of the people. He would oppose every system of sham reform, and could not agree to judge favourably of the Whigs, because after six years of bad conduct they now advocated liberal measures as the only means by which they could effect a return to power. The speaker then went into an analysis of the representative system of the borough he represented, both parliamentary and parochial.

Mr. LE BLOND, on the part of the Chartists of Bradford. repudiated any sympathy with the sentiments of the last speaker, who certainly did not represent the intelligent Chartists in this country. He had never seen Mr. Dick at a public meeting whereat he did not interrupt everything, and he could assure him that such were not the tactics by which they would obtain Reform. (Hear, hear.) Bradford was a borough in which some alteration was loudly called for, as the population was 110,000 while the electers were only 2,100. ("Shame.") The Chartists of that town had followed the practice of reporting progress monthly to the National Reform Association in London, and had also sent up periodical contributions, a practice which in his opinion ought to be generally followed. He understo d that the association meant to explain that portion of the programme relative to the payment of rates; by so doing they would meet the wishes of his constituents. They were also in favour of Annual Parliaments and the Payment of Members : but they were willing to go with the society for whatever it might be practicable to obtain. He thought the time was past wien men should live upon the exertions which they or their party had made in past times. Every new institution produced new men; and because a body of men called themselves the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary, or any other Association, it was no reason why they should be obeyed or followed, unless they acted according to the wish of the majority of the body. There was as much danger to be anticipated from the power of wealth as from the power of aristocracy. (Chiers.) Mr. Hume explained that the Association never contem-

plated the payment of rates as a criterion for viting. It was altogether a mistake.

The Rev. R. Parsons, of Stroud, said he was a Chartist, and had been so from the first; he was also a loyal subject. He cared not who was at the head of the people-whether King, Queen, or President-so long as they ruled according to the laws. He had ever acted with the working men. His congregation consisted of working men. He had been their teacher twenty-five years, though he could at any time have trebled his income by a removal. In Stroud the work-

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To Correspondents.

Our Correspondents will oblige us greatly by attending to the following general instructions:—
The earlier we can receive their communications in the week, the more certain they are of being inserted. This is the case especially with letters upon general subjects intended for the columns se apart for 'Free Correspondence.'

Reports of proceedings of Chartist Bodies, Trades, and Co-operative Societies, A.c., should be forwarded immediately after their occur-rence. By this means a glut of matter is avoided at the latter end of the week, and consequent curtailment or non insertion. Reports should consist of a plain statement of facts.

All communications intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editor. Joseph Rouse, Heckmondwike.— I ney would be of no immediate use. Assistance, to be effectual, must be speedy. W. B., Buckhaven.—The 14th of February.

W. P., Lambrigg.—Received. We have received letters from Messrs. Shaw and Bezer, stating, that in consequence of sentiments expressed by Mr. Holyoake at the recent k-form Conference, they are induced to tender their resignation as members of the Executive Council. In the event of his resigning, they will retain their seats until the debt is JONES, Bath,—Your communication is inadmissable in the pages

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE TRADE.

STAR OFFICE.

16, GREAT WINDMILL STREET, MARCH 6th, 1852.

The Proprietors of THE STAR beg to intimate to Subscribers and the Trade, that in future it will be Published by Mr. JAMES BEZER, 183, Fleet Street, instead of Mr. PAYEY. Holywell Street. Country Newsvendors who receive their supply through Town Agents and not direct from this Office, will please to remember this change in sending their orders in

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1852.

THE DERBY MINISTRY AND ITS OPPONENTS.

'A plague on both your houses.'

It seems that the ministry of the Earl of DERBY is not to be allowed breathing time—not the slightest law is to be given them. Forced into office, not so much by their own desire as by the incompetency of their predecessors, and the incapability of any other party to form a cabinet, the moment they appear officially upon the Treasury benches they are to be set upon and hunted down. That is the policy of the party opposed to them, and it is to be ruthlessly carried out. However peaceably inclined they may be, they are to be driven to fight; however well disposed they may really feel to let their old policy be forgotten for a time-perhaps for ever-they are not to have the chance. The privilege of silence, even, is to be denied them. They are to be refused the opportunity of not carrying their opinions into practice. Will they, nill they-tied they must be to Protection. Their adversaries will not have it otherwise. If they are not inclined to do wrong they must be compelled to do it, For them there is to be no opportunity of repentance; no political absolution; no interval of thought can be vouchsafed to them. They must throw off at the moment their own party, without gaining another : office is to be tabooed to them, if they confess their political faith, and denied to them if they abjure it.

To this end the old Anti-Corn Law League is to have a resurrection, we would say rather is resucitated. The meeting at Manchester the other day, is a proof both of the readiness and the power of the monied classes, of whom it is mainly composed. The £27.500 subcribers in twenty-five minutes, is the evidence of their wealth and promptness, and the speeches show their anxiety to raise again their old war cry. But those speeches show something more than that—they show a little inconsistency, which leads us to suspect that at the bottom there is a motive for all this stir and bustle, not to be avowed. Take the speech of Mr. Corden for example. The great apostle of free trade in corn, when we come to compare one sentence with another, contradicts himself marvellously. He says that Free Trade is in danger, and that Protection is dead; that the Cabinet are anxious to reimpose a duty on corn, and exceedingly desirous to get rid of their former pledges altogether. How those different moods of mind-those diverging phases of thought, can co-exist in the minds of the same men, is a puzzle which we are unable to comprehend—a riddle only to be solved by the clever politician who asserts it to be so. The truth, we suspect, lies somewhat deeper than this. If the Free Traders have any faith in their own oft reiterated professions and assertions, they must be assured that there is not the slightest dauger of a reversal of their policy. If, as they have told us over and over again, the pauperism of the country has been permanently decreased, the pressure of the national burdens lightened, the commerce of the country increased, the gains of the people augmented, and the price of the necessaries of life lowered, is there any danger that the people wil consent to apostacise from the doctrines which have heaped upon them so many blessings? Is there any need of subscribing thousands to defend it? Is there any obligation upon them to slay the slain over again? Is there any necessity to refight a long ago won battle? Is it incumbent in them to pour forth a deluge of pamphlets, to maintain what everybody maintains; and to equip an army of lecturers to convince those who are already convinced? Surely not. The best and strongest fortification behind which Free Trade can entreuch itself, is the golden opinions it has won from all classes of men; and so long as Lord DERBY says what he does say, and what we suppose he must continue to say, that in this matter he will be guided by the opinion of the people, and abide by its expression, those who believe Free Trade to be what they assert it to be-the greatest of all political and social benefits-may assure them-

selves of its safety.
Why, then, all this meeting, and subscribing, and agitating? Why this taking of possible, but improbable, evils by the forelock? Why this meeting of trouble more than half way? Several causes may be assigned; one, for instance, is a rooted personal dislike to the members of the present Cabinet; another, the diverting the attention of the lower orders from troublesome notions of a Franchise too extended to suit the views of the plutocracy. There may be some truth in both these reasons; but we imagine that the people will be slow to endorse them. There have been some significant signs of this at the Conference of the Parliamentary Reform Association. The absence of Con-DEN and his more immediate allies, has excited no little remark. No less noteworthy is the declaration by George Dawson that he should be sorry to see the woolsack turned into a cotton-bag. The cheers too which greeted a delegate from Westminster, we

think, when he said that Mr. Cobden on the mere question of Corn Law Reform would not meet the same support in London as he did before, meant something. If the principles of Free Trade are in danger, and the people are to come to the rescue, they must have greater political liberty than the Whigs and the Manchester men appear to be willing to give them. Unless Mr. Cobden is willing to enlarge the constituency, the 'revivified' League ought and will command but a small share of public sympathy.

Let us suppose that this onslaught upon the DERBY

Ministry should succeed, what would be its result? That is a question worth considering. The country must have a Government of some kind; and if the Tories were to go out, who would come in? We do not see how Lord Palmerston could form a Cabinet, at least such a one as would command the confidence of the country. In order to get one together at all, he would have to include in it men who are liberal in nothing but their adherence to the Free Trade measure, and who are in all other respects adverse to progress. The Manchester School are in no better plight, and even if they were, we are much disposed to think that, at the present moment, they would be more inimical to the real interests of the people than ever Lord DERBY and his colleagues can be! Just now, when great industrial questions are rising up-when disputes, involving the relations and the interests of employers and employed, are rife among us, manufacturers would be most dangerous Legislators. With them in power we should have more stringent laws against combination, and enactments to put Labour more completely under the foot of Capital, than it is now. Firmly as we believe that Free Trade cannot be reversed—confidently as we look to its extension certain as we are that an attempt to destroy it would inaugurate a fearful strife, we yet are impressed with the conviction, that a Cabinet which should re-enact Protection would not drive the masses of the country so near to the verge of insurrection, as the Commercialists seated in Downing-street, carrying out their cold-blooded political economy, treating men as the creatures of the laws of supply and demand, and subordinating all great moral requirements to mere considerations of profit and loss.

For these reasons, little as we like the principles of the old Tory party, widely as we diverge from them in our ideas of popular rights, yet viewing our position as one presenting only a choice of evils, we are inclined to deprecate mere factious opposition, and to advocate the policy of giving the Earl of DERBY and his party a fair trial. Come what will, we shall not, this Session, have political Reform. Neither Whigs nor Manchester men can ensure us that, So far as that is concerned, this year may be added to the many which have been lost. Even if Lord John had remained in power he never meant his supplementary Reform Bill to become law. As it is, we stand a far better chance of getting a measure of Social Reform. The fetid atmosphere of the Court of Chancery is more likely to be cleared, and we hear a promise is already given to take up the question of partnership, and to deal with it in such a way as to give fair play to the commercial efforts of working men. If we gain that, we shall have made a great advance, and meanwhile there would be more time and opportunity for political organisation. The Whigs, in opposition, will be, as they always have been, far more useful than in office. The middle classes may be forced into a closer and fairer alliance with the workers. Moderate Reformers will be pushed a step or two forward, and with a party in power who have some defined and recognised principles of government, who, unlike the shifty, vacillating, expediency-mongering Whigs, will say what they mean; great questions will be placed in a stronger light-efforts will not be delayed upon the faith of deceptive promises, and the people, once roused, the great problems of the age will be nearer

a satisfactory solution. Let us not, then, countenance any opposition for the mere sake of opposition. Let us not waste our strength to bring back the Whigs. Let us beware of being made the tools of interested factionaries and class legislators. Let us prepare and husband our strength until we see what the DERBY Ministry really mean to do. If they seek to enslave the people, we shall be able to deal with them; if taught by past experience, we are inclined to act fairly. We may as well be ruled by them till the people are ready to claim their own, as by any other section of either the aristocracy or the plutocracy.

REVIVAL OF THE LEAGUE.

'The folly of to-day is the wisdom of to-morrow. When the Chartists in the early stages of the Anti-Corn Law League agitation, attended meetings and proposed amendments to the effect that the first and most important reform was a reform in Parliament, they were denounced as hired agents of the Tories, as common pests and nuisances, and as ignorant fanatical disturbers of Constitutional Meetings, held by peaceable, orderly, and enlightened people, who knew far better what they were about than 'the rubble rout' who advocated the People's Charter.'

'The whirligig of Time brings round strange revenges.' The League triumphed and reposed under its laurels. Protection has vanquished once and for ever. It might occasionally make a convulsive struggle to regain its lost position, but that was simply impossible. Manchester had infused fresh blood into the county constituencies by the creation of a new batch of 40s, freeholders; 'the Manchester School' counted securely on the £10 voters in the large towns, to perpetuate its predominance. What necessity was there for any reform? To Household Suffragists-Universal Suffragests, their answer was in effect the same-'We are very well off, thank vou. We don't see any reason for organic changes in the constitution of Parliament, or if you will insist upon it, be moderate in your demands. Form Freehold Land Societies, subscribe your monies, and purchase county votes,-that is the true way to achieve your political independence, without troubling

Parliament about it.' Latterly, indeed, the dream of Manchester has been troubled and changed somewhat. It has been made uneasy by visions of Tory landlords on the Treasury benches, where they thought such spectres never would arise to push Free Traders from their seats again. Under the influence of these visions, they tardily began to mutter about residential and rating suffrages, and sundry other matters connected with representative reform; but still it was like men talking in their sleep. They were, in fact, dreaming. The DERBY Cabinet has thoroughly awakened them and now their recognised organ, the 'Daily News. admits, in fact, that the Chartists were right ten years ago. The Leaguers were then warned that there was no security or guarantee for the permanence of any change in favour of the masses, unless it was preceded by such a large and substantial extension of political power as would give the people the power of managing their own affairs. The warning was not heeded, and they who offered it were contemned and abused. Let us hear the sequel from the mouthpiece of the Free Traders :--

Ten years ago the country [i.e., League] agreed tacitly to adjourn all questions of political progress until the food question should have heen settled. It 1846 the law was changed, and we were told that the right of the working man to cheap bread was secured irreversibly. Little more than five years have since clapsed, and what have we now?

The government in the hands of men pledged beyond doubt to impose a tax on the working man in order to take taxes of the idle impose a tax on the working man in order to take taxes off the idle man—to fleece the poor for the avowed benefit of the rich. And when we look round for arms wherewith to defend ourselves against this assault of rampant landlordism, we find that in Great Britain not one man in five has a vote to make use of, and in Ireland not one man in ten. Yet we are gravely warned against demanding constitutional arms, or what is equally essential to our safety, the constitutional shield of the ballot.

Once for all we say, let us never again make the mistake of doing things by halves. Had the country been aware of its danger three years ago, it would have insisted on the ballot and a large extension of the suffrage, which would have rendered the hope of reviving the system of food monopoly vain. Henceforward we are told that Reform and Free

Trade are inseparable. 'The Manchester School' has become aware of the fact, and admits, however reluctantly, that the one is indispensable to the maintenance of the other. The 'Daily News' says the real question the nation has now to ask is :-How long are we to hold on sufferance the right to have enough

of food to eat at an untaxed price. And if the continuance of such a state of things is felt to be intolerable, then it behoves every man a state of things is felt to be intolerable, then it believes every man in the realm, who values peace, order, and progress, to consider how we can be made safe gainst an attempt to take from the artisans and labourer one-half his children's bread, so long as three-fourths of one House of Parliament and nearly the entire of the other consists of men who have a direct interest in the success of such an attempt? There is but one certain way of making free trade safe, and that is by a great extension of the elective franchise and the establishment of the ballot. The mercantile and manufacturing classes are ex-

horted to look this new state of affairs in the face in time. They have hitherto reposed in a sort of Fool's Paradise, and imagined they could keep what they

had got without the aid of the people. They now find they are mistaken, and are told by their own

organ :-At the head of the industrious masses they will be irresistible and speedily triumphant; as a separate and isolated interest—afraid to identify themselves with the one side, and ashamed to make common cause with the other—they will find to their cost that they will in the same hour have cheated themselves of popularity

We must admit, however, that there is a discrepancy between the policy of the Free Traders, as expounded in their daily journals, and that pursued by their leaders in practice. Instead of uniting with the Suffrage Reformers, for the earnest and vigorous prosecution of an agitation for the political enfranchisement of the people, and the destruction of the political supremacy of a territorial oligarchy, the latter revive the League, and subscribe tens of thousands for the renewal of the old war between landlord and milllord. Why is this? Is it because both of them fear the consequences of a real Parliamentary Reform, and wish, whatever may be their squabbles among themselves, to exclude the masses from all participation in political power?

The folly of such conduct, as well as its shortsight edness, is so so well exposed by the 'Daily News' that it is needless for us to add anything on that point. But when we see the League leaders selecting the very day for resuscitating that body which had been long fixed beforehand for the holding of a Conference in London to consider the best means of promoting Parliamentary Reform, the matter assumes an extremely suspicious appearance.

There was certainly nothing in the professed opinions of Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and Gibson, which should have prevented them from appearing on the same platform with Messrs. Hume, Fox, Thompson, and Sir J. WALMSLEY, at St. Martin's Hall, this week, and next Monday, or Tuesday, or Wednesday, or Thursday, would have done quite as well for re organising the League. By dividing the middle class Parliamentary Reformers in this manner, they of course not only weaken their influence, but deprive them of resources and they play over again the same game which has placed them in their present predicament. They do not strike at the root of the evil. They are either afraid or unwilling to take the bull by the horns. Instead of that, the old machinery of monster subscrip. tions, an army of lecturers and professional agitators, and tons of tracts, are once more to be resorted to for the purpose of raising an outcry to frighten the

Tories. But what if the Torics will not be frightened? What if they say, ' for six years you Free Traders have been content with the composition of Parliament, and assumed, because you were a majority, that you represented the people? We have appealed to the country, and got a majority in favour of Protection, and it won't do for you now to repudiate the decision of the electoral constituencies, as not fairly representing the voice of the nation on this question. Would not Lord DERBY and his friends be justified, by the legal fictions of the far-famed 'English Constitution' in giving such an answer to the League?

Far better will it be for Mr. Conden and his friends to grapple with the whole question at this crisis in a manful and straightforward spirit. They may depend upon it they will never be able to rouse the nation on a mere question between the landlords on the one side, and the commercial classes on the other. Cheap bread is a very excellent thing, but it is not so precious or important as a free, full, and fair representation of the people in Parliament. The people are, as the 'Daily News' says, sick of doing things by halves. The next national movement will be for a radical, not a surface Reform; the very continuance of which is constantly threatened by the insecure foundations on which all popular liberties rest, so long as the representative system continues in its present corrupt, anomalous, and unjust condition.

THE HOLMFIRTH DEVASTATION.

'Supply and demand.' 'Buy in the cheapest and

sell in the dearest market,' comprise the law and the gospel of modern society. 'Every man for himself. and the Devil take the hindmost,' is the command which has superseded 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.' Have not ADAM SMITH and his disciples made a new revelation to mankind, which displaces both the commands enunciated by Moses, and the law of social life-the brotherhood of men promulgated by CHRIST? The great principle of societarian progress and welfare is compendiously summed up in the dogma, that when each individual is doing the best he can for himself, he is necessarily doing the best that can be done at the same time for the community at large. This is the doctrine which in a thousand ways meets us at every turn. It constitutes the staple of speeches in Parliament; it is the foundation, argument, illustration, and peroration of countless leaders in newspapers, diurnal and weekly. It is the philosophy and the declamation which has possession of hustings and platforms. The worship of the golden calf has its formulary in two cabalistic words, 'let alone.'

We are accustomed to wonder at the stupidity with which savages or heathens prostrate themselves before hideous idols; or, in obedience to brutal and degrading superstitions, submit to robbery, torture, and even voluntary destruction. To an English mind it is almost incomprehensible how the devotees of Juggernaut can lay themselves coolly down in order to be crushed by the chariot wheels of the idol. Yet we have our Juggernaut at home, and in spite of the destruction of health, property, life, and morality, which its worship entails upon the nation, we blindly and bigotedly cling to it.

Can there be a better illustration of this fact, than the devastation which has recently laid Holmfirth valley waste? The mere destruction of property is estimated at the very lowest at £250,000. According to the evidence of the engineer, it could have been prevented by the expenditure of £12 10s., or two hundred and fifty shillings? Why was it not? Bccause the reservoir did not pay a dividend! The proprietors, after having obtained power to embank the opening in the hills at the top of the dale-which, if left in its natural state, would have allowed the water to flow off gradually-did not realise the expected profits, and therefore neglected to take any precaution to avert the inevitable consequences of the giving way of that embankment. They first dammed up the waters, and then let them loose with all the fury of a cataract upon the doomed district. Mills, and dying houses, and steam engines, were swept away like straws by the terrible element-houses, barns, farm-yards, horses, and cattle disappeared before the destructive inundation. One hundred lives -in some instances including whole families-were sacrificed, and scarcely a cottage left standing in the dale that is not at this moment the scene of sorrow and lamentation, in consequence of the bereavement of relations. While, by the total destruction, or serious injury, and consequent stoppages, of twenty-one mills, operations are suspended, and ten thousand persons are at present idle, without work and wages, at a time when they are surrounded by a combination of calamities, almost without a parallel in this country. And all this might have been prevented by an

outlay of two hundred and fifty shillings! That sum would have given time to get to the real cause of the mischief, and stop it there. That cause was the radical unsoundness of the embankment itself. It been made by contract-of coarse as 'cheap' as possible. A spring was allowed to well through the ground, the 'puddling' was inefficient, and the foundation was gradually, but surely and steadily, undermined; the pipe or funnel by which the superabundant waters were to flow off was made too weak for the work it had to do, and got twisted and useless. Palliatives for this radical defect were proposed, but never executed. The thing did not pay. The directors went to loggerheads, the man left as 'drawer,' got no wages, nobody came to see him or the reservoir either, so he let the lake accumulate behind the rotten embankment at the head of the doomed valley. The clerks could not get their salaries, the managers could not get any profits. The affair did not succeed in a pecuniary sensethere was no dividend-no lucre to be got out of the concern. Why, then, should anybody care about it? At last came the deluge, the destruction of life, the devastation of a whole district, even to the sweeping of human bodies and property out to the distant Humber and the sea; and for all this there is no help, no redress, no punishment. It is all according to COCKER and M'CULLOCH. The managers acted on the supreme and acknowledged principle of 'supply

MARCH 6, 1852 the works too closely also in order to get their page their page. out of it; the works, thus originally defective, were allowed to go to rack and ruin by all connected were unprofitable. Noth: them, because they were unprofitable. Nothing them, because they were unprofitable. Nothing the what is called by a hidom. done to prevent,' what is called by a hideous percent, which everybes percent. sion of words, 'the accident' which everybody for saw, until at last the waters burst their bounds in and desolation body, and spread death, ruin, and desolation all b

But for this great crime against the first principles those murders, this wholesale deciples But for this great control of society, for these murders, this wholesale destroit the law offers no redress according tion of property, the law offers no redress, can infi no punishment. The poor starving wretch, was demoralised by long are taught, uncared for, demoralised by long exposure and contaminating inc. taught, uncared 101, action contaminating influence vicious companions and contaminating influence of a handkerchief or rot. who picks a pocket of a handkerchief, or robs one who picks a pocket of a handkerchief, or robs one who picks a pocket of a handkerchief, or robs one who a few shillings, is sent to the hulks or the pendicular colony—the murderer, infuriated by drink or jealous is hung not be the pendicular than the pendicular transfer in the pendicula who destroys a single victim, is hung up on the corporations who murder whole gallows. But corporations who murder wholesale when they don't get a profit, who won't expend en two hundred and fifty shillings to prevent an intend two hundred and may tion which destroyed one hundred lives, property to the following the first a quarter of a million, and it the extent of at least a quarter of a million, and the out of work ten thousand persons, escape untouched It has long been said that corporations have the souls.' It now appears that they are also without bodies. At all events the coroner's jury west puzzled to find a corpus delicti; for they say in the verdict, 'We regret that the reservoir, heing under the management of a corporation, prevents us from bringing in a verdict of manslaughter, as we and authority convinced that the gross and culpable negligenced the Commissioners would have subjected them to such a verdict, had they been in the position of private individual or a firm.'

This, we suppose, will be accepted by the adva. cates of the mere trading interests, and the men trading philosophy of the day, as a glorious trium over the anarchical socialistic doctrines, which incol. cate the duty of society to apply the science, skill capital, labour, and intelligence, at its disposal, h the protection, security, welfare, and progress of the community at large.

Well, perhaps we are very stupid-perhaps may be 'anarchical' and 'red republican, in thinking so : but we must confess that we should rather prefe the 'anarchy' of socialism to the 'order' of 'supply and demand, and the Gospel according to St. Fig. Per Cent. We think that such 'order,' and doctrine which produces it, are quite on a par with the superstitions which make men worship images clay, and cast themselves underneath idol cars to crushed to pieces. The sooner legislators and rule discover 'there are more things in heaven and early than are dreamed of' in the philosophy of the Manchester School, the better for both rulers and ruled.

Trades' Intelligence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

"FIAT JUSTITIA."

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

We had been in hopes that we should this week have been enabled to have congratulated our membors and friends upon the liberation of Messrs. Green and Peel from their unmerited imprisonment; because, as we announced, the prosecutors, having oh tained their order for an attachment against the fire defendants, we, good naturedly, coaxed ourselves into the belief that it was just possible that the prosect. tors' thirst for revenge would have been satisfied with the imprisonment their victims had already suffered and that they would not have carried out the order they had thus obtained to the extremity. And rather so, from the fact, that they have the security of eighteen individuals for all costs which they are legally entitled to; so that this further imprisonmen of the defendants is a wanton act of unmitigated vengeance, pure and simple. It is the Jew exacting

his pound of flesh. On Monday, the 23rd ult., the five 'convicted con spirators' were duly discharged by the Keeper of the Queen's Bench Prison, and at its threshold politely invited into the custody of the Sheriff of Surrey, atd as politely shown into cabs, which were drawn up in readiness, in the presence of about a thousand of their friends and sympathisers, who had assembled in the vain hope of welcoming and participating with them in the first enjoyment of their recovered liberty. These generous anticipations were doomed to disappointment. They were driven across to Horsemonger Lane Gaol—the very name of which, from its sad and melancholy notoriety, must, we are sure, sound harsh and grating upon the ears of our friends, though, perhaps, upon those of the remorseless prosecutors,

like the 'music of sweet waters.' For the space of three days, the five 'convicted a conspirators, had the high privilege of becoming a duly initiated into the pure and moral mysteries of this receptacle for vice and misfortune. And for these professing a morbid, but a common, animosity, were the chapel, where the condemned are made a public show of the Sunday before execution, and the grand stones, marking the spot where many a wretched victim to ill-regulated passions and a vicious state d society lies rotting. Among those the murdering Mannings were the most recent, and, we suppose,

most interesting relics. These soul-enobling recreations were happily if minated on Wednesday, by their removal to the it least) purer atmosphere of the Queen's Bench, where they now are awaiting their liberation, from cital the fidelity and spirit of their fellow workmen, or 22 humanity of their prosecutors. Of the former, the have little doubt; of the latter, they remember sentiment ascribed to one of them—'I would ke? them there for life:'

Yes, sir, we will give you credit for even more the that—say, 'for ever, and a day;' and then the ligning of your desires would be unsatisfied.

MR. DUNCOMBE'S RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ASSOCIATION It is with feelings of deep regret that we have this week to announce the resignation, by Mr. Duncombe, of the presidentship of the National Association of

His motives for this step he has himself fully el plained in his communication to the committee, would ill become us to complain of his having taken this step, or of the time and manner of doing it.

For more than three years his state of health rendered it impossible that he could give that he tical supervision to the business of the Association which his high sense of honour would prompt is essential requisite of his office. During that period things may have been done which he might not had approved, and important measures omitted, eller from ignorance or inadvertence, which his superior judgment and foresight would have prompted.

At the same time the Central Committee conscien tiously aver, that upon all occasions, in all their public proceedings, they never lost sight of the falls that the public character of Thomas Slingsby Dollars combe, was to a certain extent mixed and bound a with their proceedings; and it will be to them at all times a source of pride and satisfaction, that hy about of Alberta State o act of theirs has that gentleman's high public the racter at any time been compromised.

We feel strongly assured that the members of the speciation will Association will unanimously and cordially approve the sentiments of gratitude and respect which the committee have followed as the sentiments of gratitude and respect which the committee have followed as the sentiments of the s committee have felt it their duty to offer that gentleman, in their reply to his communication

Palace Chambers, St. James' street, February 25th, 1852. February 25th, 1352, Gentlemen,—In opening the Annual Conference of the Association last June, I stated that "During the first years of the existence of the Association, and when my health permitted. I took a constant and a stire persons health permitted. health permitted, I took a constant and an active persist part in its management. I was deeply impressed anight sense of the importance of such a society, and most and that the header that the benefits it was capable of producing should be over alike he the oyed alike by the honest and independent working mel and the honest and fair dealing employers. My exert during these years were a source of gratification, and the remembrance now is a correlated of gratification, or the remembrance now is a consolation. But for two or years past I have been incapacitated from taking any part in your affairs. It gives me pain to sever the out connexion which has so long subsisted between us, blind fully and maturely considering the subject, I feel that time has come when I should tender my resignation.

President of the Association; but I further said.

I had no wish the Association; contractors; the contractors having shaved their estimates as close as they could to get the job, shaved

that we are safe from everything but delay, and the tricks

of politicians which will be practised during this delay.

(Cheers.) I want to bring this question to a definite issue

without being mixed up with any other question. We have

not only friends who wish us to blend other questions with

ours, by which we might materially damage our cause, and

probably altogether sacrifice it, but our enemies will play

the same game, for it is their only chance. Already I see

the enemy holding the flag, trying to raise the banner of

religious intolerance. You may have Protestantism and

Popery thrust before the question of the bread tax. They

who tax the people's bread will profess to be the great

champions of religion. You know in the olden time that they

who devoured the widow's house for pretence made long

your your President, and thus afford to you and the Trades th coppe opportunity of appointing a successor, who would be able t to se to serve you, and to promote the important objects of the Ass. Association better than I could then do." Had I adhered stric strictly to the resolution I then announced, I should have tent tendered my formal resignation last August; but, in the mes meantime, circumstances had occurred which might probab bably have caused my retirement from the position of Preside sident to be attributed to motives totally at variance with the the real reasons that induced me to take that step.

During the period that ill-health prevented me from tak taking an active part in the business of the Association, yor you, gentlemen, had become involved (without my consent or! or sanction) in a trade dispute at Wolverhampton, which las lasted for many months, and which, I believe, was conducted, as far as you were concerned, in the most moderat rate and temperate spirit, and with the utmost anxiety to ke keep within the limits prescribed by the law for the action of of such Associations. I found, however, at the time I ha had fixed for my retirement, that a prosecution for consp spiracy had been instituted against three members of the Ge Central Committee, who had, with others, taken an active personal part in the proceedings at Wolverhampton. To have carried out my intentions might, therefore, have exposed me to misconstruction, and have had the further injurious effect of preventing, to some extent, that substantial support being tendered to the defendants which the

ni nature of the case required. I could not desert the Association at a time when is was surrounded by grave difficulties, whatever might have been my private opinion as to the discretion or the propriety of the course of action which had led to those

difficulties. Gentlemen, these considerations induced me to hold my osition until the trial had taken place; and, to show my adividual anxiety that the question at issue should not fail for want of support, as far as my humble means could prevent it, I subscribed to the Defence fund. The result of that trial deprived the Central Committee for three months of the services of two of its members; and this formed another reason for still further delaying my intended resignation. Circumstances appear to me now to justify me in taking this step ; and I have therefore to intimate, that from this date I resign the office of President of your Association, and request that you will communicate the same to the members thereof in such manner as you may think

Gentlemen, in terminating my official connexion with your Association, do not imagine for one moment that I have grown indifferent to the great and important objects for which it was established, or that I have lost faith in the principles on which it was founded. The experience of the last seven years has only more profoundly impressed me with the conviction that combination on the part of the working classes is necessary for the due protection of their interests.

But the decision in the Wolverhampton case, and the results generally in all similar cases, are calculated to raise grave doubles, as to whether the present state of the law is sufficiently clear and explicit to afford that fair and open combined action on the part of the Operatives which it apparently guarantees, and it is still more doubtful whether, with our existing representative system, any substantial alteration in favour of the industrious classes

Seeing the paramount importance of such a change in the Constitution of the Legislature, as will give labour its fair share of the representation, it is my intention to devote my restored health, and such energy as I possess, to the promotion of those great political reforms of which l have been the humble advocate ever since I had the honour of a seat in parliament.

Believe me, however, when I say, that it is not without regret that I thus sever our official connexion; and, though that will no longer exist, I shall still take a deep interest in your Association, should it continue in its present or in any amended form; and further, that I shall be at all times happy to aid you with my advice, should you think proper at any time to honour me by desiring it. Be assured that whatever affects the interests and the welfare of the working classes-to whom we are so largely indebted for the prosperity and greatness of this country-will always be to me a matter of the deepest interest, and to the extent that my time and means permit, 1 shall be happy to contribute to their welfare. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, Faithfully yours,

THOMAS S. DUNCOMBE. To the Members to the Central Committee of the National Association of United Trades, &c., &c.

259, Tottenham-court-road, March, 1, 1852. DEAR SIR,-I am instructed by the Central Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ult., annoancing your resignation of the Presidency of the National Association of United Trades from the above date, for the reasons assigned therein. And I am further instructed to express their unfeigned regret that any circumstances should have occurred to render such a step in your judgment imperative. At the same time, they cannot but be deeply impressed with a grateful feeling, for that generous delicacy which has prompted you to withhold your resignation beyond that period which your

judgment had assigned for it. The Central Committee are fully sensible of the serious impediment to the successful progress of this movement, occasioned by your serious and prolonged illness, and that at a period when it most needed the advantage of your influence, talents, and experience. They offer for themselves, and on behalf of those they represent, their heartfelt and grateful thanks for your noble and patriotic endeavours, not only to benefit them by your personal advice and public influence, but to marshal them, and point to the means by which they might work out their own

Still, under even our partial disappointment, we have the consoling reflection that our labours have not been all in vain, but that a large and visible progress has been made in favour of those views and principles which it is the peculiar honour of this Association to have first presented to the working classes of the United Kingdom in a practi-

With reference to the late proceedings at Wolverhampton-which have terminated so disastrously, but we trust not dishonourably, to two members of the Committee-we regret that the state of your health and absence from town, combined with the necessity for prompt action, inseparable from such cases, prevented us from seeking that advice which might probably have led to a different policy; but we are proud that, throughout those protracted and difficult proceedings, we are honoured with your testimony as having evinced " the most moderate and temperate spirit, and with the utmost anxiety to keep within the limits proscribed by the law for the action of such associations."

It is unnecessary to advert to the causes which immediately led to what we think you will agree with us in terming the unmerited imprisonment of two members of this

The records of the trial have placed them before the country as beacons, to enable all parties in our position to steer clear of traps which may be laid for them, under cover of the most specious pretences. In this aspect, even the sufferings of our incarcerated colleagues may be of great public benefit-a reflection which we assure you, sir, consoles them in their present position. In dissolving the connexion which, for seven years, has

existed between you and the Association, our regret is considerably softened by the assurance you give us that your experience during that period has tended to confirm your conviction "that Combination on the part of the working classes is necessary for the due protection of their interests," and that, in our future efforts, we shall still find in you a kind and generous friend and adviser. We shall not be slow to avail ourselves of so valuable a privilege. The late trials at Stafford must, we think, have convinced

all men that the existing law offers no adequate protection for the interests of the working man. The legislatorial and the judicial definition of "obstruc-

tion" and "molestation" seem to be sadly at variance, and we much regret to learn that, in your opinion, that with our present representative system, there are slender hones of harmonising the apparent contradiction. We however hope that you will use your parliamentary influence. at the first convenient opportunity, of bringing this matter before the legislature, with a view to an amendment of an anomaly so destructive to the freedom of Labour.

Finally, sir, I beg, on behalf of the Central Committ e of the National Association, to repeat our sincere thanks for your uniform kindness and the generous alllowance you have at all times made for the failings and the shortcomings of those with whom you have so long condescended to act; we deeply deplore the severence of our official connexion, and offer you our genuine and hearty aspirations for many future years of healthful life, devoted to the amelioration of the condition of your less fortunate fellow men, and the advancement and true glory of our common country. Signed, on behalf of the Committee,

THOMAS WINTERS, EDWARD HUMPHRIES.

T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P.

The resignation of the President of the Association rendered it imperative upon the Central Committee to take immediate steps to supply the vacancy. The election of a president is essentially the duty of the annual conference; and at an earlier period of the year, the committee would have felt itself bound to convene a special conference for the purpose; but as the general annual conference is so nearly approaching, they thought they would be consulting the convenience of the members by obtaining the services of another president, who would consent to act pro. tem. until the next annual conference on Whit-Monday. They therefore applied to Mr. G. A. Fleming, who, in the kindest and most handsome manner, consented to fill the office until such time as the appointment could be filled in the manner provided by the constitution. The committee feel it almost unnecessary to offer reasons in explanation of their motives in selecting Mr. Fleming as a gentleman, in their opinion, the most fitting and appropriate for the office in question under existing circumstances. In fact, he has been directly, or indirectly, connected with the association from its very commencement-(he may indeed he almost said to be the founder of the association). He has upon all important occasions been consulted by the committee in Mr. Duncombe's absence, and by Mr. Duncombe's especial request, he was chosen treasurer to the association by the last conference, and has, at all times, evinced the deepest interest in the welfare of the association; which has been incontesta-

bly proved by the readiness he has ever shewn when applied to for his counsel or assistance. These are of themselves sufficient reasons to justify the committee in their application.

We shall next week offer some remarks upon the past and present position of the association, and upon its future prospects. We feel rejoiced to observe so many indications in several parts of the country, as well as in the metropolis, that the principles we have so long and ardently advocated are at length taking a deep root in the minds of numerous and important sections of the working classes. It is our full determination to continue the same uncompromising course which has produced such gratifying results; And we again re-echo our old war-cry-

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, THE ONLY RE-MEDY FOR INDUSTRIAL WRONGS.

WILLIAM PEEL, Sec. Queen's Bench Prison.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

- THE STRIKE. Mr. W. CONINGHAM, of Kemp Town, presided over nearly 1,000 persons, consisting mainly of the employes in the Brighton Railway Company's workshops at the Town-hall, Brighton, on Friday last, assembled for the purpose of hearing the statements of Messrs. Usher and Newton, who attended as a deputation from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The great feature of the meeting was the at-

London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, who took part in the discussion. The CHAIRMAN stated that all doubt, if any existed, as to the merits of the dispute, must have been entirely removed by the issue of the "declaration" which the masters now required their workmen to sign, and which he further made bold to assert that none but a tyrant would have dared to

tendance of Mr. S. Laing, chairman of the directors of the

attempt to enforce. (Hear, hear.) Messrs. HANDCOCK and Usher having commented upon the master's "declaration,"

Mr. Nichols, a Brighton workman, said that they had no piecework, and the only overtime required was when cases of accident or emergency arose, and many men would be ont of work next day if the necessary work was not done at night. For this the men were paid "a time and a half," and the men were satisfied.

Mr. NEWTON said, the sole point in dispute at Brighton was that the men felt inclined to assist those in other places who were not fairly dealt with, and the directors said they should not. But the fact of twelve men having been discharged, and the rest put on five days a week showed that continuous work could not be secured in Brighton, and as the men might next week leave and go to London, it was their interest to support the Amalgamated Society, which sought to get for the workman as good regulations in other places as existed in Brighton. The directors could not surely complain of this; and as for the manner in which the men disposed of their wages, the directors had no more right to interfere with that than the men had to interfere with the use of the locomotive for which they had been paid. The men had not refused to work overtime on emergencies, and they had not claimed double time for doing so. They, then, had been neutral, and if the company had not reduced the work to five days in order to deprive the icen of the means of subscribing a day's wages to their brethren, then they had observed a neutrality. (Laughter.) But on the authority of Mr. Fielding, he stated that the reduction to five days was made to deprive them of the means of so subscribing. Mr. Newton then proceeded to detail the causes of the present struggle, with which our readers are already acquainted with.

Mr. Laing, who was much applauded, said that there were black men among the rich as well as the poor, but the greater portion of the capitalists earnestly desired to elevate the condition of the working men. If they trusted to combinations and associations as the best mode of elevating them, they would find themselves greviously mistaken. In America, where combinations were few, the labouring classes stood the highest in intelligence, and also in a pecuniary way. It was the opposite to this in France. The speaker then discussed the question of strikes, not one of which, with the exception of Dublin, had been successful. The Amalgamated Society had done more injury to the men than to the masters. The latter part of Mr. Laing's speech was received with considerable disapprobation.

Mr. NEWTON said there were few trades' unions in America because the necessity of them did not exist; and France was in a bad state because there trades' unions, not being legalised, were secret societies; Ireland owed her wretchednes, not so much to trades' unions as to the aristocratic combinations in Orange lodges. As for seven men dictating to the employers, that was not true. They only carried into effect the orders of 12,000. Mr. Ling was wrong in saying that the charge for pickets was in the recent report. None had been paid during the last three or four years. Mr. Laing said that strikes were always unsuccessful, and that this would be unsuccessful also. He hoped so; for this was a strike of the employers against the

After a few remarks from the Chairman, the following resolution was carried unanimously :-That in the opinion of this meeting, any interference on the part of the employers, or any attempt to control the expenditure of their workmen's earnings, or to punish them for contributing towards objests they may not approve, is an act of injustice, and such as no body of artisaus ought to submit to.

Thanks to Mr. Coningham closed the business.

Another circular has been issued by the employers' committee. It states that nearly every member of the committee had received from artisans assurances of their readiness to sign the declaration, but that they had been overawed by threats from members of the Amalgamated Society, and that such an act would be as much as their lives were worth. The committee is collecting evidence on this subject, with a view to protect the workmen. Workmen were coming up from Scotland to sign the declaration and thus earn higher wages than they now receive. In London, 1,198 men signed on the day of opening, and new hands come in every day: In Manchester 2,776 have signed. The committee is maturing the plan of a safe and genuine benefit society.

THE NAILORS AND THE STRIKE. We are glad to state that the majority of the nailors at the Lye and Halesowen have resumed work at their former wages. Quantities of rod iron were supplied to them by their masters on Tuesday to work up. We understand, however, that two or three of the masters of the above district still hold out, and in consequence a meeting of the nailors, which was numerously attended, was held on Tuesday at the Holy Bush Inn, the Lye, when it was unanimously agreed amongst them to support those who were out of work until all the masters shall consent to give the same rate of wages, and a committee was appointed for

TURN-OUT BY MASTER MECHANICS. Under this heading, Mr. Samuel Fielden has addressed a

that purpose.

long and able letter to the "Times," concluding with these emphatic words :-

I call then, Sir, upon you—I call on all right thinking men, and especially I call upon those thousands of maeter mechanics who have hitherto taken no part in the struggle—to join in bringing the confederate masters to a sense of justice and of their real position; and if, unhappily, they shall prove beyond the control of reason, then to join in doing all we can to avert the calamities to which I am convinced this contest is driving us.

ENGINEERS' STRIKE. A public meeting was held on Thursday evening at St.

Martin's Hall, Long-acre, to consider the present position and prospects of the Amalgamated Society, and the relations of employers and employed generally. The large hall was crowded to excess. Shortly after the time announced. Mr. VANSITTART NEALE was called to the chair, and stated that the chief object of the meeting was to call upon the trades of the kingdom to assist the council of the Amalgamated Society, in creating an organisation to place the relations of capital and labour upon a surer basis than they had hitherto occupied. No portion of the press, with the exception of the "Weekly Dispatch," had denied the practicability of such an attempt. The examples they had of the success of associated labour in many large societies in France, established the fact beyond dispute. Another object for which the meeting had been called, was to protest against the resolution come to by the masters, requiring the men to sign a document, by which they would have to give up every portion of independence which working men were allowed to retain. The legislature twenty years back repealed the combination Laws. Thirty-two specific acts had been passed to regulate the conditions between masters and men. Yet the Masters coming forward to protest against and alter those regulations which the legislature had allowed working men to make relative to contracts for the hours they should labour, the rate at which they should be paid, and the conditions on which

they enter or leave their employ. Mr. NEWTON, who was loudly cheered, stated that a greater degree of responsibility attached itself to the present than to any of the previous meetings called by the Amalgamated Society. Heretofore they had appealed only to the members of their own society; but the present meeting appealed to the trades of London to assist them in the struggle existing between them and their employers. The evils they complained of had been of long duration, and large bodies of their trade had on several occasions declared that piecework and systematic overtime were injurious. The employers had misconstrued their views and statements relative to these grievances. All that they had said on the subject was that the Amalgamated Society thought the tractice to be injurious; but they did not interfere with the right of men, not connected with them, to make such contracts as they thought proper. The members of their trade thought they had struck a fatal blow at overtime, when they taxed the employers twenty-five per cent more for the hours so occupied; but notwithstanding this, there were shops in that metropolis where the engine that kept the tools going never ceased from one month's end to another. The speaker then showed that the Society had originated in purely benevolent purposes, and deserved the support of all right-thinking men. The employers had formed a combination, and been led to adopt proyers may formed attended in adopt steps by the representations of interested parties, which he believed they now deeply regretted. Their celebrated pamphlet, "Have I not a right to do what I like with my own," had given rise to the present meeting. It opened up was injurious. They wanted the trades of England to assist them in obtaining the requisite machinery to set all the discharged hands to work, and settle for ever the question between them and their employers. The trades had about half a million of money invested in various ways at a low rate of interest. If that money was invested in a People's Bank, and lent out to establish Co-operative workshops, it would be far more beneficial to the interests of all parties. To do this they need not wait for an alteration in the Law of Partnership. They could take advantage of the machinery of the Building Societies, and form a Joint Stock Company, with a man like their respected Chairman at its head. The money could be raised in shares, which could be withdrawn on giving due notice. The meeting was called to test whether the trades would assist them in carrying out that design. If the Engineers were worsted in this conflict, other trades would be speedily attacked and from interested motives alone they should make common cause with each other. They should not only support each other, but discountenance those organs in the Press which vilified and calumniated them. By such means they would speedily have the Press at their services. Men who had turned their attention minutely to those subjects, were endeavouring to make the relations of Capital and Labour familiar by means of a portion of the Press; to that portion they should turn their attention, and render it efficient support. On behalf of his brethren he thanked them for the support they had received; but they knew not how long the struggle might last. As long as that document remained to be signed, so long would they not enter the master's shops. Their own funds had been reduced from £25,000 to between £16,000 and £17,000 They were, therefore, justified in appealing to the trades, not in a supplicating manner, but with a consciousness of their own desert to assist them in fighting their common battle. He trusted the meeting would result not only in passing the resolutions, but in forming a grand union of all the trades, to resist that and every other instance where oppression was attempted to be exercised upon them. If they turned their attention to the weavers and other trades where machinery had been largely introduced, they would see the utility of a society which should stand as a barrier between them and such servitude. He saw no reason why the trades of England should not raise £10,000 in a month for such a holy purpose. The speaker sat down amid much cheering. Mr. PRIDEAUX, a cabinet maker, moved the following re-

solution, in a very excellent address:-That, having heard the statements which have been made on behalf of the Amalgamated Society, this meeting hereby expresses its concurrence with their entire proceedings, and pledges itself to support the Society in its resistance to the unjust measures of the emologers of operative engineers.

Mr. J. PETTIE, painter, seconded the resolution, and drew a vivid picture of the misery endured by working men, whose toil was cheered alone by the spread of knowledge. He was proud to see the Amalgamated Society at the head of the Trades of England, and trusted that a firm and widespread union of the trades would be the result of the meet ing. The system of cheapness, introduced by men of the Manchester School, led to a degree of scamping in the work of this country, which was telling with fearful effect upon the character of British labour. The disclosures relative to the frauds in the grocery trade could be more than equalled by the chicanery practised in their various trades through the influence of piecework and overtime. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Ollerenshaw moved the second resolution, as fol-

That this meeting, believing that the independence of the opera-tives of this country is threatened by the proceedings of the em ployers of operative engineers, pledges itself to take such measures for the effectual organisation of the trades, as will ensure sufficient funds to conduct the present contest, and enable the workmen to establish themselves permanently in associative work-

The interests of the whole body of working men were threatened, and it was the bounden duty of all who lived by their labour to unite in defence of the principle which the Amalgamated Engineers were struggling for. The way to shorten the contest was by giving the men a continuous weekly support. The sum of £10,000 per week, could be raised by a levy of only 2d, or 3d, per man. Co-operation was the step by which they would be enabled ultimately to reduce the present chaos of labour into order and fruitfulness, and he believed the engineers to be the body of men who were destined to solve the great labour problem. It was in the power of the trades of England to abolish the present system of masters and men, and establish Universal Co-operative Workshops. The speaker resumed his seat amid much applause.

Mr. E. Morgan, tailor, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Brisck, cigar maker, moved the last resolution as

That a Conference of the metropolitan trades be convened as early as possible, to carry out the objects of this meeting, and that a committee comprising the following workmen be appointed to

a committee comprising the ionowing working de appointed to take the necessary steps for convening the same:—Mr. T. C. Ollerenshaw, hatter; Mr. John Pettie, painter; Mr. Edward Morgan, tailor; Mr. R. Whiddon, cabinet maker; Mr. G. W. Prideaux, cabinet maker; Mr. Knox, tailor; Mr. Jones, tobacco trade; Mr. Gregg, tailor; Mr. Kenley, tailor; Mr. Routledge, block maker; Mr. Stevenson, boot maker; Mr. Daddo, shoot maker; Mr. Mr. Stevenson, boot maker; Mr. Daddo, shoot maker, Mr. Mr. Marker moulder, Mr. Wentt wheeleright maker; Mr. Harvey, moulder; Mr. Wyatt, wheelwright. The speaker very briefly supported the resolution. Mr. Leno, printer, seconded the resolution. He was connected with the Co-operative Printers. They had been

in existence two years, and had surmounted many difficultios incident to their infant condition. If Co-operation was practicable in their trade, it was in other trades. They need only to will it, and combine together, to free labour from the shackles which now bound it. The resolution was passed.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

Assize Entelligence.

LINCOLN. CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH .- Eliza Spafford, Mary Greenwood, and Eliza Lyon were placed at the bar to receive sentence for the offence of endeavouring to conceal the birth of their bastard children, to which they had severally pleaded Guilty. His Lordship stated that he was happy to say that he saw nothing in any of these cases to occasion any suspicion that the prisoners had destroyed their children; and, in the case of Mary Greenwood, there was a very slight case of concealment. Eliza Spafford was then sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, Eliza Lyon to one week's imprisonment, and Mary Greenwood to four days' imprisonment.

CHARGE OF CHILD MURDER .- Charlotte Waite was indicted for the wilful murder of her own child. The prisoner was employed on the 19th of August last in a field on the farm of Mr. Glazier, near Lincoln, and, stating that she felt ill, she left the field. Seven days afterwards the body of a new-born infant was found in a pond in the neighbourhood with its throat cut. The surgeon who examined the body proved that the child had breathed, and proved that the umbilical cord had been cut smooth, as if by a sharp instrument. He, however, admitted that the umbilical cord might have got round the neck of the child. and that the would might have been inflicted in the attempt to sever that cord. The prisoner had from the first stated that the child was born dead .- The Jury convicted the prisoner of concealment, and she was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

WINCHESTER. ATTEMPTED MURDER,-Edward James Harris was indicted for maliciously stabbing his wife, Mary Harris, with intent to murder her, at Southampton, on the 27th of December. It seemed that these parties, who appeared to be decent kind of people, had been married twenty years. Differences at last arose between them, which ended in a separation; but they had so far become reconciled as to meet and walk together, and shortly before Christmas-day they arranged to dine together on that day, and he gave her 7s. 6d. to purchase the dinner. They met again the next day, and he then wanted some of the money back again, and she returned him some part of it. He was in liquor, and she went to his lodging with him to take care of him. He kissed her many times and cried very much. She begged him not to cry, and said she would come and see him in the morning, when he would be better. She left him and went home. They met again on the 27th of December. She went to his lodging and made his bed. He cried and kissed her. They saw the landlord, who said be wondered he would be seen with his wife after what he had called her. His countenance instantly changed. She said he dare not repeat the word in her presence, and she became angry, and said if he repeated it she should slap his face. She had always been a faithful and virtuous wife to him, and had supported herself by stay-making during the time she lived separately from him. After the words had passed in the public house, they left and walked together some distance without speaking a word. At length the prisoner said, "What did he say?" alluding to what the landlord had said. He then said, "There's no knowing the hearts of any men;" and he began to push his wife. She told him not to do so. He laid hold of her, and she thought he was going to kiss her. She remonstrated with him, and she then saw him draw a knife from his pocket, and he attempted to cut her throat. She screamed, and they fell-he was still endeavouring to cut her throat. The cuts went through her shawl, bonnet, and ribbons, and five wounds were inflicted on her face and neck. At the instant a young woman came up and seized his hand in which was the knife, and pulled his head back. She contrived to hold his hand and the knife for some time till be got his hand away and again cut at his wife, who screamed "Murder," and said, "My dear, don't cut my throat." The young woman ran away to procure assistance, and the prisoner was arrested.—The Jury returned a verdict of Guilty, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for life.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES TO THE NEW MINISTERS.—The Earl of Derby has appointed Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Edward Wilbraham to be his private secretary; Mr. C. W. Stronge, of the Treasury, is also acting as the second private secre-tary to the Premier. The Right Hon. S. H. Walpole has appointed as his private secretary at the Home Office, Mr. Spencer Percival, grandson of Mr. Percival, the Prime Minister of George III. The Earl of Malmesbury has appointed Mr. George Harris as his lordship's private secretary at the Foreign Office. Sir John Pakington has appointed his son, Mr. John Slaney Pakington, as his private secretary at the Colonial Office. Mr. J. H. Cole, of the Treasury, is appointed private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer .- Observer.

THE "Preston Chronicle" says that a lady residing at Broughton has manufactured a bed quilt, containing 5.079 pieces, sexagon shape, every piece arranged with the greatest Public Mertings.

THE NEW MINISTRY. A public meeting was held on Monday evening, at the Eclectic Institution, Denmark-street, Soho, to consider the measures propounded by Lord Derby, and their suitability

to the wants of the nation. Mr. Cuddon was called to the chair, and gave a humorous exposition of the fate of the embryo Reform Bill, and the supposed measures of the new ministry. It mattered little to the people what any parliament, constituted like the present, were engaged in doing. It was morally impossible that they would ever legislate for the benefit of the people. It was of far more importance that they should study the

proper position and relative connexion of capital and lahour, than the speeches of ministers. The Protectionists in that house were always engaged in robbing them of capital. the raw material; whilst the Free Traders were similarly engaged in robbing them of the fair price for their labour. Neither party cared one fraction for the true inte-

rests of the working community. Mr. FLAXMAN moved the following resolution :-That in the opinion of this meeting Lord Derby's recent mani-

festo in the House of Lords, as an exposition of the principles and policy by which the new Cabinet is to be guided, bodes no good to the people of this or any other country. Without wishing to prejudge the new administration, we cannot regard that manifesto judge the new administration, we cannot regard that manifesto otherwise than as a declaration of the government,—that its policy is to be one of hustlity to Parliamentary and Social Reform at home, and of open or covert alliance with despotic powers abroad against the rights and liberties of our Continental brethren. Being further of opinion that no change of administration can be of any use to this country, without a previous reform of parliament; we therefore respectfully, but urgently, recommend our fellow countrymen to cousider all other questions secondary to Parliamentary Reform, and not to relax in their efforts till the House of Commons is made the reflex of the national will, through a full, free, and fair representation of the whole people.

The Earl of Derby had not shown any disposition to ameliorate the condition of the population, or do justice to the Lubour Question. It became them as working men to take the subject into their own hands, and to show, by their good conduct, their moral honesty, and courage, that they were fit and prepared to enjoy those political and social rights for which they had been so long struggling.

Mr. BENNY seconded the resolution. They would never have full and fair representation until the People's Charter became the law of the land. They might rest assured that the Earl of Derby would never grant them such a measure. It was a mere struggle between Protectionists and Free Traders, as to which should succeed best in gulling the public. They needed a people's party in the House of Commons, and it must be their endeavour to raise one. Were they in possession of good laws which allowed them to enjoy the wealth they produced they would have more wealth than, with their present limited wants, they would know how to dispose of. The speaker drew a vivid picture of savage and civilised life, and represented that the former enjoyed more real liberty and physical comforts than the latter. They must never cease in their exertions until they had men in the House of Commons, who really and truly were the representatives of labour.

Mr. Wasses, in a speech of considerable energy, supported the resolution, and illustrated the ideas of the pre-Mr. Rookes, in supporting the resolution, shewed the

manner in which the people were sacrificed between the two opposing factions, and gave it as his opinion that they would never be able to emancipate themselves until they had abolished the monopoly of the soil, and established a correct system of currency. The speaker showed that unless working men understood these subjects, and were prepared to see them speedily brought into practice, it was idle to think of their redemption.

Mr. C. MURRAY also addressed the meeting, and expressed his opinion that little hopes were to be entertained from the advent of Lord Derby. The expressions of Lord Derby upon the refugee question were very problematic. It behoved them to look with a wary eye upon his conduct, lest he made the government a tool in the hands of continental despots. It mattered not to working men whether the Protectionists or Free Traders were in power-of the two, he preferred the former. The men of Cobden's school would, in his belief, cut down the people if they differed from their views, in a similar manner to which they had been cut down at Peterloo. He advised them to attend all public meetings, and express their opinions as to the utter insincerity of both factions, when they proformed to not for the henefit of the whole people. No doubt, great efforts would be made by the Free Trade party to purchase all who were purchasable in the Chartist ranks. He warned them to be warv of all who, professing to be leaders of the people, acted with the Financial Reformers.

Mr. HARROP addressed the meeting at some length, and showed that no difference of opinion existed between the Chartist speakers who had addressed them and the members of the Reform Lergue. If they had a Free Press their principles would be speedily triamphant.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and the meeting ad-

REVIVAL OF THE ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE. The meeting which the committee appointed to meet on Tuesday so nnight was authorised to convene, was held on Tuesday night at Newall's Buildings, Manchester. At three o'clock a crowded meeting was assembled, who gave a warm reception to the leading Free-traders upon their appearance on the platform. The M.P.'s present were, Mr. Cobden Mr. John Bright, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Henry, Mr. J. Heywood, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Kershaw, Mr. C. Hindley, and Mr. R. Milligen. Among gentlemen from a distance was Dr. T. Price. A great number of letters of adhesion were

Mr. G. Wilson, on taking the chair, said they had now to deal not merely with a Conservative Administration, but with Earl Derby, as the head of a Protectionist government; and if any justification could be required for their convening this meeting in the middle of a market day, it must be found in the Administration itself. Previous to taking such a step they had sought the advice of all those excellent friends of the League who, during three years, afforded them their support, their advice, and concurrence. There was but one opinion offered, and that was advising the revival of the League. (Cheers.) At a meeting held on the previous evening it had been resolved to propose certain resolutions to the meeting, which he would read-1. That an Administration having been formed committed by every pledge that can bind the honour of public men to attempt to reimpose a duty on corn, it is resolved that the Anti Corn Law League be re-constituted, under the rules and regulations by which

that body was formerly organised.

2. That the Council of the League be requested to put themselves into immediate communication with their friends in all parts of the kingdom, urging them to immediate action to prevent the return to Parliament of candidates in favour of the re-enactment, under whatever pretence or form, of any duty upon the importation of 3. That, considering how essential it is to the welfare of the agri-

cultural, manufacturing, colonial, and shipping interests, as well as to the peace and prosperity of the great body of the people, that the Free Trade question should be permanently settled by an appeal to the country,—resolved that a memorial to the Queeu, praying for an immediate dissolution of Parliament, be signed by the chairman, on behalf of this meeting, and transmitted for presentation to her Majesty.
4. That in order to carry out the above resolutions, a subscription

be forthwith commenced, and that a call of ten per cent, upon all subscriptions of £10 and upwards be made; subscriptions under that amount to be paid in full. Mr. Cobden, on rising to move the first of these resolu-

tions, was received with immense cheering. The following is a brief outline of his speech. I appear here to serve no party politicians; 1 do not come here with the view of taking any steps which shall be likely to displace one body of men to replace in their stead men of another complexion of party politics. I appear here solely to advocate a cause which I believe experience has shown to be worthy of an effort ; and we will, if you please, if we renew our labours, be under the same rules and regulations which led on triumphantly to victory on the last occasion. (Cheers.) I may solemnly declare, for myself, that in the most exaggerated flights of my fancy, I never expected so great a result from the labours of the League as has been witnessed within the last four years of our experience. (Hear, hear.) Take the single fact which comprises almost our whole ease. Since the day we laid down our arms there has been imported into this country, in grain and flour of all kinds an amount of human subsistence equal to upwards of fifty millions of quarters of grain-(hear, hear)-a larger quantity than had been imported from foreign countries during the thirty-one years before 1846. On the lowest computation you have had five millions of your countrymen or countrywomen, or your country-children subsisting upon corn brought from foreign countries. And what does it say of the comfort you have brought to the homesteads of these families? (Hear.) What does it say of the peace, the prosperity, and the serenity of the domestic life of those to whose houses these millions of quarters of grain have been introduced, and who, but for your exertions, might have been left in penury, and subsisting on potatoes? These, then, are the reasons, these are the sufficient justification for our wishing to maintain the ground we have achieved. Now, there are many gentlemen-perhaps some among those who are present on this occasion-who press us to enter upon other questions as well as the corn laws. (Hear, hear.) They say, "Why don't you go for a larger measure of parliamentary reform, which will not only enable you to carry Free Trade in corn, but will also enable you to carry many other things?" (Hear, hear.) Now, it seems to me that the fallacy which lies in this argument or entreaty is this-it is assumed that because we are going to make an effort to put an end for ever to this war upon Free Trade, that, therefore, we intend to exclude other people from entering on the conside ration of other questions. What we say is this, that having shown you the vast social benefits which have arisen from the emanoipation of the people in the article of food, we don't feel justified, whilst we are sure, or at least morally certain, that in a few months we can put this question for ever out of the category of controversial questions—we don't feel justified in placing ourselves backward, or taking up other questions on which the public are not so well informed or so well united. We, the men who have had a responsible position in this agitation before, do not

think it advisable to change our responsible position in the

House of Commons, from a majority into a minority—to

retard the definite settlement of this question, instead of

three or four months, for probably as many years more.

(Loud cheers.) We advocate an immediate dissolution of

Parliament, after these necessary public forms have been

gone through. Now it will be said, why should you dis-

solve Parliament and seek an immediate issue on this ques-

tion! It is possible that one who is a member of the

House of Commons may have better opportunities to judge

as to the reasons which may determine such a policy as this, than those who are not within the arcana of our po-

litical legislation. Gentlemen, I have the strongest belief

prayers. (Cheers and laughter.) I should not wonder if they try to raise the issue of the monarchy. I have seen it already put forth that the monarchy is in danger if we are allowed to succeed in our objects. (Laughter.) But I am told we must allow the Protectionists to remain in office for twelve months, to give them time to abandon all their professions and their principles—(laughter)—and cheat their friends. (Cheers and laughter.) I am afraid they will cheat us. (Hear, hear.) But what morality is this? We are to be told that a body of men who have leaped into power simply and solely because of their Protectionist principles, if you will only let them remain in office and draw their salaries—from £5,000 a year down to £1,200 will abandon every one of their professions, scatter their principles to the winds, and allow their dupes—the Protectionists—to go and whistle for protection. (Cheers and laughter.) That, I say, is something new in the morals of politics in this country. I tell you candidly I do not believ. Lord Derby and his colleagues to be half so base as these advisers take them to be. Would the men who hunted that illustrious statesman almost to his grave for having abolished the Corn Laws, whose sole political capital, from that time to this, has been the sarcasm and the obloquy with which they have covered his name, and the abuse with which they have loaded the gentlemen of the "Manchester School"-(laughter)-are these men going to do, not what Sir R. Peel did, but ten times worse? That would be to fall lower than they are in France. I believe the Ministry to be sincere in their professions. I believe they come into office with the view to carry out those professions, but are you going to allow them to remain in office, to be sharpening their swords in order that they may stab you when they find you off your guard? ("No, no.") Our own Mr. Villiers-our old and trusty representative in the House of Commons-has given notice-(loud cheers)-of a motion to bring the house to the test on this question. Now, as it has been said that Mr. Villiers is a brother of Lord Clarendon, and may have a Whig object in bringing forward this measure, I may as well state that it was at our instance that Mr. Villiers gave notice of that motion; and that he foresaw at the moment what would be said as to his wishing to reinstate the fallen Ministry. He even said to me, 'You might bring forward the motion yourself, probably, with more propriety;" but I said it was due to him, who had so nobly maintained our principle in the House of Commonsthat nobody else should be allowed to intervene on this question whilst he remained in the house. (Cheers.) I will go further in explanation of this matter. It was suggested to Mr. Villiers that the motion should declare that the house has no confidence in any government which did not support the principle of Free Trade. But he himself struck out of the motion all reference to the administration, because he would not give the motion the semblance of a party attack. If there should be any difficulty in bringing the question to issue by the terms of this motion, then I do hope Mr. Villiers will bring forward a vote of want of confidence. I hope this will be done rather than let the question go undecided another session. You are told that this is a very wrong time to dissolve the parliament. Now, gentlemen, I will tell you candidly, and it is a secret probably coming from a member of parliament, that I never knew yet the proper time for a dissolution in the eyes of memuers of Parliament. (Cheers and laughter.) The indirect threat which was held out by Lord Derby, that if we did not behave ourselves in the House of Commons he would dissolve parliament, is very likely to be influential with a very large portion of our body in the house, unless you bring public opinion to bear upon them. If you memorialise the Queen, and say you think it desirable that in April or May this question should be settled-if members know that it is the determination of the country—I mean the Free Trade party in the country—then, when a motion is brought forward to suspend the voting of the supplies by merely voting some on account, you will have a vote of want of confidence in the government directly. I think the greatest of all evils a country can suffer from, is, by all the great interests being kept in suspense on this vital question. (Cheers.) Your merchants, your manufacturers, your ship owners, your colonists, all require to know how this thing is to be finally settled; they want to enter into transactions enduring over one year or two years. The whole wages and profits of this empire are bound up in this question. (Hear, hear.) And therefore talk not to me of some intrigues between the the diplomasts of Vienna and Paris-of some new chicanery, or atrocity if you will, of the President of the French Republic-talk not to me of these distant shadowy evils, in comparison with the disturbance and unsettlement of the whole industry and commerce of the country. By and by they will ask Mr. Bright if he is willing to go to the Horse Guards, or probably they will ask if I shall become Lord Chancellor. But, gentlemen, are there any such consequences involved in this measure? They say, "You cannot form any other administration except this, or "You cannot carry on the business of parliament unless you have either the Protectionists or the Whigs in office." But they forgot that when this question is rettled the Protectionist party will disappear. If you have one dissolution on this subject you will never find another politician who will tie the tin kettle of Protection to his tail afterwards. (Cheers and laughter.) I have always said-I said it seven years ago-that we shall destroy two or three governments before this question is settled. And now I say-without caring for the consequences at all-I dare the consequences, feeling certain that the consequences will be useful to the country, -I say let all unite-all classes of the country, the humblest as well as the richest-and let us put this government to one of three courses-either they must recant fully and completely their principles of Protection, or they must resign their se ts in the government, or they shall dissolve parliament. One of these courses we will compel them to adopt. (Loud cheers.) And when you have accomplished

Mr. R. Ashton (of Hyde) seconded the resolution, which h was carried unanimously.

either of these objects, then you will have effected all that

you have in view. I do not doubt that the government of

this country will be carried on. I do not see that there is

any necessity for your despairing of finding other men as

good in every other respect, if not as good Protectionists,

as the present government; but I say, let every man,

woman, and child join to other to force the government to

one of these courses. And, having done so, do not let us a be alarmed by any bugbear, or be led away by any false a

scents. Let us pursue the same course we did before; and I

in less than four months from this hour you will be relieved 1

from all the labours in which you are now engaged. (The e

hon. gentleman resumed his seat amidst prolonged cheer--

Mr. M. Gibson, M.P. moved, and Mr. J. Herwood, M.P., ., seconded the next resolution; on which Mr. HARVEY (ofof Liverpool) attempted to engraft a sentence respecting thene

Mr. J. Briour, M.P., rose, amidst great applause, toto move the third resolution. He began by saying that toto revive the League for the destruction of the Derby Cabinetet

Ocean into tempest tost, To waft a feather, or to drown a fly,

The honourable gentleman's speech was devoted to an exexposure of the tendencies of the Administration from thehe constituencies represented by them. He concluded byby moving the following memorial :-

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's loyal and devotedted subjects, conscious of the earnest sclicitude which your Majestysty feels for the welfare and happiness of your people, and impressedset with a deep sense of the danger which now threaten the security it of those great measures of commercial policy which during thethe last four years have conduced so greatly to the prosperity andud social contentment of all classes of your Mojesty's subjects, haveave seen with distrust and apprehension the accession to power of af a Government pledged by all the obligations of personal honour andino to attempt the restoration of odious restrictions on thatha trade and industry of this country. That your memorialists, sts whilst recording their solemn and emphatic protest against any and and every attempt to re-impose, in whatever shape, taxes on the food ofd of the people, are firmly persuaded that an overwhelming majority of of the British people are, by every constitutional means, prepared to to resist and defeat such a policy as an unjust and dangerous aggregates sion on the rights and industry, the freedom of trade and common. merce, and the social welfare and domestic happiness of the greatest mass of your Majesty's subjects. That your memorialists believiley. that doubt and uncertainty on this subject are calculated to disturbing it

and jeopardise all trading and industrial operations; to keep allvally a spirit of agitation and restlessness throughout your Majest y's dos do minions, to foment false hopes and faster injurious apprehensionsions and that very sound reasons of State policy demand an immediatdiat t and decisive settlement of a question fraught with such manifestifes elements of disunion and disquietude to all the great interests 6ts co spectfully beseech your Majesty not to suffer the interests of you your subjects to be postponed to the exigencies of a temporary adminishing tration, or any party difficulties that may conflict with someone maxims of constitutional policy, but that your Majesty, in the juse just exercise of your royal prerogative, would cause the great issue not pending between the responsible advisers of the Crown and that the people at large to be forthwith and finally determined by a speedpeedd dissolution of Parliament. And your memorialists will ever pray, ray, Mr. Thomas Bazter seconded the resolution.

Mr. Ashworth (of Turton) moved, and Mr. Kershawhawa M.P., seconded, the last resolution.

Subscription papers were then handed round; and pre pree sently the chairman announced fifteen subscriptions one co £1,000 each; fifteen of £500; two of £300; six of £250:250) five of £200; one of £150; eighteen of £100; ten of £50 £50) besides six smaller sums. In about twenty-five minuteauteus £27,500 had been subscribed, being at the rate of more that the £1,000 per minute. This, the chairman said, surpasseassee anything that could have been supposed possible, considersiders ing the want of previous preparation. The meeting, before separating, gave three hearty cheecheem

for the reconstruction of the League.

MONIES RECEIVED ON BEHALF OF MP. F. F. O'CONNOR.

J. Croom, 1s.; C. Gordon 6d.; J. Green, 6d.; J. Shri Shri i 6d.; W. Russell, 6d.; Elderslie, per M'Phail, 6s.; Mr. Wr. V. Cook, Hackney, 5s.; Sunderland, per Thomas Tawdowdoo 2s. 9d.; H. Osborne, 4d.; S. Abbott, 4d.; M. Boner, 4er, 4dr. M. Boner, A Friend, Manchester, 2s.; Stockport, per Thomas Clea Cleans a part from the Association fund, £3; A friend, Bradforadform Yorkshire, and two scrip, 2s. 6J.; T. W. B. Stausham, 5sm, 555 Braintree, per Mr. Kirk, 2s.; Mr. Willis, Charterville, 6dle, 6dle, Mr. W. Reid, Prestholme, 5s.—Total £4 14s. 9d.—3d.—CO'CONMOR.

TUMULT AT THE GREAT WESTERN COTTON WORKS, BRISTOL — BRUTAL CONDUCT AND CONVICTION OF THE MANAGER.

The city of Bristol presented on Saturday and Monday a scene of very unusual excitement and bustle, in consequence of many hundreds of the hands employed at the Great Western Cotton Works having, through a dispute between them and the manager, struck from their work, and between them and the manager, different parts of the city. congregated in large boules at the entry.

On Monday the magistrates were engaged in investigating charges arising out of the dispute, and during the period of their sitting, which occupied till a late hour of the day; the streets adjacent to the council house were densely crowded with hands from the factory and others taking an crowded with manufacturing an interest in the proceedings. Mr. John Ashworth, the manager of the works, had been summoned by a young woman, named Emma Williams, as well as by several other girls and marred women for having assaulted them on Thursday evening week. Mr. Ayre appeared for the complainants, and Mr. G. L. King conducted the defence. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Ayre and the evidence adduced by him, that for some time past there had been disputes going on between the girls and women engaged in the factory, in consequence, first, of the wages of the latter having been to a large extent absorbed by a series of, as they considered, improper fines and deductions; secondly, of the working time of the mill having been improperly kept; and, thirdly, of a narrow wicket, only fourteen or fifteen inches wide, having been set up for them to pass through on leaving the factory, whereby they were much inconvenienced in leaving the place, and were detained upon the premises for a very much longer period than was necessary. On Thursday evening week they refused to leave the premises unless the gate was opened, as was formerly the case, and the manager then came into the yard with a stick and some dogs. He, according to the case for the prosecution, hissed on the dogs, struck the girl Williams down, and kicked her, wounding her hand with a stick, and then ordered the mechanics to bring up a fire-engine, with which he played water on the women and girls for more than an hour, throwing them into a state of the greatest terror and confusion, and drenching them (many having miles to go home) to the skin. Upon crossexamination, it was admitted that all the hands by agreement stopped their looms before the engine was stopped, but this was not done until they found the engine still going at ten minutes after the time fixed by law and by the agreements at the factory for closing. On the part of the manager, it was urged that he was not only ju-tified in what he did, but deserved applause for it, inasmuch as he had taken a very levient mode of quelling a riot which threatened to end in a serious destruction of his employers' property. It was denied that he struck or kicked the girl or hissed on the dogs, or that he poured water from the engine to the extent described. Evidence was adduced to show that by suddenly stopping their looms before the stopping of the engine, the girls injured the machinery, and that afterwards large numbers of stones were thrown from a crowd outside of the works and from the hands within. whereby windows were broken, other parts of the factory injured, the manager himself struck, and some men severely injured, several of the stones weighing many pounds. The witnesses were cross-examined, and on many points disagreed, especially as to the time at which the stones were first thrown from the inside. The balance of testimony was, that it was after the engine had been played upon the hands, but it was clear that missiles had been cast from the outside previously. The testimony was also discrepant as to the time at which the engine stopped. One fixed it at ten minutes, and another at about five minutes past six. The time keeper stated six o'clock, but then it appeared he had entered six o'clock because it ought to stop at six o'clock, and that he had made a similar entry for every day in the week, although it was admitted by one of the hands that on Tuesday the engine had, owing to a stoppage in the day, worked till nearer seven o'clock. The magistrates after carefully reviewing all the facts of the case, considered that an unjustifiable assault had been committed by the manager, whom they convicted in the penalty of £5. Intelligence of the decision was speedily conveyed to the crowds without, who received it with the loudest demonstrations of joy.

Public Amusements.

MARYLEBONE

The enterprising manager of this place of entertainment provided a rich treat on Monday night for the lovers of novely, in the production of two new pieces. The first is a three-act drama, from the pen of Mr. II. Coleman, entitled "Lelia; or, the Betrothed." The scene is laid in Italy; and the plot chiefly turns on two rival counts (Mr. Linguam and Mr. Range), who aspire to the hand of the fair Lelia (Mrs. Cowle.) There is the usual amount of plotting and diableric, and one or two assassinations. The comic parts of Coppo and Jacintha were very well supported by Mr. Francis and Miss Barrowcliffe. At the close Mrs. Cowle and Mr. H. Frazer were called before the curtain. The second piece, described as a "Historical romonre and dramatic prologue," also has its seene in Italy. It takes the title of its principal character, " Constantia, which was well supported by Mrs. Cowle. The in roduction of a carnival and a ma-ked ball gave opportunity for a display of the strength of the company, as well as for presenting some highly ludicious "situations." Both pieces were fayourably received. The house was well filled.

MARIONETTE THEATRE.

Yhis elegant entertainment was varied on Monday night by the production of a new comedietta, entitled "Pollpractice; or, Secrets of the Suffrage"-a piece de circonstance, called forth by the present stir in the world of polities. It is founded on the tergiversations of a political barber, who makes his principles subservient to his interesis, and sells his vote to the highest bidder, and the loves of his apprentice and his daughter. Of course good use is made of the obvious joke to be obtained from a(h)igs and polis. The piece, however, is on the whole smartly written and contains some clever hits at passing events. We need scarcely say that it was exceedingly well performed, the actors being perfect in their parts, which can sectom be said of a first performance at other houses; and its announcement for repetition was received with unanimous applause by a full audience—the soi-disant author of the establishment, Mr. Hugo Vamp, making his bow of ac-

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. A most agreeable entertainment has just commenced at

this institution by a Mr. Peed, professor of singing at the Royal Academy of Music. The lecture is on the music of Dindin and other English composers. Mr. Peed commenced by giving a brief outline of the life of Dibdin, in which he commented upon his genius as a poet and composer, observing that his works had a popular charm hardly to be accounted for, and commanded bursts of enthusiasm far above other writers. Mr. Peed illustrated his subject by singing several of Dibdin's most charming melodies— "Poor Jack," "Tom Bowling," "The Lads of the Vidage," &c., and concluded his discourse with a celebrated German song composed by Noble, "Crambambuli;" and "Sweet days of youth," a composition of the lecturer's, which received an encure. This gentleman possesses a pure and powerful tener, which has been cultivated with much care and skill. The lecture ball was completely crowded by a highly respectabl audience. In passing round the Institution we were attracted by some beautiful representations of trees and landscapes in paper cutting, the work of Mr. W. F. Windsor, profilist. The beauty and novelty of this art appears to us to place it among those particularly appropriate to the female hand; and we understand that several foreign visitors to our country have availed themselves of the opportunity of receiving instruction in this attractive art, which affords so elegant an appendage to the album or scrap-book. The truthfulness of the likenesses in profile is deserving particular notice, as well as the various forms in which the art is displayed.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PARENT.-A woman at Liege has just been confined of three children, making twenty-four in nine years, having had three at every accouchement. The nusband, who was anxious to perpetuate his name, is much disappointed at all his children being zirls.

BLAIK'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
The fell-wing test monial is another proof of the great efficacy of this Medicine:-

157, New Bond street, London, October 12th, 1859. Sir.—In acquainting you with the great benefit which I have experienced by taking BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, I feel that I am but performing a duty to that portion of the publi who may be similarly afflicted.

who may be similarly afflicted.

About twenty years since I was first attacked by Rheumatic Gout in my hand, and f.et. I had previously been subjected to every variety of climate, having served in Canada in the 19th Dragoons, and in Spain, under Sir John Moore, in the 18th Hussars. I always procured the best medical aid, but without obtaining any constal valid and my sufferings can be appreciated only by those essential relief, and my sufferings can be appreciated only by those who know something of this disease.

who know something of this disease.

It was during one of those paroxysms, between twelve and thirteen years ago, that I was recommended to try BLAIR'S PILLS. I lost no time in procuring a box, and before I had taken that quantity the pain had entirely ceased, and in a few days I was in From that moment, whenever I feel any symptoms of the disease

approaching, I have instant recourse to this Medicine, which to me is so valuable that were it not that the days of magic have ceased, I should certainly attribute the relief I obtain to that cause. More over, I rejoice to say that my health has not in any degree suffered bat, on the contrary, 1 believe the tendency of BLAIR'S PILLS is towards its improvement.

I have recommended the Pills to many friends, and the result has always been of the most gratifying character.

I am, sir, yours respectfully, To Mr. T. Prout, 229, Strand. GARRET GARRET FOSTER GILL. For Gort, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Die Doloreux, pains

for Gort, Micumaism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Die Doloreux, pains in the head and face, and all analogous complaints, it is a sovereign remedy; and the speedy relief afforded in this instance is parallel with the testimonials of the late Rev. Dr. B omburg, of Mieperton Hall, Rector of Cripplegate, London, and Chaplain to his Majesty William the Fourth; John Molard Wheeler, Esq., of Jamaica, ransmitted by his brother at Swindon; John James Giles, Esq., Frimley, Surrey; R. Mandell, Esq., Coroner, Dencaster; Mr. Courtney, Barton, Stacey, Hants; Mr. Cosher, Beaconsfield; Mr. Sates, traveller to Messrs, Dav and Martin, London; Mr. Nagmyth. Sates, traveller to Messrs. Day and Martin, London; Mr. Nasmyth, 208, Piccadilly. London; Mr. Dixon and Mr. Blake, Kingscliffe, Northamptonshire; and that extraordinary case of Lieutenant Masters, of the Veteran Batallion, Newfoundland; and many others whose particular cases here already and and others. others whose particular cases have been already published, and were given unsolicited to assure sufferers by Gout, Rheumatism, dec., that speedy relief may be obtained by taking this Medicine.

The respectability of BLAR'S PILLS rests in a great degree upon the truth of its testimonials, and the strictest inquiry is solicited into all that has been published.

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, Lordon; and all respectable Medicine Venders. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Ask for BLAHC'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PHLES, and observe that 'Thomas Prous, 229, Strand, London,' is impressed upon the Government Stamm

ENORMOUS FRES IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY .- On Saturday the accounts relating to the Court of Chancery were printed by order of the Court of Chancery. The suitor's fund account shows in each £126,120 9s. 2d., and in stock £3,832,117 Ss. 1d. In the year, stock was purchased with suiter's cash to £205,840 16s. The following fees in the year ending the 24th November last amounted to about £134,000. We give some of the items as fees:-In the Masters' offices, the fees were £36,212 3s. 7d.; in the Registrar's office, £15,186 17s.; in the Report office, £3,613 6s. 5d.; in the Affidavit office, £11,993 Ss. 7d.; in the Examiner's office. £985 5s. 4d.; in the Subpæna office, £215. The fees by the secretary of lunatics were £3,992 1s. 2d.; by clerks to masters in lunacy, £3,085 11s. 10d.; by tax ng masters, £29,380 10s. 1d.; by the clerk of eurolments, £7,152 2s. 10d.; by record and writ clerks, £16,782 16s. 4d.; by the petty bag office, £717 5s. 6d.; and the fees received under the Winding-up Acts were £256 Ss.

We understand that Mr. Ramshay is about to resume practice on the Northern Circuit, and at the Cumberland and Westmoreland Quarter Sessions .- Morning Herald.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

PEAD THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS, Experience from many hundreds in the possession of DR. BARKER __

'I am happy to inform you that my rupture is quite cured.'-Rev. H. Berbico, May 17th, 1851. 'My rupture has never appeared since. I consider it a mira-cle to be cured after sufficing twenty years,'—J. Ede, Esq., June 2nd,

1851. 'I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the success of your remedy.'—Mrs. Sutton, June 1st, 1851.

'A respected correspondent desires to call the attention of such of our readers as are his fellow sufferers to an announcement in our advertising columns, emanating from Dr. Barker.'

'Of this gentleman's ability in treating Ruptures, our correspondent speaks in the highest terms, having availed himself of the same, and thereby tested the superiority of his method of treatment over any other extant, all of which he has tried to no purpose. He feels assured that whoever is so afflicted will find a cure by paying Dr. Barker a visit, his method being, as our correspondent believes,

The above appeared in the 'Tablet,' of Saturday, Sept. 20th, DR. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which, for many years past renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, an i is applicable to every variety of single or double Rupture, however bad or long-standing, in male or female of any

The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent, post free, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 73. in postage stamps or post office order, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool street, 'King'scross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 10 till 1, mornings, and 5 till 1, evenings (Sundays excepted). Post office orders to be made payable at the Battle bridge Post-

A great number of testimonials and trusses have been left behind

by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy. DEAFNESS, SINGING NOISES in the HEAD and EARS, EFFECTUALLY CURED.—Dr. BARKER'S remedy permanently restores hearing in all cases, in infancy or old age, however bad or long-standing, even where the faculty has pronounced it incurable. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears resulting from deafners or nervousness, and enables all sufficients. rers, however bad, to hear the ticking of a watch in a few days. The remedy, which is easy in application, will be sent free on receipt of 7s, in postage-stamps, or Post office order, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 4S. Liverpool street, King's cross, London.

Consultations daily from 10 till 1, and 5 till 8 (Sundays excepted).

A cure in every case guaranteed. Your remedy entirely cared my deafness after all other means

'I had been deaf eleven years, and can now hear perfectly.-Dr.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER

FORTY-THREE YEARS' SUFFERING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway,
Sir.—At the age of eighteen my wife (who is now sixty-one) caught
a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical man advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without scam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last forty-three years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feeldelighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) William Galpin.

A PERSON SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompa-nied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medi. cal advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Uintment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that tew who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. WILLIA ABBS. (Signed)

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market-street, Huddersfield. A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th., 1850.

To Professor Hollowar, Dear Sig,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period, had the best medical at-tendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awill wound in my own leg by your unrivalied medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and dintment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunateit was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing, I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. (Signed) FREDERICK TURNER,

A WONDERFUL (TRE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Ferfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an innate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable, Having heard so much of your I'ills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay tarvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation broughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my (Signed) JOH. FORFAR. AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY

CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lochian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th 1851.

To Professor Hollowar, Sin.—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Oi.tment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANC SIARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of

e following cases:-	asea conjoinery with th	e ommentin ii
Bad Legs Bad Breasts Burns Bunions Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Corns (Soft) Cancers Contracted and Stiff-joints Elephantiasis Fistulas	Rheumatism Scalds Sore Nipples Sore Throats Skin-diseases Scurvy Sore-heads Tunours Ulcers Wounds Yaws
Coco-Bay Eliiege-foot Chilblains Chapped-hands	Gout Glandular Swel- lings Lumbago Piles	

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

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But the health of many Invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of pease beans, Indian and oatmeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Ervalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analysing all these spurious imitations and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irri tating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quenching a conflagration. They would indeed play sad bavoc with the delicate stomach of an Invalid or Infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most

flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability.
DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London. From the Right Honourable 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. 1,609. Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross,—'Sirs,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabic. Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years 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 frem following my usual avo

cations ; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after revious 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 symptoms, 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, 1849.

Cure No. 77. Dear Sir, -I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully, Thomas King, 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,'

Twenty-five years' nervousness, constination, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine 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.—Riddington Rectory, Norfolk.'

Cure No. 1,784.

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

Cure No. 49 832. Sir,-For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony rom dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spa-ms, 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 morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty 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 :lealth Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning. WALTER KEATING.—2, Manning place, Fire 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.

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Gentlemen.-The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constitution, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resert to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heart-burn, and the functions are more regular, &c. Thomas Woodhouse. -Devon Cottage, Browley, Middlesex. Cure Ne. 2,821;

Gentlemen, I am using your Food with great success. Before 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 a great many of my fellow sufferers. ALEX. CALDER, Sergeant Royal Sappers and Miners, Ordnance Survey, Dewsbury.—Dewsbury, 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.' 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 1 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 Gross, 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 .- HUGH EVOY .- Fethard, October 21st, 1850." Cure No. 49,962.

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 Arabica Food. For ten years' dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect butthen 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 involveble Food, and now any abold to add, my tagingent to the valuable 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 gratefully yours. ELIZABETH YEOMAN.—Gateacre, near Liverpool, October 21st, 1850. Cure No. 9,103.

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 .- Broadwall Colliery,

Oldbury, near Birmingham.'

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be of service to some of my neighbours. I have had twelve boxes, and they have derived great benefit from taking them. One man had a bottle of your Life Drops, and he very earnestly solicits more, it did him so much good. I have and shall continue to recommend your valuable Pills to all my friends. Mr. Milton, Welch, Furness .- Your Renal Pills are the only medicine I have ever met with that have been of service.' Mr. Westmacott, 4 Market-street, Manchester .- Your medicines are very highly spoken of by all who have purchased them Mr. Smith, Times Office, Leeds. - One person informs me that

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married state, and of the causes which lead to the misery of these and of the causes which lead to the misery of these and of the causes which lead to the misery of these and of the causes which lead to the misery of these and of the causes which lead to the lead to the causes which lead to the misery of those who have entered into the bonds of The operation of anything the contract of the bonds of the contract of the The operation of certain disqualifications is fully case infalligations and the distributions of the distributions infelicitious and unproductive unions shown to be the constance. consequence. The causes and remedies for this state for portant consideration in this section of the work.

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PROGRESS.

Up, man of reason—rouse thee up; This is no slumb ring age, Begird thy loins, unbare thine arm, And for the right engage; Stern duty's voice demands thine help, Arouse thee for the strife,

Be up and doing-for the world With mighty change is rife. Though knaves should scheme and rogues combine To thwart your honest aim,

Maintain your ground-press on, press on-Add fuel to the flame; More and more yet, keep to the work, Raise, raise the pile on high, Cutil its blaze in giant might Leaps to the very sky.

Aiready much has been achieved, There's much more to be done, But aid the work with all your strength, The good shall yet be won; O'erleap the barriers prejudice May set up in your way, Hope on-take courage-persevere-And yours shall be the day.

Mind soars o'er matter, sordidness Sinks with ring to the earth. And wealth, that long hath claimed the bow, Succumbs to humbler worth; Base systems born in ages dark

Are falling to decacy.

And soon a blast by Progress blown Shall sweep them all away.

And cant no longer shall be palmed As virtue on the good, Nor shall pale-faced Hypocrisy Stand where it long hath stood; The semi-blind shall have their sight, And opening their eyes Things shall be known whenever seen, Whatever their disguise.

Reviews.

Roughing it in the Bush; or Life in Canada. By Susanna Moode. 2 vols. London: Bentley. WE can hardly conceive a better antidote to the rose-coloured descriptions which speculating emigraion-mongers give, of the life and prospects of emigrants, than Mrs. Moodie's graphic record of the errible privations, hardships, and sufferings endured by herself, husband, and family, for many a long rear, in the depths of a Canadian forest, terminated by utter failure, so far as their primary object was oncerned. The independence, if not wealth, which they aimed at was never attained, notwithstanding be brave and persevering efforts they made to seure it. Life in the bush is no holiday matter to any one; and it must have been trebly trying to Captain Moodie and his wife, whose previous habits and position in this country could not have familiarised or prepared them for the troubles which beset them. Perhaps this want of preparation and previous training to grapple with the stern realities of their new osition, had no small share in producing the ultimate esult; and those who cry up emigration as the panacea for many of the evils of our social system, rill tell us that such people should never have gone to Canada at all. But, on the other hand, the colonies ery out for persons of small capital, and the tastes. habits, and intelligence of educated persons, as a powerful means of promoting not only the material, But the intellectual and moral progress of their repective communities; and not a few books recommend emigration to the class of persons, who, with limited incomes and increasing families, see that it is hopeless for them to maintain the position they have been accustomed to in this country. Rowcroft, in his Adventures of an Emgrant in Search of a Colony. expressly recommends Canada to the class of officers in half pay, and draws quite a seductive picture of the independence, plenty, and happiness, achieved by one of that class. Mrs. Moodie's narrative will spel the delusion festered by such works, and open the eyes of many to the real nature of the difficulties and trials which await settlers in the 'bush' or

at their new home (?)

backwoods of North America. Mrs. Moodie thus graphically narrates their arrival It was the 22nd of September that we left the steamboat Natal, to take possession of our new above. During the turee weeks we had sojourned at ——, I had not seen a trop of rain, and I began to think that the fine weather would last for ever; but this eventful day arose in clouds. Moodie had hired a covered carriage to convey the baby, the servant-maid, and myself to the farm, as our driver regnosticated a wet day; while he followed with Tom Filson and the teams that conveyed our luggage. The cenery through which we were passing was so new to me, ounlike anything that I had ever beheld before, that in spite of its monotonous character, it won me from my arlancholy, and I began to look about me with consider rible interest. Not so my English servant, who declared that the woods were frightful to look upon; that it was a country only fit for wild beasts; that she hated it with all er heart and soul, and would go back as soon as she was le. About a mile from the place of our destination the ain beg in to fall in torrents, and the air, which had been dmy as a spring morning, turned as chilly as that of a forember day. Hannah shivered; the baby cried, and I her my summer shawl as closely round as possible, to proect her from the sudden change in our hitherto delightful mperature. Just then, the carriage turned into a arrow, steep path, overhung with lofty woods, and after bouring up it with considerable difficulty, and at the risk of breaking our necks, it brought us at length to a rocky upland clearing partially covered with a second growth of mber, and surrounded on all sides by the dark forest. " guess." quoth our Yankee driver, "that at the bottom of as 'ere swell, you'll find yourself to hum ;" and plunging isto a short path cut through the wood, he pointed to a iserable but, at the bottom of a steep descent, and crackng his whip, exclaimed, "'Tie a smart location that. I ish you Britishers may enjoy it." I gazed upon the place in perfect dismay, for I had never seen such a shed called a ouse before. "You must be mistaken; that is not a ouse, but a cattle-shed, or pig-sty." The man turned his nowing, keen eye upon me, and smiled, half-humorously, alf-maliciously, as he said, "You were raised in the old country. I guess: you have much to learn, and more, perhaps, than you'll like to know, before the winter is over." The driver was well used to such roads, and, sicering us dexteriously between the black stumps, at length prove up, not to the door, for there was none to the house, but to the open space from which that absent but very ne-Esary appendage had been removed. Three young steers and two heifers, which the driver proceeded to drive out, were quietly reposing upon the floor. A few strokes of his whip, and a loud burst of gratuitous curses, soon effected an ejectment; and I dismounted, and took possession of untenable tenement. Moodie was not yet in sight with the teams. I begged the man to stay until he arrived. If I felt terrified at being left alone in this wild, strange looking place. He laughed, as well he might, at our fears, and said that he had a long way to go, and must be off then, cracking his whip, and nodding to the girl, who was erving aloud, he went his way, and Hannah and myself were left standing in the middle of the dirty floor. The prospect vis indeed dreary. Without, pouring rain; within a fireess hearth; a room but with one window, and that conaining only one whole pane of glass; not an article of furtiture to be seen, save an old painted pine-wood cradle, which had been left there by some freak of fortune. This, irmed upon its side, served us for a seat, and there we espatiently awaited the arrival of Moodie, Wilson, and a was whem the former had hired that morning to assist on The males of our party no sooner arrived than they set about making things more comfortable. James, our servant, pulled up some of the decayed stumps, with which the small clearing that surfounded the shanty was thickly covered, and made a fire, and Hannah roused herself from the stupor of de-pair, and seized the corn broom from the top of the loaded raggon, and began to sweep the house, raising such an inplerable cloud of dust that I was glad to throw my cloak over my head, and run out of doors, to avoid suffocation. then commenced the awful bustle of unloading the two earily-loaded waggons. The small space within the Pouse was soon entirely blocked up with trunks and packes of all descriptions. There was scarcely room to move. thout stumbling over some article of household stuff.

ledding which sho was opening out in order to dry. I fortenately spied the door lying among some old bords at the dela of the house, and Moodic immediately commenced fitling it to its place. This, once accomplished, was a great aidit on to our comfort. We then nailed a piece of white Sold entirely over the broken window, which, without di-Minishing the light, kept out the rain. James constructed aladder out of the old bits of boards, and Tom Wilson asand him in stowing the laggage away in the loft. The jew neighbours in this colonial paradise seem to have been of a remarkably free and easy turn, though it is understood that the offensive manners and small roguery which characterise the settlers on a frontier line have since been modified if not obliteto be no favourites with the authoress; while the Red Indians, who are fast perishing before the

onward stride of the American backwoodsmen to the

Far west, are as evidently favourites:

The rain poured in at the open door, beat in at the shat-

and dropped upon our heads from the holes

the roof. The wind blew keenly through a thousand

apertures in the log walls; and nothing could exceed the

deconfortableness of our situation. For a long time the

which contained a hammer and nails was not to be

formal. At length Hannah discovered it, tied up with some

The Indians are great imitators, and possess a nice tact in adopting the customs and manners of those with whom they associate. An Indian is Nature's gentleman-never familiar, course, or vulgar. If he take a meal with you, he waits to see how you make use of the implements on the table, and the manner in which you eat, which he imitates with a grave decorum, as if he had been accustomed to the same usages from childhood. He never attempts to help himself, or demand more food, but waits patiently until you perceive what he requires. I was perfectly astonished at this innate politeness, for it seems natural to all the Indians with whom I have had any dealings.

Let us contrast these 'Nature's gentlemen' with the 'barbarians' who are 'dragged up,' to use Charles Lamb's expression, in the midst of our boasted civilization, and then shot like so much rubbish, on the nearest colony, in order to get rid of it. Here is a picture of the results of ignorance and home neglect. On Mrs. Moodie's arrival, there was a quarantine for steerage passengers, on account of cholera, and they were confined to an island in the river immediately on their landing.

Never shall I forget the extraordinary spectacle that met our sight the moment we passed the low range of bushes which formed a screen in front of the river. A crowd of many hundred Irish emigrants had been landed during the present and former day; and all this motley crew-men, women, and children, who were not confined by sickness to the sheds (which greatly resembled cattle pens)-were employed in washing clothes, or spreading them out on the rocks and bushes to dry.

I had heard and read much of savages, and have since seen. during my long residence in the bush, somewhat of uncivilised life; but the Indian is one of Nature's gentlemen-he never says or does a rude or vulgar thing. The vicious uneducated barbarians who form the surplus of over-populous European countries, are far behind the wild man in delicacy of feeling or natural courtesy. The people who covered the island appeared perfectly destitute of shame. or even of a sense of common decency. Many were almost naked, still more but partially clothed. We turned in disgust from the revolting scene, but were unable to leave the spot until the captain had satisfied a noisy group of his own people, who were demanding a supply of stores.

And here I must observe that our passengers, who were chiefly honest Scotch labourers and mechanics from the vicinity of Edinburgh, and who while on board ship had conducted themselves with the greatest propriety, and appeared the most quiet, orderly set of people in the world, no sooner set foot upon the island than they became infected by the same spirit of insubordination and misrule, and were just as insolent and noisy as the rest.

They fell in with a sergeant charged with the duty of keeping order. Captain Moodie remarked to him, that it could be no easy task.

"You may well say that, sir, but our night scenes far exceed those of the day. You would think they were incarnate devils—singing, drinking, dancing, shouting, and cutting antics that would surprise the leader of a circus. They have no shame—are under no restraint-nobody knows them here, and they think they can speak and act as they please, and they are such thieves that they rob one another of the little they possess. The healthy actually run the risk of taking the cholera by robbing the sick. If you have not hired one or two stont honest fellows from among your fellow passengers to guard your clothes while they are drying, you will never see half of them again. They are a sad set, sir, a sad set. We could, perhaps, manage the men; but the women, sir!—the women!—Oh, sir."

As to the fortunes of our settlers, it need only be said that their money was gradually, or rather rapidly, spent. Their stores ran low; their helps and labourers deserted them; their land proved unproductive; and, at length, poverty, sickness, and almost want stared an increasing family in the face. 'It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.' The 'troubles' in Canada gave Captain Moodie employment in his profession; and his wife thus gives the result of their long and courageous struggle :-

The potato crop was gathered in, and I had collected my store of dandelion roots for our winter supply of coffee, when one day brought a letter to my husband from th Governor's secretary, offering him the situation of sheriff - district. Though perfectly unacquainted with the difficulties and responsibilities of such an important office, my husband looked upon it as a gift sent from heaven to remove us from the sorrows and poverty with which we were surrounded in the woods. Once more he bade us farewell; but it was to go and make ready a home for us, that we should no more be separated from * * From B _____, my husband wrote to me to make what haste I could in disposing of our crops, household furniture, stock, and farming implements; and to prepare myself and the children to join him on the first fall of snow that would make the roads practicable for sleighing. To facilitate this object, he sent me a box of clothing, to make up for myself and the children. For seven years I had lived out of the world entirely; my person had been rendered coarse by hard work and exposure to the weather. I looked double the age I really was, and my hair was already thickly sprinkled with grey. I clung to my solitude. I did not like to be dragged from it to mingle in gay scenes, in a busy town, and with gaily-dressed people. I was no longer fit for the world; I had lost all relish for the pursuits and pleasures which are so essential to its votaries; I was contented to live and die in

Here is the moral of the story of 'Life in Canada' :—

To the poor, industrious working man it presents many advantages; to the poor gentleman, none! The former works hand, puts up with coarse, scanty fair, and submits, with a good grace, to hardships that would kill a domesticated animal at home. Thus he becomes independent, inasmuch as the land that he has cleared finds him in the common necessaries of life; but it seldom, if ever, in remote situations, accomplices more than this. The gentleman can neither work so hard, live so coarsely, nor endure so many privations as his poorer but more fortunate neighbour. Unaccustomed to manual labour, his services in the field are not of a nature to secure for him a profitable return. The task is new to him, he knows not how to perform it well; and, conscious of his deficiency, he expends his little means in hiring labour, which his bush farm can never repay. Difficulties increase, debts grow upon him, he struggles in vain to extricate himself, and finally sees his family sink into hopeless ruin.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Tait's Edinburgh Magazine. The British Journal. No. 3.

LIFE AND CHARACTER OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

[The 'Athenæum,' in a review of the political and historical works of the present ruler of the French, which have just appeared in two volumes, gives a resume of his career more complete than we have elsewhere seen, and which may be instructive, as well as interesting, to our readers, at a time when his character and motives exercise so important an influence

Prince Louis Napoleon was born at the Palace of the Tuileries, on the 20th of April, 1808. His birth was announced to the capital of France, and along the whole line of the "grande armee" throughout the empire, by salvos of artillery. On the question of his pedigree the tongue of scandal has been busy at various periods. His mother was Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine by her marriage with the Viscount de Beauharnois. Hortense, thus step-daughter to the Emperor, became the wife of his brother, Louis Bonaparte, the ex-King of Holland. That this was a marriage de convenance is a fact everywhere admitted; but there have been rumours-which, however, Napoleon always indignantly repelled-assigning reasons that would give to the present governor of France a closer relationship to the Emperor than that of nephew. There has been so much scandal about all the chief persons who figured in the French Revolution, that we treat with some scepticism the various tales put in circulation respecting the birth of Louis Napoleon.

In 1810 Louis Napoleon was baptized at Fontainebleau amid great splendour, the Emperor and Maria Louisa acting as sponsors. After the Restoration his mother took the title of Duchess of St. Leu, and with her son retired to Bavaria. Driven thence, and afterwards from Switzerland, by political motives, they finally settled at Rome. For the young "Prince" a very singular tutor was provided: this was M. Lebas, a staunch Republican, the son of Robespierre's associate,—that Lebas who, rather than outlive his master, committed suicide. In 1830 a family council of the Buonapartes was held at

Rome, in order to determine whether they could turn events to their purposes. The members present were, Madame Mère, Cardinal Fesche, Jerome Buonaparte, Louis Buonaparte, and his mother. The young Prince was thus at the very threshold of life initiated into schemes of ambition. Constituted authority took fright at the Buonaparte family council, - and Louis Napoleon was by force compelled to leave the Papal territory, and escorted beyond the frontier. Expelled from Rome, the Prince threw himself with ar-

dour into the Italian revolution. His elder brother shared his fortunes, -and aided by General Sercognani, they defeated the Papal forces. But the ruling powers of Austria and France combined to crush them. The two young Princes were deprived of their command, and banished from Italy. The clder brother fell sick, and died of in-flammation (March 27, 1831.) From that time to the present the life of Louis Napoleon has been a strange one. and is comprised under five heads:-1. His Strasbourg invasion; 2. His American wanderings; 3. His Boulogne invasion, and subsequent imprisonment at Ham; 4. His escape from Ham, and residence as a private person in Lon-

don; 5. His Presidency of the French Republic.-We will briefly treat these several phases of his career. 1. The Strasbourg invasion thoroughly displays some of the main ingredients of the President's character;—his vaunting self-reliance, amounting to blind credulity in his fortunes,—and his unflinching personal audacity. From his childhood he must have been accustomed to hear inuumerable anecdotes tending to sow the sceds of an unscrupuis often the most unscrupulous of public characters. Rather

lous ambition in his nature. His uncle was to him as a Mohammed, a prophet of revolution, a founder of a dynasty, the incarnation of a principle (pretending to be democratic, but transparently absolutist.) Glancing at his life before the Strasbourg invasion, we may remark that. when banished from Italy, he applied to Louis Philippe for permission to serve even as a common soldier in the army of France. The wary King of the French answered by ordering him to quit the kingdom. He at once came to England,—and remained here until August, 1831. We were then passing through the Reform Bill crisis,—and Louis Napoleon bad an opportunity of noting the working of the British Constitution. He then went again to Switzer. land,—and commenced military studies afresh as a volunteer at the military school of Thun. He was presented with the right of communal citizenship by the Canton of Thurgovia; in return for which honour, he presented the canton-(what will our readers guess?)-two six-pounders, with trains and equipages complete. From first to last in his career, we are made to think of the salvos of artillery that announced his birth.

At this period he employed his pen in writing his "Poli-

tical Reveries" and his "Political and Military Reflections

upon Switzerland." These works are worthy of passing

notice, as showing how early he had begun to systematise his thinking. In the presence of the grave facts of his career, we cannot take the light tone of the sarcastic,-but in reading the following passage from his first essay, our readers will perhaps think that the work which contains it was rightly called the author's "Reveries." He says-"The first wants of a nation are independence, liberty, stability, the supremacy of merit, and the enjoyments of life equally diffused. The best form of government would be that under which every abuse of power might in any case be corrected; under which without social disturbance. without effusion of blood, not only the laws but the head of the State might be susceptible of change:-for one generation has no right to subject to its laws generations to come." All through his writings are interspersed vague platitudes of political morality,—everything, however, being subordinated to the idea of "Emperor." He says, in his " Reveries"-" The three bodies of the State should be the people, the legislative body, and the emperor.' Upon this last political term he had clearer views than on the words "liberty," "abuse of power," or "people." Emperor" and the first personal pronoun were obviously synonymous in his vocabulary. Of his "Essay on Switzer. land," we may say, that it attests industry and pains on the part of the writer, and indicates considerable mental activity. It is the production of an exercised intellect ;and these volumes give us abundant proofs that he has never received sufficient credit from the world on the score of his understanding. Is it that the world can adore only success? No; but because his projects were so intensely personal, his objects so wild, and his means so ridiculous, that whatever ability he displayed with his pen was derided because of its accompanying drawbacks. He had visibly set his fortunes on a cast,—and determined to be Emperor

or nothing.
Such being the man, he resolved now to hurl Louis Philippe from his throne, and occupy it himself. For his period of assault he chose the 30th of October, 1836. He has himself, in a long letter to his mother, (to be found in these volumes, and worthy of perusal,) narrated the event. How be addressed the soldiers, -how he displayed "the eagle of Austerlitz,"—how he proclaimed, "Frenchmen, everything that is established without your authority is illegitimate,"-how a few soldiers cried " Vive l' Empereur, -how, after wavering, the troops obeyed their officers, and took Louis Napoleon prisoner, after some of them had desired to bayonet him,-are narrated at full length, with the garrulity of self-importance,-This escapade of his was visited with singular elemency. Its gravest chastisement was the ridicule of Paris. Louis Philippe displayed great forbearance and magnanimity under the circumstances. The young adventurer was sent off at once to the United States:-where we enter on the next period of his eventful story.

2. He visited both North and South America, and corresponded with his mother,—his letters to her exhibiting good feeling and filial respect. But all through there runs the under-current of Napoleonism. They are dashed also with a great deal of what to our English taste looks like affected sentimentalism, of that French school of writers of whom Chateaubriand is the type.—We doubt whether any Stuart from 1650 to their family extinction brooded so constantly on the fortunes of his family and its chance of re-Even the foreign scenery of South America did not distract his mind from the grand object of his life. The intensity of his family passion-a determination to arrive at supreme power-is visible throughout all his letters:-on the genuineness of which there does not appear any strong grounds for throwing doubt. They are not numerous, -and they are in harmony with all that passed in the early and later parts of his career .- While he was travelling in the New World, his character and his descent at Strasbourg became subjects of discussion in Paris; and it was whispered that Lafavette looked on him with some favour, -and that the high-souled Republican journalist Armand Carrel did not show himself perfectly hostile to the eventuality of the role to which Louis Napoleon aspired. Having returned to Europe to attend the death bed of his mother, who expired October 5th, 1837. Louis Napoleon commenced a paper war against Louis Philippe, under cover of defending his attempt at Stras. bourg. The French Government began to fear the pertinacity and ambition of the Prince, and insisted that he should be removed from Switzerland. He accordingly again took refuge in England, -"the only country in Europe," says one of his biographers, "where the laws of hospitality are not subject to the exigencies of policy." This brings us to the next division of his life :- in which he committed himself again by his descent at Boulogne.

3. The life which Louis Napoleon led in London from the end of 1838 till the month of August, 1840, is described priefly but emphatically as what is called in vulgar parlance. "that of a man about town." His days and nights, it is here stated, were passed "on the turf, in the bettingroom, or in the clubs, where high play and desperate stakes roused the jaded energy of the blase gambler." Whatever may have been his private habits, however, he resolved to play again for power. He left Margate in August, 1840, on board the City of Edinburgh steamer. He voyaged en prince, with a well supplied cellar and larder, cook, scullions, valet, a maitre-d'hotel, a secretary, a chasseur, a hair-dresser, grooms, and last of all-a tame eagle. He had two travelling carriages, footmen and grooms in English liveries, and a splendid dressing case. The party amounted in all to fifty-six, among whom was Count Montholon, the champion of the Emperor at St. Helena. The whole affair reads like a farce-even by present lights. They summoned the troops at Bolougne to surrender or ioin. A young lieutenant, called Aladenize, was the only one who accepted the call to enrol. Finding the soldiers not willing to join, Louis Napoleon retreated with his motler followers to the Napoleon column, on the hill above the town,—and there he planted a flag with a golden eagle on the staff. In the meanwhile the garrison turned out. Several of his adherents were shot down. Louis Napoleon wounded one person,—and is described as having been as calm and phlegmatic as a Dutchman. He retreated to the heech, and tried to get back to the steamer,—but, with his followers, he was taken prisoner.

When the news of this second attempt reached the authorities at Paris, it was resolved that something more than ridicule should be employed to turn Louis Napoleon from his dynastic desperation, as his passion then appeared to be. Some of the particulars of the descent caused much amusement. The tame eagle had been intended for stage effect. It was to be let loose from the vessel,—and to fly straight, it was said, to the Napoleon column, where it was expected to alight as an omen. For that purpose, the bird had been trained to take its food from the hand of Louis Napoleon. Such farcical and clap-trap incidents were to make part of the serious history of the age. The "tame eagle" of Boulogne now flies wild over France.

Louis Napoleon was tried before the House of Peers. His speech was strong, and full of that self-reliance which whether for good or for ill has been his main resource. His defence was conducted by the great French orator Berryer, -who had in it a theme favourable to the display of his powers. The eloquent advocate skilfully attacked the government of the Barricades under the mask of defending his client.—Louis Napoleon was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment at Ham. He was looked on as a political lunatic, worthy of compassion rather than vengeance. Immured in his prison, he became irritable, and quarrelled often with the authorities. But he still devoted himself to elaborating on paper his Napoleonian system, and did not fail in passive energy. He corresponded with his friends, read in various departments of literature, and cultivated flowers. He made repeated applications to the government on various subjects,—and begged hard to be allowed to go and see his dying father. In prison treatment it would appear that the authorities were not harsh towards him, the fortress was a large one, and he was allowed to take horse exercise. He escaped from Ham, with the aid of Dr. Conneau and his valet.

4. Again Prince Louis Napoleon arrived in England, in May, 1846.—And now, without seeking to invade ground which is generally forbidden to us, it is not necessary that the part of Louis Philippe by which the chances of the adventurer and pretender had been vastly improved. "Why should we," said Horace Walpole, "not see history with as much impartiality as we read it?"—The Monarchy of July was confessedly deficient in historical associations. In lieu, thereof, by a fatal mistake, it courted popularity through the means of deifying the Emperor Napoleon, bringing back his remains to France, and entombing them with prodigious pomp. Unconsciously, it was pursuing the very path most likely to lead Louis Napolcon to his objects. It was Napoleonising the public mind. Such a mistake gave Louis Napoleon (without his perceiving it at the time) a large amount of political capital, which served him largely in the latter part of his career. Had he been weak or irresolute, there might have been little harm done by the homage to Napoleon's memory shown by the House of Orleans. But statesmen took the tame eagle of Boulogne as the crest of Prince Louis:—and the policy pursued was the public embalming of the cause for which his life had been one of apostleship.—The Prince renewed in London fluence upon his conduct.

much the same life which he had before led; and cultivated, it is stated in these volumes, "a certain class of notabilities, whose advice and experience have not been without in-5. It would be more tedious than the telling of a "thrice told tale" were we to recapitulate the subsequent events of the career of Prince Louis Napoleon. Europe is ringing with them. His recent acts acquire a logical meaning from the history of the education of his life. Let us look at some

of the main elements of his character as shown in that and

in the works collected here.—A passionate system-monger

than his system should break down, the man devoted to his plan will obstinately adhere even to his errors. Louis Napoleon is presented to us from the sketch which we have given as mentally, a system-monger—a thorough Napoleon st from first to last:—morally, as a man of stern and de-liberate audacity, of much phlegmatic resolution, and of utter recklessness as to his means. Accident gave him the opportunity of appealing to the memory of his uncle and to the passions of an army. His power rests on what the late Mr. Grattan called "a stratocracy,"—and its endurance cannot be safely predicted.

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT OF POLYGAMISTS.

The "Baltimore Patriot" of the 3rd ult., contains the following account of a new and startling development of " Christianity " :--

We have had some startling accounts of the progress of polygamy among the Mormons of Utah, but their practices seem to be propriety itself, compared to those which prevail among a society, which calls itself "Perfectionists." and claims to be religious and Christian. The peculiarity of the system of the Perfectionists, is that all the laws, both human and divine, that are designed to regulate the marriage relation, are set aside and denounced, while the unrestrained indulgence of the human passions is practised, not merely as the means to prevent enjoyment, but as means of grace or helps to holiness. The founder of the Society is a graduate of a New England college, a student in two theological seminaries, and now the editor of a paper, published in New York, to sustain and advocate his doc-

The centre of this sect is in the town of Lenox, Madison County, N. Y., where about 150 men, women, and children live together in one house, with no distinction of property family, or authority. Each one does what seems good in his own eyes. The Bible is their nominal constitution, and how curiously they must follow its teachings, is evident from the fact, that they disavow all separate or individual right in "property, wives, or children." Literally, they have "all things in common." But the sect is by no means confined to Oneida and Madison Counties. In New York and Brooklyn, and in Newark, N.J., and in many other places, there are groups of practical members. The "New York Observer," in a notice of the propagan-

dists, says:-"In Utah, among the Mormons, the distinction of husband and wife is rigidly maintained, and non-intervention insisted upon, even at the peril of life. But in the Oneida Association, and in the boarding houses established on similar principles in this vicinity, these distinctions are utterly abolished, and the freest licentiousness practised as the highest developments of holiness. We have been furnished with a large number of certificates, signed by females of this community, stating that at first they were fearful they were not doing right, but the longer they have practised on the system here pursued, the holier they are sure to grow. On the principle we suppose that where there is no law there is no transgression, they have abrogated all authority but inclination, and they never sin, because they never do anything but what they like. The reader may be amused at the practical operation of the association at Lennox, as we find it detailed in one of their re-

"The children are trained in a general nursery, and 'it is found to be altogether a more comfortable task to take care of six in the new way, than it had been to wait on one in ordinary circumstances.' 'The only drawback on the operation was the temporary distress of the mothers in giving up their little ones to the care of others, which made occasion for some melo dramatic scenes: but the wounds were soon healed, and the mothers learned to value their own freedom and opportunity of education, and the improved condition of their children, more than the luxury of a sickly maternal tenderness.' This is the language of the report.
"The way they sleep is curious. One large room is set

apart for a dormitory, and each bed is encompassed by a sort of square tent; so that one stove warms the whole space, and 'as the principles and habits of the Association are more gregarious than usual, the sacrifice of privacy is

"The women found that much time was spent in dressing their hair, so they looked into Paul's theory of long hair, and says this report, 'the discovery was made that Paul's language expressly points out the object for which women should wear long hair, ment, but a covering. In this light it was immediately manifest that the long hair of women, as it was usually worn, coiled and combed upward to the top of the head instead of answering to Paul's object of covering, actually exposes the back part of the head more than the short hair of men.' This mode of reasoning was carried on till the 'bolder women' cut off their hair and wore it on their neoks as girls do, and soon the practice became general. In the next place the women laid aside the usual dress, and substituted a short frock and pantaloons, which was found to be altogether more convenient. The report says: - 'The women say they are far more free and comfortable in this dress than in long gowns; the men think that it improves their looks, and some insist that it is entirely more modest than the common dress.' This is plainly the

"The religious exercises of this association consist of public meetings, when each one is called on to relate his own experience, or to make such exhortations or reflections as 'are on the mind waiting for vent.' Different evenings are set apart for different purposes; one for music, one for dancing, one for Bible reading, &c. The religious influence is said to be wonderful on those who have joined the association. All who come in while in an unconverted state are declared to have been converted, and one man who was a confirmed lunatic has been entirely cured! The Annual Report sets forth a theory of promiscuous intercourse of the sexes, as compatible with the highest state of holiness on earth, so loathsome in its details, so shocking to all the sensibilities even of the coarsest of decent people, that we cannot defile the columns of our paper with their recital. It must be sufficient to say, that the doctrine is taught and the attempt is made to defend it from Scripture, that unbridled licentiousness is the law of heaven, the perfection of human happiness, and the realisation of the highest style of divine virtue.

AMERICAN WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

(From the "Cincinnati Nonpariel." After all, we occasionally see among the mechanics evidence that the doctrine of Labour Association is getting to be better understood and appreciated. The leaven is working, and the labourer is sure of better times ahead. An association, consisting of forty Germans, has recently been established in our city, for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of furniture in all its variety. They have purchased an establishment in Smith-street, near Columbia, which they have been fitting up with a new boiler, planing machine, and other improvements necessary to enable them to compete with any manufactory of the kind in the city. The men belonging to this organisation are of the right stamp, and they have already paid into the capital stock over 10,000 dollars. We have never known a more encouraging-looking enterprise of this character than the one alluded to; and we think the individual members will thank their stars that circumstances induced them to project and carry out a plan which will give them all steady employment, good wages, and an independent position. This cannot fail of being the effect of their associa tions, if they labour half as hard for themselves as they have heretofore done for others. Let no seeming difficulties and little vexations, at first, cause them to swerve from their purpose. A steady perseverance and unflinching energy will remove every obstacle from the road to success

We learn, also, that another organisation of the same class of mechanics have opened, or are about opening, a factory in Horne-street, between Fourth and Fifth, with bright prospects ahead; but of the details we are yet uninformed. Prosperity attend them!

and place them at once beyond the pale of dependent, dis-

contented, and dissatisfied labourers for hire.

We cannot leave this subject without urging upon the friends of labour reformation, their duty of patronising associations of this kind before all others. all mechanics and working men should be thrown into the scale on the side of labour. The only hope of the labourer is in associated effort-all other schemes and plans for bettering his condition have utterly failed. Strikes and societies, and orders, have sometimes afforded temporary relief, but they all come very far short of that permanency which is indispensable to the happiness and comfort, and even necessities of nine-tenths of our labouring population. Let, then, no effort be spared to place all organisations of mechanics on a sure foundation by throwing into their hands all the business that the friends of labour can command. Redemption will follow!

FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.—The twenty-first party of female emigrants sent out under the auspices of the committee of this fund left the Fenchurch-street station of the Blackwall Railway, on Saturday morning, to join the ship Fortitude, of Scarborough, Captain Heyward, bound for and which lay at anchor off the Town Pier, Gravesend. The weather was very unfavourable. Among those present were the two most indefatigable lady members, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert and the Hon. Mrs. Stuart Wortley, accompanied by Miss Carlton. The gentlemen were Mr. M. T. Higgins and the Rev. Joseph Brown, Rector of Christ Church, Blackfriars. The emigrants were fifty in number, inclusive of four under the denomination of protected passengers"-that is, less destitute emigrants, who were permitted to form part of the party by paying the cost of their own passage. The party, whose ages vary from sixteen to thirty-five, consist principally of semptresses, shoe-binders, stockingmakers, and domestic servants. The emigrants appeared to be in a comfortable and well-tended condition; a circumstance attributable, doubtless, to their stay for a few weeks previous at the committee's "Home in Hatton-garden. The party, having arrived at Blackwall, were conducted on board the Vesper Gravesend steam boat, which conveyed them to the Fortitude, a fine ship of 850 tons burden. The girls were addressed by Mr. Higgins in the absence of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and the Rev. Mr. Brown. The visiting party having taken their final leave of the emigrants, returned to town by the same conveyance as they left it.

A DUMB WEDDING. - A few days ago a man and woman presented themselves at the alter of the church of Richenberg, in Bohemia, each of whom was deaf and dumb. The bride, the daughter of a citizen, had become acquainted with her husband in a deaf and dumb institution at Prague. where both had been educated. The marriage ceremony was performed in perfect silence. The questions were handed to each written on slips of paper, and the answers were returned by nods or shakes of the head.

Varieties.

LAWYERS are like scissors; they never cut each other, but what is between them. Good Advice.—Don't moralise to a man who is on his

back. Help him up, set him firmly on his feet, and then give him advice and means.

The World.—"They pass best over the world," said Queen Elizabeth, "who trip over it quickly; for it is but a bog—if we stop we sink."

Woman.—A man cannot possess anything that is better than a good means.

than a good woman, nor anything that is worse than a bad one.—SIMONIDES. COTTON.—The value of our annual importation of cotton

may be estimated at £30,000,000. Of this enormous quantity eighty per cent is brought to us from the United

AUSTRIAN TYRANNY.—An order has been issued forbidding the entry of any more English Bibles into Austria; and the schools established by the missionaries have been closed by A GENTLEMAN, who was determined to outdo the horticul-

turist who raised chickens from egg-plants, has succeeded in producing a colt from a horse-chestnut, and a calf from a

The bullion and gold coin in the vaults of the Bank of England now amount to £18,215,172, while the notes in circulation represent £20,738,965, or only about £2,500,000 in excess of the bullion. REMEMBER, GIRLS!—One of the most important female

qualities is sweetness of temper. Heaven did not give to women insinuation and persuasion in order to be imperious -it did not give them a sweet voice to be employed in THE net national income of 1851 was £52 233,006, and the expenditure £49,506,610. Sarplus. £2,726,396. The

1851, was £9,245,676; at the opening of 1852, £8.381,637. THE SWELLY ROCKS. - These rocks, the removal of which has so long been desired, in consequence of the obstruction they form to the free navigation of the Menai Straits, will shortly undergo the operation of blasting. The French Constitution,—An elderly bookseller in Paris, one of the old-fashioned routine school, on being asked

balance of public money in the Exchequer, at the opening of

the other day for the "New French Constitution," replied that " he did not sell periodicals." BACHELORS, BEWARE! - Dabster says he would not mind living a bachelor, but when he comes to think that bachelors must die-that they have to go down to the grave without

anybody to cry for them-it gives him a chill that quite frostbites his philosophy. ORIEN'S BELT. -An Irishman, in contending for the antiquity of certain families in his native country, urged as 2 proof, that from time immemorial a certain constellation had borne the name of O'Ryan (Orion), adding-"Sure, an" iverybody knows that it was a prizefighter he was, and that's how he came by the belt!"

AN UNANSWERABLE DEFENCE.-Fontenelle, at the age of ninety-seven, after saying many amiable and gallant things to a beautiful young lady, passed before her to place himself at table. "See," said the young lady, "how I ought to value your gallantries; you pass without looking at me." "Madam," replied the old man, "if I had looked at you I could not have passed." AN ARTIFICIAL MAN .- Near St. Sevier, there lives an

old soldier with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a silver nose covered with a substance resembling flish, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull. He was under Napoleon, and these are his PROFESSOR ANDERSON gave, at New York, a fine silver tea set of five pieces, valued at 400 dollars, as a prize for the best conundrum. A young lady, the author of the fol-

lowing, carried away the prize :- "Why is the writer of this conumdrum like a domestic servant out of employment?-Because she wants to get a scruice; and is willing to carry off the tea things." PARAPPINE, OR SOLIDIFIED GAS.—A company is now on the eve of practically working Mr. Reece's precess for extracting paraffine from Irish peat. Paraffine resembles white wax, and will burn with a beautiful clear light, when manu-

factured into candles. 100 tons of peat will yield 300 pounds of parassine, and the company expect to be able to sell it at 1s. per pound, and read a handsome profit. OTHELLO EXECUTED .- "Don't you think my execution of Othello a capital performance? It is in my line, is it not?" asked an eminent tragedian of Cooke.—"Why. yes," replied the provoking purster, " all executions may be considered capital performances, and your performances, of Othello is certainly of that class, for you execute him,

in your line, so effectually, that as soon as you lay hands upon him, he is no Moor!" THINGS LOST FOR EVER .- Lost wealth may be restored by industry-the wreck of health regained by temperanceforgotten knowledge restored by study-alienated friendship smoothed into forgetfulness-even forfeited reputation wor by penitence and virtue. But who ever looked upon his vanished hours-recalled his slighted years-stamped them with wisdom-or effaced from heaven's record the fearful

blot of wasted time ?-Mrs. SIGOURNEY. A Spirit Stove.—It is stated in an American paper that a resident of Milwaukie has invented a spirit stove, which, only a foot square, will warm any ordinary-sized room. It weighs less than ten pounds, is convenient for carriages. &c.; and even small ones may be carried in one's pocket on a cold day, and producing neither soot, smoke, nor ashes, may be made as ornamental a piece of personal wear as a watch or breast-pin. It only consumes a pint of

alcohol per day. In a Dilemma.—We are much amused by an incident related the other day. A gentleman who had been absent for a considerable time, and who, during his absence, had raised a pretty luxuriant crop of whiskers, moustaches, &c., visited a relative, whose child, an artless little girl of five or six years, he was very fond of. The little girl made no demonstration towards saluting him with a kiss, as was usual. "Why, child," said the mother, "don't you give Uncle a kiss?"-" Why, ma," returned the little girl, with

the most perfect simplicity, "I don't see any place." CATCHING AN OLD BIRD.—A celebrated writer having been overtaken in a shower, took refuge under a portico at the West End. A young and beautiful lady, who was at the parlour window, after looking attentively at him for a moment, sent a servant out with an umbrella. The next day. the delighted author dressed himself up to his last result of the problem of what was becoming; and, as the umbrella was an old one, laid it aside as a souvenir, and, purchasing a new one of the costliest taste, called on the lady to return her flattering loan. She received the new umbrella evidently without remarking the change, and after listening, with curious gravity, to the rather pressing tenderness of the dramatist's acknowledgments, she suddenly comprehended that he was under the impression that she was enamoured of him; and forthwith naively explained, that, as he had stood in the way of an expected visit from her intended, who wished to come and see her unobserved, she had sent

him the umbrella to get off her front steps!

EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH." THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS .- When a member is sick of parliament, he always calls out for the "Steward!" QUERY AS TO THE NAVY PRESERVES .- Does not so much corruption imply bribery somewhere?

PATRIOTIC TOAST AND SENTIMENT .- May no foreigner ever be before us in civilisation, or behind us in battle. MAXIM OF NAPOLEON (THE LITTLE.)-In political discussions there is nothing like coming to the (bayonet's)

Confiscation of the Orleans Property.-A "Little a Bird" tells us, that this act of spoliation is called at Paris— " Le Premier Vol de l' Aigle !"

FATAL CHIMES.—How precarious is political existence! The St. Alban's voters, rejoicing in the music of Bell metal, I,

little thought it would turn out to be a knell. WHAT LORD NAAS TOOK BY HIS MOTION .- The re-esponse of the House of Commons to the Naas-ty attempt to to

damage the Earl of Clarendon was-Pooh-pooh! Rogur-Pogur. -- The name of "the President's" aide-de-ecamp, we believe, is Roguet. Noscitur a sociis, says the re proverb. General Roguet had better either cut the "Pre-e-

sident" or drop the t. FAIR ENOUGH !- The British youth say-in reference to to the contemplated Militia Law—that they have no objection in to it, provided they could be first fairly drawn, and then en

PLEA FOR THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH .- It seems to be the he desire of our leading statesmen that the Press should on all ill occasions use parliamentary language. For the continued ed reputation of English literature, we hope journalists will do do

No ONE IS SAFE. - As if the temptations for robbery ry were not already quite sufficient, we see some Mephiste- ephiles of an individual, who evidently has been studying the he weakness of human nature with the view of turning it to to large profit, has been inventing a Pocket Umbrella!

IMPOSSIBLE, SIR? THAT'S NO REASON, SIR."-Colonelne Dunne (need we say a respected Irish member?) demanded ed last week certain Parliamentary information; and the Hon-onourable and exigeant Member added, "the reasons for noting giving any of the above information when it is found impractace

GREAT LOVE FOR THEIR NATIVE LAND.-If a landlordore means a lord who has always remained upon land, then thethe Lords of the Admiralty are three of the greatest Land-lordord

this country can boast of, for not one of them, we believe eve has ever been further out at sea than Chel—sca. OUR IMAGINATIVE NEIGHBOURS .- A great change has ha taken place in the romantic literature of France. The propro ductions of such writers as M. Eugene Sue have given placeland

to an entirely new class of compositions. The only workerld of fiction in the French language that are now published ard ar the government newspapers. LOUIS NAPOLEON'S NEXT .- Considering that printing ing a dangerous art, and liable to be greatly abused, the Pre Pre

sident of the Republic decrees the seizure and appropriationtic to the government of all Presses except those necessary foy for the manufacture of wine and cheese.

True Sons of Guns.—Some of the spirited young mermer "liable to be drawn for the Militia," are angry at the sup sup position that they will be anxious to shirk it. They say the the

have no right to have their courage in any way challengediges and that to call them out is the best way to give them satisatii THE LAST NEW DEGREE. - Considering that there are as certain maxims and proverbs current in a sense hostile tile:

the government, it is hereby decreed, that the maxims ams as proverbs hereinafter set forth shall be abolished, or alterelter in the manner following:—For, The truth is not to be tole to at all times-Read, The truth is not to be told at any tim time For, Needs must when a certain person drives-Rea-Rea-Needs must when Louis Napoleon drives. For, Pos essicessi is nine points-Read, Possession is as many points as the the are bayonets. For, Speak the truth and shame the devildevil Read, Hold your tongue, and respect the President.

ing men were Chartists, but at the same time they were willing to assist others in getting a part as the best means of getting the whole. He believed they could get meetings in his neighbourhood of from 10,000 to 20,000 men, who would act with the Association as far as they went, but would not stop when they stopped, but go on to the end they had in view. As enlightened Chartists they must edu-cate their neighbours. He had heard much about aristocrais and manufacturers. He knew some good of the latter class and some bad. He had advocated the repeal of the Corn Laws because he wanted the Chartiets to have a cheap loaf, and to be able to defy the tyrants, both of the mansion and the fictory. By cularging their trade they were procuring employment for working men, and enabling them to curing employment for working med of the masters dictating terms to them. The speaker, who was much cheered. concluded by carnestly appealing to them to join in one firm union, and success would be certain.

Mr. G. J. HOLYOAKE said the conduct exhibited by the Chartists was a thing to mourn over. It was not in the power of tyranny to say anything against the enfranchisement of the people so b trer as to quote what had been seen that day, if that was to be taken as an example of the tempr and intelligence of the people. But it was not so. For a year and a haif he had been, and still was, one of the Council of the chief political society of the working class, known as the National Charter Association. That body was friendly to confederated action with all who work for the enfranchisement of the people. They might not forego their own independent class activity. Practical political sagacity had made so much progress among them, that they were not likely to offer unanimous opposition to any who would bestow the franchise on any portion of the people now without it. The Social Reformers have now returned to their ancient interest in Political Reform, and lent their aid very heartily in the work of popular enfranchisement. Their Co-operation now would be practical and effectual.

The Rev. D. Bunx, of Marylebone, said, that the ministers of the dissenting congregations, were rapidly coming to the conclusion that they must take an active part in the reform movement. (Hear, hear.) He concurred cordially in the plan of the association. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. E. Jones came upon the platform amid some cheering and much hissing, and with much energy denounced the plan of the association as reactionary. (Oh, oh.) He denied that the association represented the feelings of any portion of the Chartist body, and asserted that they had not been invited to Leeds or Manchester. He challenged the association to a discussion of their respective principles. (Much confusion here arose.)

Mr. CLARKE, as a Manchester Chartist denied the assertion of Mr. Ernest Jones as to the association having gone to Manchester uninvited. They had been expressly invited by the Chartis: conneil, and the proposal had only been re-sented by a very small minority. (Continued confusion.) Mr. Daver said, that unless the proceedings to-morrow were regulated in a better manner than they had been to-

day he should be compelled to decline attending.

Mr. G. Thompson regretted the disturbance, which had been occasioned by the conduct of five or six individuals; making some distinction, however, between the conduct of Mr. Jones and Mr. Dick. The former Mr. Thompson spoke very highly of, and then proceeded to administer a well-deserred chastisement to Mr. Dick which resulted in another uproar, and almost changed into a fight. By the moderation of the chairman and the intervention of Sir Joshua Walmsley the disturbance was quelled after a time, and the proceedings allowed to continue, not however without frequent interruptions from Mr. Dick, whose loud guffavs, and still louder denials of every statement made were particularly annoying.

Mr. Slack moved a r-solution, limiting the right of speaking and voting at the subsequent meetings of the Conference to members of the association, except in peculiar circumstances.

The resolution was seconded, but met with so many obrections-Mr. Hame and the more influential members of the association present all concurring in expressing their sincere belief that the disturbances of the meeting would not again be repeated, and that the resolution was therefore Ennecessary—that it was accordingly withdrawn.

The Conference adjourned at half-past five after passing & vote of thanks to the chairman, which was duly but è ieflyacknowledged by Mr. Hume. SECOND DAY'S SITTING.

The adjourned " Conference" was held on Wednesday, St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre. Mr. RALPH WALTERS in

The CHAIRMAN objected to Lord Derby's proposition to hand over the masses, Nonconformists and all, to the parochial clergy. Mr. Walters then read the following minute as to the mode in which it was proposed to conduct the business of the day:-" It is recommended by the business committee to the Conference that the present sitting he devoted to the discussion of the resolutions read from the chair yesterday, and that they be considered by the Conference exclusively. No person will move, second, or support resolutions, or take part in this discussion, but members of the National, Financial, and Parliamentary Association. The resolutions being disposed of, the rest of the day will be devoted to the reception of reports from the

country." (Hear, hear.)
After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the deputations from other associations should be heard outil halfpast one, and that then the business of the association should be proceeded with, it being also arranged that all persons desirous of speaking should retire and give their names to the business committee before they were allowed to address the meeting.

Mr. Suaw, however, said that he should not interfere any further, and advised all his friends to follow his example. Mr. Bezen representing the Exective Committee of the National Charter Association, insisted on the neces-

sity of manhood suffrage. Mr. WALFORD, representing thirty societies of the Metropolitan Temperance Union, declared he would not be satisfied with six or seven boints of the Charter, but with the rights of the people only.

Mr. Ruones, representing the Reform Association of Acerington, thought reformers should take as much as they could get, and that the people were not yet educated enough for mankood suffrage.

Mr. Elt, of Fashury, regretted the non-existence of a strong popular combination to carry reform.

Mr. Davr, of Exeter, proposed, and Mr. George Dawson seconded, the first resolution, which declared that, however the association regretted the accession to power of the present Government, they could not but congratulate the tountry that it would relieve reformers from the discussion

MLord John Russell's bill .- Carried unanimously. Mr. J. Towne, of the city of Oxford, moved the next reclution, which recommended increased activity on the part ellicformers at elections, registrations, and local committees, affiliated to the main body. He assured the meeting no one could rote in his locality without being subject to the afficence of the University; but he did not see the use of going for all the points of the Charter when they could not get them.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Herwood, of Bolton, and supported by Mr. Nichols, was carried. Ar. CHAPMAN, of Yarmouth, proposed, and Mr. KESLER -econded, the third resolution, which was declaratory of the necessity for reforming the representation of the House of

An address from the association, which stated in a general way the propos tions for reform which Mr. Hume's motions in the house have made familiar to the public, having been

Mr. Alderman Culley, of Nottingham, moved a vote of thanks to all the active members of the association, which was seconded by Mr. Thornton Haut, and adopted. Mr. Tancax, of Eye, a farmer, moved the sixth resolu-

That a duty especially incumbent on the members and local associations is to augment the funds at the disposal of the association

to the largest possible amount, since the success of so extended a machinery must, in a great degree, be proportionate to the means of keeping it in active motion. Mr. Jacksen, of Yarmouth, seconded the resolution, which was carried quantmously.

Mr. Hixtox, a delegate from the King's-cross district of the association, proposed—

That the Conference recommend to all reform constituencies to support the return of no candidate for a seat in the Commons House of Parliament, at the forthcoming elections, unless he pledged Limself to refuse his confidence to any administration that would not bring in a bill for the extension of the franchise and vote

Mr. Arron seconded the motion, which was carried una-A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, end

the conference broke up at a few minutes before five O'clock.

AGGREGATE MEETING. In the evening a public meeting, to which the Reformers

of the metropolis had been invited, was held in St. Mar-At twenty minutes past seven o'clock, when the proceed-

ings commenced the body of the hall was filled. Among those present were, -S:r J. Walmsley, M.P., Mr. J. Hume, M.P.; Mr. T. M'Cullagh, M.P., Messrs, A. S. Ayrton, W. E. Corner, L. Suston, T. Newman (Saxmundham), J. J. Leckhart, W. Clowes, C. J. Bauting (Norwich), Alderman Cullen (Nottinghom), G. Newman, J. M'Leod, C. Davey (Crediton), &c. On the motion of Sir J. WALNSLEY Mr. Hume was

called to the chair.

The Chairman, after requesting the support of the audience in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him in the position to which they had called him, suggested the importance of keeping steadily in view the object of the meeting, and expressed the hope that a majority would concur with him in regarding it as being to consider the best means of improving the government under which they lived. It seemed to have been forgotten that this country was a commonwealth, in which, by the constitution, the people were the source of power, not only dispensing the supplies, but regulating the expenditure. These were rights which, as free-born Englishmen, all were entitled under tat constitution which gave the highest and lowest the sucht of the same laws, and made no exception or distincon. If any were made, it was the result of abuses not indent in the system. This country had for many years wh under class legislation: He did not speak in dispargement of any class, for the same motives actuated men in whatever situation they were placed. If the people of Engiand had placed in the hands of the aristocracy power which englis to have been placed in the power of no man, complaint should not be made that they had exercised that power to the advancement of their own interests. If there

were a Chartist Administration to morrow, he would not trust them one jot more than others: (Cheers.) Man

was men throughout all the world. (Hear, hear.) What

he complained of was, that the House of Commons did not

represent the teople; that the rule was placed in the hands

of the aristocracy. If all classes did not participate in the election of those who formed the House of Commons, it could not be expected that the House of Commons should act fairly towards all classes. (Hear, hear.) Taking "King, Lords, and Commons" as his motto, he would say, if each had their powers according to the principle of the constitution, there could not be a better government; nor had he seen a better in any part of the world. (Hear, hear.) He reminded the meeting that it had assembled to consider how the constitution should be restored to its pristine energy, by enabling those who were at present excluded from the franchise to exercise it without the control from which the voter ought to be protected by that secret voting which the ballot gave-(cheers)-and proceeded to argue that additional power would thereby be given to the Crown by its Ministers of carrying out what might be the desire of the community. He contended, therefore, that the House of Commons should be made the house of the people, and enlarged on the advantages which would thereby be secured. The enemy were in possession of the citadel; the meeting were assembled for the purpose of considering how they could be effectually dislodged; and upon these grounds he enforced the necessity of union and co-operation, enjoining at the same time the observance of prudence and caution, so that, having taken a step, they should not be obliged to retreat, or incur the risk of being thrown back by reaction. He repeated the terms under which the association had agreed to demand extension of the suffrage to every householder and every lodger in a house. (Cries of "All," loudly reiterated.) He said, "All if you can; if you cannot, all you can get." In the great and complicated interests to which members of Parliament were obliged to apply themselves, with annual Parliaments there would never be a man fit for the duty. (Great clamour.) He would be content at present with triennial Parliaments. Having explained, with reference to the payment of members, that members might be paid now, that the order had never been repealed, and might be put into effect at once, he concluded by calling on the secretary to read the resolutions of the Conference, and also an address by that body to the country.

Those documents having been read, Mr. A. Arrron moved the first resolution, as fol-

That this meeting believes radical Parliamentary Reform to be the great practical want of the day, and while desiring the main-tenance of Free Trade, records its conviction that freedom of trade would have been impregnable if the Suffrage had been placed upon a truly national basis, and that, in common with other equally important questions, Free Trade can only be finally decided when the House of Commons is made a real representa ion of the

The object of the propositions made by the association was to give the franchise to a constituency of at least 4,200,000-that being the number of houses; and if a man constituted one room his home that would give him a stake in the country qualifying him to vote.

Mr. T. M'CULLAGH, M.P., seconded the resolution, and impressed on the meeting the necessity for unanimity. He held opinions on some topics different from those expressed to-night by his venerable friend in the chair, but was ready to follow him as the patriarch of this question as far as pos-Sir C. Napien said he had attended the day before yester-

day at the Conference, and having heard the speeches of Sir J. Walmsley, Mr. Hume, Dr. Burnett, and Mr. Fox, he felt that if he had not been a Reformer before, he should have gone away one. He then entered into the army and navy estimates, congratulated the meeting on the interment of the New Reform Bill, and hoped that when the present ministry was turned out, to see a good administration composed of real Radical Reformers, who would present a bill worthy of the acceptance of the people of England. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. GREACH, M.P., adverted to the subject of education. He could say that the average knowledge amongst those who had not the franchise was quite as great as the average knowledge of those who had got the franchise. (Loud cheers.

Mr. Bezer proposed, as an amendment, the addition of the words-That the only principle of Parliamentary Reform recognised by

this meeting as just is the enactment of Manhood Suffrage, guaranteed by the Ballot, Short Parliaments, Equal Electoral Districts, no Property Qualification, and Payment of Representatives.

(Great cheering.) He agreed with the greater part of what had been said to night. He agreed that those who were amenable to the laws ought to have a voice in making those laws. (Cheers.) That taxation and representation ought to go together, that it was especially important to the poor man to be represented, which meant, if it meant anything, that if any were to be disfranchised, it was those who could afford to wait, and not those who had waited so long. (Cheers.) He only wished the gentlemen who thad brought forward the resolution would make it as good as their speeches, and that would be done by substituting the word manhood" for "real."

Mr. Snaw, from the Tower Hamlets, seconded the amend-

Mr. Holyoake urged the withdrawal of the amendment. It was very well, he thought, for his friends to say they did not come there to make division, when they did make divisions. (Great clamour.) Those who preferred Manhood Suffrage, objected to womanhood suffrage, stopped on the same ground of expediency.

Mr. Oonen, of Lambeth, approved of the plan of the association as being a defined plan.

Mr. M'LEOD, of Lambeth, supported the original resolu-

Mr. E. Jones rose amidst great cheering, mixed with hisses. He said, instead of creating division, the amendment was likely to prevent it by obvizting the necessity of convening separate meetings. It could not be denied that in this country the two great interests—the interests of labour and the interests of capital—were opposed to each other. They were there to repudiate the cotton lerds and the coal kings, and to demand a complete measure of reform. What did the measure of the association include? According to the statements which had been put forth it would extend the franchise to 3,000,000 of electors, including those who now enjoyed it. Now, what was the number of male adults? Seven millions. Consequently, 4,000,000 would remain disfranchised. What was this but class legislation, completing the enfranchisement of the rich, while the poor were excluded. He had on the previous day challenged the president of the association (Sir J. Walmsley). He now repeated the challenge to meet him in public to discuss the question fully and fairly either in that hall or any place which he might name.

Sir J. Walmsley said that having been challenged, he would now accept the challenge. Mr. Jones had put before them as facts what he could prove to be fallacies. He would not reply to him on the question of labour and capital, but content himself with asking the working men of this country what they could do without capital. (Hear, hear.) They had been told that the scheme of the association would increase the number of electors only to 3,000,000, and that the as-ociation had said so. That was not true. (Cheers.) It appeared from a parliamentary document that the number of houses in England, Wales, and Scotland, was 3.280,000; in Ireland, 1,100,000; making a total of 4380,000. (Hear, hear.) They knew what the population was. Mr. Jones had told them that there were 7,000,000 adult males. He would be glad to hear how that was established. Mr. Jones knew it was a fallacy, and he came before his fellow men to deceive them. (Cheers and uproar.) He (Sir J. Walmsley) had told them there were only 27 450,000 persons in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ircland. And dividing that number by five, for adults, the total number of male adults was under 6,000,000. There were 4,380,000 houses; and the result would be so far to leave 1,200,000 disfranchised. That 1,200,000 included those who were in the army and pavy, lunatics, and domestic servants entirely under the control of their masters: and he believed, in fact, after all deductions, that the number which would be left disfranchised would but be only 250,000. (Hear, hear.) Where, then, was the great difference between the Chartist proposition and that of the association? or what difficulty could there be hereafter in the enfranchised opening the door to the unenfranchised? (Cheers.) The association had again and again offered the Chartista the right hand of fellowship, and had asked them not to be led away by men who, though they advocated the principles of the Charter for sixteen years, had made no progress whatsoever. (Hear, hear.) He had worked for them hitherto, and would continue so to do if they took reasonable steps to obtain what they desired. (Cheers)

Mr. G. Thompson deprecated dissension, observing that the great body of the working classes would obtain the Charter whenever they divested themselves of passion, buried the hatchet of discord, and manifested the omni-

potence of moral power. (Cheers.) On a show of hands, the chairman declared the amendment negatived.

The resolution was then carried; and, at a quarter past eleven, the proceedings terminated.

Imperial Parliament.

THURSDAY, Marce 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The new Lord Chancellor of England, Lord St. Leonard's, arrived at the House of Lords at about hulf-past eleven o'clock, and was introduced to Brougham. The Bishop of Norwich officiated on the occa-

FUNERAL OF AN EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER.—The greater part of the inhabitants of the barriers at the foot of Montmartre, Paris, turned out on Friday to see the funeral of a remarkable popular character, familiarly known as the "Pere Nicolet," the proprietor of the famous eating-palace called the "Petit Ramponucau." Twenty years ago Nicolet came to Paris, with a whip and a blouse, to seek his fortune as a cab-driver. He soon saved money enough to hire a small shed outside the barrier of Rocheehonart, which he stocked as a wine-shop. He afterwards bought the shed; then pulled it down and built a house on the spot. Gradually he purchased several adjoining shops, and formed a vast establishment, where for many years he has dined 10,000 and some imes 20,000 in a day. At this hospitable establishment the operatives regaled themselves with an ample ration of the best meat, plenty of vegetables, bread, and a pint of wine, at the rate of about sixpence a head. The ordinary consumption of the house was a dozen calves, twenty sheep, quantities of beef, fish, and poultry, and about twenty hogsheads of wine per day. "Pere Nicolet" was his own head cook, and might be seen daily in his ample kitchen directing the labours of some eight or ten aides-decamp. His own enormous bulk was a standing advertisement of the generous qualities of his meat. Many curious observers might be daily seen peeping through the kitchen windows to marvel at the curious belts with which he supported his immense "corporation." He is said to have died worth £10,000.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN STAR OFFICE. Saturday Afternoon. GREAT FREE TRADE MEETING AT LEEDS.

A public meeting was held in the Circus on Thursday night, to decide upon measures to be taken at the present crisis. The Circus, long before the hour announced, was occupied by at least 5,000 persons, jammed together almost to suffocation, while thousands were left unaccommodated outside. The Mayor (Sir George Goodman) in the chair. Mr. Alderman Carbutt moved, and Mr. J. C. Barrett seconded, the following resolution :- "That in the judgment of this meeting, the formation of a ministry of which the chief members are the accredited leaders of a party esolutely bent on restoring protection, clearly indicates the near approach of an effort to renew the corn and navigation laws; and therefore renders imperative the re-organisation of the free traders, not merely to defeat that effort, but to make the defeat so signal and decisive, as to render utterly hopeless any further attempt to revoke the great principle of free trade, expounded by the League, and embodied in the measures of that distinguished statesman, Sir Robert Peel." Mr. Cobden supported the resolution in a lengthy speech, and stated that in consequence of the vast amount of business connected with the representation of such a large constituency as that of the West Riding, it was his intention to have retired, trusting that he should again have represented his old friends in Stockport. Circumstances, however, had changed his determination, and he was resolved, if they (the electors) would allow him, to throw down the gauntlet, and challenge the monopolists of the kingdom to put forth all their strength .- Mr. Edward Baines moved, and Mr. Alderman Luccock seconded, the following resolution, which was also carried unanimously :- "That in furtherance of this object, this meeting urgently recommends to the election committee of the borough of Leeds and the West Riding of York, to take immediate measures to secure the return of Free Trade members by their respective constituencies; and that with a view to the prompt expression of general opinion on the present political crisis to the permanent defence of the existing policy of Free Trade, this meeting determines to revive the Leeds Anti-Corn Law Association, and that a committee be appointed with power to add to the same."-A memorial founded on

THE ENGINEERS.

the resolutions, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Cobden, and

the chairman having been adopted, the meeting se parated.

Last evening, at a meeting held at the Sir Robert Peel, Wharf-road, City-road, of the members of the Old Society of Millwrights, it was unanimously resolved:—"That £100 be voted to the funds of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, to assist the Council of that Society in the struggle they are now engaged." The money will be paid to the Council on Monday evening next.

THE ELECTIONS.

ABINGDON.—RETURN OF SIR F. THESIGER.—The new Attorney-General, Sir F. Thesiger, was re-elected for this borough yesterday without opposition. About a week ago there was sign of opposition from General Caulfeild, who has hitherto unsuccessfully contested this borough, and he would now have gone to the poll but for an arrangement that, in the event of a general election, Sir Frederick Thesiger will leave the field, so far as he is personally concorned, open to the gallant general.

MIDHURST.-RETURN OF MR. WALPOLE.-The election of a representative for Midhurst, in consequence of the acceptance by Mr. Walpole of the Secretaryship of the Home Office, was held yesterday. No opposition being offered, Mr. Walpole was declared duly elected.

BUCKINGHAM,-RETURN OF THE MARQUIS OF CHANDOS .-Yesterday the Marquis of Chandos was elected without any opposition or excitement. Humphrey Humphreys, who seconded the nomination, said he believed Lord Derby would not re-enact the Corn-Laws, however desirable. Bolton and Leicesten.—Sir Joshua Walmeley has ac-

cepted an invitation to become a candidate for Leicester at the next general election, and has written to his constituents at Bolton apprising them of the intended separa-WENLOCK ELECTION. -- On Wednesday the Hon, George

Ceeil Weld Forester, who has accepted the office of Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household under Lord Derby's administration, was re-elected for the borough of Wenlock without opposition. Colchester Election .- Lord John Manners was reelected for this borough on Thursday. He was opposed on the hustings by Mr. G. W. Cooke, who obtained the show

of hands, but declined going to the poll, as he expected there would be a general election in three weeks. CHICHESTER ELECTION .- Lord Henry Lenox was returned for this city on Thursday without opposition. DROITWICH ELECTION.—Sir John Pakington, the new Colonial Secretary, who was not opposed, was re-elected on

Thursday as member for this borough.

MUTINY AND MURDER ON BOARD A BRITISH SHIP .- Yesterday, information was received in the City, that the barque Ariel, from San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, bound for India, having a mixed crew of Lascars, Manillamen, and Europeans, had put into Anjier, and then proceeded on her voyage. Some days after she had sailed, a number of the crew returned in the launch to a place about fourteen miles west of Anjier. On being questioned by the authorities their replies were considered uusatisfactory, and in consequence the resident detained them until some tidings of the vessel were heard. It subsequently transpired that after getting outside, and when off Java Head, the coloured portion of the crew rose in mutiny, and murdered the captain and his wife, and the remainder of the Europeans on board; they then plundered the vessel of all the money and valuables they could lay their hands on, and not knowing what to do with the ship scuttled her. A large sum of money and some valuable jewellery, apparently belonging to the captain's wife, were found upon them. The resident, after he had found the foregoing to be true, for-

they will be dealt with according to law. THE FUNERAL OF THOMAS MOORE,—The Irish minstrel was buried on Wednesday at the village of Bromham, within a mile of the cottage in which he breathed his last. He was placed, in obedience to his own wish, in the same grave with one of his daughters. The village church was crowded with the poor of the neighbourhood, and the rector of the adjacent village came to pay the last tribute of regard to an old friend. But beyond this gentleman and Mr. Longman, the publisher, there were none who had known the poet in life to offer him personal respect in death.

warded the muntineers and murderers to Batavia, where

ACCIDENT TO THE INDIAN MAIL STEAMER, -- MARSEILLES March 4 .- The French steamer Lycurgue, with the Indian mail, has just arrived here from a port in Sardinia, where the English mail-boat Ardent, was compelled to put in with disabled machinery.

THE AMAZON FUND now amounts to above £11,000. It will be kept open for about another month, and it is most probable that it will ultimately reach £12,000. The final disposal of it will be made on the 10th inst., by the united committee of Southampton and London.

FATAL RAILWAY Accident at Kilburn .- An accident happened on the London and North Western Railway yesterday morning, close to the new station at Kilburn. Five labourers were at work on the line, between the new station and the coal wharves at Kilburn-bridge. Two trains were coming in opposite directions, and both engines were whistling. In order to avoid one train the men moved from the rails where they were working to the other line, and were caught by the engine of the train going down; three of the poor fellows were killed on the spot and the other two badly hurt.

Working Men's Associations in France.-A statement recently appeared in this among other papers, that these as ociations had been entirely suppressed by the government, and that the members had resolved to emigrate, en masse, to the United States. A letter has just been received by Mr. W. Coningham, from a friend in Paris, from which it appears that this is not the case. Mr. F-says, "In France the working associations have been cruelly tried, in consequence of the events of December, you have no doubt seen that in many towns they have been closed, nevertheless, most of them will survive the storm. In Paris, many of them continue to work peaceably, and, notwithstanding the continual stagnation of them, have a great deal

THE TOLLESBURY MURDER,-The trial of Henry Harrington for the murder of Elizabeth Cobb, commenced at Chelmsford, on Thursday before Mr. Baron Parke, and terminated on Friday night by the jury returning a verdict of not Guilty. The evidence was wholly circumstantial, and if some of the testimony as to time was to be given credit to, it was physically impossible that the prisoner could have committed the offence with which he was charged.

THE ROMSEY MUNDER.-John Eyres and John Reonish were found Guilty on Thursday, at Winchester, of the murder of John Sofft, and sentenced to death, without the dignest hope of mercy to either. THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM KALABERGO FOR THE MURDER OF

HIS UNCLE. - The trial took place at Oxford on Wednesday, and terminated by the jury pronouncing the prisoner Guilty. The learned judge passed sentence of death in a most impressive manner, and held out no hopes of

FOREIGN. FRANCE, -Paris, Friday. -The Election. -The intelligence of the elections is uninteresting. The accounts continue to speak of the almost universal success of the government candidates. M. Bouhier de l'Ecluse, a legiti-mist, has been elected against the government in La

M. Kerdrel, a republican, is returned in the Illeet-Vilaine, and M. Henou, a red republican, in the Rhone. The last accounts state that out of 216 circumscriptions know, five opposition candidates only have succeeded two republicans and three legitimists. It does not appear that a single Orleanist has hitherto been elected.

M. Jules Favre has run the government candidate a very close race at Lyons. The elections at Lille, Arras, and Rennes, are void for want of the legal number of voters, and a second poll must be taken for those places on Sunday week. The abstentions have been numerous in many other parts of the country, and in several instances the requisito legal number of votes has been barely obtained. Four writers of the Parisian press, Veron, Guerroniere, Delamarre, and Grannier de Cassagnac, are returned.

On the 1st inst., the Solon steamer left the Chateau d'If. having on board 299 prisoners belonging to the departments

of the Var, Vaucluse, and Bouches-du-Rhone, who have been condemned to transportation, and are to be sent to

The mixed criminal commission at Mons has sentenced eight individuals to transportation, and among them M. Trouve-Chauvel, formerly Minister of Finance under Louis

Philippe.
ITALY._PIEDMONT._The "Piedmontese Gazette," of the 1st, notices disturbances which took place at Sassari, in the island of Sardinia, on the 24th ult. It confirms the fact of many men having been wounded, particularly of the troops, who behaved with great moderation. The government has sent reinforcements to Sassari, but the latest accounts, which reach to the 27th, announce that tranquillity has been completely restored.

THE LEADERS OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

EARL OF DERBY. Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe, county palatine of Laucaster, in the peersge of the United Kingdom, and an English baronet; son of Edward Smith, thirteenth earl, by his an Enguen Daronet; son of Edward Sentil, infrience art, by his cousin, Charlotto Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, and the Hon. Lucy Stanley; born 1799; succeeded his father July 2nd, 1851; married 1825, Hon. Emma Caroline Wilbraham, daughter of Lord Skelmersbale. The Earl is a Privy Councillor, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county Lacanster. His entrance on official life was as Under Secretary for the Colonics during a portion of the Goderich administration. In 1830 to 1833 he was Chief tion of the Goderich administration. In 1830 to 1833 he was Cliff Secretary for Ireland; from 1833 to 1834 he was Secretary for the Colonies. Again, from 1841 to 1845 Lord Stanley held office as Secretary for the Colonies under the administration of the late Sir Robert Peel. His Lordship was summoned to the upper house in 1846 as Baron Stanley of Bickerstaffe (the second title of his late father), having previously represented Preston from 1826 to 1830, Windsor from 1830 to 1831, and North Lancashire from 1832 to BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

Benjamin Disraeli was born in London, December, 1805, and is son of the author of the "Curiosities of Literature." [Another ac-

count says, that his father became a Christian when Benjamin was seven years old; and that our hero was articled to a London atseven years one; and that our nero was articled to a London attorney.] At the age of eighteen he visited Germany, and on returning to England published, while yet a minor, his first work, called 'Vivian Grey." In 1826 he visited Italy and Greece, and was in Albania during the civil war. He passed the winter of 1829-30 in Constantinople, and in the spring travelled in Syria, Egypt, and Nubia. Returning to England in 1831, he found the nation in all the excitement of the Reform agitation. Anxious to obtain a seat in Parliament,, and not naturally illiberal, Disraeli becoming a candidate for the berough of Chipping Wycombe, put forward a strong case against the Whigs, in the form best calculated to secure the suffrages of the itadical party, to whom he had obtained a recommendation from Mr. Joseph Hume. He lost the election in two contests—the Radicals apparently distrusting their candidate. In 1833 he published the novel, "Contarini Fleming," which he called a psychological romance; and in the following year, a "Vindication of the British Constitution." Disraeli became a candidate for the borough of Taunton. The danger of the country coming under the sway of a Whig oligarchy had now, he said, passed away; accordingly, he declared himself a supporter of Sir Robert Peel. This change brought down upon him the attacks of the opposite party, and he was denounced throughout the kingdom as a political renegade. In the course of one of his speeches at Taunton, he made a ncomplimentary ref. rence to Daniel O'Connell. The agitator, an few days after, returned his invective with interest, and declared, alluding to Mr. Disraeli's Hebrew origin, that "he made no doubt that, if his genealogy could be traced, he would be found to be the true heir-at-law of the impenient thief on the cross." The reply to the greaker, who was known this outrage was a challenge, not to the speaker, who was known uniformly to decline duelling, but to his son. No duel, however, took place, but a published tetter, written to O'Connell by Disraeli, concluded by the magnifoquent boast, "We shall meet at Philippi." This prophecy was fulfilled, in 1837, by the return of Disraeli for the borough of Maidstone. He sought an early opportunity of addressing the house; but having neglected to study the tastes of his new audience, his first attempt was one of the most egregious failures on record, and he sat down amid derisive cheers, consoling himself by exclaiming, "The time will come when you will hear me!"-a prediction which has proved truer than the greater number uttered under such discouragements. At the general election of 1841 he was returned for Shrewsbury, and in the course of the session spoke several times with a self-possession and business-like aim which showed that he had profited by his first unpleasant less or, and won him the ear of the house. Besides the novels already mentioned. Mr. Disraeli has written three works, "Coningsby," "The tioned, Mr. Disraeli has written three works, "Coningsby," "The Sibyl," and "Tancred," full of graphic sketches of character; but chiefly remarkable as the vehicle of the writer's political and social

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. The Executive Committee meton Tuesday evening March 2nd, at 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternosterrow. Present-Messrs. Grassby, Shaw, Bezer, and Arnott. Mr. Shaw presided. The following sums have been received since our

last meeting: -Torquay, per W. Tope, 3s.; John Chance, Stourbridge, 1s.; William Muir, Dudley, 1s.; Mr. Arthur, 2s. 6d.; Thomas Shepperd, Stepney, 1s.; Brighton, per George Sinnock, 15s.; Yarmouth, per T. Fisher, Ss. 3d.; Westminster Locality, per E. L. Clarke, 3s.; William Lees, Nottingham, 4s. 4d.; S. Saunders, Nottingham, 1s.; W. Farmer, Nottingham, 1s.; H. Carrington, Nottingham, 6d. Total, £1 178. The following is the debt owing at the time of

our taking office: -- for rent of 14, Southamptonstreet, £15 8s.; John Arnott, for salary, £8 11s. 5\frac{9}{4}d.; Robert Le Blond, £5; Tyndale and Co., for printing, £3; Mr. Rawlings, for ditto, £3 10s. Mr. Horsell, for ditto, £3 4s. Total, £38 13s. 5\frac{3}{4}d. Received, £19 8s. 81d. Balance, £19 4s. 91d. Disbursements from the sum of £198s. $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. received

viz .: - Mrs. Rigby, for rent, £10; John Arnott, £3 10s.; Tyndale and Co., £1 15s.; Mr. Rawlins, £2; removing door-plate, and regraining office door, 3s. 6d.; stamps and stationery 4s. 4d. Total £17 13s. 7d. Cash in hand, £1 15s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Friends, the above is an exact state of the financial affairs of the Association. Mr. Jones, in his

'Notes' of this week, jumps at the amount both Dr. and Cr.; but when his statement is contrasted with this, it will not say much for either his veracity or judgment. He also says if his advice had been taken, 'the debt would never have been incurred,' This is the first time Mr. Jones said any such thing, and as so much is said just now about the untruthfulness of other journals, we hope Mr. Jones will take the hint. We have received a letter from the Finsbury

locality, objecting to Messrs. Hunt and Le Blond having seats on this committee, because they were not elected in accordance with the Chartist organization. When two candidates only are nominated for a borough, we never knew of an election contest. We think it a pity that men seeking political power should have such a vague knowledge how to use it.

JAMES GRASSEY, Sub-Secretary, 96. Regent Street, Lambeth.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL.—At the Finshury Literary Institution, on Sunday afternoon-Mr. Nicholls in the chair-credentials were received from Messrs. Bligh and Evans, from the locality Royal Mint-street. After some discussion relative to their formality, Mr. Harris presented credentials from Westminster, Mr. Chandler from Islington, Messrs. Bryson and Bezer from the South London Locality, and Mr. Henderson from the Ship Locality. The minutes having been confirmed, a long discussion too place relative to the rescinding of the resolution, requesting the Manchester Council to call a Convention; and several contradictory amendments and resolutions were made, which ended in the following motion taking precedence by a majority of one vote. Moved by Ernest Jones, and seconded by Mr.

1. That this Council, deeply regretting the unfortunate position of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, believes it would be a disgrace to the Democracy of this country, were it not to exert its power for the purpose of raising the necessary funds for that fair audit of his accounts. which can alone silence the calumnies of his enemies, he not possessing the means for that purpose himself; and, furthermore, for providing him with that assistance requisite for proper medical treatment, and a suitable support and maintenance.

2. This Council, therefore, calls on the country generally to re-

spond to the appeal now made, by the election of a Committee, Secretary, Treasurer and Collector, and of a General Secretary and Treasurer, resident in the metropolis. 3. This Council nominates -- as a proper person for General Treasurer, and _____ – as a proper person for General Secretary

4. This Council nominates ---- as Trustees to the funds raised.
5. This Council constitutes itself the Metropolitan Committee for

the purpose specified, and appoints— its Secretary. 6. All local Treasurers to forward the collections made weekly to 7. This Council does not desire to dictate to other Councils, but,

seeing that none have yet taken up the question as a matter of business, feeling that no time is to be lost, and its members being resident in the metropolis, and in the vicinage of Mr. O'Connor, it conceives itself under the solemn duty of taking practical steps for realizing the objects desired. The Council, therefore, solicits the Charti-t body to send to the Secretary any other communication for the offices named which it may think forwarded on or before Sunday, the 14th of March next. Whereon this Council will publish a list of the rersons nominated, that the vote may be duly taken. All votes to be returned by Tuesday, the oth of March next, so that they may be audited, and scrutineers appointed at a public meeting, and published in time for the papers of

that week.

This Council sincerely hopes that the friends of Mr. O'Connor will not neglect this opportunity of showing what their friendship is worth, and that the friends of Democracy will not neglect this opportunity of saving it from the most disgraceful stigma—that of ingratitude and neglect towards a champion worn out and ruined in its cause. Other classes, bad as they may be, can build palaces, raise statues, and collect vast treasures for those who have served their class interests, and it would remain for the working classes to offer the pitiable spectacle of neglecting and disowning the men who have toiled and suffered in their far holier cause.

As soon as sufficient funds are in hand they will be applied— 1stly,—To engage an efficient accountant to audit the accounts of the Land Company, and thus save Mr. O'Connor's character from unmerited aspersion.

2ndly,—To obtain medical advice for Mr. O'Connor, and secure

him every comfort, and a suitable maintenance.

3rdly,—As soon as a sum over £20 shall have been collected, the Treasurer shall pay the same into the hands of the Trustees on behalf of Mr. O'Connor; being authorised, however, to retain £20 All letters to be addressed to the Secretary.

Mr. Farrah moved :-

That the question be adjourned for one week, in order to give the localities an opportunity to express their opinions thereon. Mr. Bezer and other delegates supported the adjournment, which was negatived by a considerable majority.-Mr. Bezer

moved as an amendment to Mr. Jones's motion:-That the Committee should be elected by a public meeting to be called for that purpose,

Mr. Bryson seconded the amendment. After some discus. sion the amendment was negatived, and every delegate iecorded his vote for the resolution. Mr. Nicholls was elected Treasurer to the Delegate Council for the above fund. Mr. E. Jones was elected Secretary, to whom all communications relative to the nomination and election of the other officers must be addressed, as follows:—" Ernest Jones, care of Mr. Pavey, 47, Holywell-street, Strand." Messrs Dun. combe and Wakley were nominated trustees. Mr. D. Saul was nominated General Treasurer, and in the event of his declining, Mr. John Sewell. Thomas M. Wheeler was n. minated general secretary. The localities in the country or the metropolis have full power to nominate other p.r. sons, if they think them more calculated to effect the beet in view. Mr. Murray moved, and Mr. Bligh seconded_

That this Council, seeing more than ever the necessity of labour being represented in the Commons House of Parliament, do hereby earnestly call upon the Chartists of Great Britain to organise in order to use their the earnestly call upon the chartests of order to use their umost their respective towns and localities, in order to use their umost their respective towns and localities, in order to use their utmost exertions to ensure the return of members at the next general election who will fearlessly advocate the political and social rights of the people. This Council are of opinion that as the upper and middle classes profess to be the friends of the working classes, it is but the characteristic of their professions by can chasses profess to be the friends of the morang chasses, it is but right that we should test the sincerity of their professions by calling upon those who have the elective franchise to elect one out of each two of any town or borough who shall be chosen by the non. electors having their confidence. This Council cannot think that any just objection can be raised against such a request, seeing that the non-electors form at least six-sevenths of the adult male population.

The motion was carried without discussion. Mr. E. Jones moved the following resolution:-

That this Council appoint an Observation Committee of three per-That this Council appoint an Observation commutee of three persons to watch the proceedings of the middle class reformers in the metropolis and elsewhere, with a view to taking such steps as may ensure a true representation of the feelings of the working men of London, relative to the franchise and the rights of the labouring classes. So as to prevent the democratic mind of this city from London, relative to the tranchise and the rights of the labouring classes, so as to prevent the democratic mind of this city from being falsified and misrepresented at the public meetings of the bourgeoise Liberals, and so as to ensure the attendance at the same of efficient speakers on behalf of the people, and to render it impossible for the engagents of depiceracy to put down the free expenses. of efficient speakers on benait of the people, and to render it impossible for the opponents of democracy to put down the free expression of opinion. The Observation Committee to have the power of especially calling together the Metropolitan Delegate Council. The Observation Committee to attend the Cenference of the Parliamentary and Financial Reformers, at St. Martin's hall, on Tuesday

Mr. A. Wood seconded the motion, which was ably supported by Mr. B-zer, and carried unanimously. Messrs, Jones, Bligh, and Murray were elected. Messrs. Nicholls and Wheeler were nominated, but the former was rejected on the ground of having already a seat as member of the Council of the Parliamentary Reformers, and the latter as not being a delegate. Messrs. Wood and Bryson were also nominated, but declined. Power was then given to the Observation Committee to add to their numbers. Instructions were then given to the Delegates to the Parliamentary Conference. Notices of motions, for rescinding the resolution for the Manchester Council calling a Conference, were then given in, and other minor business having been transacted, the Council adjourned.

FINSBURY LITERARY INSTITUTION .- Mr. Murray delivered a lecture on Sunday last upon "Peace versus War." Mr. Loomes in the chair. The speaker showed the immense amount of life destroyed, the misery produced, and the slavery brought about by the destructive agency of war. Wars were the grand agency of despots, whereby they destroyed the hopes of the reformers of their respective countries, and were enabled to divert attention from their numerous tyrannies, and monetary defalcations. He was not of the peace school of Cobden and Co. It was impossible they could have peace while the present system of legislation was perpetrated upon mankind. Freedom to the whole people was the only guarantee for lasting peace. Messrs. T. M. Wheeler and Vindmill briefly addressed the meeting. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, and the meeting adjourned.

BRADFORD, (YORKSHIRE.)—At a meeting of the Land members, held on Sunday last, G. Rid. ley in the chair, it was moved that the case of Mr. O'Connor be considered. The subject was, however, postponed until Sunday, March 7th, when the friends of that gentleman, and all sterling democrats, were invited to attend. HECKMONDWIKE. - We understand that a few

friends of Mr. O'Connor have resolved upon holding a public meeting on Sunday, March 7th, in the Working Man's Hall, to consider the best means to be adopted to assist him in his present misfortunes. The Chartists of this district are resolved to do their FINSBURY.—The members met at the Finsbury Literary Institution, on Sunday last, when Messra. Butler and Weedon reported from the Metropolitan Delegate Council. Messrs. Wheeler and Loomes.

were appointed delegates to the Reform Conference, and instructed to advocate the six points of the Charter. The secretary was directed to inform the secretary of the Executive Committee that this locality protests against the election of Messrs. Le Blond and Hunt to that body. The case of Mr. O'Connor was then considered, and the members present pledged themselves to raise contributions in his behalf. Ashton-under-Lyne.—The usual weekly meeting of members took place on Sunday last, when it was resolved :-

"That we will not support the calling of a Convention, until the debt of the late Executive is paid off; and we would recommend those localities who are desirous for one to immediately send their fair share towards the above debt. Our Manchester friends should set a good example to the Chartists generally by doing their share as the emporium of Chartism." Daniel Morgan was elected delegate to the South Lancashire Delegate Meeting at Manchester; and Messrs. Daniel Morgan, Thomas Clayton, and James Morgan were added to the Council for the next six months. Thanks were given to Mr. Daniel Morgan for his present to the library, and the meeting separated.

O'CONNORVILLE.—At a meeting of the allottees, on Tuesday, a resolution, expressive of sympathy with Mr. O'Connor, and a determination to render all the pecuniary aid in their power towards getting an accountant to arrange his

affairs, was unanimously adopted. Ship Inn, Whitechapel.—At a meeting held on Sunday evening, resolutions approving of the Executive in not incurring more debt, expressing a belief that the letter of Mr. Lewis did not emanate from the Democratic blood of Manchester; opposed to the calling of a Conference, and also to adopt the speediest method to assist Mr. O'Connor, were adopted.

Markets, &c.

CORN. Mark-lane, Monday, March 1.—From Kent the show of Wheat was rather larger this morning than of late, but from Essex the quantity offering was short. Good dry samples sold fully as high as on Monday last, whilst damp and secondary sorts barely maintained previous quotations. In Foreign Wheat not much doing; holders, however, very firm. Figur sold slowly, though without change in price. Barley dull, but not cheaper. Beans and Peas fully as dear. With Oats we were well supplied from Ireland and the Continent, dealers consequently bought with caution, but good the Continent, dealers consequently bought with caution, but good corn was not lower than on Monday last.

CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, M rch 1.—The show of foreign Stock kere to day was by no means extensive; but the arrivals of Beasts from our own grazing districts, especially from Norfolk, were large, and of very prime quality, the time of year considered. From Scotland we were well supplied. The highest figure for the best Scots was 3s. 6d. per 8lb. With all the breeds of Sheep we were again extensively supplied. The primest old Downs, in the wool, sold at 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; out of the wool, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. About 4,000 about the wool at the wool, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 8d. per 8lbs. About 4,000 about the wool at the wool a shearlings were on offer. For Lambs we had a slow inquiry, at late rates, viz., 4s, 8d, to 5s, per 8lbs. Prime small Calves were in fair request, at last week's prices. Otherwise, the Veal trade ruled heavy. In Pigs—the supply of which was tolerably good—very little was doing at our quotations.

Beef 2s 4d to 3s 6d; Mutton 2s 10s to 4s 4d; Veal 3s 4d to 4s 0d; Pork 2s 6d to 3s 10d. Price per stone of Sibs. (sinking the PROVISIONS.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are

from 63d, to 71d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 41bs, loaf.
POTATOES.—Southwark, Waterside, March 1.—Since our last report the supply coastwise has been moderate but a considerable quantity is still coming by rail; and the trade is more languid than in the previous week, from the general inferior quality. COTTON.

Liverpool, March 2—The sales to-day are estimated at 7,000 (b) bales, of which speculators have taken 1,000. They comprise 5,000 (d) American, 120 Pernam and Marankam, at 5½ to 6d; 70 Bahia, at tet 6d; 100 Egyptian, at 8d to 9d; 1,500 Surats, at 3½ to 4½ d; 50 Sea at Islands, 13d to 16d. The imports since Thursday are 30,000 bales. St. The market closes firmly, prices of all kinds bains with a real in 184 The market closes firmly, prices of all kinds being tight, even in his Americans, to 1-16th advance. LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 13d. to 13d. per lb.;;;; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 13d. to 2d; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2dd.;; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2dd to 3dd.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d to 3dd.;; ditto 96lb. to 104lb., 3dd. to 3d. ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d to 4dd.;;; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s 0d.; horse-hides 5s. to 0s.

The Gazette.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, March 2th. BANKRUPTS.

George Bennett aud Alexander Booth, Long acre, dealers in im Scotch whisky and bottled beers—William Bromby, Kingstor one upon-Hull, maltster—Thomas Brookes, Banbury, Oxfordshire, iree p inter—John Davies, Abergele, Denbighshive, grocer—Alfred El-El-John Ellison, Liverpool, ironmonger—Alexander Bristow Frascrisce and Charles Lightfoot, Lime-stret, City, merchants—Frances Pettit titi and Thomas Argent, Newmarket, Saint Mary, Suffolk, sadlers—similar Peverley and John Ayrey Charlton, Sunderland-near-the-then Sca, Durham, shipbuilders—John Frederick Reeves, Taunton, So-Scimersetshire, scrivener—John Rogers, Leicester, grocer—Johnolsh Stafford, West Smithfield, City, tailor—William Thomas and Grif-irificht Thomas, Aberdare and Aberaman, Glamorganshire, grocers—Ts-Science and Campanishire, grocers—Ts-Science and Campanishire, grocers—Ts-Science and Aberdare and Aberaman, Glamorganshire, grocers—Ts-Science and Campanishire, groc Statord, west sintenness, day, tautor—William Thomas and Statistic fith Thomas, Aberdare and Aberaman, Glamorganshire, grocers—reserved Turnbull, Coxhoe, Durham, draper—Samuel Watkinsonson Writtle, Essex, innkeeper—John Yates, Prescot, Lancashirenirin

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. Andrew M'Cormick, Stranraer, builder—David M'Kay, Glasgowgow baker—James Wilson, Irvine, innkceper.

Printed by WILEIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclessick-stree, in the t t parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printin. office, 10, Greekers Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, for the tirepricion, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and publishesish by the said William Rider, at the office in the same street and and put is b.—Saturday March 6th, 1852.