

Approaches have been made towards a settlement of the dispute between the Operative Engineers and their Employers. A temperate, and, at the same time, a courageous explanation, on the part of the men, has been made, which must materially smooth the path to a reconciliation. They do not want a victory in mere words. Enough if the thing asked for be conceded. These are symptoms of yielding on the other side. It is said that the Masters have at last discovered the folly of being led by a person who is a mere *doctrinaire*, and much more anxious to maintain his own superiority and opinions, than consult the interests of either Masters or Men in a practical way. They have, it is stated, thrown overboard their Secretary; and the 'Weekly Dispatch,' which, since the commencement of the Strike, has, under his inspiration, been a strenuous advocate of the Masters, last week turned round, and spoke in its natural voice. It is alleged that a loss of ten thousand in its weekly circulation has brought it to its right senses, and excluded from its columns the fabrications of the clerical *literateur*, who was much too intent upon victory to care for anything else. As

“In the early and rude state of society which precedes both the accumulation of stock, and the appropriation of land, the whole produce of labour belongs to the labourer ; and the quantity of labour commonly applied in acquiring or producing any commodity, is the only circumstance which can regulate the quantity of labour which it ought commonly to purchase for command, or exchange for. If among a nation of hunters, for example, it usually costs twice the labour to kill a heavier which it does to kill a deer, one deer should naturally exchange for, or be worth two deer. It is natural that the produce of two days’ or two

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Comare." Her organ is described as a mezzo-soprano of great power and extent,

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mean in hundreds of cases effected a cure when all other means have failed. It is the only medicine that a patient who has been afflicted with the various troubles as the most safe and efficacious remedy for the various troubles of the system, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases.

changes of mind, retention of the urine, and covered, for the various troubles of the system, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases.

prudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, frequently leads to the bladder, and a lingering death. It is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases.

Rheumatism, the Doloureux, Gynecology, Dropsy, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, and all the various troubles of the system, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases.

Stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify the blood, and prevent the formation of the various troubles of the system, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases.

and establishing for life the habit of preventing the formation of the various troubles of the system, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases.

ONE TRIAL ONLY will convince the most prejudiced of all that these pills are the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases.

priding properties in curing most of the complaints to which they are adapted, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases.

may be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases, and it is the only medicine that can be taken with safety in all cases.

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of connecting results to their cause. This section concludes with
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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

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ernment there may, political reform is honest

1. $\frac{1}{2}$

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The elections for the sham parliament are concluded. In nine districts free elections will have to take place, in consequence of candidates having been returned opposed to Louis Napoleon, or because they had not the requisite number of votes. These fresh elections will take place next Sunday. Five successful opposition candidates have been returned. These are MM. de Kerdel, elected for Fougères; de Civrac, for Beaupréau; Bouhier de l'Écluse, for Sablé d'Orne; Cavaignac, for Paris; and de Calvières, in the Gard.

The Corps Legislatif is convoked for the 22nd inst., and its first session is to terminate on the 20th June. By a decree in the 'Moniteur,' Billaut is appointed President of the Corps Legislatif. Refusal by any functionary to take the oath of allegiance without alteration or reserve, is equivalent to resignation.

Letters from Paris state that there is the visible preparation of the public mind, by semi-official organs for the proclamation of the empire. With this view M. Amedée de Césena has penned an article in the 'Public,' of which he is editor in chief. At the end of this ominous composition he informs his readers that 'the enthusiasm of the people makes it the duty of Louis Napoleon to conquer by the acts of his presidency a place between Louis XIV. and the Emperor Napoleon I.' The numeric adjunction of the emperor's name is noticed as the more significant, as M. de Césena has been, since December 2, more M. Granier de Cassagnac before that epoch, the prophetic herald of the Prince President's decrees.

M. Bocher has been tried before the Tribunal of First Instance on the Seine. The result has been a check for the government, since M. Bocher has been condemned only to a fine of 500 francs, without imprisonment; and the two employees who were indicted with him on the same charge of distributing publications without the name of the printer being attached, were sentenced to a fine of 150fr. This slight punishment is in fact equivalent to an acquittal, and is accepted as a triumph by the Orleanists. M. Bocher was introduced between two gendarmes, and made to sit on the same bench which is occupied by common felons. He made an excellent and moderate speech on his own behalf. But the oration of M. Odillon Barrot in his defence has made a prodigious impression. M. Barrot spoke with great energy and vigour. He said that M. Bocher had performed his duty. He was bound to distribute the publication in question, not only as a defence against a most unjustified invasion of the rights of property, but as the protest of filial piety against the memory of an outraged father. The latter expression alludes to the letter of the princes. The deliberation lasted for two hours and a half. The length of this sitting was attributed to the circumstance that the court sent to the ministry of police to know if the trial would be allowed to be published in the newspapers. Leave was given. The government, however, will not quietly submit to this check, as is shown by the Procureur General having given notice of appeal to a higher court, where he will press for a more severe punishment. M. Bocher, has not been again taken into custody.

On Monday night at half-past eleven a large body of political prisoners, destined for transportation, were escorted by detachments of lancers and gendarmes mobile from the Fort d'Ivry in several vans with their baggage to the terminus of the Havre Railway. On arriving at Havre these unfortunate victims of the coup d'état will be embarked for the penal colony of La Reunion, in Algeria. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour several spectators gathered about the Place du Havre, but, in the presence of the strong military force, they abstained from all demonstration.

Last Wednesday some serious riots broke out at Douai among the coal miners. Some of the most disorderly having been arrested there was an attempt made to raise the colliers of neighbouring pits. A strong body of gendarmes were called in and made some prisoners, who were rescued by the mob. A detachment of artillery was then brought out, which silenced the rioters by its determined attitude.

A circular of the minister of justice, addressed to all the procureurs-généraux, recommends them to exercise the strictest surveillance over the tales given in the feuilletons of journals and all the other literary works so published. The minister of police will perhaps consider this an interference with his department.

The 'Opinion' of Turin announces that Marshal Mar. mont, Duke of Ragusa, died at Venice on the 2nd inst. Thus, after an illness of six days, the last marshal of Napoleon has expired in exile, at the age of seventy-eight.

A decree in the 'Moniteur' declares it to be indispensable for every public functionary to take an oath of allegiance, in accordance with Art. 14 of the constitution; and orders that in case such oath is refused, or its terms modified in any way, the person so acting shall be considered as having given in his resignation. Special decrees shall determine the mode in which the ministers, members of the great bodies of the State, officers in the army and navy, magistrates and functionaries, shall take the oath in question. The following is the text of the oath required by Art. 14: 'I swear obedience to the constitution and fidelity to the President.' It is remarkable that the constitution provides no oath to be taken by the President himself. It is fair to suppose that his conscience must have been sorely tormented by the oath that he swore to that constitution which he destroyed on December 2, since he shrinks from hampering himself in like manner again.

A special train arrived at Havre on Monday, from Paris, with 477 prisoners condemned to transportation. They were escorted by a detachment of sixty of the gendarmes mobile, and were immediately taken to the Florida basin, and embarked on board the Christophe Colomb which soon afterwards left the dock. Among the number sent on board are M. Salva, ex-chef de bataillon of the National Guard of Sotteville, a painter named Aymard, M. Leballois-Villiers, of Rouen, and M. Porin, who was the organizer of the Montegard guards.

GERMANY.

AUSTRIA.—Lord Derby's speech in the House of Lords, upon the refugee question has been received, as it might have been expected, with extraordinary satisfaction in Austria, and the Vienna papers are very eloquent upon the subject. The 'Austrian Correspondence,' the mouthpiece of the ministry, complains of the pitiless manner in which Prince Schwarzenberg's despatch to Lord Granville has been handled by the English papers, and congratulates itself on the favourable contrast in the language held by Lord Derby on the same subject. The rumours of the possible change in the corn laws of England have been received with the utmost consternation in such of the corn growing districts as are still in a position to export. Upwards of 300 ships in the Black Sea, and a still greater number at Constantinople, are lying idle; and in Constantinople extreme anxiety was manifested (at the last advices) on all hands for the first whisper of the projected changes in England, no merchant venturing to freight a vessel until something positive was known. This was felt more (says a letter from Trieste) on account of the favourable state of the weather, and the probability of quick passages.

PRUSSIA.—The German journals unanimously approve the measures by which corn is to be imported free of duty into the states of the Zollverein till next harvest. The 'Köln-Zeitung' expresses a hope that the time is not far distant when the commerce in the necessities of life will no longer be subject to those perturbations which the sudden changes of the Legislature so frequently occasion in business.

The Government of Electoral Hesse still holds back an ordinance has just been published by which every baker, who either does not bake the due allowance of bread necessary for the day, or who refuses to sell it at the given price, is to be subject to a fine, and, in aggravated cases, to the deprivation of his licence.—*Moniteur*.

March 8.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The 'Genoa Gazette,' of the 1st inst., has an account of a serious riot at Sassari. It commenced in a public-house, by a brawl between two chasseurs and some inhabitants, who, probably getting the worst of it, attracted more of the people and soldiers to the spot, when the fray began in earnest, and caused a great agitation throughout the town. The National Guard were called out, and a company being soon formed, commenced its march to the place where the disturbance was at its height, when it met a piquet of cavalry which was turning a corner; this piquet it unaccountably mistook, it would seem, for the mob, and fired upon it, killing the commanding officer and one man. This caused a general collision between the National Guard and the troops, in which several lives were lost and many men wounded. The Sardinian steamers Tripoli and Authion left Genoa on the 29th ult., with a reinforcement of 400 infantry and four pieces of artillery for Sassari. Later intelligence announces that perfect tranquillity was restored.

NAPLES.—The treatment which Poerio and his companions received on their journey from Ischia to Montefiore is worthy of Naples and Naples humanity. They were chained together during the whole of their journey, and not allowed to get out of their vehicles even for the most urgent reasons. On arriving at Avellino, a distance of twenty-seven miles from Naples, they were to be allowed to descend, but were told by their guards that they would willingly grant such a natural request, but their orders were very positive. On arriving, half dead, at Montefiore, they found no beds or any necessary preparations, and were obliged to lie down on the bare stone floor. This information is derived from a gentleman who had been at the prison of Montefiore. Poerio is represented as suffering very much, and not likely to live long. Captain Nisco is rapidly sinking, and spits blood. The mother of Poerio is now perfectly out of her mind.

The Duke d'Annunzio, who is now in Naples, is urging the

Neapolitan government to remonstrate with the Prince President against the confiscation of the Orleans property. The Neapolitan government, however, as well as the court, are perfectly puzzled to know how far they can countenance the champion of 'order'—how far they dare remonstrate, or how far it would be prudent to keep silence.

SWITZERLAND.

The 'Postamt Gazette' of Frankfurt publishes the text of the note respecting French refugees presented by the French Ambassador to the Swiss government. The Ambassador says:—'I desire a formal promise that every expulsion of refugees that I may solicit shall be granted, without inquiring to what category belong the French political refugees affected by this measure; and, moreover, that the orders of the central power shall be executed on the terms prescribed beforehand, without mitigation by the authorities of the cantons. The Ambassador of France is alone in a position to know the individuals whose former or present relations render impossible the prolongation of their residence on the territory of the Helvetic confederation, as well as those to whom toleration may be shown, if their conduct should render them worthy of it. The first must leave as soon as they are designated, and the others must be told that they can only be permitted to remain in Switzerland on condition of their giving no cause for complaint. The President of the Republic expects from the federal government, in consideration of the relations which he wishes to keep up with it, and which a refusal to satisfy would gravely compromise, that it will give him this proof of friendship and good neighbourhood, which have been so long traditional in Switzerland. A different line of conduct would produce sad complications, and impose upon the government of the Republic the duty of devising measures, which, it is true, it would apply very unwillingly, but which it would be forced to adopt, if the demand which I have the honour to address to your Excellency should fail in its object.'

The French 'Assemblée Nationale' contains an important article upon the Swiss question. It appears from this, that the Cabinet of Vienna distinctly notified to the federal council the intention to occupy the canton of Ticino with Austrian troops, unless the demands for the expulsion of certain refugees were complied with, and guarantees given for preventing their return, as well as the renewal of conspiracies against the peace of Lombardy. Prince Schwarzenberg sent instructions to M. Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, to propose to the French government a simultaneous action in the same views, and the occupation of Geneva and the canton of Vaud by the French troops. The government of Louis Napoleon declined to co-operate with Austria in invading the Swiss territory; and Austria was also persuaded to desist from this enterprise. No doubt the firm attitude of the cabinets of London and Berlin, backed perhaps by the counsels of Russia, procured this result. But no sooner was the project of the joint violation of the neutral territory of the cantons of Ticino and Vaud adopted by the two conspiring powers, which threatens to be equally ruinous to Switzerland. The French and Austrian governments have entered into a convention for the commercial blockade of that country. Now in order that this iniquitous measure may be effectual it will be necessary to force Piedmont to join the league, and stop her frontier, extending from Geneva to the Lago Maggiore, against Swiss commerce. There are two powerful obstacles in the way of this result, public opinion in Italy, which is represented by the Liberal government of Sardinia, and the influence of Great Britain at Turin. Upon these moral and political supports alone rests the Cabinet of MM. d'Azeglio and Cavour, in Piedmont, the fall of which would be the signal for the subjugation not only of Switzerland, but of Piedmont and the whole Italian peninsula, to the tyrannical league of France and Austria. Now, therefore, is the hour for the Torinese ministers to show themselves genuine Britons, and to protect our commerce abroad as well as at home. This statement, as far as we can learn, has met with only one contradiction. The 'Debats,' referring to the statement in the 'Assemblée Nationale,' says that it is either 'inexact or premature.' Our readers can easily form their own conclusion on this matter, after such a denial as that!

The government of America has resolved to accredit, for the first time, a permanent chargé d'affaires to the Swiss confederation. In Switzerland this act of a powerful government of decided non-intervention principles gives the liveliest satisfaction. The federal council has resolved to send to America a piece of granite from the valley of Hablern, near Interlaken, to form a part of the intended monument to Washington.

The 'Independence' of Berne announces that the difficulties between the French government and the Swiss confederation have been arranged 'for the present.'

HUNGARY.

The scanty news we have from Hungary says that the government is making all possible efforts to establish the new organisation; but the work goes on very slowly, partly from a dogged passive resistance among the people themselves, and partly from quarrels between the men in authority. The 'Nugent' Regiment of Infantry, which has just returned from Holstein, is to be quartered at Presburg. Rancine and bad government, poverty and military occupation of the country, are making things in Hungary almost as bad as they can be. It must be remembered that an Austrian regiment and an English one are two very different things. The natural inference is, that the state of affairs in Hungary has grown far worse of late as to require a reinforcement of 4,000 men to the large army which overspreads the land like a plague of locusts.

TURKEY.

A telegraphic despatch in the 'Staats Anzeiger,' dated Agram, March 1st, states that a great conspiracy had been discovered among the Rajahs of Bosnia, in consequence of which a general disarmament had been ordered. Strong detachments of troops had appeared in Bilbacz, Novi, and Cazin, the communal authorities had been summoned to supply the active portion of the army with provisions. The border towns nearest Austria were strongly guarded by Turkish soldiers.

SPAIN.

We have received the Madrid journals of the 4th. The Government continues its system of annoyance towards the journals. On the 3d no less than six were seized, namely, the 'Constitutional,' 'Gloria Publica,' 'Novedades,' 'Observador,' 'Opinion Publica,' and 'Heraldo.'

UNITED STATES.

Our advices from America state that an influential meeting of merchants, judges, &c., had been held to consider the subject of the proposed Exhibition of Industry. At this meeting it was definitively determined to ratify all that had been done as preliminary by Mr. Riddle, the American Commissioner to London, to open subscriptions at once, and proceed to erect a Crystal Palace in Reservoir-square, to invite all nations to participate in the exposition, to distribute the labours and responsibilities of the enterprise for the more effectual execution of the general plan, &c.

The New York correspondent of the 'Times' says—'The Kossuth correspondence between Commodore Morgan, Captain Long (of the steam-ship Mississippi), Consul Hodge, and Mr. Webster has appeared in all the papers, and forms the principal subject of conversation. This correspondence was called for by the Senate, and laid before that body. Poor Kossuth's affairs are every day getting worse. His egotism, vanity, and willfulness have involved him in inextricable difficulties. Day after day new revelations are coming out against him at home and abroad. His influence in the United States, which two months ago seemed all but omnipotent, and which, if applied to a good and practical end, might have secured permanent advantage to his own country, has all been frittered away. Men who readily subscribed their money and listened to him with rapture and tears on his arrival at New York, are now heartily ashamed of themselves, and would be glad to withdraw their subscriptions. The loan goes on very slowly, and by-and-by we shall hear no more about it. The doctrine of intervention to put down intervention is laid aside by another day; the Kossuth fever has been followed by a chill in the body politic, and the patient is likely to recover—with a better regulated pulse.'

Every friend of Hungary and of Kossuth deeply regrets that while he held the heart of the American people in his hand he did not ask some practical aid from Congress that would have benefited his countrymen. If he had ever intimated his desire to that effect, Congress—probably without a dissenting vote—would have set apart a territory of fertile soil 100 or 200 miles square to found a Hungarian colony on one of our great western rivers, accessible to navigation. Those hundred penniless exiles who followed Kossuth to the United States would have ceased to be beggars and become independent men. Immense sums of money would have poured in from all quarters to enable the exiles to establish themselves in their colony, and before a twelvemonth had gone by they would have been one of the most independent communities on earth. There would have been no lack of means to bring thousands of their brothers and friends to the land left behind them. Austria could doubtless have been persuaded to favour the emigration of all those who were disposed to go, if our government had sent a proper negotiator in a spirit of true respect and conciliation. Ten years would not have gone by before Kossuth would have been in the Senate at Washington, the representative of one of our most flourishing States. Instead of this he has turned out a mere agitator. He prepared for his arrival in the New World like Jenny Lind, and Catherine Hayes, and other artistic celebrities, by first making a noise in England. Then he makes his debut in New York. And afterwards begins his grand tour through the Union, for all the world like Jenny Lind, with this exception, that the Countess of Landseer has shown far more tact and good sense in the management of her affairs.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Advices from the Cape state that upwards of 6,000 head of cattle had been captured by Major-General Somerset up to the 23rd ult., and 7,000 were in possession of Colonel Eyre to the 21st ult., exclusive of vast numbers, estimated at seven hundred drowned at the confluence of the Isomo, and Major-General Somerset, and Colonel Eyre were in direct communication on the 22nd ult., and were about to descend the lower Bashee, to which large herds of cattle had been driven, while Juku, it was expected, would make a forward movement. The Fingoes had rallied round the British troops. The continued rains had been much against the troops, who were, however, in high spirits and health.

Confidence amongst the colonists, the general tone of feeling at Cape Town, and throughout the colony, had considerably improved, and the reduction of the rebel forces was confidently spoken of and anticipated. The arrival of the reinforcement of troops had greatly tended to increase the growing confidence of the colonists in the power of the government, and it was rumoured that Sandila, tired of the hostile position he has hitherto maintained, was about to abandon it.

PERSIA.

A letter from Teheran, of Feb. 21, in the 'National Gazette' of Berlin, states that the cause of the disgrace of Mirza Taghe Khan, the late Vizir, was his having ventured to point out to the Shah the profligate conduct of his Majesty's mother. The Shah manifested the greatest indignation at the recital of the Vizir, and immediately dismissed him from his high post. The Vizir was afterwards in danger of his life, but his wife, who is the Shah's sister, succeeded in receiving a positive assurance that his life should be spared. The Russian ambassador also interfered, and received an assurance from the Shah to the same effect. Subsequently, however, the Shah, upon a hunting party, allowed himself to be worked on by his mother, and gave orders for the Vizir's death. The executioners, when they arrived, found him in a bath, and experienced from him a desperate, but unavailing, resistance.

GREECE.

EXPULSION OF POLISH REFUGEES. The 'Courier d'Athènes' states that on the night of the 12th or 13th of February the gendarmes, assisted by numerous agents of police, surrounded, with extraordinary noise and ostentation the house inhabited by the few Polish refugees, who still live at Athens, and of Messrs. Negris and Bouyonelli, Greek citizens, who live on terms of friendship with them. At the point of day officers of the 'public ministry,' accompanied by a great number of gendarmes and police agents burst into the dwellings of those persons, and having arrested them, proceeded to a minute examination of their papers, all of which were seized. These Poles having established a riding-school, frequented by ladies of distinction and young men of the first families, this establishment also was not spared, and it was almost destroyed under pretext of searching it for arms. The motive assigned for these severe measures is a plot which the Poles are alleged to have formed against the state. The true motive, in the opinion of everybody, is the wish to conciliate in certain quarters, where it is desired that these unhappy outcasts should wander over the whole earth, without being able to find an asylum.

The expulsion of the Polish refugees has led to interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies at Athens. M. Chrisanthopoulos, the deputy of Aeginum, after calling to mind the general sympathy which the cause of Greek liberty had encountered in every part of Europe during the struggle with the Turks, invited the Minister to declare the reasons which had induced the government to act so arbitrarily and harshly as to expel the Polish guests of the nation. M. Paikos, Minister for Foreign Affairs, promised that he would be ready to make a statement on the subject at the next sitting of the chamber. In answer to an observation by M. Tzamos, M. Provelogio, Minister of Justice, declared that the expulsions referred to had not taken place on the demand of any foreign power. The government was bound to remove the refugees, because they had abused the hospitality which had been extended to them, by conspiring for the ruin of the state. When the chamber should have before it the document which he had ordered to be translated and laid before it, members would find that the government had acted not only fairly but with indulgence towards the expelled Poles.

The ministerial organ states that his Hellenic Majesty, imitating greater monarchs, has replied to the notification of Louis Napoleon's election to the presidency for ten years congratulating the Prince President upon the 'happy result.'

Foreign Miscellany.

In consequence of the present abundance of money in the Piedmontese markets, the King has, on the proposition of the Minister of Finance, reduced the interests upon exchequer bills to four and a half per cent., if due within six months, and to five and a half per cent. if the bills are for a longer period.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Palermo on the 16th ult. The motion was undulatory from north to south, and lasted three seconds.

THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA.—According to a letter from Vienna, in a Berlin journal, the discussion which arose between Austria and the United States respecting the reception given to Kossuth may be considered to be arranged.

The passage of the Vistula, at Marienburg, has been interrupted by the floating ice, and, unless frost sets in, may remain impracticable for several days. The water was very high, and still rising at a rate to cause great fears of an inundation, which would be a fearful disaster for a vast extent of adjacent lowland country.

The continental papers speak of dearth and consequent distress as prevailing more or less from Holland to Russia.

In the Belgian Chamber on the 5th, the Deputy Pierre, who had just arrived from Luxembourg, stated that pauperism and degradation had attained to a degree unknown even in Flanders, the worst of the agricultural and the border towns nearest Austria were strongly guarded by Turkish soldiers.

Mr. Roebuck has at last 'caught a Tartar.' In the debate on the St. Alban's Disfranchisement Bill, Mr. Roebuck, it will be remembered, emphatically disclaimed the Coppock connection. In defence of himself from an insinuation by Lord Claude Hamilton, he is reported to have said, that he had nothing to do with Mr. Coppock in any of his elections; that Mr. Coppock would not have dared to come to him; that he was a candidate pretending to be on his side; that his constituents had always absolved him from his election expenses; and that he rarely or never goes to the Reform Club. Mr. Coppock has published a letter to prove that each of these assertions is 'false.' Mr. Roebuck has been at the Reform Club at least a hundred times within the last twelve months. In 1841 he sought communication with Mr. Coppock, and was warmly received, then coming election. Mr. Roebuck was many times, some marked 'private,' others not so; two of those not marked 'private,' but at much length showing Mr. Roebuck's position, and the tactics he had to pursue at Bath to get re-elected, are published by Mr. Coppock. In those letters he asked for a Government candidate to join him; and he invited Mr. Coppock to assist him personally.—'If you could come down yourself (in my mind) much good might be done.' In consequence of those letters, Lord Duncannon was sent down to Bath by Mr. Coppock, and a Whig candidate, to secure Mr. Roebuck's return by a coalition of the Radicals and Whigs. Mr. Roebuck continued his visits to Mr. Coppock, at his house in Cleveland-row; and on the 10th of June, 1841, Mr. Coppock 'supplied' Mr. Roebuck, from a private subscription-fund, with the means to pay his election expenses, the inability on his part to meet them having been previously stated by him. On the 20th of June Mr. Roebuck was returned for Bath in conjunction with Lord Duncannon.

Mr. Roebuck has, of course, replied to this publication. He says, with amusing naïveté, he had really forgotten the transaction! and the proceeds to defend it. It was with Mr. Coppock only as the agent of the Government (!) that he corresponded; there was nothing to be ashamed of, and the money forwarded to Mr. Coppock was subscribed by friends of both candidates, and for their joint expenses.

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THE FRENCH CONSULATE IN JERSEY.—M. Laurent, a principal clerk in the London French Consulate General, has arrived in Jersey, and commenced his official duties as vice-consul for Jersey and the Channel Islands. Mr. Simon, who has been the vicar-general for France in Jersey for twenty-five years, has been superseded. The reason given by the French government for superseding Mr. Simon is as follows, viz.:—'The imperative requirements of the service, and the need which was felt of having in the Norman isles an agent who was a Frenchman, and who as such could thus perform those civil and notarial acts for his countrymen which they had for a long time desiderated.' M. Kurgot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in dismissing Mr. Simon from his post, finds no fault with his conduct; on the contrary, he praises him highly. The conduct of the French government in this matter has caused the utmost surprise and displeasure in Jersey.

A SCOTCH MRS. SLOAN.—A Mrs. Cunningham, of the Pleasance, Edinburgh, has been convicted, before Sheriff Gordon, of horrible cruelty to her children, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Public Meetings.

MILITARY DESPOTISM ON THE CONTINENT.

On Monday evening a meeting of the inhabitants of Lambeth, convened by the Society of the 'Friends of Italy,' took place at the British School Room, Grosvenor-street, to consider the threatening aspect of foreign powers, and the position and duty of England in the present state of the continent.

Mr. F. Douglass was unanimously called on to preside. Mr. D. MASSON moved—'That this meeting views with deep concern the triumph of despotic and lawless power abroad as confirmed by the suppression of French liberty by Louis Napoleon. That these advances of despotism abroad are fraught with danger to the liberties and the interests of Great Britain; that, therefore, on grounds as well of self-defence, as of just regard for other peoples, it is incumbent on this country to have and to maintain a decided course of foreign policy; and that no set of men are fit to conduct the government of this country at the present time who have not, among other things, a bold and liberal apprehension of England's place and duty in Europe.' He observed that there prevailed over the continent a system of despotism, and even a lawless rule, and that both were bad things, and the former generally converted into the latter. Some thought despotic rule, where it was mild and according to law, better than wrangling parliament; both those persons should remember that unless speech and the press were free, there would be no real national progress in accordance with the ideas of the people. (Cheers.) If a despot, of the best intentions, destroyed the nation's progress, this kind of government would prevail over the continent. In Russia, every one knew there was nothing like free speech; the people were not that condition from which we escaped centuries ago; they had not yet learnt to demand the right of free speech. Still there were numbers of the intelligent class who laboured under the same disability, and held their lives and property at the mercy of the Czar. Going further south, we found that great nation the Germans, who gave us the printing press—(cheers)—when, if ever, despotic rule had to have been hung up in a museum—we found them groaning under despotism. In Austria, a mere sprinkling of Germans were spread through a variety of other great nations; and there was, in fact, nothing Austrian but the Austrian despotism—a mere diplomatic fiction. (Hear, hear.) Destroy that government and there would be nothing left of Austria. (Cheers.) Recently this despotism had trampled out the liberties of a great and free nation, which would have been a worthy brother to England in the European family. (Cheers.) In Italy, whose people were the most intellectual race of the continent, and who, under Papal domination, had in thrall the whole of Italy, a nation deserved not to be free unless they desired it. What stronger proof of their desire for liberty could have been afforded than was given by the inhabitants of Rome when they barricaded their city, and defended it for a month against the treacherous French—the picked soldiers of Europe? (Cheers.) Looking to the present state of France, and the recent elections, he would ask what was the value of universal suffrage without free speech? It was a mere name, and nothing more. (Cheers.) Louis Napoleon was a thorough despot; and what was more, he was not one of the clever despots who had gained the applause of some; but, judging from his writings, he was one of the most stupid men that ever tried to be clever. (Cheers and laughter.) Not only had he resorted to despotic rule, but to misrule, imprisoning and banishing thousands of patriots, and casting his army to sweep away thousands more here. (Hear, hear.) In process of time the despots of the continent would swallow up those little states where freedom yet existed; and then England would stand alone. Did any one ask, what had we to do with such a state of things as that? Non-interference was very well as a principle; but it had its limits. There were certain things which ought not to be permitted by other nations to be done in any part of the earth. (Hear, hear.) Suppose the Turkish government should go to murder all the Christians in the country; or suppose any one nation was not a subject for interference? (Cheers.) He maintained that things had been done in Austria and other countries which equally demanded interference. (Oh!) Already the despotism of the continent had come home to this country; witness the insolence of diplomatic intercourse on the part of some powers—an insolence which would never have been stood by Pitt, even though he was on the wrong side. (Hear, hear.) It was in the nature of things that the despotic powers would not stop till they had brought us under the same club as themselves. All things they would seek to put down liberty in its home and cradle-free England. Defence of our liberties,—of our commerce, which was assailed on every sea in Europe,—of our countrymen travelling abroad—like demanded that we should do something to meet and check this despotism. But how? The whig foreign policy had not been such as to give any guarantee of their entering sincerely on such a war. (Hear, hear.) And what would our new ministry do? (Laughter.) Lord Derby, in his speech on the 27th ult., was evidently truckling to the despotic powers; he talked of the duty of informing foreign governments of any plots that might be discovered against them. (Hear, hear.) How were these plots to be discovered? By letter opening, or by digging refugees with the police? Was that an English proceeding. (Hear, hear.) The great means for checking despotism was a large and liberal measure of parliamentary reform. Whatever government would deal rightly with respect to the continent ought to put this country on the same level of self-defence, by the organisation of a citizen-force, independently of the standing army.

Mr. J. STANFIELD seconded the resolution, which was put and carried. Mr. SHAW moved—'That the Society of the Friends of Italy, already existing, affords an excellent means for testifying these sentiments legally and constitutionally, and especially for expressing sympathy with the oppressed people, and that the present meeting be prepared to support this society in its operations and aims.' He contended that it was the bounden duty of the people of this country to make themselves acquainted with foreign affairs, in order to express such an intelligent opinion as may have weight with the government. By supporting the Society of the Friends of Italy they were, in fact, aiding the progress of liberal principles all over the continent, for the interests of all nations were admittedly bound up together, and the friends of Italian freedom were, of necessity, the friends of English freedom, and of German and French freedom. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. WENGER seconded the resolution. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

MARTLEBONE VESTRY.

On Saturday, at the ordinary weekly meeting of the Martlebone Vestry, it was resolved that the ensuing election for guardians be by open voting. After which Mr. McEvilly moved—'That a committee be appointed to watch the progress of the Militia Bill, and to adopt, in conjunction with the other metropolitan parishes, such constitutional means to prevent it passing into a law as they may think most fit, and report to the vestry.' After much discussion the committee was agreed to, and a memorial was then read from the Martlebone Ratepayers' Protection Association, calling on the vestry to take some steps for the abolition of the coal duties and other imposts charged upon the people of the metropolis by the corporation of the city of London. It urged the injustice of the privileges granted to the city of London, which gives them the power of imposing on the inhabitants of the metropolitan district a duty of 1s. 1d. per ton in coals, for the embellishments and widening of the streets of the city, and also the power of levying a toll of 4d. on every cartman's cart, to be paid on entering or leaving, with a load heavier small. The parish of Martlebone had a rental of upwards of a million, and contained 17,000 houses—more by 1,000 than the City of London, and Martlebone had 800 more public lights than the City. There are in Martlebone 17,000 houses, reckoning eight rooms to each house, and consuming eight tons each year, which gives a total of 137,600 tons of coal, valued at £3,000,000, will make £10,368,000 tax on this parish, for which the inhabitants receive no benefit. Mr. Hodges said he had intended to have moved a resolution on this subject, but as Sir Peter Laurie had left the vestry, he would defer the subject till the next meeting.—Mr. Nicholay gave notice that next Saturday he would move 'To take into consideration the present position of the government, as regards the welfare of the country, and to protest, petition, or take such other measures as may be thought necessary in the present crisis, to prevent the possibility of any return to Protection, or the imposition of a tax on the food of the people, fully believing that such attempt would not only prove an utter failure, but be fraught with danger to the peace, stability, and well-being of the country.' The vestry then broke up.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.—NOTTINGHAM. A public meeting of the members and friends of the National Public School Association was held in the Exchange-hall, last week, under the presidency of Mr. Folkin, the Mayor. The Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Baptist minister of Nottingham, moved, 'That this meeting recognises a general deficiency in the existing supply of the means of popular education, and records its conviction that that deficiency will be best met by a general system of national education, and a general system supported by local rates, and under local management, and that shall provide secular instruction only.' Mr. Alderman Heymann seconded, and Dr. Watts supported, the resolution in a lengthy speech, in which he thoroughly elucidated the scheme of the National Association, as promulgated at Manchester. It was then put and carried nem. con. The Rev. J. A. Baynes moved, and Mr. Councillor Eyre seconded, 'That a petition praying for the adoption of the scheme, signed by the Mayor, on behalf of the meeting, be forwarded to the House of Commons.' A working man of the garb of a 'navy,' whose name was given as George Woodward, expressed his approval of a compulsory educational scheme, but remarked that something was radically wrong in the present system, or the people would be able to educate their own children. Dr. Watts had described the women in Lancashire as being obliged to leave their children at home to attend to each other, leaving them to be taught by their parents or teachers. Lancashire must be in an unusual state of excitement, or such a state of things could be observed. Mr. Woodward gave his name as Petitioner, concerned for the continuance of the voluntary system without either interference or hindrance.—Dr. Watts replied to the objections raised, and the resolution was carried by a considerable majority. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

TEN HOURS FACTORY MOVEMENT.

A meeting of delegates from factory operatives was held at the Cotton Tree Inn, Manchester, on Sunday, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the legislature to insert the words 'no child' in the act of 1833. Mr. P. Harcourt presided, and there were twenty-six delegates present, including seven from factories in Lancashire. There were a number of letters read from towns in Scotland and England expressing any movement, and especially if Lord Shaftesbury was to have any part in it, because to his lordship was attributed the loss of two hours per week in the present act. Mr. Philip Grant, who was understood to have had a communication from the Earl of Shaftesbury, said he would liaise with the operatives should refrain from going to parliament in the present position of parties, or they would be more likely to come home with an eleven hours than a more complete Ten Hours Bill. The house in a month might no longer exist, and in that case their time might be thrown away. A Manchester delegate said the committee themselves were of opinion that it would be unwise to go to parliament now, but they had about eight friends in the present Cabinet pledged to a Ten Hours Bill, and he thought at all events that they could not do better than go to them and ascertain what the present act was enforced. He moved, 'That in the event of a meeting of the delegates of the present Factories Act in the House of Commons, the delegates of the districts of Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire, be of the opinion of the meeting that no proper means should be put on foot, by which such nefarious practices can be put an end to, believing that if the government were again appealed to, such an alteration would be made as would render breaches of the factory law extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible.' The motion was seconded, and, after a good deal of discussion, was carried.

ANTI-CORN-LAW MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.

A meeting

VOICE.

men making also for the Continent. Foreign wools have rather sold of sale on the Continent, particularly fine German wools.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—Scotch.—There is, it anything, more in Laid Highland wool, at former rates. Wairs is less injured than there is rather more doing in Crossed and Cheviot, at barely rates.

FOREIGN.—There were offered by public auction here, on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, about 2,500 bales of wool. 70 fine line Arges, which sold well—say, from 11d to 14d for merino, and 12s to 12s 6d for merino. 750 East India, on the average, brought 14s and all sold. 450 Lappet offered: about half sold at 14s and the others 13s 6d. Most of the other sorts offered at 14s and 13s 6d.

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