POSITION AND DUTY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

(Give! Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely accordaing to c ing to conscience, above all liberties.—Nation.

TH THE most onerous and disagreeable, but indispengable sable, of duties that can fall to the lot of a public man man to perform, is that of defending the cause of Trail Trath against the madness of popular factions, and the the chicanery of popular idols. To stand in the threat breach and defy the assaults of Tyranny's myrmiidens dons—to brave the power of despotism—the might of the privileged, and the hatred of the rich, may and and most probably will, entail persecution, suffering, deat death, and even what the masters of the world denotmin minate 'infamy.' Still the worker, the martyr, so long long as he has merely to contend against the oppresseors of the people may console himself with the reifled flection, that the oppressed and the unhappy, for who whom he struggles, bestow their benediction upon his llab labours, and repay with their heart-homage his sacrifice fices and sufferings. Very different is the position of of the man commanded by the voice of Dury, to ste stem the tide of popular folly, confront the rage of fac faction, and to tear the mask from those cheats and chi charlatans who, by mountebank arts and devices, too often succeed in seducing the multitude from the path of of Good Sense to follow in the track of some sel selfish and unscrupulous ambition. In this world, er every good has its attendant evil, and Democracy is no no exception to the general rule. The principles of D. Democracy afford free scope and license to the able ar and energetic, however designing and unprincipled, to at acquire the leadership of the masses. Hence it is to too often seen that Democracy's worst enemies are at the head of the Democratic Councils—men who owe their influence to craft, audaoity, and a reckless disre regard of the requirements of truth and justice. Under si such circumstances it becomes the necessary, however painful, duty of every man who really has the welfare of the people at heart, to unveil and protest a against the designs of the knavish speculators in p popular credulity. But woe to him who performs t that duty! The very reople whom he would save r mistrust his warnings and reward his fidelity with I hatred and insult. Having dared to raise his voice against adventurers absolutely devoid of conscience and honour, he finds himself assailed by the vilest weapons of warfare, and means which he would disdain to employ, even in self-defence, he sees used to cause his destruction. The corrupt will charge him with corruption, the liar with falsehood, the traitor with perfidy, and the misled among the people will coho the voice of slander, and join to hunt down the defender of their own interests, the true friend of their own cause.

Thus it has been from the beginning of society, and is even so at this day. Nevertheless the true friends of the people may not, nor must not, hesitate to stand boldly forth and unmask the insidious intrigues of political traffickers, and confront even the rage of their misled partizans, even though their characters be blackened, and their lives martyrised. RIENZI perished under the blows of the multitude, to whom he had devoted his existence; and wretches of the same class, prejudiced or paid, insulted the last moments of Robespierre with curses and execrations. May all true men have the strength of mind to follow, at however humble a distance, in the footsteps of those illustrious martyrs, even though, like unto them, they should be sacrificed by infatuated norance for their unfaltering adherence to immortal Truth.

In my last letter I exposed the effrontery of the very small, though somewhat mischievous, clique, who set themselves to the congenial task of burlesoning Bonaparte's coup d'etat. I showed the audacity and absurdity of their resolutions. I must now invite the attention of the reader to the fact that the conduct of these men has been from first to last in direct violation of the principles of Democracy.

The great and leading principle of Democracy that of the sovereignty of the majority. On this Chartism is founded—on this only can it be maintained. Any scheme of Chartist organisation not based upon this foundation, is a mockery and a lie. For years past an organisation has existed under the name of the National Charter Association, established in accordance with Democratic principles. By the Universal Suffrage of its members, a body of men had been elected to conduct the affairs of the society. Among them was one man, Ennest Jones, who, not content with the functions assigned to him by the constitution of the Association, must needs aim at making himself the sole lord and master of the Chartist body. That aim was treason to Democracy. To effect the end he had in view, he set himself to the task of perfidiously undermining the reputation of his colleagues, including even those to whom he was deeply indebted for acts of kindnesskindness which would have ensured the gratitude of even a wild Bushman. Perfidy and treason combined -perfidy to those who had befriended him, and treason to that sovereignty which had conferred upon them the same functions that he had been called upon to exercise. A new election took place, but the result was not that which the arch intriguer had hoped for. He had willingly gone to that election, and was, therefore, bound to abide by its issue, intend of which he resigned. The reason he adduced might have been accepted as a justification, but that he has since shown that he can make his straight-laced morality subservient to his personal interest. From that moment he commenced an open war against the accredited leaders of the Chartist party—the colleagues whom he had deserted. He now turned his attention to the establishment of a body in rivalry to the Executive—the Metropolitan Dele ate Council—called into being, organised, and drilled by him, to supersede the legitimate head of the Charter Association. If any one desires to see Chartism caricatured, Democracy dishonoured, and Bonapartism burlesqued, let him attend the meetings of the above-named Council. I speak of the yet rampant 'majority.' Nearly balancing that 'majority,' there is a minority composed of men whose names are known as creditable to Chartism, and who do their best (in fairness) to rescue the metropolis from the shame of servile submission to, and criminal connivance with, mendacious mendicity. Through the Metropolitan Delegate Council, the Council of the Manchester Locality, and the medium of his own publicationn, aided by secret letter writing, ERNEST Jones succeeded in getting a very few localities to sanction his scheme of a 'Conference.' But that sanction notwithstanding, the convening of the Conference, was an act of treason to Democracy. I will not comment upon the unmistakable hostility of the great mass of Chartists, as manifested by their contemptuous refusal to send Delegates to the said Conference. It is enough to remind the reader, that the Executive Committee were the only party invested with legal authority to summon a delegation of the Chartist body.

As I have already commented upon the acts of the 'Conference,' I need only remark that the 'Conference,' being itself illegal its acts must necessarily be the same. The ukase as to members payments, installation of the trumvirate, the adoption of the 'mashing policy,' and the impudent dictation by which it was sought to ignore the Democratic journals in general for the benefit of the so-called 'People's Paper'—these were but shameless con ticuations of the original act of usurpation. To accept the acts of the Conference is to sanction treasen to Democracy.

Nominally the Manchester Council convened the 'Conference.' If that could be admitted as a precident, we might see as many 'Conferences' in twelve months as there are weeks in the year, each being as legal, or rather, as illegal, as the other. Why should not the men of Birmingham Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, and Edinburgh convene Conferences, set up 'triumvirates,' dictate support and suppression of public journals, and the levying of black mail from all who have more money than wit. These brawlers, who set themselves up as the only pure Chartiste, are the worst enemies to that Democracy upon which Chartism is based. They affect allegiance to certain principles, but the moment those ranciples are found not to consort with their wishes, bey are as ready a any King or Kaiser to violate law and right, and set up their own despotism in the name of outraged Democracy.



VOL. 1. No. 5.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1852,

PRICE FOURPENCE-HALFPENNY, or Five Shillings per Quarter.

Mark the argument with which these men supply | hostile to the Spanish Constitution. The "Moniteur" our enemies! Observing recent occurrences, they may, reasonably enough, say to the Chartists:—'If you had the Charter—if you had the Republic—if the sovereignty of the majority were the accepted law of the commonwealth, you would be willing to follow any dissatisfied adventurer intent upon establishing his dictatorship under the forms, but in viola-lation of the principles of Democracy.' Doubtless, there are extreme cases in which resistance to the decisions of Universal Suffrage may be palliated—to wit - the Insurrection of June,' for that was an uprising for bread, for life, but no such reason can be adduced in support of the Manchester coup d'etat. The weak ness of the Executive, and the divisions of the Chartist party constituted no sound reason, for the 'Conference' was summoned, not to strengthen, but to further weaken, or rather, to destroy the Executive; and its acts must necessarily increase the divisions

previously existing. If Democracy is to triumph, Democrats must exhibit by their acts, their faith in the principles they profess. It is artfully insinuated and circulated that the question at issue is merely one between certain individuals, and rival newspapers. That is a foully false representation. The question at issue is between Democracy and dictatorship—between the interests of the Chartists party and the mercenary egotism of a would-be despot. A hypocritical howl is raised against what is termed my indulgence in personalities, and that, too, by those who are leagued

to 'crush' this journal-who shower upon my head every variety of abuse, and plot my destruction by every available means. This canting howl will not turn me from the path of duty. It is with reluctance I set aside other questions of immense importance and interest, and which I would much rather discuss; but the Democratic cause to which I have been wedded so many years, is too dear to my heart to tamely allow that cause to be exposed to the scorn and contempt of those who cannot but exult at the abasement of our party and the degradation of our name.

In my last letter I promised that this week I would discuss the course to be taken by those true and earnest Democrats who desire not their own aggrandisement, but the attainment of the People's emancipation.' I refrain from that discussion, as I understand the Executive Committee (not the 'Triumvirate,') have determined to take counsel with old and well tried friends as to the course to be pursued &c., and I would not wish even to appear to aim at influencing their decisions. My ambition is not to lead, but to serve the cause in every way that will best conduce to the triumph of the eternal principles upon which it is founded.

Another word—I daily receive letters declaring the general disgust and contempt feit towards the concoctors of the coup d'etat. But while good men remain contemptuous only, the cause is being irreparably damaged; seeing that while they are quiescent a few misled men are allowed to masquerade as Chartists of this and of that locality. But enough; the question is now in the hands of the Democracy. Our principles have been desecrated, and it is the duty of every true Chartist to repudiate the insult. He who now falters in the performance of this duty will incur the reproach of abandoning our good and holy cause to the ruthless hands of political

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

Foreign and Colontal Entelligence.

FRANCE.

Victor Hugo-Cassagnac and the Belgians-" Fusion" and Confusion-More Non-Jurors-". Vlve la Republique!" (From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, June 2nd, 1852. You will be glad to learn that Victor Hugo has just concluded his work on the coup d'etat. It may be anticipated that it will be worthy of the great name of its author. Very probably you, in London, will be able to get sight of a copy in advance of us poor Parisians, between whom and the author stands the barrier of the Bonapartean-policecensorship. "But where there's a will there's a way;" and as copies will be secretly circulated, I do not despair of sharing with you the enjoyment of the great poet's "slashing" exposure of the brigand, already "damned to ever-

That precious rascal, Cassagnac, has again been playing the part of bully; this time on a more than ordinarily presumptuous scale. Of course receiving his inspiration from head-quarters, he a few days ago undertook the task of lecturing the Belgians on their liberal tendencies—so offensive to the occupant of the Elysee. The Belgian elections commence on the 8th inst., and Monsieur Granier de Cassagnac intimates that unless the electors displace the present liberal majority in the Chamber of Deputies. they may look out for the vengeance of the newly-installed eagle! When it suits their purpose, the tools of the French usurper glorify their master as "the elect of Universal Suffrage;" but in the case of Belgium, it is by the same knaves deemed a crime that in 1848 a mere extension of the Suffrage was accomplished by the Belgian Liberals. The most bigotted sections of the population are, of course, the most Conservative, and to their prejudices and passions the worthy Granier appeals to elect a reactionary majority and to substitute a Jesuit ministry for that at present at the head of Belgium. In the event of refusing to act upon this advice, the Belgians are to be victimised by a hostile tariff—at least so threatens the redoubtable Cassagnac. It is amusing to note in the same article an attempt to impress the ungrateful Belgiaus with a sense of the blessings of French rule, which once they enjoyed (?) "when George the Third was King" and "my uncle ruled the roast over the greater part of this continent. He insists that the Flemish part of the population has a commercial sympathy with the French, that the remainder are naturally allied to them by community of language, and asserts that annexation to France could be of immense advantage to Belgium. This modest declaration on the part of the great Granier has created a storm of indignation on the other side of the frontier, and the Belgian journals are teeming with denunciations of "the insolent lacquey of the Elysée," and uniting in one carnest exhortion to the electoral body to maintain the national honour by returning a triumphant majority of Liberals at the election. The most able and energetic of these journals are seized at the French Posteffice. Nevertheless, "by hook or by crook," we get to know the temper of Leopold's citizen-subjects. The confiscation of the Belgian journals proves the cowardice of the master-bully of this humiliated country. His vile lacquies may pour their abuse, without measure, upon an independent people, but the organs of that people are denied a hearing in reply. The Corsaire has, with some boldness, ventured to eccupy the place of the Belgisn journals, and mercilessly ridicules the great Granier, whom it irreverently speaks of as "big, grey, woolly-head!"

Ever and anon there is much fudge circulated concerning Affairs of Fribourg—Reported Participation of the British "Iusion" of the Monarchical factions. But this talk only testifies to the real confusion that exists without abatement in the Royalist camp. Very truly the "Siecle" observes of both factions, that they would not risk a drop of blood nor a particle of their patrimony to instal either "King"—the heir of Charles the Tenth, or of Louis Philippe. Both factions would be glad to use the working men as tools, and would not care how much proletarian blood might be shed as long as their selfish ends were accompanied. But certain it is that there will be no "fusion" of the people with their ancient oppressors. Rule who may in France, it will not be Legitimist or Orleanist. The Republic-the true Republic, is pre-ordained to succeed the reigning usurpation.

The utter and complete failure of the mission confided to Do Heckeren, has been the cause of much mortification at the Elysée. Whether he was admitted to an audience by Nicholas, is a question fiercely debated, but is of no importance, as certain it is that that potentate and his brother despots, or rather his lieutenants, have made up their minds as to the course to be pursued by them in the presence of all probable eventualities; that course I indicated in my last letter.

The "Moniteur" has been instructed to deny the truth of the report, that the "Prince President" was disposed to exercise an influence over the Spanish Governmen

might have spared itself the trouble; the denials of its master are like his oaths-the scorn of Europe.

The non-jurors increase and multiply. I could send you a batch of names, which would occupy almost a column of your paper of additions to those who refere to take the oath. General Leflo's refusal is as decided as they of the other proscribed military chiefs. After recounting his services, he says :--

Is there any necessity that I should recall to you how, betrayed by the treachery of officers on duty, salaried by the Assembly itself, I was arrested in the night, taken to prison, confined in a secret cell, subsequently kept a prisoner at Ham; and, after four days of suspense, brutally thrown on the deck of an English steamer, with an order not to return to France under penalty of transportation, doubtless to Cayenne or Noukahira?

This abominable proscription has not accorded and in the observer.

This abominable proscription has not ceased, and, in the absence of judges whose existence has now become an impossibility, you have reckoned for the justification of your violence upon my oath. That oath I refuse to take,

On Friday last thirteen political prisoners were sent from Troyes to the fort of Bicetre, near Paris. When the prisoners arrived at the railroad station they raised a cry of Vive la République! Thich was answered by the crowd outside. The gendarmetic immediately advanced and arrested six of those persens, who were marched off to prison. Arrested by the officers of a Republic for crying Live the Republic! But this incident proves that the Republic still reigns in the hearts of the people.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE: M. Petit, a landed proprietor, residing at Batilly, in the Loiret, was arrested on the 27th ult., on a charge of having taken part in the disturbances of December last. He was transferred with other political prisoners to Paris. Ernest Preveau, who was sentenced to death by the court-

has appealed.

The "Gazette de Midi" announces that Madame Lafarge

martial sitting at Moulins for the trial of political offences,

who has been for some years confined in a maison de sante at St. Remy, has received a free perdor.

The "Akbar" of Algiers says:—We have received favourable accounts of the expeditionary column which, under the command of General MacMahon, left Constanting to carry on operations in Kabylia, in the direction of Collo. The Cherif Bouseba vainly endeavoured to oppose the march of our troops; he was vigorously repulsed on all points. Sixteen villages or hamlets were burnt. The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is estimated at 180. On our side we

have had five men killed and sixty wounded.

The journal "De Turin" has been prohibited from entering France. The "Courier des Nantes" having been tried "for publishing false news," has been acquitted: This may be considered a check upon the public prose-

AUSTRIA.

General Discontent-Another Loan.

Every possible means is adopted to conceal the real state of feeling in the different provinces from the knowledge of the inhabitants of the capital, but, in spite of preventive measures, the truth sooner or later finds its way to us. A general and deeply rooted sentiment of discontent prevails, from which even "the tried and faithful Tyrolese" are by no means exempt.

It was reported in Vienna on the 25th, that telegraphic despatches had been received from London, announcing that M. de Brentano had closed a five per cent. loan of £3,000,000 with Messrs. Rothschild and Baring.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUTOCRAT.

The Emperor of Russia left Berlin by a special train on his return to Warsaw on the 26th of May. During his stay at Potsdam, the Emperor paid very close attention to technical military affairs. On Monday last he had a trial made on a large scale with the needle musket. Though he had hitherto been of orinion that this weapon was not adapted for practical use by troops of the line in general, he was forced to admit that the performances witnessed very much surprised him. The range of the needle musket, and the rapidity of loading and discharging it, were extraordinary. The evil, however, is said to be that the musket so easily gets out of order. A trial was also made with a peculiar bullet, which, shot from a musket, explodes on hitting its mark, and is very effective for setting fire to houses, or blowing up the enemy's ammunition waggons. During the late war in Holstein these bullets were used, and enabled the Prussians, at the distance of nearly half an English mile, to set a thatched roof in flames with a couple of musket shots. On Tuesday last the Emperor gave the court and the chief military authorities a sample of his far-famed mastership in the practical execution of military evolutions. At eight in the morning he put himself at the head of a regiment of cuirassiers in the great exercising field, and after beginning with the simplest movements, proceeded to feats which excited as much astonishment as admiration. The King, in order to return the compliment, took in person the command of the first regiment of foot guards, and exercised it before the Emperor. The Empress will go to the baths as soon as her health enables her to undertake the journey.

GERMANY.

Frightful Distrees-Emigration-Prussian Industrial Exhibition.

"Order reigns in Germany," and the results are seen in the misery of the people, and the flight of all who can com-mand the means to emigrate. In South Germany the distress of the population is daily increasing. The last remains of the harvest have disappeared. Persons who cannot bring themselves to beg, starve in silence. The weaving establishments are completely idle. The last remnants of household furniture are sold to procure subsistence for a day. The fact is, that the substance of the country is eaten up by enormous standing armies and royalist robbers of various kinds. The German "Exodus" rivals that of Ireland. As an example it may be stated, that the parish of Niederfischbach, in the Duchy of Nassau, has emigrated in its entirety to America. All the immovable property of the inhabitants, woods, meadows, gardens.

fields, buildings, and cattle were sold by public auction. The "Weser Gazette" states that numerous arrests took place on the 24th ult., at Bremen, in consequence of the discovery of the statutes and rules of an association called the League of Death, together with poignards, pistols, and other weapons. The prisoners had been taken to the Hotel de Ville, and great excitement prevailed in the

The Prussian Industrial Exhibition was opened on the 28th ult., at Breslau, the capital of Prussian Silesia. The President, M. von. Schleinitz was present, supported by the heads of the civil and military provincial departments.

The day was observed as a general holiday. The building has been called a Crystal Palace, but its roof is of slate.

A letter from Florence of the 26th ult., in the "Opinione" of Turin, announces that the Marquis Ferdinand Bartholommei, one of the leaders of the cunstitutional party, had been arrested on a charge of having circulated political papers issuing from a clanucatine press.

SPAIN.

The coup d'état, or, more properly, the suppression of parliamentary government in Spain, is not abandoned, but only adjourned. The young Queen appears more decided than ever to effect this sort of "reform."

PORTUGAL. The Cortes had met on the 20th ult., but made little progress in consequence of the difficulty in forming a House

of Deputies, from the absence of members.

conducted with much pomp and attended by large numbers. SWITZERLAND.

The Count das Antas, chief of the revolutionary junta at

Oporto, in the year 1847, is dead. His funeral has been

Government in a conspiracy against Switzerland!

The meeting of the inhabitants of the canton of Fribourg, promoted by the Sonderbund party, took place on the 24th ult., at Posieux, a village two leagues from Fribourg, on the road to Bulle. Accounts differ greatly as to the number of people present; but it was evidently much less than the promoters of the meeting expected, as the most exaggerated estimate does not exceed 14,000. The meeting was opened by M. Vuilleret, an advocate. M. von der Weid and others spoke after him. The programme was adopted unanimously, and a provisional committee was appointed, of which M. Charles, now in prison at Fribourg, was named President. The other leading members are MM. Vuilleret, Presset, Von der Weid, Monnerat, and Col: Perrier. A resolution was added, demanding the liberation of the porsons arrested by the government. The federal commissioners did not go to Posieux. But they were present on the same day at the sitting of the Council of State at Fribourg, and the "Narrateur," government organ at Fri-bourg, states that they declared that the federal constitution was no less menaced than the Fribourg constitution by the meeting at Posieux. The government has arrested all members of the provisional committee on whom it has been able to lay hands.

Later intelligence reports the liberation of all the priso-

The cantonal courcil of Geneva has resolved by twenty-three against fifteen votes to subject the property of the Catholic church to state control.

A Berlin journal of the 28th ult. publishes the following - We receive this day further details respecting the protocal, signed at London by the five great powers, on the affairs of Switzerland, and especially concerning those of Neuchatel. This protocol is dated May 17. The powers jointly engage to insist, with the Swits Confederation, upon a modification of the cantonal constitutions, in so far as they were altered by the events of 1948, and especially that the old constitution of Neufchatel, as it existed in 1846, shall be restored. In case of refusal, an army of observation will take a position on the frontier, and menace Switzerland with a direct intervention. It is, however, hoped, that the federal government will yield spontaneously to the wishes of the powers. France, it is said, has taken a very active part in the preparation of the protocol.

In opposition to the above, the "Suisse" declares that no Neufchatel protocol has been signed at London. BELGIUM.

The patriotic press of Belgium resents warmly the gross

attacks of M. Granier de Cassagnae, the lackey of the Elysee, upon the government. Last Sunday the pulpits of eastern Flanders were converted into political tribunes. The priests in that part of the kingdom read to their congregations a circular by the Bishop of Ghent, in which the people were told that those who voted in support of the present government might look for the ruin of the country, the downfall of religion, and eternal damnation.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—ARRIVAL OF SIR H. SMITH. The Gladiator, steam-ship, Captain Adams, arrived at Spithead at five o'clock on Sunday afternoon from the Cape of Good Hope, having on board General Sir Harry Smith, Bart., late governor and commandor-in-chief of that colony, and Lady Smith. The Gladiator left the Cape of Good Hope on the 18th of April. There had been some skirmishing with the Kaffirs.

Colonel Perceval reports his operations in the neighbourhood of the "Gulu and Doorn Mountains," as having been highly successful. He captured 515 head of cattle, and some horses, killing several Kaffirs and one Hottc.tot. Reports had been received from Major-General Somerset in the neighbourhood of the Windvogelberg. The troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Napier captured, on the 7th inst. 3,120 head of cattle, seventy horses, and 1,500 goats, killing upwards of fifty of the enemy—making a total of 4,500 head of cattle taken by the Major-General's column in his pur-

suit of the enemy from Balfour. "As the sergeant (Hottentot) and seventeen men of the Cape Corps were bringing the Major-General's express during the night to head-quarters, they saw near the small rivulet Golonoi a light in a kraal. They assailed the kraal and captured a number of cattle, and then, hearing the lowing of more cattle in a neighbouring kloof, went in pursuit and made a further capture—in all amounting to 198 head and five horses. Five Kaffirs were killed, and arms and assagais taken. The cattle and horses have been brought to King William's Town."

Colonel Napier reports as "the result of his patrol":-"Three thousand one hundred head of cattle, seventy horses, and 1,500 goats were taken from the enemy; and upwards of fifty Kaffirs were shot." Major Armstrong reporting thus, reports the result of a skirmish:—"The enemy must have suffered severely, and

many were seen going away wounded. From the nature of the ground it was impossible to find out the exact number killed. Ten bodies were counted, but I think they must have lost considerably more." Colonel Eyre had a desperate action with a strong body of the enemy, in which Captain Gore, of the 43rd, and Dr.

Davidson were killed, and several men wounded. Major Tottenham of the 12th Langers, has also had a smart brush with the enemy, in which he also lost some of his men, and was very hard pressed by the Kaffirs. Major-General Cathcart, the new Governor, had arrived at British Kaffraria and commenced operations where his predecessor had left off. But nothing can be known as to

bis success in the field for another mail or two.

WEST INDIES. From Kingston (Jamaica) we have advices to the 11th ult.

The "Journal" says there will be an unparalleled falling off in the sugar erop. HAVANNAH: The sugar market had been in an excited state. Another expedition from the United States was talked of, of which Venezuela was to be the rendezvous.

The yellow fever continues to rage with great severity at Demerara. At Antigua the drought continued, as also at St. Kitts. In Martinique the censorship of the press had aused the stoppage of two neswpapers. SOUTH AMERICA:

We have dates from Valparaiso to the 10th of April. Cambriaso and several of his fellows had been executed. Vera Cruz letters to the 10th ult. state that great excitement prevailed at the Capital, in consequence of a conspiracy against the government having been discovered. UNITED STATES.

Death of Mrs. Adams-Important News from California-Kossuth and Emerson, &c., &c.

By the North American Royal Mail-steamer, the Europa which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday evening, we have received correspondence from New York up to the 19th of May. The Europa's passengers included Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who has returned to this country.

Mrs. Adams, the venerable relict of the late John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, died at her residence, in Washington, on the 15th of May. A destructive fire had occurred in New York, by which Swift's extensive sugar refinery was totally destroyed. The

damage was calculated at nearly 500,009 dols. There had been three later arrivals from California, viz. by the Illinois, Daniel Webster, and the Sierra Nevada. The latest dates are to the 18th of April, and the amount of specie was very large. The papers give a favourable account of the mining interests, and of the prospects of busi-

ness in the larger cities. The interior continues to suffer from Indian depredations. A piece of gold, weighing 305 onnces 11 dwts., solid and

shining, was found near Sonora. This is the largest lump of pure gold ever found in California.

A recent arrival at San Francisco brought several gentlemen with slaves—one with twelve, another six, another seven, another five, and so on. Of course, they expect to hold them in the free state by the strong hand—as the organic law makes the bondmen free the moment their foot presses the soil of California.

New England has done well for Kossuth in the expression of sentiment, but better still in the way of "material aid." Between New York and Boston, on the way through New England, the contributions and receipts of meetings amounted to 2,430 dols. The Boston receipts have been 5,700 dols.; from West Brookfield, 50 dols; Bangor, Maine, 200 dols.; Charlestown, 375 dols.; Lowell, 12 dols. 75c.; Lynn, 500 dols.; and Salem, about, 1,000 dols. making 11,530 dols. New England has in two weeks contributed for Hungarian liberty. From New Jersey the entire amount received by contributions and from meetings was 1.629 dols.

At Concord (Massachusetts) Rossuth was welcomed by Ralph Waldo Emerson, who, in the course of a charac, teristic address, said :--

This country of working men greets in you a worker. This Re-This country of working men greets in you a worker. This republic greets in you a Republican. We only say, "Well done, good and faithful servant." You have achieved your right to interpret our Washington. And I speak the sense, not only of every generous American, but the law of mind, when I say that it is not those who live idly in the city called after his name, but those who, all over the world, think and act like him, who can claim to explain the sentiment of Washington.

the world, think and act like him, who can sentiment of Washington.

Sir, whatever obstruction from selfishness, indifference, or from property (which always sympathises with possession), you may en counter, we congratulate you, that you have known how to convert calamities into power, exile into a campaign, present defeat into lasting victory. For this new crusade, which you will preach to willing and to unwilling ears in America, is a seed of armed men. You and to unwilling ears in America, and log hut, and prairie have got your story told in every palace, and log hut, and prairie camp, throughout this continent. And, as the shores of Europe and America approach every month, and their politics will one day mingle, when the crisis arises, it will find us all instructed before-hand in the rights and wrongs of Hungary, and parties already to her freedom.

Kossuth responded in eloquent terms, and towards the conclusion of his address observed-

I have met distinguished men trusting so much to the operative power of your institutions and of your example, that they really be-lieve they will make their way throughout the world merely by their moral influence. But there is one thing those gentlemen have dis-regarded in their philanthrophic reliance; and that is, that the sun never yet made its way by itself through well closed shutters and doors; they must be drawn open, that the blessed rays of the sun may get in. I have never yet heard of a despot who had yielded to the moral influence of liberty. The ground of Concord itself is an evidence of it. The doors and shutters of oppression must be concord by hyperself. opened by buyonets, that the blessed rays of your institutions may penetrate into the dark dwelling house of oppressed huma-

On the 18th of May Kossuth visited Albany, and was received with great enthusiasm. Governor Hunt addressed Kossuth in a very excellent speech. Kossuth replied in a very words. He was unable to deliver a lengthy speech in consequence of suffering under very serious illness and downright physical prostration. A report of Kossuth's ners, in compliance with the demand of the federal council. | great speech at Boston appears in our fifth page.

IMPORTANT FROM INDIA.

THE BURMESE WAR.

Fall of Martaban and Rangoon—Gallant Defence and great Slaughter of the Burmese—Frightful Heat—British attacked by Cholera—Graphic Description of the Fight by an eye-

Our Town Edition of last Saturday contained a brief notice of the important news from India, announcing the actual commencement of the new Burmese war, and the capture of Martaban and Rangoon by the combined British force, naval and military. We now proceed to the details: " Bombay, May 3.

"Yesterday morning the electric telegraph announced the arrival of her Majesty's steamer of war Rattler, from Rangoon, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Austen flying, that officer being himself on board. When passing the sea terminus of the Electric Semaphore, the steamer signalled the taking of Rangoon and Martaban, the former on the 14th, and the latter, as reported by mistake, on the 15th. Martaban was taken on the 5th by the Moulmein Brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Reignolds, C.B., of the 18th Foot, and consisting of the right wing of that regiment, the right wing of her Majesty's 80th, the Madras regiments quartered at Moulmein, and the autillary. The regiments quartered at Moulmein, and the artillery. The capture of Martaban was a work of comparative facility, the troops having landed under a protecting fire from the ships, led by her Majesty's ship Rattler, and advancing rapidly, in conjunction with the artillery, upon the works of the enemy. The whole operations lasted, we believe, only some four or five hours, when the place was ours. After its capture the troops re-embarked, and proceeded to the Rangoon river, where they and the Madras troops joined the Bengal force, and the operations against Rangoon commenced. On Easter Sunday, the 11th, the entire squadron proceeded up the river, not intending, however, to commence operations on that day, but the steamers towing the transports up having taken them higher up than was intended, they came within the range of the river battories of the Burmese, which immediately opened upon them, and a reply was inevitable. A terific cannonade was then commenced on both sides, the steamers opening their broadsides on the river face of the Burmese works on both banks of the river, and entirely demolishing them, both at Rangoon and Dalla. Her Majesty's ship Serpent then proceeded up to Kemmendine, upon the works at which place she opened fire, but the return was so severe, and the enemy's guns so well served, that the brig was obliged to haul off, and send down the river for aid, when two war steamers were sent up to her assistance: With these the Kemmendine batteries were silenced, and a landing having been effected, the enemy deserted the works, which were occupied by sailors and marines from the ships, and European troops. During the cannonade and shelling on Sunday, besides the destruction of the Burmese works on the river face, the enemy suffered great loss by the explosion of their powder magazine, a shell from one of our guns falling on it, and causing it to blow up with a terrific sound. On Monday, the 12th, the landing operations commenced, the troops effecting their debarcation under the protection of the ships' guns, and all the boats of the squadron being employed in effecting the landing. Here the brunt of the work commenced, as it was necessary, soon after landing, to attack and capture a strong stockade, a short distance in shore, where the enemy fought most gallantly, and caused considerable loss to our force. On Tuseday, the 13th, there was a pause, which was occasioned by the unavoidable delay in landing the heavy guns from the ships, the last of which did not arrive in the camp, if we may so call the bivonac of the troops, till midnight on the 13th. On the 14th, in the morning the entire force broke ground, and advanced towards the great Pagoda stockade, throwing out skirmishers, the Burmese also fighting well in their fashion, and knocking over many of our men. Nothing, however, could check the advance of our soldiers, seconded by a a tremendous fire of artillery, and they advanced ra-pidly but steadily towards the Pagoda stockade, taking some minor ones in their forward movement. At length, towards noon, it was resolved to deliver the general assault, which was made by all arms with the greatest spirit and intrepidity, on the north-east angle of the Pagoda hill and stockade, when the enemy gave way and retreated at all points. They never expected that the assault would have been made at this point, and a gate was actually found open there, through which our troops rushed in and instantly occupied the place, when all the fighting was concluded by two o'clock in the afternoon. All arms behaved splendidly, but we have especial pleasure in recording the gallant and praiseworthy conduct of the 40th Native Infantry, who did not rest satisfied with performing what they had agreed to do,' but lent a hand to everything, guns, working parties, &c."

The following is the official report of the killed and wounded on the side of the British:-Killed. Wounded.

"Officers... 2 "Rank and file ... 15 114 "Lascars... ... 0 "Total ... 17 132."
Two of the officers reported dead, viz., Major Oakes and

Major Griffiths, died of coup de soleil, or sun stroke, as

the heat was intense during the fighting. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF MARTABING "The enemy were in considerable numbers lining the mud wall which runs along the bank of the river to the large Pagoda, and as soon as the two steamers came opposite the wharf each opened a sharp cannonade, which was returned with good will by the enemy, both with guns and musketry. The fire from all four steamers was most effective; the Rattler and Proserpine, from being so close, must have caused many casualties, and the practice from the Salamander and Hermes was admirable; even at the

distance they were, every shot told. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Brooking for the noble manner in which he worked and fought his beautiful little ves-"When the landing place was cleared of the enemy, the troops, which were at hand, were landed from the steamers, and most gallantly drove the enemy before them, following them up the hill, and from position to position, meeting with considerable opposition from their musketry, but immediately driving them from, and getting possession of, their guns. The town was at the same time cleared, the first to make his escape being the Governor. The place was entirely in our possession a little after eight a.m., but

about one p.m. "The loss of the enemy is not known, for they removed all their dead and wounded; but it must have been considerable, for the fire from the steamers was very sharp and continued for some time.

the last of the troops did not return to the big Pagoda,

where the general had established his head quarters, till

"Thus fell Martaban, an easy conquest, notwithstanding the various and exaggerated reports of its strength. On the morning of the attack the garrison consisted of 3,000 men, who were evidently unprepared for our rude visit. They had been hard at work for fifteen or twenty days previous, outting down jungle and clearing away houses, but we were too sharp upon them, and disturbed them in the midst of their preparations."

LATER PARTICULARS OF THE PALL OF RANGOON. "April 11.-The fleet weighed anchor at eight a.m., and proceeded opposite Rangoon. The steamers had all taken up their positions, when a fire of cannon and musketry was opened upon them from the Dalla side, and immediately afterwards from the southernmost stockade at Rangoon. The steamers lost no time in returning the fire, which con-

tinued for one hour and a quarter. A shell from one of the Bombay steamers exploded a mine or magnzine in the right stockade, and shortly afterwards the enemy's fire was silenced, and orders were given to cease firing from our ships. All the stockades appeared to be filled with men. A detachment was sent to attack the Dalla stockades, consisting of a detachment of European infantry and seamen, who carried it immediately, losing one officer, Ensign Armstrong, her Majesty's 51st Regiment.
On the morning of the 12th the troops disembarked.
The 2nd company 5th brigade Bengal Artillery landed at six a.m., and put together their guns, and were ready to proceed by eight o'clock, when the advance was made, headed by the light companies of the 51st Foot. On coming

within 850 yards of the first stockade, Brevet-Major Reid. with two 9-pounder guns and two 24-pounder howitzers. unlimbered and came into action, firing shrapnel and round shot. The practice was excellent and most effective. It was instantly returned by a well-directed fire from the stockade. The enemy fired rather high at first, but after a few rounds they obtained our distance exactly. Just as Major Reid's ammunition was expended, Brevet-Major Oakes, of the Madras Artillery, brought up two 24-pounder howitzers, and continued the fire till the order for the storming party to advance was given, and the stockade was carried without any loss. Before the advance of the storming party a gunner of the Bengal Artillery, and one of the Madras Artillery were killed at their guns, and two wounded.

"The following day (the 13th) was devoted to bringing up from the ships supplies of ammunition and other stores, and on the morning of the 14th the army advanced to the attack of Rangoon. Immediately on leaving the bivouac of the previous day a sharp firing of the musketry commenced on both sides, and on our reaching an opening in the rising ground all around us two stockades concentrated the fire of their guns upon us, and did us some sligdamage. On arriving at a distance of 800 to 1,000 yards from the Great Pagoda, four 8-inch howitzers, which had been dragged up from the rear by the seamen of the fleet, were brought to bear upon it, and continued to fire till about one o'clock, when the order was given for the storming party to advance, headed by her Majesty's gallant 18th Royal Irish. It received little molestation till it commenced the ascent of the steps leading to the Great Pagoda, when it was received by a discharge from two guns and from hundreds of muskets and matchlocks. The three first who ascended were Lieutenant-Colonel Coote, and Lieutenant-Adjutant Doran, of her Majosty's 18th Royal Irish, and Captain Latter, and I regret very much to add that the first officer was severely, and Lieutenant Doran mortally wounded. Poor fellow! he received seven wounds and expired in half an hour, deeply and sincerely regretted by every officer and man in the regiment, and most deservedly so, for a nobler fellow and more gallant and amiable soldier never lived. No other officer was killed, and the returns of

Pagoda, and evidently the enemy were totally unprepared for our attack; quantities of food just cooked, clothing co., were found in every direction. A return of the ordnance captured is being taken by Majors Reid, of the Bengal, and Montgomery, of the Madras Artillery, the



number is about 100 guns, of sizes (including nine 18pounder iron guns), and seventy or eighty wall-pieces and pounder from guild, and selected pieces of china were lying jinjalls. Thousands of balls and pieces of china were lying by the guns, most of which were found loaded and spiked, some to within six or eight inches of the muzzle, one

filled with duck shot. "The place is most offensive from the number of dead bodies of men and dogs, and from the stench of the decayed fish, which the Barmese are fond of, and sickness has, I am sorry to say, commenced to a very great extent. Cholera is raging fearfully; one officer, Captain Hint, Pavmaster of her Majesty's 80th Foot, has already fallen a victim, and another is scarcely expected to recover. The soldiers of the different regiments are dying in numbers.

"The heat since the troops landed has been fearful. Two officers, Brevet-Major Oakes, of the Madras Artillery, and Brigade-Major Griffiths, of the Madras Brigade, died from a coup de soleil on the 12th, and Brigadier Warren, and many others, with numerous soldiers, have suffered severely from the same cause."

THE FIGHT AND SLAUGHTER DESCRIBED BY AN EYE WITNESS. The following is an extract from a private letter :-

"Rangoon, April 16th, 1852. "The ir.: k has been done and Rangoon taken by storm. Our friend - will no doubt give you an official account of all our goings on, by which you will see we rather astonished the natives with our heavy guns. Poor old Moozuffer has been riddled with shor, jinjalls and musket balls, and the fellows certainly opened a very pretty fire o : us under 200 yards, and as we had our whack of troops o board (\$50) it was the greatest good piece of luck in the world that we had not more casualties. The Burmese fired low at first, and when they got their range, as good luck would have it, the tide fell. So to them it must have appeared as if the ships rode and sank at pleasure, for as we fell with the tide their shot cut our rigging up a good deal. However, we did for the rascals, and astonished one beggar who took aim at ____ whilst on the paddle-box with a ship's 9 pr., missed his mark, and sent the shot hissing through the funnel. We in a very short time silenced the "Dalla" Stockade, and then took to shelling the forts on the other side of the river. The Feroze and Sesostris were in like manner on the same affair, but we had the brunt of it, as old — will tell you when he sees you. The slaughter was immense inside all the Stockades, and in some of them we found the poor devils made fast to their guns with their heads off, whether by shots or Mardarins' swords is another affair; but there they were. At night the howling of the dogs was most dismal. Here every house has a family of them, which, like cats, stick more to the dwelling than the man who feeds them, and the vells at night sounded for miles and miles, and must have created a nasty sensation among the rest of the Burmese troops for, by eight in the evening of Sunday, the 11th of April, all their Stockades had been burnt and destroyed as far as the shipping was concerned; and the Stockades of the others inland as well as the Great Golden Pagoda was left to the soldiers. The Feroze and ourselves had to proceed up the Kemmendine to the support of the Serpent and Phlegethon. However, these big steamers they dread, and so our friends the Burmese cut out of the Stockade, and gave us the trouble of shelling and storming the place withont a soul in it. The next thing we did was to shell the new town and Pagoda, and for forty-eight hours the Burmese saw nothing but falling stars and bursting meteors. They certainly must have thought us devils, for shells, shrapnell carcase, and rockets were falling all round them; and the place actually stinks from the dead and dying. But on the 14th the place was stormed and taken, and it was a pretty sight to see the Woongees, or chiefs, running about with gilt umbrellas, encouraging the fellows to fight, which they did right well, supported by some European deserters. However, the thing is over, and no doubt the despatches will tell for the rest. Since leaving Madras we have been as it were in a whirlpool; and when we ceased firing the other day it appeared unnatural, and having got rid of the troops the ship appeared deserted. We are now falling back into our old ways. I fancy we shall be back with you by the middle of May. The ships are all healthy and busy, but the cholera has broken out amongst the troops and in some of her Majesty's ships and the Berenice. I do not know if it is of a serious kind. The troops on shore did not take off their clothes for four days. This is a moet beautiful country; green forests, trees, and verdure; and we cannot have burnt less than 100,000 spars as big as our mainmast.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES. PROBABILITY OF A "SMASH."

New York, May 15th, 1852. Since American credit was restored in Europe by the redemption of bonds which were at one time repudiated, such has been the general prosperity of the country that we have had unbounded credit at home and abroad. But we have now reached a period where speculation in almost every department of business and of commerce has gone so far that a crisis must be soon reached. There is nothing alarming at the present time in the state of our indebted ness to Europe, and this will only be an incidental cause of embarrassment when our affairs begin to go wrong at home. That time, however, will doubtless soon come. I will spccify more particularly the grounds upon which I have formed such an opinion.

It appears by the statistics of the last census, that in January, 1852, there had already been completed 10,814 miles of railroad in the United States. 10,900 miles more are now in process of construction, and a very large por-tion of these roads will be completed (unless some great financial crisis arrives) during the next three years.

All this indicates great prosperity; but it should not be forgotten that these roads are not constructed as they are in other countries; for here the vast proportion of means relied upon for building them is obtained upon credit. Of all the American railroads now in process of construction, or those which have been recently completed, not one mile in five has been built with the capital stock of the road itself! If, for instance, a road is to cost a million of dollars, it is considered sufficient to organise the company with a capital of 250,000 dollars, and then issue bonds and raise the balance by loans. In a considerable number of instances, as in the Eric Railroad for example, three, four, and often five times as much money is raised by bonds as is paid in by stockholders. In this manner it is estimated that an amount of 100,000,000 dellars has been raised during the last five years; and in a considerable number of instances in has been proved that the interest upon the money so borrowed has been paid out of the instalments of the original stockholders—thus eating up the bona fide capital of the road to pay the interest of the money it had borrowed.

I estimate that probably not less than seventy or eighty millions of dollars advanced in loans of this description have no permanent security to rest upon, and that either repudiation or annulment by due process of law is as inevitable as that a man who dies insolvent must leave some of his creditors to suffer. The scale upon which speculations of this kind are now going on in America is stupendons beyond conception. The estimate of value now attached to American property of every description is exaggerated beyoud precedent.

Broadway, the principal avenue through the city of New York, presents this spring a curious and brilliant, but an ominous spectacle. Real estate in this city has nearly, if not quite doubled, during the last twelve months, and it has quadrupled during the last five years. Property which five years ago produced in rents but 2,000 dols, a-year is now, with new and enlarged buildings, producing from 10,000 to 16,000 dolls. Multitudes of merchants who formerly transacted as large a business as they now do in buildings where they paid from 700 to 1,200 dollars per annum are now paying from 3,000 to 7,000. Six or eight of the largest and most magnificent hetels in the world are now in process of construction in Broadway, every one of of which, I believe, is built and furnished with borrowed

money. Steamboats, ships, clippers, and everything that can float on the ocean, are seized hold of the moment they come in sight, and purchased either on time or on borrowed money. The banks have extended enormously in their issues. The controller of New York city, who manages finances more extended than those of some of the kingdoms of Europe, told me a few days ago that he could borrow as many millions as the city of New York would call for at less than five per cent. per annum. Money is indeed abundant ; it never was so much so, in vast sums, where there is complete security; as, for instance, there is for the scrip and stock of the State and City of New York ; for here, in good faith, and to answer the demands of capital, legislation has accorded securities which are beyond the reach of accident, the revenues, for instance, of the canals, the docks, wharfs, piers, public buildings, and all public works. But the completeness of this kind of security for some of the money that has been borrowed has only deluded and beguiled thousands of others into loans which are really based upon no security whatever. When I state that I have myself, within a few days, known of very large sums of money loaned out on bonds and mortgages on property in this city to a greater extent then the property itself would have sold for five or six years ago, I state a fact which will at once show any safe capitalist that the first shock of a commercial revulsion would render these securities entirely uncertain.

I have written this because my views are the result of the most careful examination of these matters which the most experienced and enlightened men in this country bave been able to give to the subject; and since no warning seems to come from any other quarter, I am disposed to

The whole nation seems, with the exception of politicians, to be profoundly absorbed in the great game of business and money-making. The Almighty Dollar, which is proverbially the god of the Americans, has a temple in every house. The worship has become universal, and from a cold sentiment of calculation it has been inflamed into adoration. The dream of gold, the age of gold, the country of gold, we are yet to see what effect California and Australia are to have upon the Anglo-Saxon race .- Times Correspondent.

A WEATHERWISE PARAGRAPH.—If the dew lies plentifully on the grass after a fair day, it is a sign of another; if not, and there is no wind, rain must follow. A red evening sky portends fine weather, but if it spreads too far upwards from the horizon in the evening, and especially morning, it foretells wind, or rain, or both. When the sky in rainy weather is tinged with sea green, the rain will increase a if with deep blue it will be showery. When the clouds are formed like fleeces, but dense in the middle, and bright to-Wards the edges, with the sky bright, they are signs of frost, with hail, snow or rain. Two currents of clouds always portend rain, and in summer thunder. If the moon looks pale and dim, expect rain; if red, wind; and if her atural colour, with a clear sky, fair weather.

Waifs and Strays.

"VERY LIKE A WHALE!"—In Eiderstedt there was a miller who had the misfortune to have his mill burnt every Christmas eve. He had, however, a courageous servant who undertook to keep watch in the mill on that portentous night. He kindled a blazing fire and made himself a good kettleful of porridge, which he stirred about with a large ladle. He had an old sabre lying by him. Ere long there came a whole regiment of cats into the mill, and he heard one say in a low tone to another, "Mousekin! go and set by Hanskin!" and a beautiful milk-white cat came creeping softly to him and would place herself by his side. At this, taking a ladleful of the scalding porridge, he dashed it in her face, then seizing the sabre, he cut off one of her paws. The cats now all disappeared. On looking at the paw more attentively, he found, instead of a paw, that it was a woman's delicate hand, with a gold ring on one of the fingers, whereon was his master's cypher. Next morning the miller's wife-lay in bed and would not rise. "Give me thy hand, wife!" said the miller. At first she refused, but was obliged at least the last that the miller. When obliged at length to hold out her mutilated limb. When the authorities got intelligence of this event, the woman was burnt for a witch .- Northern Mythology.

THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER. It is the miller's daughter, And she is grown so dear, so dear, That I would be the jewel That trembles at her ear For hid in ringlets day and night, I'd touch her neck so warm and white, And I would be the girdle About her dainty, dainty waist, And her heart would beat against me In sorrow and in rest,
And I should know if it beat right: I'd clasp it round so close and tight. And I would be the necklace, All day long to fall and rise
Upon her halmy bosom
With her laughter or her sighs;
And I would lie so light, so light, I scarce would be unclasped at night.

CHINA.-Foreigners who know nothing about the internal state of the country, are apt to imagine that there reigns lasting peace. Nothing is, however, more erroneous: insurrections of villages, cities, and districts, are of frequent occurrence. The refractory spirit of the people, the oppression and embezzlement of the mandarines, and other causes, such as dearth and demagogues, frequently cause an unexpected revolt. In these cases, the destruction of property and hostility against the rulers of the land (especially if these have been tyrants) is often carried to great excess: there are instances of the infuriated mob broiling their magistrates over a slow fire. On the other hand, the cruelty of government when victorious, knows no bounds : the treatment of political prisoners is really so shocking as to be incredible, if one had not been an eye witness of these in-

FONTINELLE, when very old, was placed by the side of Madame de Froidment, who was ninety-five. "Ah! my poor old shepherd?" said she to him, tossing her head, and lisping slightly, "How old we are getting?" "Hush! Death forgets us," said Fontinelle, putting his finger on his lips.

COMPETITION. - Sweet competition! Heavenly maid!-Now-a-days alike by penny-a-liners and philosophers as the ground of all society—the only real preservers of the earth! Why not of Heaven, too? Perhaps there is competition among the angels, and Gabriel and Raphael have won their rank by doing the maximum of worship on the minimum of grace? We shall know some day. In the meanwhile, "these are thy works, thou Parent of all good!" Man eating man, eaten by man, in every variety of degree and method! Why does not some enthusiastic political economist write an epic on "The Consecration of Cannibalism?" THERE are two things which ought to teach us to think meanly of human glory—the very best have had their calum-niators, the very worst their panegyrists.

THE debauchee offers up his body as a "living sacrifice at the shrine of Sin." We most readily forgive that attack which affords us an opportunity of reaping a splendid triumph. A wise man will not sally forth from his doors to cudgel a fool, who is in

the act of breaking his windows, by pelting them with WE ask advice, but we mean approbation. It is much easier to ruin a man of principle, than a man of none, for he may be ruined through his scruples.

Knavery is supple and can bend, but, honesty is firm and upright, and yields not. Dr. Johnson was asked by a lady, what new work he was employed about? "I am writing nothing just at present," he replied. "Well, but, Doctor," said she, "If I could write like you, I should be always writing, merely for the pleasure of it." "Pray, Madam," retorted he, "Do you think that Leander swam across the Hellespont, merely

because he was fond of swimming ?" The Italians have a story that a nobleman about to celebrate his marriage feast, wanted a fish, which could not be procured. At length a poor fisherman made his appearance with a turbot so large, it seemed to be created for the occasion. On being asked the price of it, he replied, "One hundred lashes on my bare back is the price of my fish, and I will not bate a stroke." Remonstrance was in vain, and at length the nobleman consented to pay in that coin. After fifty lashes had been administered, the fisherman exclaimed, "Hold, hold, I have a partner in this business who has to receive the other fifty as his share.' "What," cried the nobleman, "Are there two such mad caps in the world? Name him." "He is the porter who stands at your gate," said the fisherman. "He would not let me in until I promised him half what I should receive for my turbot." "Oh, oh," said the nobleman, "He shall receive his half with the strictest justice." The

fisherman was amply rewarded. HASTY people drink the nectar of existence scalding hot. THE most effectual way to secure happiness to ourselves is to confer it upon others.

Our minds are like ill-hung vehicles, when they have little to carry they raise a prodigious clatter, when heavily laden they neither creak nor rumble. -

What we wish to do we think we can do, but when we do not wish a thing it becomes impossible. FREE DEVELOPMENT OF MAN.—If I were to express in a line what constitutes the glory of a state, I should say it is the free and full development of human nature. That country is the happiest and noblest whose institutions and cir-

cumstances give the largest range of action to the human powers and affections, and call forth man in all the variety of his faculties and feelings. That is the happiest country where there is most intelligence and freedom of thought, most affection and love, most imagination and taste, most industry and enterprise. ONE half of mankind pass their lives in thinking how

they shall get a dinner, and the other in thinking what dinner they shall get. In speaking of a learned sergeant, who gave a confused elaborate, and tedious explanation of some point of law, Curran observed, "That whenever that grave counsellor endeavoured to unfold a principle of law, he put him in mind

of a fool whom he once saw endeavouring a whole day to

open an oyster with a rolling pin."

A SALLOR sat in a shaver's shop, at Shields, when the mistress of the pole shouted down stairs to her liege lord, inquiring why everybody in the streets were gazing in the sky ? "Oh!" cried Jack, taking the answer out of her husband's mouth, and a handful of soapsuds from his own, "it's only the moon, ma'am, that's broke adrift and got athwart the sun. It'll all be right by and bye, if the old boy only puts the helm bard over." He shut his mouth profoundly, and looked up at the flabbergasted barber, whose razor and reason shook before the unshaved sage.

EXTRACTS FROM PUNCH.

No Conscript Fathers !- Among the exemptions from the conscription under the Militia Bill we observe is included, "Any poor man having more than one child born in wedlock." If a poor man wishes to be a man of peace it ought to be enough for him to hold out a single olivebranch: we don't see why he should be obliged to produce

REMOVAL .- The Crystal Palace, from Hyde Park, to Sydenham, for change of ax. Colour for an American's Remark.-The American Minister, dining with the Fishmongers, is reported to have said, "This corporation has the honour of numbering among its members the man who slew Wat Tyler." It seems strange that an American should have sympathised against, instead of with, the patriotic blacksmith; but perhaps that anomaly may be explained by the supposition that he did not reflect that a black smith is not necessarily a nigger.

SALE OF THE SOULT GALLERY .- The spoils of Soult's Spanish campaign have been sold within the past few days in Paris. The papers speak of the crowds that beset the place. At a certain time came the President to look at the works; when the sergens-de-ville, much to the disgust of the Parisians, entered and cleared a way for the ruler of France. Louis Napoleon was highly delighted with many of the paintings! Now as they were nearly all of them originally stolen, we wonder whether the admiration of the President was raised more by the works themselves than by the means by which they were obtained? Any way, it was a proper tribute to the memory of the plunderer of Spain that his moveables should be duly considered by the burglar of France.

FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The people of Boston are constructing a fire-alarm telegraph. Forty-nine miles of wire have been stretched over the city, diving under the arm of the sea which separates the main portion from South and East Boston. The first of the forty cast iron signal-boxes has been placed on the Reservoir in Handcock-street, These will be so distributed that every house in the city will be within fift; rods of one. Whenever a fire occurs, resort will be had to the nearest box, where, by turning a crank, instantaneous communication will be made to the central office, and from that—which stands related to the whele fire departments of the city like the brain of the nervous system—instant knowledge will be communicated to the seven districts into which the city is divided, by so striking the alarm-bell simultaneously that the locality of the fire will be known exactly to all. This system, the perfect success of which is now certain, will stand forth as one of the finest achievements of scientific skill, and a source of just pride to Boston.—Scientific American.

The committee appointed by Congress to consider the subject, have recommended that the Greenwich zero of longitude should be preserved for the convenience of navi-

gators; and that the meridian of the National Observatory,

at Washington, should be adopted as its first meridian on

the American continent, for defining accurately and per-

manently territorial limits, and for advancing the science of

astronomy in America.

"Calcutta Englishman" has the following from a correspondent at Hyderabad:—"The Nizam has contributed a large rough diamond, weighing seven tolahs, towards the payment of his debt to the Company. The diamond was consigned to the minister, and has been transmitted by him to the him to the resident, it is supposed, as part payment of the debt, and I hope it has been accepted. Taken in hound numbers, the diamond weighs 400 carats, and is the largest diamond known, next to the Brazil diamond. The Koh-i-Noor, I have heard, weighs but 300 carats. The diamond of the Nizam will not permit of its being cut into a perfect brilliant, and I therefore presume that the cutting being adapted to its shape, it need not lose more than one fourth in the operation; even then, this diamond will be the second or even third or fourth in size that is

ILLNESS OF Mr. ROEBUCK .- Since Mr. Roebuck's departure for London on Saturday last be has been severely indisposed and unable to attend his duties in parliament, and we fear that some little time must elapse before it will be prudent for him to resume them .- Sheffield Times.

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Sin,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical professor and that the 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 Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a lime; that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market-street, Huddersfield.

A DREADFILL RAD DREADFILL RAD RESERVED. A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshursh Kent, dated December 13th., 1850.

To Professor Holloway,

Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period, had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful around in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a montha perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astoniching, I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER,

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS

SWELLING OF THE KNEE Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing 1 at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850. To Professor Holloway,
Sis,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather r
above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was size.

an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various is modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. Is more remarkable I was encaged twelve hours a day in the Hay I. is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay is tarvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation in hroughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my is complaint. AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY complaint. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahoust, st,

Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th 1851.

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject chefron time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which ich she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could all not be removed. About four years for the gar in the papers, rs, she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain collidated not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, 17, not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, 17, and all the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and all thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishmentent thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishmentent and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after perserand delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after perserand she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years.

The Pills should be used contained.

(Signed)

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most out of the following cases: the following cases :-Rheumatism

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

Sold by the Proprietor 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, donor, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughouth the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 6d., 1s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving ing infa taking the larger sizes.

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

GOLD IN BRITISH AMERICA.—The Hudson's Bay Companhanal has ascertained the existence of rich goldbearing quartz at alal Queen Charlotte's Island, north of Yanconver's Island and This quartz is gold to contain a gold to contain This quartz is said to contain a pound of gold to everyers:

seven pounds of ore, the vein becoming more valuable as l'as il i descends. This is no doubt a continuation of the Californihrnian district district.

LITERATURE.

THE MAN WHO SLEW WAT TYLER.

At the dinner of the Worshipful Company of Fish-mongers, on May 26, his Excellency, the American Min-ister, complimented that "ancient corporation" for num-bering among its members "The Man who slew Wat Tyler."

The people's leader faced the king,
The Commons' right he pleaded;
A scurry knave broke through the ring,
And stab'd him, basely he did. Here, Fishmonger! a word with you: Now, man ! don't burst your biler. But own a gallows was the due Of him who slew Wat Tyler. Let's hope that your fishmongrel Co. Have other ground of glory; For Walworth's was a coward blow,— Read e'en Hume's courtly story. You Yankee Nigger-driver, you Just harken to a riler; And conscience flog you not a few :

Your fellow slew Wat Tyler. Let honest freemen scorn the slave, Why stabb'd the people's leader But double loathing brand the knave. Who plays assassin's pleader When slavering lies can damn the True. And Vile be saved by Viler, Then, Yankee Snob! we'll praise, with you,

The man who slew Wat Tyler. SPARTACUS.

SONG OF THE SERF.

Revel on! revel on in your old stone tower, And smile as you will at your ancient power. Aye! pour out the wine and blaspheme God, While you crush his image to the sod! In vain do you lift the serried steel, For the thunder roars with a bursting peal, And the lightning flashes in and out, With a laugh and a groan and a giant shout,
Do ye think that the steel shall destroy its power
In the fearful rout of the coming hour?

Revel on! revel on! we have waited long, And writhed like a worm under feudal wrong. We have fed your veins with the strength of ours, We have built with our groans your iron towers: But a stern, deep voice comes rushing down Like the voice of God with a "Woe to the Crown; We have heard the mighty music roll Like a surging sea through the Vassal's soul; And an answer sweeps through the troubled night, With a shout for the voice and a shout for the Right.

Revel on! revel on! while yet you may! Glitter on! glitter on! in your bright array! Hear ye not! hear ye not through your marble arch, The iron tramp of the Million's march? See ye not that the flame of our vengeance plays. In your hall like a Volcan's lurid blaze-When the earthquake wakes in a giant-start, And breaks the chain which has bound its heart!

Revel on! revel on! in your olden power, For we bide with a smile the coming hour! Oh! God-like soul; you may struggle long And wearily wrestle—through woe and wrong— But the rainbow bright of hurrying years Will be woven at last from a nation's tears-When the storms have rolled and the fire o God Hath blazed in its might o'er the darkling sod.

Reviews.

In an age when independence of principle consists in having no In an age when independence or principle consists in naving no principle on which to depend, and free-thinking, not in thinking freely, but in being free from thinking;—in an age when men will hold any thing except their tongues, keep anything except their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; to improve such an age must be difficult, to instruct it dangerous; and he stands no change of amending it who cannot at the same and he stands no chance of amending it who cannot at the same

A BATCH OF BOOKS!

THE MYSTERY OF THE DANUBE. By David Urquhart, Esq., M.P. London: Bradbury and

Whatever may be thought of Mr. Urquhart's sentiments, his talents, and the earnest sincerity with which he has devoted them to advance his views, must command respect. He is pretty generally known as the zealous opponent of Russian ambition, and in the work under notice, he reviews our diplomatic, commercial, and political policy, with regard to that grim and gigantic power, the barbarian of the North! This is becoming a question of most vital import, even to those who are not the advocates of Democracy, and who sink the idea of Humanity's advancement in that of the progress and profit of Trade. Russia is laying her mighty hands on the strongholds of Europe, with such alarming swiftness and subtlety, that England may well fear her constant advances, and wonder what will be the next aggression. Poland, so rich and fertile by nature, is like a wilderness; her golden grain and luscious wealth of fruits, are trodden and trampled beneath the grinding hoof of Russian oppression. Hungary lies crushed and bleeding; the Danubian Principalities are fettered; and the export trade of Turkey arrested; and unless England comes out of the unholy pact, gathers up her strength, and joins the warriors for Freedom, she herself will fall before this Mammoth Tyranny. This book of Mr. Urquhart's is another warning. Will she take heed

VERDICTS. London: Effingham Wilson. Coleridge relates that he was once standing gazing on a glorious scene of the mountains of Scotland. All around was solemn and grand; the silver mists of morning were rolling up like a crown of glory on the lofty brow of an old mountain that stood in the magnificence of morning, worshipping in its religion of silence! At some distance, a waterfall came leaping over the rocks in sparkling splendour as of a thousand lightnings, and dashed down in thunderdown, down, from ledge to ledge-until, its bubbling gurgling merriment, ran through the green grasses and the mosses of the glen with endless laughter. With an adoring spirit he silently drank in, as with a myriad senses, the rich draughts of pleasure which nature gives with such silent magnanimity, when, suddenly, the wondrous charm was broken by a voice at his side, exclaiming, 'It's werry pretty, ain't it, sir?' It proceeded from a Cockney Tourist, who had thus criticised that scene. Some such feeling as Coleridge must then have experienced we felt on reading these 'Verdicts' on the Poets. In both cases. the heroes are nameless, and their critical powers are on an equality. This author has not the remotest sense of rythm nor melody; and yet he dares to croak like a very raven about divinely melodious Shelley.

This was Truth's most true follower, and dared to obey, All his thought dreamed it e'er heard her holy lips say; So he swept, in her name, all foul things from his path, With a love for all right that to all wrong grew wrath, That drove him strange frenzy and wild words to deal On deceits, with a fierceness 'twas strange he could feel;

He has neither wit, sarcasm, nor analytical power and yet he presumes to judge of the great Poets of this century, and award his 'Verdict.' There are geniuses who cannot move without making music, and there are animals who make a clatter with tin kettles tied to their tails! Reader, draw your own infe-

A LIFE OF NICOLO PAGANINI. By Giancarlo Conestible. Perugia. 8 vo. Who has not heard of Paganini and his marvellous performance on the violin? Doubtless some of our readers may remember the furore which he created in England, and some will have seen that weird figure, with its long black hair, skeleton-like hands, and bird-like fingers, and those eyes, lighted with such strange fire. For ourselves we have only heard of these things, and of the wondrous effects of his Playing. How the amateur tympanum and catgut torturers went home from listening to his passionate performance to smash their instruments and give up in despair, while others averred that it was some wailing spirit they heard in the unearthly sounds which he could evoke. We learn from this work that Paganini was born at Genoa, in the year 1784. His mother is said to have been a lover of music, and on one occasion addressed her son thus :- 'My son, thou shalt become a great musician; for an angel, radiant with beauty, appeared to me this night, and has listened to the prayer I made him. I prayed him that thou mayst become the first of violinists, and the angel has promised it shall be so.' At the end of one of his concerts in Paris, Rossini was asked what he thought of Paganini, when he replied, 'I have wept only three times in my life; the first time when

my first opera fell to the ground on the first representation; the second, when being out in a boat with some friends, a truffled turkey we were to have eaten fell into the water; and the third when I heard Paganini for the first time.' Paganini was very superstitious, and it is said that he believed the soul of his mother to be shut up in his instrument. It was at Lucca that he first played on the immortal one string. He was director of the opera at that place, and was frequently called upon to play before the court. The Princess Eliza always retired before the conclusion, because, as she said, the harmonious sounds of his violin agitated her nerves too keenly. Here he fell in love with a lady whom he promised to surprise, and on the day of the concert, he entered with an instrument which had but two strings. He played a brilliant scena, which was wondrously successful. The Princess Eliza said to him 'You have done the impossible with two strings, would not one suffice?' He promised to try, the idea haunted his mind, and at length, having composed a sonata, he attempted the one string, and his success far outstripped his own expectations. We shall not have space to follow him through his marvellous career. He was once asked how he produced his wonderful effects, when he replied, smiling, 'Every one has his secrets, my dear sir.' He came to England in 1831. and his tour through the country was a series of astounding triumphs. The most exorbitant prices were paid for admission to his concerts. This magic tickler of the Cremona also managed to tickle immense sums of money out of the people wherever he went. He died May 27th, 1840, leaving a large fortune. This book, beside its value as a biography, and a full and complete collection of PAGANINIANA, contains a good account of the state of music in Italy at the period of which it treats!

POEMS AND SONGS OF PIERRE DUPONT. Second Edition. Paris: Garnier Brothers, 1851. WE noticed these poems and lyrics in the 'Friend of the People;' but, as many of our readers were not subscribers to that serial, we would make a few remarks here respecting this poet of the people. Dupont is a working man and a Socialist. He shares the love and admiration of his countrymen, even with Béranger himself; indeed, he is next of kin to that poet, and sits at his right hand on his proud eminence in the heart of his nation. Dupont is a singer of nature's own grand crowning, and is essentially the poet of the hour. He sings, and France listens Pierre Dupont is the Burns of France, and fills the position in its literature which the glorious Mossgiel ploughman so nobly fills in ours. He is as yet but thirty-one years of age, having been born in 1821. His father and mother were hard-working people, and he is proud to own his ancient and honourable pedigree of Toil. His first songs were rural and love lyrics—he is devotedly attached to the country. His song of 'The Oxen' first made him famous; but he has written some of the finest political songs of our epoch; he soon began to yearn to work, and do his part in the redemption of the time, so his Republicanism and Socialism burst into song. Before the Revolution of 1848, he had written his celebrated 'Song of Bread' one day when bread was dear, also his splendid 'Song of the Workers.' With the Revolution his voice rang out clear and melodiously in its tyrant-quailing demand for Freedom and Right-Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Pierre Dupont is very popular amongst the workmen. He frequently sings his own songst o his own music amongst them with marvellous and electrical effect. Lately, M. Achille Jubinal, of Paris, gave a soirée to celebrate the release of the poet, whom he had been successful in freeing from the prison where Bonaparte had cast him. Here Dupont sang his latest compositions—the 'Sapins,' the 'Tonneaux,' &c., which are said to be marvellous poems. All who know him speak of him as a true and fiery-hearted man, and a high-natured. generous fellow. A friend of ours promised us to render into English, for the benefit of our readers, some of the beautiful and melodious lyrics of Pierre Dupont; may we here remind him of his kind offer.

ZINGRA THE GIPSY. By Annette Maria Maillard. Lendon: G. Routledge, 2, Farringdon-street. To any person who may be fond of reading a tale of stirring interest, full of warring passions, and not tedious with attempts at description, and hysterical clutches at the sublime, we can promise a rich treat in the reading of this Zingra the Gipsy. Zingra, the heroine, is a glorious creature; we never saw such a gipsy, and are glad to have met with such a one as we find here drawn, living with flesh-and-blood distinctness, a magnificent child of nature! Wild as the woods, pure as the sky, and noble as love can make those on whom it drops its crown of all Humanity. She is the central sun of attraction in the novel, and the other characters are naturally made to revolve around her naturally. We do not think so much of Rendall Field-he is too imbecile; we could have almost wished that some brave true heart had borne her out of his hands, and revenged us on his weakness and lazy procrastination. Julia Aldridge is a character from the life, with her shallow babbling beauty, which, like a shallow river, arrests the impetuous plunge of the daring lover, and leaves him stunned on its cold stoney bottom. Brunt is finely drawn-how noble and radiant his unrequited eternal love shines out through the great and glorious spirit of self-sacrifice. Altogether, the work is full of motion and vitality, and one of the very best issued by Mr. Routledge in his shilling library. The name of the authoress is quite new to us. If this be her first work, we can only say it promises well.

and express a hope that he will redeem his promise?

THE TRIUMPH! OR THE COMING AGE OF CHRIS-TIANITY. Edited by J. M. Morgan. London:

Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. THE work, rejoicing in this magnificent title, consists of selections from authors, chiefly religious and philosophical, illustrating the necessity of early and consistent training of children; also the necessity of an undivided interest amongst all the members of society, and is collected by Minter Morgan. Among other authors Shakespeare, Cowper, Shelley, and Baxter are largely drawn upon; and Mr. Morgan himself contributes a considerable portion of the work. It is not calculated to advance the fame of the author of the 'Revolt of the Bees,' and 'Hampden in the nineteenth Century;' but, he has himself castrated his own works, and made an Eunuch of his Socialism. Mr. Morgan is now a Church of England Socialist! We cannot help thinking that established Socialism and the Established Church will not be in existence on the same day. There are some good things in the book, a few of which we may quote hereafter.

A GRAMMAR OF THE HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE, with Appropriate Exercises, a Copious Vocabulary and Specimens of Hungarian Poetry. By Sigismund Wekey. Late Aide-de-Camp to Kossuth. London: Tre-lawney Saunders, 6, Charing Cross.

This, we believe, is the first Hungarian Grammar published in England; and a friend assures us that it is clear, concise, and luminous—in every way a trustworthy guide, and a firstrate book. This will afford a splendid opportunity for those who wish to learn the noble Hungarian language, as there are Hungarian Refugees competent to teach it, and with the aid of this grammar it might speedily be spoken. Even where this is impracticable, the student might acquire a knowledge of the language, which would enable him to converse with its master-minds, and open up to him rich stores of an unexplored and almost unknown literature. The Hungarian tongue is wealthy in traditions and poetry, and would gloriously repay the outlay of time in learning it. The book is perspi-cuously arranged, beautifully printed, and contains some capital specimens of Hungarian poetry.

CONFESSIONS OF A WORKMAN. By Emile Souvestre.

Paris, Our readers will have heard of that favourite illustration of the 'Times' regarding Communism, in which it relates how a patriotic French workman, calling a company of ouvriers round him, tore up his blouse into strips, and distributing them to the crowd. remarked, triumphantly, 'that my friends is Communisim.' Somewhat akin to this logic, is the moral of this book which is directed against Socialism. The author would have us to make the best of things as they are, in order that they may remain so. and seems to think that honest pushing industry may do pretty well in the world, bad as it is. He reminds us of John Cassel, who would have men become Teatotollers for the purpose of eking out their means, to make ends meet, and thus become contented with our present state of societary. Why, our taskmasters

could wish for nothing better. For ourselves we | humanity's passage through the terrible phase of unlimited would not lend a hand to prevent an explosion of the whole system to-morrow!

THE BEDOUIN AND OTHER POEMS. By T. W. Wood, Esq.,!! London: Hope and Co.,
POETRY must be exquisite, or it is nothing. If a man can throw up two or three ideas, or even half a dozen, as the Juggler does his brass balls, he, now-adays, sets up for a Poet; but this sleight of hand is not poetry. Poetry is something which could not have been uttered in prose, it bubbles from the soul into music as naturally as rich notes flow from the skylark. It speaks in no other language than that of songfulness. Now, there is nothing in this volume which might not have been uttered in prose. There is no originality-no new ideas-nor combinations of ideas, and neither inspiration nor aspiration, Mr. Wood is not a Poet, only a Poetaster! There are thousands such fringing wretched prose with indifferent rhyme at this moment in England. Melancholy thought!

CLARET AND OLIVES, FROM THE GARONNE TO THE RHONE; or, Notes, Social, Picturesque, and Legendary by the Way. By A. B. Reach. Bogue.

Fleet-street. Angus B. Reach is a morry, witty, interesting writer, somewhat of the Albert Smith school, and is sure to write an interesting book, no matter what the subject may be. He has written in all kinds of literaturefrom the magazine article to the drama for the stage. Some few years since he joined the 'Morning Chronicle' newspaper, and was engaged to write that portion of 'Labour and the Poor' consisting of the manufacturing and mining districts of England. He also wrote thirty letters on the state of Agriculture. &c., in France. The present work consists of some of those letters expanded and reprinted, together with other interesting notes, observations, and descriptions, which remained in his mind for future working up. He is a frank, honest, and pleasant fellow, who tells you what he has seen, and gives you his real impressions without any cant, rant, or 'throwing the hatchet.' He has a quick perception of the picturesque, happy traits and touches, shrewd insight, and a searching spirit of observation. His book abounds in naive humour and pictorial descriptions, and is rich in anecdote and legendary lore. He visited Jasmin, the provincial Poet, that fine specimen and glorious remnant of the old Troubadours, and his description of the Bard, his manners, and his poetry, is one of the best chapters in the book. He visited the Poet Reboul, who is a baker at Nismes, and lives by selling rolls, but he was from home. He translates the following characteristic couplets of the Poet's, on that city of the crusades, Aigues-Mortes :-See, from the stilly waters, and above the sleepy swamp, Where, steaming up, the fever-fog rolls grim, and grey, and

How the holy, royal city—Aigues-Mortes, that silent town, Looms like the ghost of Greatness, and of Pride that's been

See how its twenty silent towers, with nothing to defend, Stand up like ancient coffins, all grimly set on end; With ruins all around them, for, sleeping and at rest, Lies the life of that old city, like a dead owl in its nest-Like the shrunken, sodden body, so ghastly and so pale, Of a warrior who has died, and who has rotted in his

Like the grimly-twisted corpse of a nun within her pall, Whom they bound, and gagged, and built, all living, in a

Our author was considerably disappointed with the vine districts, and the following does certainly take the poetry out of the vintage :-

The process of wine-making is universal in France. Now, very venerable and decidedly picturesque as is the process of wine-treading, it is unquestionably rather a filthy one; and the spectacle of great brown horny feet, not a whit too clean, splashing and sprawling in the bubbling juice, conveys at first sight a qualmy species of feeling, which, however, seems only to be entertained by those to whom the sight is new. I looked dreadfully askance at the operation when I first came across it; and when I was invited-by a lady, too-to taste the juice, of which she caught up a glassful, a certain uncomfortable feeling of the inward man warred terribly against politeness. But nobody around seemed to be in the least squeamish. Often and often did I see one of the heroes of the tub walk quietly over a dunghill, and then jump-barefooted, of course, as he was-into the juice; and even a vigilant proprietor, who was particularly careful that no bad grapes went into the tub, made no object We must conclude with the following comic descrip-

tion of a whole population on stilts:-

The novelty of a population upon stilts-men, women, and children, spurning the ground, and living habitually four or five feet higher than the rest of mankind-irresistibly takes the imagination, and I leant anxiously from the carriage to catch the first glimpse of a Landean in his native style. I looked long in vain. At last I was gratified; as the train passed not very quickly along a jungle of bushes and coppice-wood, a black, shaggy figure rose above it, as if he were standing upon the ends of the twigs. The effect was quite eldritch. We saw him but as a vision, but the high conicle hat with broad brims, like Mother Red-cap's, the swarthy, bearded face, and the rough, dirty, sheep-skin, which hung fleecily from the shoulders of the apparition. haunted me. He was come and gone, and that was all Presently, however, the natives began to heave in sight in sufficient profusion. There were three gigantic looking figures stalking together across an expanse of dusky heath. I thought them men, and rather tall ones; but my companions, more accustomed to the sight, said they were boys on comparatively short stilts, herding the sheep, which were scattered like little greyish stones all over the waste. Anon, near a cottage, we saw a woman, in dark, coarse clothes, with shortish petticoats, sauntering almost four feet from the ground, and next beheld at a distance, and on the summit of a sand-ridge, relieved against the sky, three figures, each leaning back, and supported, as it seemed, not only by two 'daddy long-legs' limbs, but by a third which appeared to grow out of the small of their backs. The phenomenon was promptly explained by my bloused cicerone, who seemed to feel especial pleasure at my interest in the matter. The third leg was a pole or staff the people carry, with a new moon-shaped crutch at the top, which, applied to the back, serves as a capital prop. With his legs spread out, and his back stay firmly pitched, the shepherd of the Landes feels as much at home as you would in the easiest of easy chairs.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

THE FORTERS OF KOMAROM (COMORN) During the War of Independence in Hungary in 1848-49. By Colonel Sigismund Thaly, London: James Madden, 8, Leadenhall-street. Songs and Poems of Pierre Dupont. Second Edition. Paris: Garnier Brothers.

CLARET AND OLIVES. By A. B. Reach. London: Bogue, Fleet-street. THE ROMAN. Second Edition. London: Bentley. LOWELL'S POEMS. Boston: Ticknor and Co.

Songs of Labour. By Whittier. Boston: Ticknor and Co.: London: John Chapman. THE TRIUMPH! OR THE COMING AGE OF CHRISTIANITY. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. THE MYSTERY OF THE DANUBE. By David Urquhart, Esq.,
M.P. London: Bradbury and Evans. LIFE OF N. PAGANINI. Perugia, 1851.
THE BEDOUIN AND OTHER POEMS. By T. Wood, Esq. Lon-

don: Hope and Co. THE BIBLE AND THE WORKING CLASSES. By Alexander Edinburgh. London: Hamilton, Adams Wallace. and Co. DR. SKELTON'S FAMILY MEDICAL ADVISER. London:

THE REPUBLIC, edited by W. J. Linton. London: Watson. SERMONS by the Rev. Charles Kingsley. London. Griffin. Baker-street. DR. SKELTON'S BOTANIC RECORD. London: Watson;

OUR

Pen-and-Ink Portrait Gallery.

RICHARD COBDEN, M. P. Cobden was born at Midhurst, Sussex, in the year 1800; his father was a small farmer, and Cobden left home early in life to serve in a London warehouse; if we are not mistaken, it was that of the Messrs. Lyddiard, Friday-street, City. Here he rose rapidly, and by his energy and skill was soon enabled to commence business for himself. This he did in partnership with Messrs. Sherriff and Foster, Lancashire. In this concern he soon won a reputation for producing more tasteful styles in printed cottons than most of the Manchester houses, which brought great prosperity of trade. In his leisure hours he found time to write a pamphlet entitled "England, Ireland, and America," and one on "Russia," which attracted some attention at the time. These contained the rudiments of his "Free Trade," and when the struggle for the abolition of the Corn-laws began, he was looked up to as the chief. Though, we believe, that both Colonel Thompson and Ebenezer Elliott, did more than even Mr. Cobden in fighting that battle with the land monopoly. The first place which returned Mr. Cobden was Stockport, which he represented in 1841, and afterwards sat for the West Riding of Yorkshire. After the contest for Free Trade, the friends of Mr. Cobden got up a subscription which amounted to more than £70,000, and was handed over to him as a testimonial to his services. He is essentially the representative of the spirit of trade and the middle classes. No man so well understands them; he is just the measure of their ideas; just the level of their aspirations; just the orator for their exponent; this is the secret of his success. He will be remembered as one of the prominent actors in

competition; but not for largeness of heart, brain, or aim; nor will his name be written on the page of history side by side with those of the martyrs, saints, heroes, and saviours of humanity.

WILLIAM ATTOUN.

Though not so generally known as Mr. Cobden, we cannot do better than place Aytoun here following him, as he is the very antipode of that Free Trader, and one of the greatest opponents of Free Trade. He is a member of the Edinburgh bar, and has been for years a contributor to "Blackwood" Magazine," and now occupies its editorial chair, so regally filled for years past by Professor Wilson. At the time of the railway mania, he wrote a series of papers descriptive of the doings at the Edinburgh Capel Court, full of felicitous fun and broad Scotch humour. In many a page of stinging prose, and satiric verse, has he hurled his shafts at the Manchester School! but that is not to be pierced by the arrow of wit or the sword of sarcasm, it-like Achilleshas but one vulnerable spot, and that is the breeches pocket! Nathless, Aytoun dashes at it with a bravery worthy of a better cause than that of the old Protection. He is the author of a biography of Richard Cour de Lion; but his principal work is the "Lays of the Cavaliers," in which he proves himself one of the greatest masters of rhythm, indeed, he is unequalled, save by Macauley, in the artifices of verse. About three years since he married one of the daughters of glorious old Christopher. He is now the Professor of Belles Luttres in the Edinburgh University.

GEORGE DAWSON.

This popular lecturer was born in 1821, in the parish of St. Pancras, London. His father was the conductor of an academy on an extensive scale, and from him he received his early education, after which, he went to the University of Glasgow, and after the usual course of study, took the degree of Master of Arts. He was intended for the ministry of the Nonconformists, and was early a dissenter, as the congregation can testify, before whom he once expounded rank heterodoxy to their pious horror; this was when he was a very youthful aspirant for theological honours, we think at Bushey. At length an opening occurring, he became the minister of Mount Zion Chapel. Birmingham, in 1844. Since that time there has been a split in the old congregation, and the majority having seceded with the preacher, a subscription was commenced for the erection of a new chapel, and in 1847, the Church of the Saviour was opened, for Mr. Dawson's ministry of the beautiful. George Dawson has written comparatively little, but is well known as a literary lecturer; perhaps no man of the present day has attained so early and so general a fame. He was for sometime a writer in the "Birmingham Mercury." As a lecturer, George Dawson is unapproachable. His brilliant wit, his conversational style, easy manner, and rich proverbial lore, combine to make him the most popular of our preachers. His voice is not musical, yet has it a peculiar homely charm; his eyes are fine, deep set, dark, and pieroing; his head is large and well-formed, but does not show to advantage, as he wears the hair parted in the middle; nevertheless, it is a feast for a Phrenologist. He boldly avows himself a Chartist, and is getting on towards Socialism. If the middle classes do not profit by the teachings of George Dawson, then are they lost indeed.

GOTTFRIED KINKEL.

Kinkel, the German patriot, was born at Oberoassel. near Bonn; he was one of that country's glorious student band, so celebrated for their love of the fatherland, and their devotedness in its defence. He was originally destined for the church, and having distinguished himself in various branches of learning, he was appointed professor of Theology in the University of Bonn. But the revolution of 1848 came with its uprising of the long oppressed peoples, and with it wreck of thrones and dynasties, and Kinkel joined the Democratic party. He was elected a member of the Prussian National Assembly, and took his seat on the extreme left. After its dissolution, he joined the insurrection at Baden, which, by this time, had become the theatre of a sanguinary struggle. He fought at the battle of Muggensturn, where he was wounded, and we have heard that the person who picked him up when wounded, was Joseph Moll, the German Democrat who was well known some time since as a member of the Fraternal Democrats. Unhappily, poor Moll, than whom a braver man never trod this earth, was himself slain. It is known that he was badly wounded; but it is doubtful whether he died of his wound, or was subsequently murdered by the Prussians, who brutally hutchered great numbers of wounded prisoners. Kinkel was taken prisoner, but being a man of mark, was brouhgt before a court martial and condemned to death. His sentence was commuted to hard labour for life in a common workhouse. He was afterwards shut up in the fortress of Spandau, from which he was enabled to escape by the aid of his noble wife and a gallant youth named Charles Schurz, who venturee his own life, heroically to save Kinkel, and fled with his family to England. He has since resided at St. John's Wood, save the time occupied in his American tour, with the object of proselytising and obtaining monies for the future revolution. Kinkel is popular as a poet in his own country, and an author of considerable fame.

THE COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT. [Sequel to "Consucto."]

BY GEORGE SAND.

THE DOCTOR'S REVELATIONS. Such was the fatigue and hunger which Consuelo experienced that she had scarcely reached her own apartment when she fainted. When she recovered, she found herself attended by the little doctor with the black mask, who had formerly been her travelling companion. The doctor intimated to Consuelo his intention of

supping with her. When supper had been served, he, to the consternation of Matteus, removed his mask, and laid it on the table, saying-

"To the deuce with this child's play, which hinders me from breathing, and from tasting the flavour of what I

Consuelo started, on recognising Dr. Supperville, the physician who had attended Count Albert on his death bed. Without being at all disconcerted, he proceeded to satisfy his gluttonous appetite. When he had accomplished this feat, he drew his chair near to that of Consuelo, and told her, in a low voice, that he had some important facts to communicate to her. Fearing a snare, Consuelo replied that she had no desire to know them; but her reserve only provoked Supperville's laughter. There was, he said, a conspiracy organised for the purpose of making Consuelo believe that Albert de Rudolstadt was really living; and for inducing her to receive as a husband a certain Trismegistus, who resembled Albert, in order to obtain possession of the Rudolstadt estates.

"The 'Invisibles,'" added the doctor, "are the conductors of this conspiracy; and they will leave no means untried to persuade you that Count Albert has grown two inches, and has acquired a fresh and florid complexion in his coffin. But I hear Matteus coming; he is an honest fellow, and suspects nothing. I will now retire: I have said all; and having nothing more to detain me here, I shall quit the castle in an hour."

Thus saying, he replaced his mask, bowed profoundly, and departed. Agitated by what she had heard, Consuelo retired to her chamber; but it was long before she found

THE ROBIN AGAIN! CONFESSION. Consuelo could not, on the morrow, bring herself to believe that the mysterious men, of whom she had imagined and hoped such great things, could be the ignoble plotters Supperville had reported them to be. Was it absolutely impossible that Albert could really be alive? This reflection gave rise in Consuelo's mind to a train of melancholy thoughts, from which she was aroused by a slight noise, and the brush of a light wing on her shoulder, and she uttered an exclamation of surprise and joy as she saw a pretty robin fly into her room and approach her without fear. After a few moments of reserve he consented to take

a fly from her hand.

"Is it thou, my poor friend, my faithful companion?"

said Consuelo, with tears of childest joy. "Is it possible that thou hast sought and found me here?"

All her woes were forgotten in her joy at again finding her little friend of Spandau. For a quarter of an hour she continued to play seriously with this little creature, when she heard a shrill whistle, upon which the robin darted through the window and disappeared. Consuelo looked out to see from whom the sound came, and saw Gottlieb walking on the banks of the rivulet. She waved her handkerchies to attract his attention to her; but he departed without observing it.

A whole week elapsed without the occurrence of any important event; and which Consuelo passed in studying the choice books that had been placed at her disposal. The robin visited her every morning. One day she discovered that he had something tied under his left wing. It was a very small bag of brown stuff, containing a billet from her beloved unknown, begging her to return a note by the winged little messenger. She felt violently tempted to do so; but remembering her pledge to the "Invisibles," re-

In the evening she forced herself to read a score at the harpsichord, when two black figures presented themselves at the entrance of the music saloon, without her having heard them ascend. She could not restrain a cry of terror at the appearance of these spectres; but one of them said to her, in a voice more gentle than at the first time, "Follow us!" And she rose in silence to obey. They presented her with a bandage of silk saying, "Cover your eyes your-self, and swear that you will do it conscientiously. Swear also that if the bandage should fall, or become disarranged, you will shut your eyes until we have told you to open them."

"I swear it!" replied Consuelo:
"Your oath is accepted," replied the conductor. And, as upon the first occasion, Consuelo walked through subterranean passages; but when they had told her to

stop, an unknown voice added—
Take off the bandage yourself. Henceforth no one shall raise a hand to you. You shall have no other guar-

dian than your word." Consuelo found herself in a vaulted cabinet, lighted by a small sepulchral lamp suspended from the key-stone in the centre. A single judge, in a red robe and a livid mask, was seated upon an antique couch near a table. He was bent with age; a few silver locks escaped from beneath his skull-cap. His voice was broken and trembling. This appearance of old age changed into respectful deforence the fear from which Consuelo could not divest herself at approaching an Invisible. He desired her to be seated, and to open to him her whole

heart, or to reject him if she chose. Consuelo could not distrust him; she owned her love for

the unknown-for Liverani.

"That is the name of no one in particular," said the Confessor. "However, he whom you mean is well worthy of your love; but you must renounce him. Albert de

Rudolstadt is living." "Oh, my dear Albert!" cried Consuelo, raising her arms towards heaven, "I shall come out of it victorious."
Then kneeling before the old man, "My father," said she, "absolve me, and assist me never to see this Liverani again; I will no longer love him; I do not love him now." The old man spread his trembling hands over the head of Consuelo, but when he withdrew them she could not rise. She had stifled her sobs in her bosom; and overcome by a conflict beyond her strength, she was obliged to lean upon the arm of the confessor to leave the oratory.

THE RUINED CASTLE. Next day Matteus brought her a bunch of flowers. When she untied them, a letter fell from their midst, carefully sealed, but without address. It was an impassioned letter from the unknown, imploring an interview-nay, announcing one—for a last adieu. What could Consuelo do? She would not meet him, and she could not avoid him. She determined to write to the kind old man who had revealed to her the existence of Albert. He would protect her, and would pity, rather than punish her dear chevalier. But how would she send the letter? Matteus would not stir a foot beyond the premises before midnight. Such, he said, were his orders. As a last resource, Consuelo determined to seek the old man herself. She set about seeking the mysterious entrance to the subterranean passages which was in the pavilion itself, resolved to take refuge in it, and present herself at all risks before the Invisibles. She supposed gratuitously enough, that the place of their meetings was accessible, once the entrance to the caves was gained, and that they met every evening in the same place. She did. not know that upon the day they were all absent, and th f Liverani alone had retraced his steps, after having feigned to follow them upon some mysterious excursion.

But all her efforts to find the secret door, or the trap of the subterranean passages, were useless. She no lenger possessed, as at Spandau, the coolness, the perseverance, the necessary faith, for discovering the smallest fissure in a wall, the slightest jutting of a stone. Her hand trembled as she sounded the woodwork and the tapestry, and her sight grew confused; every moment she thought she heard the step of the chevalier on the gravel walk of the garden,

or upon the marble of the peristyle. Suddenly she seemed to hear them beneath her, as if he were ascending a secret staircase under her feet, as if he were approaching by an invisible door, or as if, after the manner of familiar spirits, he were about to break through the wall and present himself before her eyes. She let fall her taper, and fled to the bottom of the garden. The pretty rivulet which crossed it here arrested her course. She listened, and heard, or thought she heard, some one walking behind her. Then, somewhat losing her self-possession, she threw herself into the boat which the gardener used for fetching sand and turf. Consuelo imagined that by detaching it she should drive to the opposite shore; but the current was rapid, and found an outlet from the premises under a low arch closed by a grating. Drifting with the stream, in a few minutes the boat would strike against the grating. Consuelo saved herself from a serious shock by rushing to the prow and extending her hands. A child of Venice, and a child of the people could not be much embarrassed by this manœuvre. But, strange chance! the grating yielded beneath her hand, and opened solely by the impulse which the current gave the boat. Alas, thought Consuelo, perhaps this passage is never closed. I am a prisoner upon parole, and yet I fly, I violate my oath! But I do so only to seek protection and refuge among my hosts, not to abandon and betray them.

She sprang upon the bank, whither the current of the river had borne her skiff, and plunged into a close thicket. Consuelo could not run very quickly beneath their dark shade; the avenue wound more and more as it narrowed. Every moment the fugitive struck against the trees, and several times fell upon the turf. Still she felt hope returning to her soul; these shades re-assured her: it seemed to her impossible that Liverani should discover her in them. After having walked for some time at hazard, she found herself at the foot of a hill covered with rocks, whose uncertain outline was defined against a gray and cloudy sky. A fresh, stormy wind had risen, and the rain began to fall Consuelo, not daring to retrace her steps, lest Leverani should have followed her, and was even now searching on the banks of the river, ventured upon the somewhat rough path of the hill. She imagined that upon arriving at the top she should discover the lights of the chateau, whatever might be her position; but when she arrived, the lightning, which began to glare in the sky, showed before her the ruins of a vast edifice, the imposing and melancholy remains of another age.

The rain obliged Consuelo to seek for shelter, but it was with difficulty she found it. The towers were cracked from top to bottom on the inside, and clouds of tiercels and gerfalcons, startled by her approach, uttered sharp and savage In the midst of rocks and briars, Consuelo, crossing the

roofless chapel, whose skeleton proportions were displayed in the bluish glare of the lightning, gained the court, the surface of which was covered with smooth short grass. The mass of ruined buildings which surrounded this abandoned court presented the most fantastic appearance, and at each flash of lightning the eye could scarcely understand those attenuated and distorted spectres, all those incoherent forms of destruction. It was a frightful yet poetic spot, and Consuelo felt herself seized by a sort of superstitious terror, as if her presence had profaned a place reserved for the funeral conferences or the silent reveries of the dead. On a calm night, and under less exciting circumstances, she might have admired the severe beauty of this building; she would perhaps have been moved to moralise upon the rigour of time, and the destinies which overthrow, without pity, the palace and the fortress, and lay their ruins in the dust beside those of the hovel. The sadness which the ruins of those formidable abodes inspires is not the same in the imagination of the artist and in the heart of the practical man; but in that moment of trouble and of fear, and in that night of storm, Consuelo, not being sustained by that enthusiasm which impelled her to serious enterprises, felt herself on the instant again become a child of the people, trembling at the idea of seeing appear the phantoms of the night, and fearing above all those of the ancient chatelains, savage oppressors during their lives, desolute and menacing spectres after their death. The thunder raised its voice, the wind brought down the bricks and mortar of the dismantled walls, the long branches of bramble and ivy wound like serpents among the battlements of the towers. Consuelo, still seeking a shelter from the rain and the falling fragments, penetrated beneath the vault of a staircase. which seemed better preserved than the others; it was that of the great feudal tower, the oldest and most solid building of the edifice. After ascending twenty steps she found a great octagonal hall which occupied the whole inside of the tower; the winding staircase was constructed, as in all buildings of this kind, within the wall eighteen or twenty feet thick. The vault of this hall had the interior shape of a bee-hive. There were no longer either doors or window. sashes; but the openings were so narrow and deep that the wind could not rush into them. Consuelo determined to await the termination of the tempest in this place; and approaching a window she remained more than an hour contemplating the imposing spectacle of a blazing sky and listening to the terrible voices of the storm.

At last the wind subsided, the clouds dispersed, and Consuclo thought of retiring; but on turning she was surprised to see a light more permanent than that of lightning prevail in the hall. That light, after having hesitated, so to speak, increased and filled the whole vault, while a slight crackling was heard in the chimney. Consuelo looked in that direction, and saw under the half-arch of the ancient chimney an enormous throat yawning before her, a fire of branches which had kindled as of itself. She approached it. and remarked half-consumed brands and all the remains of a fire formerly kept up and recently abandoned.

Terrified by this circumstance, which revealed to her the presence of a host, Consuelo, who could see no furniture about her, quickly returned to the staircase and prepared to descend, when she heard voices below and the crackling produced by men's steps upon the rubbish scattered over it. Her superstitious terrors were then changed into real apprehensions. That damp and devastated hall could be inhabited only by some ranger, perhaps as savage as his dwelling, perhaps drunken and brutal, and most probable less civilised and less respectful than Ernest Matteus. The footsteps approached quite rapidly. Consuelo hastily ascended the staircase in order not to be met by these problematical visitors, and after having cleared twenty steps more, found herself on the level of the second story, where there was little probability that any one would come, as it was entirely uncovered, and consequently uninhabitable: Fortunately for her the rain had ceased; nay, she could even distinguish a few stars through the wild vegetation which crowned the tower about a dozen feet above her head. A ray of light from the flooring beneath was soon cast upon the gloomy walls of the edifice, and Consuelo, cautiously approaching, saw through a large crevice all that was taking place in the room below. Two men were in the apartment, one walking up and down and stamping on the ground to one walking up and down and stamping on the ground to warm himself; the other, stooping beneath the ample chimney, was occupied in raking the fire together, which began to blaze on the hearth. At first she could distinguish nothing but their dresses, which announced the high rank of the wearers, their hats concealing their faces; but the light of the fire increased, and the man who was stirring it with the point of his sword having risen to hang up his hat on a projecting stone, Consuelo perceived a mass of black hair and the upper part of a face, and could scarcely repress a cry of mingled tenderness and terror. He spoke, and Consuelo could no longer doubt that it was Albert de Rudolstadt.

(To be Continued.)

OPENING OF THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENG-LAND AND IRELAND .- On Tuesday evening the electric communication, by submarine telegraph, was completed be-tween England and Ireland! Mr. Newall, aided by Mr. Statham, of the Gutta Percha Works, City-road, with a staff of assistants, began to sink the wire—which is seventy miles long-at two o'clock on Tuesday morning, and in eighteen hours the work was complete. Three other submarine telegraphs are, it is stated, in progress between England and Ireland, at different points, but Mr. Newall's, between Holyhead and Kingstown, enjoys the enviable distinction of being first in actual operation. The next news of this kind that may be looked for is the completion of an electric communication between England and Belgium via Ostend.

Indisposition of Mr. Wakley, M.P. - We regret to hear that on the return of Mr. Wakley to his chambers from the House of Commons on Saturday morning last, between three and four o'clock, he was seized with a sudden faintness, which caused much alarm to his relatives. It is satisfactory to state, however, that the hon, gentleman was so far recovered by the afternoon as to able to leave town for his residence at Harefield.

LETTERS FOR WORKING MEN. No. VII.-RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. SIR,-I must recur again to the Militia Bill; for, in the midst of all the egregious nonsense talked for and against that measure, certain grave principles have turned up well worthy of our consideration, One of these is the question of Religious Liberty, mooted by Mr. W. J. Fox, late of Finsbury Chapel, in an amendment moved by him on Monday, May 17. Mr. Fox comes before us by no means as a common-place member of Parliament. He sits in the Liouse neither in right of noble birth, nor in virtue of large trade profits. He is there especially as a philosophical Radical; and to him we have a right to look for sound principles. Of people's 'service.' I proceed to notice Mr. Fox's Mr. Walpole. Had it been insignificant, it would

course, we do not expect them from the John William es and the Jacob Bells, any more than from the aristocratic twigs that finish their education in the soundness. His amendment was to the effect that 'no person shall be liable to compulsory military service whose name is not on the registration list as an elector.' The amendment, of course, was lostbeing far 'too large' for our Tory Home Secretary, have been rejected upon that ground. Some men meet you everywhere. It was an excellent amendment, rightly coupling together the right and the duty of citizenship; for indeed one cannot exist without the other. It is not for this that I will find fault with the member for Oldham; nor yet for his refusal to be Hume-bugged to alter his proposition into giving every militia man a vote. A very cool recommenda. tion of the veteran calculator! But Mr. Fox's amendment was of a twofold character. Not only was it intended to make the duty of a freeman depend upon the recognition of the right of freedom. but it was meant also to work another way, as a means whereby tender-conscienced peacemen might. by resigning the right of the franchise, evade the duty of military service. And this upon the ground of Religious Liberty. Here, I think, the Parliamentary philosopher was altogether at fault; and the reply of the Attorney-General to that part of his argument quite conclusive. He 'did not think it desirable or reasonable to allow persons to escape from discharging, either in that or any other way, the duty of citizens. Persons might have a conscientious objection to paying taxes, in doing work upon the highway, or to many other things which were an essential part of the duty of a subject; but the Legislature would not do wisely to admit such claims to exception.' As the whole wide question of Religious Liberty, or, rather, the popular notion of religious liberty, is involved in this sentence, and as this question has of late been very frequently before us, and sometimes more prominently than merely as an incident of a debate on the Militia, I propose here to look a little into it. What is Religious Liberty?—' Religious Liberty is freedom for every man to form his own opinion upon all subjects, and to be utterly unrestrained in all matters of conscience.' But all things are matters of conscience. With the Brahmin to kill a son, is an offence against conscience; the Thugs belief is in the wholesomeness of strangling travellers. The Quaker cannot conscientiously bear arms, even in self-defence: the Mahommedan makes it a point of conscience to propagate his religion by the sword. The Churchman religiously uncovers himself and kneels down in that sanctuary which George Fox denounced as a steeple house. It was part of George Fox's religion, too, to wear his hat. Almost all things are or may be, matters of conscience; all things should be, whether 'important' or 'indifferent.' In truth,

broken: the individual conscience is sole ruler. Today your conscience forbids you to take up arms to repel an invasion; to-morrow my conscience will forbid me to pay taxes for the support of an unjust government; a third man conscientiously objects to punishment of felons,—would let the thieves take cloak as well as coat, and turn the other cheek to every ruffian; a fourth believes that 'the earth is the Lords,' and has conscience scruples against paying rent; a fifth is conscientiously inclined to community of goods; and who knows that it was not a full conscience and tender heart which led Lord Palmerston to approve the restoration of order on the 2d of December last, which brought the amiable Dr. Dodd to the gallows, and which lands so many other rogues and vagabonds in high and out of the way places? Bah! conscience may be made an excuse for anything; and, so latitudanized, Religious Liberty is anarchy, and anarchy is not the millennium. Reli-

gious Liberty has, however, an exacter and more rea-

sonable signification; much as that signification has

been lost sight of by defenders of Papal Aggression,

and other enlightened liberals, the real meaning of

Religious Liberty, as a special principle, is the right of

forming one's own opinion on all matters—the right

of worshipping God with such rites and ceremonial

observances in private or public as may seem best to

the worshipper, without let or hindrance of any other

religimists. Religious Liberty is the equality of con-

nothing can be indifferent to a religious man. It is

clear, then, that if Religious Liberty is to have a defi-

nite meaning, it must be used in some narrower and

more-exactly-specified sense than this. Thus, all

matters of conscience will not do so loosely. For, if it

could be used so, every man becomes a law to himself; the bonds of society,—of nations, are

science, the equality of creeds; but it is not the license to act in the common daily occurrences of life as if there was no such thing as public duty. Let a man, if his conscience bid him, fly in the face of the world's law; but if he do so, he must be prepared to be looked upon as a madman or a deserter, and to be treated accordingly. He may, if he choose, become a martyr for conscience sake; and, if his conscience be let from God, his martyrdom will not be in vain; but this is quite another matter from claiming an exemption. The duties of the individual to society must be determined by society. However iniquitous the determination, still that is the law. There can be no other rule, imperfect as that may be. It rests with the objecting individual to submit, or for conscience sake to fight that question out with society—

conscience, and the unit give law to the many, or break the law of the many. 'But certain acts are different from others. Some are purely religious." Which are they, if all are not? It was an unhappy division of human actions into political and religious; for out of that division has sprung no end of blunderings. Life is altogether religious, or not at all. There are no affairs in it which are not human; and Humanity is as a multiple flame aspiring ever to God or Religion is but a foolish

one against the many. But no middle course is open

to him. He may not expect that society will allow

his individual conscience to contradict the general

word. But when we speak of Religious Freedom, we mean not Freedom from Religion, but Freedom of and for Religion. RELIGION is the doctrine of the laws of life, and POLITY (brought down to politics) the practical development of those laws. There is then, literally, not an act of life which can be said to be only between man and God: so to be placed upon some special ground of religious exemption. All

man's acts, from the highest to the lowest, belong to Humanity, either to his family, his nation, or the world. His thoughts alone are his. There is the domain of Religious Liberty. Here, concluding, I may not pass unnoticed the shuffling manner in which all House of Commons'

work is done. The very atmosphere of the place appears to be demoralising—a pest house for any healthy man to avoid. Mr. Fox hides his relief to the peacemen under a plausible talk of the coexistence of rights and duties, under the sophism that became a duty implies a right, and a right involves a duty, therefore whosoever chooses to give up the one may be guiltless in shirking the other. A most mischievous deceit. Mr. Hume cannot pass the opportunity of a trick; pretending to see no difference between making none but voters liable to the militia, and giving the privilege of voting to every militiaman. A true Parliamentary Reform dodge. And that blessed innocent of a Tory, Attornoy-General, who would have no man exempted from the duties of citizenship, sneaks, like any Whig, into some special pleader's quibble about the rights evil, and the rights political. Anything to cover knavery with words sough; and so bewilder the fools who 'have ears, · but hear not.' Look for truth in a well, for figs in thistics, for patriotism in a peace-man, for honesty in a Whig statesmen; but there is no such folly as looking for sound principles of morality in the Re-

formed House of British Representatives.

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REFUGEES. "ALL MIN ARE BRETHREN."

A SOIREE,

consisting of a TEA PARTY AND PUBLIC MEETING, IN HONOUR OF

"THE STAR OF FREEDOM," Will be held in the Literary and Scientific Institution. John street, Tottenham-court-road, on Tuesday evening, June the 8th, 1852.

The following hiends to political and social reform will attend and take part in the proceedings:

LOUIS BLANC.

ROBERT LE BLOND, WALTER COOPER,

G. JULIAN HARNEY,

GERALD MASSEY,

G. JULIAN HARNEY, D. W. RUFFY, SAMUEL KYDD. D. W. RUFFY,
and JOHN PETTIE.
T. S. DUNCOMBE, M.P., THORNTON HUNT, G. J. HOLYOAKE,
BRONTERRE O'BRIEN,

and others, are also invited, and expected to attend.

Tea on table at half-past six o'clock precisely; and the public meeting to commence at eight o'clock. Admission to the Tea and Public Meeting, 9d each. To Public

Admission to the Tea and Public Meeting, 90 each. To I ushe Meeting only, Gallery, 3d., Hall. 2d.

Tickets may be had of John Shaw, 24. Gloucester-street, Commercial road, East; John Mathias, 59, Broad street, Rateliff; Wm. Braffeld, Globe House, Mile end-road; A. E. Delaiorce. 10, North-square, Portland-place, Globe-road, Mile-end; Mr. Kell, White Horse, Hare-street, Bethnal-green: Wm. Travers, 17, Mangaret-place, Hackney; C. F. Nichols, 10, Great Winchester-street, City; John Washington, 136, Golden-lane, Barbican; George Taylor, 163, Goswell-street; John Bezer, 183, Fleet-street; Henry Holyonke, 3, Ouen's Head rossage. Paternoster-row: James Grassby, 96, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row: James Grassly, 96, Regent-street, Lambeth; John Milne, I, Union-street, Berkeley-square; Isaac Wilson; 7. Sheffield-street, Clare-market; Robert Parks, 32, Little Windmill-street, Haymarket; D. W. Ruffy, 13, Tottopher and Manual Street, Haymarket; D. W. Ruffy, 13, Tottenham-court, New road : John Arnott, 11, Middlesex-place, omers Town; and Edward Truelore, at the Institution. N.B.—The proceeds will be given to the Refugee Fund.

To Correspondents.

25 The great increase of correspondence compels us very reluctantly to abridge a mass of communications down to mere notices in this column.

The Suashing Policy.—Ur. Shackleton has written another letter, for which we cannot find room in full, commenting on the attempt of Mr. Jones to explain away his smashing speech at Manchester; which attempt, it appears, is supported by a certificate from Mr. Grocott. Mr. Shackleton says Mr. Jones's version of his speech is a pure fiction. "I have again looked over my notes, which were taken down at the time when the words were uttered, and, I repeat, that the words reported to have been speken by Jones and Cockroft. are verbating as they fall for the property of the the p Cockroft, are verbatim, as they fell from their lips." Mr. Shacklelon adds "the Chartists should hear this in mind, that no report was taken of these speeches at the time, except the one which I took. The speech which Mr. Jones publishes in his paper has been written out to suit the case, and bears no resemblance to the speech he delivered. Not a man among them had anything to guide him but his memory; and, I humbly submit, that my note-book is more likely to be correct, both as to the words and the circumstances under which they were uttered, than the memory or the inventive faculty of any man.'

memory or the inventive faculty of any man."

D. Bratiano.—We are sorry that press of matter compels the postponement of your valuable communication respecting that interesting and valiant people, the Roumanians.

Martin Jude informs us that "an Association has been formed,
consisting of humane and philanthropic of all classes, to make
special investigation into every loss of life in collieries, and deduce from observation and expansions the most precisely received. duce from observation and experience the most practical remedies for such disasters. Goldsworth Gurney, Esq., and Mr. James Mather, of South Shields, are foremost in this work of humanity." We shall be happy to publish any information connected with this society, and to render to it all the aid in our power. In the same letter, Mr. Jude says.—"I hope the soiree in honour of the 'Star of Freedom,' on the 8th of June, will be a bumper. I should like to be present." Mr. Jude adds.—"the resolution at Manchester to expatriate all who differ from their policy is anyte in kapping with the original project. Varilly what

solution at Manchester to expatriate all who differ from their policy, is quite in keeping with the original project. Verily, what a farce to attempt, by a breach of all the rules of Democracy, to heal all dissensions!—to virtually depose one lawfully elected Executive, and set up one illegally elected!—to heal the divisions of the body by dividing us more and more. "Argus M'Leod, Gateshead.—Many thanks for your letter.

John Gilbertson, Carlisle, writes, "It is enough to make Chartists are hard to one they are such to see the way in which Chartism ashamed to own they are such, to see the way in which Chartists ashamed to own they are such, to see the way in which Chartism is disgraced by some of its professed advocates. For instance, those who lately met in Manchester and called themselves a "Convention." I received a letter from Grocott with a subscription of the convention. tion sheet, 'desiring me to collect and send, to the care of Ernest Jones, ten shillings.' For what? To enable them to go through

the country, to propagate the doctrine, that the 'middle classes ought to be opposed, even if they come out and 'advocate the Charter!' I hope that wherever they present themselves to advocate such preposterous stuff they will be scouted as they W. Ellis, Brighton, Sussex.—We cannot impart the information you desire. You had better address a letter to Mr. Goodchap, accountant, next to the City News Rooms, Cheapside, London.
C. SEAGBAYE, Farnham.—We know nothing of the matter to which

you refer. To whom did you send the money?

MR. STRATTON writes in reference to Mr. Kydd's letter, published in the "Star" of Saturday week, that he (Mr. Stratton) "said nothing at the Delegate Council derogatory to Mr. Kydd." We have forwarded Mr. Stratton's letter to Mr. Kydd.

Voice prove Reference in Large read the report of the Man-

VOICE FROM BIRKENHEAD -I have read the report of the Manchester Conference of Chartist Delegates in your excellent "Star" of the 22nd, and I must say I have read it with a most humiliating sensation of pain and disgust. If no wiser and better men can be found in the ranks of the Chartists than have met at that can be found in the ranks of the Chartists than have met at that Conference, it is high time that Chartism was laid on the shelf among the myths of former ages. It is lamentable, and creates an unspeakable melancholy in my mind, to see the ignorance and bigotry evinced at that meeting of delegates, more especially by one who presumes to lead and direct the people by one of the most powerful levers known to us—the Press. If the suicidal doctrine and resolution, which he backed, and which was carried at that meeting, is followed up in his paper, it will be dispicable, and detested by every man who can have the least pretensions to rationality. Mr. E. Jones, and his colleagues at the Conference, talked about acting on an antagonistic plan, and smashing in upon every meeting; which conduct none but fools or madmen would ever think of. My opinion is, that they and their censtituents have tried the power of repulsion long enough to prove its inutility; they should now try the other greater and more agree-

inutility; they should now try the other greater and more agreeable power of attraction."

[Will the writer of the above be good enough to send his particular address, and we will answer his question with reference to the pamphlet he intends to publish.]

JOHN STODD.—Lord John Russell was Secretary of State for Home Affairs at the period you speak of. We have not a file of the "Star" of that year at hand, but we will endeavour to answer

your question in a future number.

THOMAS BUCKLEY, Oldham.—Thanks for your friendly suggestion; we intend to act upon it at the first opportunity. Please to favour us with your full address. THOMAS DENNIS, Packering (whose letter we are sorry we cannot give in full,) writes—"As a constant subscriber and reader of all your writings and publications, and as a paying member of the Chartist Association, and a true Democrat, I must express my thorough disgust for the 'Crushers'—or would-be 'Crushers' of

the 'Star of Freedom.' I think the Chartist body ought to return their best thanks to Mr. Farrah, for the noble manner in which he opposed the address of the Metropolitan Delegate Council, dene opposed the andress of the Metropolital Delegate Counter, using the cast Mr. Jones to the position of a 'second Bonaparte. To my thinking, Chartism does not want, nor can it flourish under such despotism, and the only thing that Mr. Jones and his 'Crushers' have to do is to beware they do not 'crush' themselves. The principles you, Mr. Editor, advocate are above suspicion, and I will do all I can to get the 'Star of Freedom' well circulated in this district.

C.B. KNOTT, Gateshead. Before publishing the statements respecting the two news agents, we will communicate with them, and ascertain what they have to say.

Fixenum Locality.—The notice of last week's meeting was acci-

dentally omitted.

T. Wilcock, Bradford.—The remedy is in the bands of yourself and friends. You remember the old motto—"When bad men conspire good men must combine." A word to the wise is suffi-

cient.

Mr. W. Broom, Lecturer, wishes us to state that if the Democrats of Dudley will communicate with him he will lecture for them in the open air, on a Sunday morning. Their letter must be sent to No. 2, Suffolk-street, Birmingham.

[Press of matter prevented the publication of Mr. Broom's last report.]

report.]
Thomas Mothershed, Failsworth, writes—"Glad was I to see you had resumed your old labours as editor of the 'Star.' I have than resimed your out labours as entire of the Stat. I have followed you through all your trials and difficulties, and I cannot see, for the life of me, that you are 'no Chartist.' As to the attempt to cruall your Journal, I think it is rather presuming too much upon our patience, and the attempt will but recoil upon those who have entered in this destardly work."

the Electioneering meetings, received last week, were crowded out. We shall be obliged by future communications from our cor-

out. We shall be obliged by future communications from our correspondents.

Mr. James Sweet, Nottingham, sends us a letter addressed "To Messre. Ceckroft and Jones," which we are unable to give in full. Mr. Sweet says, "I hardly need inform you (Cockroft and Jones) that for a great number of years the unwise policy, laid down by you for the guidance of the working men, has been acted upon, and failed to achieve the object said to be sought for. To start stresh upon that track will inevitably lead to the same disastrous results. I know of only two ways to obtain the People's Charter,—one is of a coercive, the other of a legal, peaceful, and constitutional character. What do the men of London, Newport, Sheffield, Bradford, Manchester, and other large towns think of the first? Do they agree with the sentiments uttered by Mr. Cockfield, Bradford, Manchester, and other large towns think of the first? Do they agree with the sentiments uttered by Mr. Cockir roft? Are they worshipers of men rather than principles? Will they oppose any class who will aid them in the obtainment of the Charter? Did Mr. Cockroft really represent the opinions of the men of Halifax? For my own part, I am determined to act with any man, of any class, who will advocate political rights for my fellow countrymen. Instead of proving yourselves Democrats, your conduct is thoroughly despotic. You talk about 'raising the cause above these low passions,' while you indulge in them your selves. I would most emphatically warn the working men from acing upon the advice given at the late Conference, as it can only produce trouble, and delay their enfranchisement. I cannot imagine for a moment that the mass of my countrymen sympathise with such vindictive feelings, or will in any way countenance such proceedings."

J. C., Hulme, Manchester.—The information you require on emi.

J. C., Hulme, Manchester .- The information you require on emigration shall be supplied in next week's number.

Martin Fleming, Ki'rush.—It is quite impossible to do anything with your lengthy communication this week. Next week we will e, to make use of it,

endeavour, it possible, to make use of it.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Inverness, sends a lengthy letter on the formation of a "People's Party." We are compelled to give extracts merely. Mr. Campbell says:—"My own conviction is, that ambition of lealership, inconsistency, personal spleen, and men's minds being warped and wedded to silly crotchets and absurd prejudices, have driven all parties into confusion and anarchy, destroyed all faith, without which no union can exist. anarchy, destroyed an faith, without which no union can exist. I am forcibly struck with the old adage—'That the man is of doubtful honesty who calls every one else a rogue.' To re-organise the Charitst movement a general only is wanting—but we need not want long. Thomas S. Duncombe is the man; and the only obstacle to his command seems to be whether he shall use his own tactics, or adopt those of his future army. There can be nis own factics, or adopt those of the future army. There can be no doubt as to the course that, as a leader, he must pursue; he must use his own, although, with the advice of his staff; he will, no doubt, make some important alterations." Our correspondent then proceeds to defend Mr. Duncombe's Programme; but, with the most earnest wish to allow all to express their opinions, it is impossible to insert his compactable. Difficulty from our correspondent impossible to insert his comments. Differing from our correspondent on some important points, we nevertheless heartily coincide with his desire to see Mr. Duncombe once more at the head of the Democratic movement.

. C .- The quarterly subscription for the "Star of Freedom" is now four skillings and tempence, or nineteen skillings annually.

W. Bensley, Manchester.—We will endeavour to insert the address to Robert Owen in our next number.

Thouas Wallex, Stockton, and A. B., Spilsby,—We are unac-

quainted with the position and affairs of the society you name. Mr. Thomas M. Wheeler's address is No. 4, West-street, Soho, Colla.—We will endeavour to make use of your communications next week.

MANCHESTER.—We have this week been favoured with two commit nications—one of them detailing a series of resolutions adopted at the Lancashire Delegate Meeting held on Sunday, May 23rd, and chiefly having reference to the appointment of a delegate to

another delegate meeting fixed for Sunday last, whic report we submit to our Manchester friends, should have been furnished us submit to our Manchester friends, should have been furnished us last week. [If our Manchester friends will send their reports a the proper time, they shall not fail of publicity in the "Star of Freedom."] The second communication has relation to the letter of Mr. Longbottom, of Oldham, and Mr. Horsfall, of Royton, published in a late number of this journal, and which, as our readers will remember, set forth that certain parties intended to take advantage of the (now notorious) "Conference" to "crush" the "Star;" and which further represented Mr. Grecott as speaking of the Editor of this journal as "an enemy to Chartism." The communication before us denies both statements. So be it. If we have done any wrong to Mr. Grecott or any other person, we are ready to make the most ample apology. any other person, we are ready to make the most ample apology. But, we must say, that the proceedings of the "Conference," in relation to this journal, were altogether in accordance with the sentiments imputed to the South Lancashire delegates by Messre, Lanchette, and Harriell, Whatever, may have been Messrs, Longbottom and Horsfall. Whatever may have been said or not said, the design to "crush" the "Star of Freedom' is patent to the world. As regards Mr. Grocott, we have before us another communication from Mr. Horsfall, not hitherto noticed in this paper. re-affirming the truth of Mr. Longbottom's statements. The question, therefore, is between Mr. Grocott and his friends on the one hand, and Messis. Longbottom and Horsfall on the other.

of the other.

Half Fax — Mr. Uriah Hincheliffe writes to inform us that, in spite of the base and unprincipled opposition to the "Star of Freedom," the circulation is rising every week in that town. Thanks to such friends as Mr. Hincheliffe; we shall yet overcome the

dastardly opposition to our unscrupulous foes.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN HALIFAX.—Mr. Hincheliffe, in a second letter informs us that our article, the "Manchester coup d'état," so enraged certain persons that they committed last Saturday's "Star" to the flames. Can this be true? Mr. Hincheliffe's informant was a Mr. John Longbottom, who professed to have witnessed the auto de fa. We forbear comment for the present, as we must cling to the belief that no set of men calling themselves Chartists, however prejudiced and misk d, could be guilty of such an act of insanity. W. PARKINSON,-Received. Thanks.

W. L'AREINSON.—Received. Thanks.

SPARTACUT.—Errata in Letter 6.—For "What is to be gained by holding to simply the 'Principles' of the Charter? Is the greatest possible number of adherents to be the main object of our wishes?" read, "That which is to be gained, by holding to simply the 'Principle' of the Charter, is the greatest possible number of adherents to the main object of our wishes." And for "repeal principle," in last line, read, "real principle."

STAR OF FREEDOM,

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1852.

OUR POSITION, PRINCIPLES, AND PROSPECTS.

'It moves for all that,' said grand old GALILEO, when released from the rack, in spite of the recantation wrung from him by the pangs of mortal agony. 'It moves for all that;' and in spite of the lies that have been circulated to damage us-in spite of the dastardly tactics, and the stealthy stabs dealt us by an enemy working in secret-in spite of the apathy of masses of the people, and the disgust of others—in spite of all these obstacles, and of the dark and despondent aspect of the times in which we started, the 'Star of Freedom' has gone on, steadily increasing its circulation, and won its widening way through the length and breadth of the land; and we can answer the defiant shouts of our enemies, and the fearful prognostications of well-meaning, but lukewarm friends, with the triumph-cry of him of old-'Ir MOVES FOR ALL THAT.' Our thanks are due to the Democrats of the Metropolis, for their manly and earnest appeal to the country, and the noble words spoken in our behalf, which appeared in our last number. We cannot but feel grateful for the valuable testimony of men who have bravely done, and through the fiery ordeal of suffering and persecution. proved their eternal devotion to the principles we cherish, and to the people, in whose cause we are proud to do battle. Their testimony is all the more valuable and trustworthy, seeing that many among them are tried and trusted by the veritable Chartist public; and that being on the spot, and knowing the relative position of ourselves and our unscrupulous enemies, they also know what is going on behind the scenes, and are well calculated to form such an opinion as should direct the mind of the country. We hope our friends will give publicity to that address; all we ask is, that the truth should be known; we court the keenest scrutiny of our words and actions, and have nothing to fear, but everything to gain, from a full and fair examination. With fair and open dealing we can cope, with honest and honourable assailants, who may differ with us in matters of policy we can combat, but we are at a loss to compete in that in. fernal warfare, worthy of the Thugs, in which we are assassinated by an invisible enemy, who throws his poisoned weapons from his cowardly ambush, not having prostrated ourselves to such despicable practices. It is from the stinging shaft of slander, and the barbed arrow of calumny, that our friends are called upon to guard us.' It has been stated-and the statement has been assiduously circulated to our prejudice and injury—that this Paper was purchased by Mr. Le Blond, with Middle Class gold, for the purpose of advocating the Middle Class interest as opposed to that of the Working Classes. Now, Mr. LE BLOND has distinctly denied this in a communication to Mr. Ennest Jones (the author of the said statement,) at the same time reminding him, that he has been the recipient of Middle Class gold! This was forwarded to him for publication, but Mr. ERNEST JONES has burked it! in accordance with his usual policy regarding truth. This would have given the lie direct to so much that he has said, and which, it appears, he cannot afford to have unsaid. Our friends can and should make this known among those who are against us, as well as those who are with us. Again, on every hand it has been industriously propagated, that we are the enemies to the principles of Chartism! God knows how we have loved and worked for Chartism! God knows at what a cost we have stood by it through good and evil report, and at what a sacrifice we have done our duty demanded by our principles! This base lie canhave no ground of origin save in the fact, that we have differed with some on questions of policy, but not in matters of principle! We, 'the enemies of Chartism, and the friends of the Middle Classes!' whose life-long thought has been to establish the holy principles of the one, and to expose the murderous tyranny of the other! We 'the enemies' of Chartism! who have suffered the falling off of friends, and the breaking up of old friendships into bitter and sorrowful strife, because we have been true and consistent, and never shrunk from exposing those who have masqueraded in the guise of Chartism, men who have been too ready to sacrifice the grand old cause for the sake of gratifying their own wretched egotism or miserable ambition? We the enemies of Chartism!' who have ever proclaimed ourselves more than Chartists, and the advocates of those revolutionary principles, towards the realization of which Chartism is but a march on the way, but which we deemed so necessary a one, that we were willing to forego the advocacy of all other aspirations, so that we might concentrate all our

efforts for the accomplishment of this one vital. Chartists we have always been, and this we are today, and when our friends, in their address, do us the honour of adverting to our principles, we feel that they could not have paid a prouder tribute to our political truthfulness and honesty of purpose. We are only the enemies of sham Chartism, of tricksters, of hypocrites, of men who are audacious because they have no reputation to lose. We are the enemies of that policy which would have us set our hands against every man, friend or foe, and thus bring down the world's hatred and persecution on our principles, and give our opponents room to point the finger of scorn to our glorious banner, on which we have inscribed the magnificent words LIBERTY, Equality, and Fraternity. We are the enemies of all those who would trail that banner—the flag of Freedom-in the mire, instead of bearing it aloft pure and unsullied, so that the free wind and smiling sunshine of heaven may play upon it, and so that the whole world may read what is written thereon. We are the enemies of those who would make our cause a name at the mention of which the cheek of its dearest lovers will crimson with shame, instead of mantling with the proud flush of triumph. We are also the enemies of a misled faction, which has effected an usurpation only less criminal in so far as itismore contemptible than that a complished by Louis Bone-the whole (not Bon[E]-A-PARTE) and which asserts itself as the veritable Democracy, to the righteous disgust, and mournful alienation of our innumerable friends. We confidently believe that Chartism has yet true disciples enough who will stand by us in carrying out our policy, and in enabling us to achieve for the 'Star of Freedom' that proud position which we aspire to, of making it a Paper which shall be welcome at the poor man's hearth, and shed a cheering light in the poor man's heart and home-a Paper which shall be the exponent of the People's aspirations, the dauntless defender of the People's Rights,

answer to the many kind inquiries of friends in all parts of the country, it is but fair that we should be frank with them as to our position and prospects. We tell them, then, that the circulation of one thousand copies more would place us beyond the reach of all assaults, and enable us to defy all the dark machinations of plotters and liars, and secret letter writers! And we have faith, derived from our daily experience, that there are far more than a thousand adherents to our principles in the country, who are not yet aware that we are in the field with the 'Star of Freedom,' and who need only to be apprised of the fact to assist us at once, by becoming subscribers, and exerting themselves to add to the number of our readers. We have not the means of advertising-notwithstanding all that has been said about our liberal supplies of Middle Class Gold—so that we must trust, in a great measure, to our friends giving us the publicity which we need. Each of our subscribers might become a living advertisement, and speak the good word for us at the right time and place; which would do more for us than immense sums of money spent in advertising. Truly, 'it is not the rich man's gold, but the poor man's aid and sympathy which we rely upon,' to carry the 'Star of Freedom' to success. We read the sky of the present with a hope ful trust, and are prepared to work in the full faith of better times to come. We have been solicited to make a tour through the country, to meet old comrades, and to confront our foes, and it is quite possible that arrangements may be made to meet the wishes of our friends. Meanwhile, 'Nil desperandum is our motto; let it be also that of our friends. 'Nil desperandum,' cried LEONIDAS to his heroic

Spartans, and the salvation of Greece was wrought out of the bloody pass of Thermopylee! 'Nil desnerandum,' said noble LUTHER, when he started alone from his cloister for Rome, a simple monk! 'Nil desperandum,' and the Vatican trembled, and the blood-cemented despetism of Popedom quaked as if with coming dissolution! 'Nil desperandum.' pleaded Columbus to his mutinous crew when ripe for rebellion, and in three days the New World burst on their glistening eyes! 'Nil desperandum,' shouted heroic Kossuth, when the invader had penetrated to the heart of Hungary; and at the words, the gallant Magyar nation rose like a lion refreshed with slumber, and rolled back the tide of war from the shores of the fatherland with a shock that shattered the Austrian empire to its rotten core! 'Nil desperandum,' cried brave MAZZINI to the men of Rome, and trampled as they had been for ages, they rose and asserted that the flower of Freedom still flourished amid all her ruins and desolation, and once more established the Republic in the Capitol of the Cæsars! 'Nil desperandum,' say we, remembering such sublime instances, and yet the 'Star of Freedom' shall shine out clear and luminous from the mists of Falsehood and the darkness of Despotism. Yet, shall it become the triumphant exponent of the People's Rights and Liberties, and a beacon-guide for the Workers on their upward march from the Egypt of their Slavery.

BONAPARTE AND BELGIUM.

Notwithstanding the honourable acquittal of the Bulletin Français' by a Belgian jury-who, as the citizens of a free country, did not hesitate to protect the freedom of the Press, in spite of the threats of the infamous assassin of the liberties of France-BONAPARTE has returned to the charge, determined that as the truth has been suppressed in France, so shall it be in Belgium, and that the people of that country shall be reduced to silence, and be no longer allowed to call-un chat un chat et ' Rollet' un fripon. Bassaro, the agent of Louis Napoleon in Belgium, has prevailed upon the weak and timid Government to prosecute the Democratic journal, the 'Nation,' for having had the courage to express its contempt and hatred for the blood stained despot of France, the cowardly assassin of the unarmed people.

Now, this is a matter which concerns not merely the conductors of 'La Nation,' but it is one in which the entire Belgium nation nay, even all the peoples of Europe, have an interest. Shall that vile Cossackism, which, for three years, laboured to imprison, and finally strangled in December 1851, the noblest child of the Revolution—the French Republic—pass over its boundaries, within which it is now devouring itself, and sweep away the last vestiges of constitutional liberty from the face of Europe? It is for the Belgians to answer. Will they consent to cringe to the usurper BONAPARTE, and kiss the perjured traitor's hand, red with the blood of their slaughtered brethren? Or will they stand bravely forth, and become the vauguard of that glorious army of the peoples, which shall ere long arise to give battle to the tyrants, and to their brutal and mercenary hordes? The future will show. Meanwhile, we would warn the timid and wavering amongst the Belgian people, that they will gain nothing by servility; that, however clearly the Belgian lamb may show that it is innocent of any attempt o stir up the mud of the stream, the Decembrist wolf will be at no loss for an excuse for devouring it, should it

be his interest to do so. That such is his interest we do not doubt. His army are beginning to be sensible of the ridiculous figure they cut in being lauded to the skies as the elite of the nation, the courageous and order-loving soldiers, while all the opportunity they have had of displaying their courage, was this midnight cam-paign against unsuspecting citizens, and their gallant butcheries of the defenceless multitudes in the streets of Paris in December. There must be war, that these brave militaires may have a chance of meriting a tithe of that sickening adulation, which is so unceasingly bestowed upon them, and that they may, by the attainment of military glory, wipe out the shame of the crimes they have committed in their drunkenness and slavery.

The necessity of war is increased rather than lessened, by the conduct of the Northern tyrants. Their contemptuous coldness, and their confident inaction show that, though they have the will, they have not the need, to invade France for the purpose of destroying Bonaparte, as it is evident enough, that the bastard imperialism will soon tumble down of itself. They will not attack him, as that would only give him the power which is failing him nowby driving the French nation to defend even him, rather than suffer an alliance of foreign despots to dictate to her by what, and by whom, she shall be governed.

Even the army will become his enemy, should peace continue. War, therefore, there must be, even in spite of the Czar. And, indeed, what now signifies to Bonaparte the dictum of the CZAR, when the restoration of the Boundon to the throne of France is spoken of by the Northern powers as an indisputable fact of the future?

On Belgium shall the first stroke fall. Its 'anexation' will relieve the despot from an eyesore, and destroy the dangerous example of a free state at his very doors, where the voice of Freedom may still be raised in defiance of human liberty, and the imprescriptable rights of man.

BONAPARTE bribed the priestcraft to aid him in the subjugation of France; and priestcraft, ever the ally of the tyrant, offers its services towards accomplishing the conquest of Belgium. The following ssage from the 'Constitutionnel' sufficiently explains the anti-national tendencies of the Belgian priests, and their love for the Cossack ruler of France :-

Under the government of July, during the triumph of university ideas, the Belgian Catholic party showed little sympathy with the French government. Now, when they see the liberty and dignity which Prince Louis Napoleon has given to the Church, the Belgian Catholic party is favourably disposed towards France.

Now as ever, Priest and Soldier, Fraud and Force,

are the allied enemies of the peoples! BONAPARTE has, by the pen of the infamous Elysean scribe, GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, poured forth a torrent of calumny and abuse upon liberal Belgium and her liberal institutions, accompanied with threats of invasion and war, in the event of the approaching elections being favourable to other men than those devoted to the rascally tenant of the Elysée. It is the old game so well played in December. Then BONAPARTE conjured up the red spectre, and terrified the shop-keeping class with pictures of anarchy and plunder; and the cowards and fools voted for the 'Saviour of society!' So he now attempts to traffic in the selfishness of the Belgian middle-class, by frightening them with the prospect of material losses into voting for the partisans of his priestly serfs.

May the electors of Belgium, hating despotism,

and scorning the threats of the Decembrist rillain and the curses of the knavish priests, record their votes for those who will uphold the national honour, and the national rights and liberties, and who will and the national rights and justice, than farm upon the blood-stained monster, or prosecute at his bidding the indignant and truth-telling Press!

With such men will the country be safest; under them the people will march with enthusiasm, to beat them the people will make invader; free nations will hasten to their aid; and the noble struggle for nationality and liberty may awaken the dormant spirit of revolutionary France!

BETTING ABOMINATIONS.

It may be true that it is altogether useless to at. tempt to abolish public immorality by Act of Par. liament; but surely it cannot be true that, therefore, no steps should be taken to put down the infamous no steps should be taken to per trafficking in immoss system which has spring up of trafficking in immo. rality, and obtaining a profit out of the encourage. ment and propagation of vice.

It is evident that, for the want of some healthy occupation for the minds of the people, they are resorting to gambling as a substitute for some worthier mental stimulus. As usual, too, the privileged classes—the hereditary so called ' Nobles' are the first to plunge into the path of degeneracy and degradation, and, by rendering vice 'respectable' t aid in drawing the multitude of weak-minded and thoughtless imitators after them, until they have poisoned the whole life of the nation, and extinguished or overwhelmed those pure and hely sentiments and ideas, which alone can preserve a nation great, glorious, and free.

It matters not that the men who are possessed by such a base spirit of flunkyism, as to follow aristocratic knaves and fools even on the path of vice and crime, are a vile rabble, who form no part of the real life of the people, who do nothing for the cause of Progress and Humanity, and who selfishly profit by the labours of the men of the past and the active men of the present, without contributing in the slightest degree towards the common fund of human knowledge. It is the duty of the nation, and of its government (that it had but a government!) to protect the mentally as well as the physically weak amongst its members, and to labour to turn the small amount of energy they really possess, into better and worthier paths than the ruinous and degrading courses in which they are now suffered to be

But, in most instances, we will find that this vile gambling system is not the consequence, but the immediate cause of that imbecility, and depractly which we have to deplore. The young man, more especially the 'highly respectable' onc, is launched into the world, his mental powers dwarfed by our abominable system of education, the most prominent point of which is the parson's precept- Fear Gon and the King; and honour and obey your superiors; and with his mind thus crammed with a slavish respect for 'high people,' and a holy veneration for aristocratic noodle-dom, it is not to be wondered at that he is prone to copy the habits of 'noblemen,' and become a sportsman and a better. He becomes more: he becomes a confirmed gambler; and in all probability, his associations with the mob of black. legs and blackguards who frequent betting offices, at length convert him into a drunkard and a swindler like those around him. If, happily, he escape, such a fate, if his losses or success be trifling, and be insufficient to ruin him (for the sudden gain of wealth, by inducing him to plunge into extravagance, would be as certain ruin as the loss of his all), his passion is nourished, and becomes deeply rooted; so much so, that all his thoughts become solely occupied with the chances of his 'favourite' horse.

Such is the base, unmauly, and degrading life of the 'sportsman.' If his feelings be not altogether blunted, and he be not dead to every tie of affection and family, what agony he must suffer, as he goes home to his wife and children, conscious that he has madly risked and lost their inheritance, which was required to procure them the immediate necessaries of life, or to ensure them against want and begging

Truly our Governmental system is not a political tyranny merely, but it is also a fruitful source of social sin and degradation. Is it wonderful that the most ignorant amougst the untaught-the poorest and most neglected amongst the poor and neglected toilers, should hasten to risk their much needed shillings at those betting dens of infamy, which are springing up in every street, when our rulers and legislators, who ought to be the wisest and most virtuous amongst us, shut up their 'Parliamentary prize-ring,' and leave unfought those battles of faction, dignified by them with the title of 'National Legislation,' in order that they may be off to the Derby, to attend to their gambling speculations, and to set the example of evil to those whom their selfishness and hypocrisy have rendered ignorant, unmanly,

To punish the traffickers in vice, and to elevate the people, so that they will feel themselves too noble to descend to the degradation of gambling, we must have to conduct the national affairs, unselfish men, who will have at heart only the interests of the nation, and who will have both the courage and the will to overthrow the supremacy of the lordly corruptors. Yes, we must have a Government chosen by all from all—a Government of Universal Suffrage!

NOTICE!

We are compelled to postpone an article on the Foreign Policy of the existing Government. Meanwhile, we entreat the friends of humanity to give aid to
THE POLITICAL REFUGEES.

The lists published in another column comprise but a por tion of the large number of men existing in this metropolis, in a state of the most miserable destitution. The "Advertiser" of this morning's date contains an account of the discovery, by the Christian Instruction Society, of a 'colony' of French and Hungarian Refugees, to the number of forty, in Whitfield-street, Long-acre—all of them in the most deplorable state of distress. To every Democrat, to every humane person, I carnestly appeal, to strengthen the hands of the "Refugee Committee," by at once forwarding subscriptions to the Treasurer or Secretaries.

GUIDE TO THE LECTURE-ROOM. Literary Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square. - June 6th 17th a Lecture.
South-place, Moorfields.—June 5th (113n.m.), H. Ierson, M.An.

will Lecture.

Hall of Science, City-road.—June 6th (71), Thomas Cooper, 'Columbus and the Discovery of America.'
National Hall, 242, High Holborn.—June 6th (8), P. W. Perfit, 'Life and Character of the Earl of Strafford.'
South London Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road.—June 6th (71), Charles Southwell, 'Hell according to Believers and Unbelievers.'
East London Literary Institution, Bethnal-green.—June 6th (71), Institution, Bethnal-green.—June 6th (72), Institution, Bethnal-green.—June 6th (73), Institution, Bethnal-green.—June 6th (74), Institution, Bethnal-green.—June 6th (74), Institution, Bethnal-green.—June 6th (74), Institution, Bethnal-green.—June 6th (75), Institution, Bethnal-green.—June 6th (74), Institution, Bethnal-green.—June 6th (75), Institution, Bethnal-green.—June 6th (74), Institution, Bethnal-green.—June 6th (75), Institution, Bethnal-green.

Arcopagus Coffee and Reading Room, 59, Church-lane, White-chapel.—Every Sunday, Monday, and Wednesday (8), a Lecture of Discussion

City Forum Coffee House, 60, Redcross-street,—Every Sunday, Monday, and Thursday, (8½), a Lecture,
Eclectic Institute, Denmark-street, Soho.—Every Friday (8½),
Mr. J. B. O'Brien. Home and Foreign Politics. Every Sunday
(7½), on 'Moral and Social Science.'
Commercial Hall Philippet street Grandwick mode aget.—Theo-

Commercial Hall, Philpot street, Commercial-road-east.—Theological Discussions every Sunday morning (11), Sunday evening (7), Tuesday (8), Thursday (8), and Saturday (8).

Social Institution, Charles-street, Old Garratt, Manchester.—June 6th (11), a Lecture. 6th (11), a Lecture.

Temperance Star Hotel, Swan-street, Briggate, Leeds.—Every Wednesday (8), a Discussion.

Progressionist Hall, Cheapside, Leeds.—June 6th (6), a Lecture. Working Men's Academy, Edgar street, Preston.—Lecture every Sunday at 101 a m.—Discussions are supported to the support of the street of the support of t Sunday at 101 a.m. - Discussions every Sunday evening.

WEST RIDING.—On Sunday, the 23rd ult., an adjourned meeting was held at Bradford, composed of representatives and friends from the several Co-operative Stores and Warking Associations. Working Associations in the district, when it was resolved, that the several societies, there represented, should form themselves into a union, to be named "The Northern Union of Co-operative Societies," for the purpose of mutual advantages, in the purchasing and distributing of goods, and promoting generally the cause of associative production. And it was resolved, that the drawing up of a code of rules for the of rules for the conducting the proposed union, should be entrusted to Messrs. Eggleston, Holl, and D. Green, of Leeds, to be submitted to the next district meeting to be held at the same place on the last Sunday in June. The following appears: following associations were announced, by the Secretary, as composing the intended union:—Brauford, Halifas, Leeds Redemption Society, Store, Yeadon (two Societies), Wilsden, Howarth, Pudsey, and Bingley.

The justices of peace for Edinburgh have passed resolutions for preventing spirit shops from being open on Sun-

There were upwards of 800 fewer cases of pauperism it the parish of Birmingham last week, than in the correspond-*Salmon appears to have deserted the Shannon this year, though no Irish river, in former seasons, teemed with such abundance and the seasons of the seasons ing week in 1851. abundance of this delicious fish.

and the stern avenger of the People's Wrongs. In

PAUPERISM, CIVILISATION, AND EMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. Sir,—Well, we are getting to a pretty pass beit iween genteel philosophers and small statesmen. Great Britain bids fair in time to arrive at a glorious climax of advanced civilisation! For some years we have had it dinued into our ears that every hungry man was fed—that our modern institutions were progressing to perfection. Last year Hyde Park was all gaiety. Science held her carnival; and man, astonished and bewildered at the sight, asked not how many men have perished, died, because of the misapplication of man's ingenuity? Talk of pauperism, and you were pooh poohed down by some smart dapper tailor-made intellectual dandy, who modestly assured you that you were an antiquated feel-a piece of old lumber—a man of the last age—a discontented grumbler—a misanthrope; if he could have dared to have been true to himself, he would have said, 'You are an ass,' gentility, and the fear of a resort alone kept him from such plain speaking.

We have before us a small document, ordered by

the House of Commons to be printed on the 7th of May, this year, setting forth the amount levied for poor rates for England and Wales from the year 1830 to the year 1851, 'stated in pounds sterling, and in quarters of wheat, taken at the annual average of the quarters of wheat in mency, during each year, from 1830 to 1851 (years inclusive)—same return in Scotland, from 1840 to 1851 (years inclusive)-and same return in Ireland, from 1840 to 1851 (years inclusive.)' Such document cannot be impugned. It is as authoritative as any evidence can be, and makes short work of much of the boasting that has been so common for some years, and especially during the Exhibition year of 1851. By this document it appears, that in 1840, in England and Wales, the amount of money levied for poor-rate was £6,014,605; representing its equivalent in quarters of wheat, it was £1,756,089. In 1851, the amount of money levied for poor-rate in England and Wales was £6,778,914; its equivalent in quarters of wheat being £3,396,583, thus showing an actual increase in money for the year 1851, as compared with 1841, of £427,036. The average price of wheat per quarter in 1841, was 65s. 3d. In 1851, the average price of wheat per quarter was 39s. 11d. The increase of poor rates for England and Wales for the year 1851, compared with the year 1841, represented in its equivalent in quarters of wheat, according to the annual average of the quarters of wheat in money, was £1,449,613. In Scotland, the Gross amount levied under the

poor rate stated in pounds sterling,' was £202,812, Number of quarters of wheat, according to annual average,' was 61,149. In 1850, the amount levied for poor rate in Scotland was £518,015; number of quarters of wheat, according to annual average, 257,398. Showing an increase in money for the year 1850, as compared with 1840, of £315,203; an increase in quarters of wheat, according to annual average of 196,249. The return for Scotland extends from 1840 to 1850 (years inclusive). As the whole of the Unions in Ireland were not

rated for relief of the poor until the year 1846, we will quote only that year, and the last given, 1851. In 1846, the amount of poor rates levied, being the amount collected, was £376,507; amount of poor rates levied, stated in quarters of wheat, 151,044. In 1351, amount of rates collected £1,030,025, stated in quarters of wheat 534,079. Being for the year 1851 as compared with 1846, an increase in money of £653,518, and stated at the annual average of the quarters of wheat in money during each year from 1840 to 1851 (years inclusive,) it shows an increase of 383,035 quarters.

According to the figures quoted-and they are not quoted to serve any party purpose—our great advances in science and mechanics, our boasted prosperity, our much talked of civilisation, has not relieved us from the pressure of increasing pauperism. There must be something radically wrong in a state which, in 1851, invites the world to admire the progress she has made in the arts, in civilisation, and in the year 1852 publishes so melancholy an account of the uses she makes of all her boasted of improvement. If civilisation only means that we shall exert ingenuity to prove our ability, and practice cruelty to prove our disregard for the laws of nature, and the dictates of enlightened reason, we would do well to change the word, and use in its stead the more truthful termdemoralisation. If it be a fixed law in the economy of nature that population shall press hard upon the means of subsistence, and pauperism therefore increase in a fixed ratio to population, let the truth be made known, and our statesmen act thereon. If the contrary be the fact-namely, that man's powers of production are in advance of his means of consumption, and from the very nature of man, as an active agent, not creating, but transforming the matter of the earth making it subservient to his wants, and subduing it in advance of his immediate necessities, and that he must continue to do so, let the truth be made known, and our statesmen act thereon. From a deep rooted conviction, that nature is not yet bankrupt, that there is no want of room in England, Scotland, and Ireland, although the population theory of Malthus is long since below par, we commend our statesmen to look for some more practical remedy for such a state of society, as the poor rate returns quoted unfolds, than the now popular and fallacious scheme of extensive emigration.

It is only a few years since we were assured that the remedy for pauperism was the Manchester doctrine of Free Trade. We remember hearing Mr. Cobden himself declare, that under Free Trade three masters would be bidding for two men-no Ten Hours Bill would be necessary. His colleagues said pauperism was to become extinct. The poorrate return just published proves that the evils of British society are much too deeply rooted to be overcome by unrestricted exports and imports. Unlimited cheapness is certainly no remedy for those who produce more than they consume, and whose only property is their labour. The opponents of Mr. Cobden—the Protectionists—will claim our assertion as a triumph on their side. We caution them to beware. A system of protection that sacrificed labour for many years, and protected land to the latest period it could, is the shabbiest of all contemptible deceits. Under its sway pauperism made progress, and if by its restoration he meant only Sir Edward Knatchbullism, or a regard for rent, or rent chiefly, its restoration is not to be desired, and is, in fact, a thing impossible. On reflection, all will-see that such one-sided a doctrine is absurd, and not to be enter-

We observe, in the columns of the daily newspapers, many communications on the subject of emigration. As to Australia, (the colony which at this moment commands so much attention,) it appears, that the recently discovered gold fields are attracting the settlers from their regular labours, and opening out, for the present an improved labour market for a limited number of the industrious. As our woollen manufacturers, are dependent on Australia, to a considerable extent, for a supply of wool, any derangement in that colony, if not provided for, would no doubt be injurious to the interests of the West Riding of Yorkshire. We were much amused, on reading the report of an interview between the Prime Minister and a deputation from that district, consisting chiefly of gentlemen whose interests are at stake, and who are noted as adherents of the 'Let all things alone' doctrine they actually proposing that all things should not be let alone, and that, in their own case, government should interfere, as they said, to proportion the sup-Ply of labour to the demand. A pretty modest request from the lips of ultra-disciples of the 'Manchester School. It conveyed, however, a great truth, that 'letting all things alone,' was only fitted for a perfect, and, for that reason, a stagnant state of society. We were not astonished at a friend of the deputation, who evidently felt that governmental interference on the lips of such men was a misnomer, writing in the 'Times,' a few days afterwards, that - The staid principles of political economy may be properly relaxed'. A sensible remark, which, if added to the request of the West Riding deputation, might help the Earl of Derby to overcome a much greater difficulty than that which now threatens the interests of the West Riding manufacturers. It is to be hoped that emigration to Australia will be carried out in a proper and efficient manner; otherwise it will ultimately prove a pest to the colony, and an initial colony. injury to the mother country. Care must also be taken as regards the comfort of emigrants. To ship men and women incongruously, and huddle them.

together like cattle, as is so frequently done in emi-

grant ships, is neither pleasant nor profitable. The discovery of the Australian gold fields has raised the general question of emigration, and certain parish authorities are speculating-advancing money in hopes of a profitable return. At a meeting of the ratepayers of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, held on May the 27th, it was resolved—

That the churchwardens and overseers be empowered to raise a sum of £1,00?, to defray the expenses of sending out to Australia poor persons having settlements in the parish and willing to emigrate, under such rules and regulations as the Poor Law Board

The object of the parties adopting such a resolution is to lessen poor rates, or to overcome pauperism by emigration. Those points are made clear from the speeches livered by the active parties. The rate-payers of St. Martin's-in-the-fields are not alone in their impression as to the desirableness of extending emigration, in hopes of lessening pauperism. We tell them they begin at the wrong end. To send labourers out of a country that has millions of acres of land uncultivated, and profitable if cultivated, in hopes of getting rid of pauperism, is not only unwise, but suicidal. If the persons intended to be sent out are the aged and infirm, the act is cruel and unjust. If the young and able bodied 'relax the staid principles of political economy,' adopt the recommendation of the West Riding manufacturers - Proportion the supply of labour to the demand,' and good use may be found for them in their native country.

Emigration was long the popular panacea for the miseries of Ircland. So early as 1821 we find the Earl of Derby, then Mr Stanley, giving evidence before the House of Commons, on the probable effects of emigration, and reasoning then very much as a portion of the rate payers of St. Martin's and others do now.

'Has it occurred to you, that in a case of this kind

emigration might be applied and be a benefit?'
Answer.—'Of the greatest possible. And I am convinced that the expense to devolve upon the landlord in sending a portion of the population out, would be amply repaid in a very few years, in a pecuniary point of view. &c.'

Such was the opinion of the Earl of Derby thirty-one years ago. We ask the noble Earl to look at results. We ask all who fancy emigration can overcome, or even finally mitigate, pauperism, to look at Ireland, and in the appalling condition of that unfortunate country—which is the reproach of England and the pitied of mankind—to foresee the end of their emigration, low wages, and unlimited cheapness theories.

Is there any requisite for life, that gold can buy, which England, Scotland, and Ireland do not possess? Has not Australia to be enriched by labour? Is not England already enriched? Then how comes it that in an old country, which is the granary of the marketable wealth of so many countries, that the labourers, the producers of its riches, are obliged to coult it is search of rold. riches, are obliged to quit it in search of gold, which, when possessed, can only be used as a means to command the necessaries and luxuries of life? How comes it that the free emigrants leaving England so generally prefer the United States to any of our new colonial dependencies? There must be causes for all these results. It is not enough to reply by a few fine sentences about the 'Mother country sending out her children to establish other countries, and spread the Saxon tongue, and carry civilisation to the ends of the earth.' All such fashionable balderdash may tickle the ears of the groundlings, but will be rejected by those who know that 'the mother country' has been capricious and unnatural—that she has given all to some of her children, and robbed the others of everything.

As a people, we have learned to produce wealth; ere we boast of our civilisation, and be loud-tongued about carrying it to the ends of the earth, so long as we can produce nothing more cheering than advancing pauperism-nothing more satisfactory than emigration as a remedy for national evils-nothing more consolatory than a contrast between the extremes of wealth and poverty—we should, at least, be modest and guarded in our self-gratulation. What we have done we know; what we hav not done we also know. We have produced riches to repletion. In our anxiety to prod acthem we have forgotten their legitimate use. have become too delicate in the ear and callous in the heart, to practically remember the homely words of Bacon: - Good policy is to be used, that the treasures and moneys in a state be not gathered into few hands-for, otherwise, a state may have a great stock, and yet starve; and money is like muck, no good except it be spread.'

ASSAULT BY A FISH.—The Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police is frequently called upon to award damages for injuries inflicted by dogs and other animals, for which the owners are civilly responsible, but it is rather a novel thing for it to be called on to do so in the case of a fish. Such, however, was the case on Saturday, when a dealer in shellfish at the fish market, was summoned by a Madame Grebuchet, who claimed 30 francs damages for the injury caused to her nose by one of the defendant's lobsters. The plaintiff, wishing to regale her husband with tit-bit for dinner, went to market and was bargaining for a lobster, which she took up in her hand, but threw it down again, saying it was not fresh. The dealer protested that it was alive, but Mad. Grebuchet assserted the contrary, and that it even stunk. To satisfy herself that such was the case, she a second time applied her nose to it, when the lobster, as if in defence of the owner's veracity, seized hold of Madame Grebuchet's nose with its claw, and held it fast. She screamed for assistance, but, instead of immediately rendering it, the dealer and her companions around burst out into a laugh, and it was some little time before the nose of the lady could be released. The fisherwoman in her defence maintained that she was not to blame, and that the mischief was solely caused by the imprudence of Madame Grebuchet, in applying her nose so close to the lobster's claw, when she had been told that it was alive; and the Tribunal taking the same view of the case, the complaint was dismissed, and the plaintiff ordered to pay the costs.

A COMPLACENT DEBTOR.—In reply to a lawyer's letter sent to a debtor, who, but a few months ago, passed the Insolvent Court, having in his schedule, the names of his baker. butcher, grocer, milkman, tailor, shoemaker, laundress, &c., &c.; the following curious epistle was received:—
"London, 19th May, 1852.—Gentlemen,—I have at this moment two judgment summonses against me, and four summonses in the —— County Court, one for £18 6s., the other for £14 3s. : if your client desires, under any advice, all I have at present to give him-LIBERTY-I am prepared to accept any process, and give judgment to save your client expense. I have been so totally deceived by supposed friends that I care not how soon I meet the result

LENGTH OF DATS .- Our ('Durham Advertiser,') obituary column, this week records the death of William Piles, who died at Sedgefield on Saturday last at the unusually advanced age of 102 years. The deceased was 72 years in the service of the Russell family, of Brancepeth, as coachman, and in that capacity served both the father and grandfather of the late Mr. Russell, the former of whom settled a comfortable competency for life on the aged servitor. The deceased was not the only member of his family who has considerably exceeded the scriptural "three score and ten." He has a brother, William Piles, now living at Rothbury, in Northumberland, who has attained the comfortable age of 92, and a sister, Elizabeth Burnett, residing at Nickey Nac, near Seaham, who looks forward cheerfully to the advent of her 89th birthday.

DEATH OF A TIGER HUNTER.—We announce with regret the death of Captain Charles Colby, of Her Majesty's 98th regiment, and commanding the convalescent depot at Murce, under the following distressing and warning circumstances -On the 80th of last month Captain Colby went out tiger shooting at the foot of the hills on which the Muree depôt is situate, and having come upon a large male tiger fired at and wounded him, as he supposed, mortally. Upon this he drew near with his elephant, and, descending, approached the animal, which lay to all appearance dead, but which, on his coming close to it, sprang upon him and mutilated him dreadfully. He was rescued by the Mahouts and other natives of the shooting party, some of whom immediately started for Rawul Pindee to give information of the occurrence, on receipt of which two medical officers at once mounted an elephant and repaired to the scene of the accident, which they reached early the next morning. They found Captain Colby dreadfully wounded, and judged amputation of the left arm absolutely indispensable, expressing their opinion and decision to the sufferer, who immediately consented. The operation was at once performed near the shoulder, but so great had been the loss of blood and the injuries the tiger had inflicted, that the patient quickly sank and expired the same evening. - Bengal Chronicle,

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER .- A deplorable accident occurred on the river on Wednesday, near the Fisgard flag ship, stationed opposite the Woolwich dockyard, by the upsetting of a boat, in which were three persons belonging to a brig, and one of them was drowned; fortunately for the other two, one of the Woolwich steamboats was passing at the time and saved their lives. The boat was run down by a schooner. A number of cats were shipped from New York to Cali-

fornia some time since, and an American paper, the "Cincinnati Nonpareil," now says that an inhabitant of that city has recently sent 500 dogs on speculation to that city." The net surplus of the Exhibition of Industry is officially

stated to be £150,000. A servant-girl received the following written character from a person who meant to compliment her highly-"This is to Certify that Isabel Wier served with us during the last half-year, and found her in every respect Creditable and free from nothing that was in any way rong."

Democratic Movements.

Our Friends will oblige by forwarding reports of Chartist meetings, and other Democratic pro-

DEMOCRATIC REFUGEE COMMITTEE. The Committee re-assembled on Tuesday, May 25th. Present:—Messrs. Shaw, Grassby, Thornton Hunt, Johnson, Walter Cooper, Milford, J. O. Clark, Worcell, Arnott, Bezer, Levy, Leno, Gerald Massey, Wilson, Pettie, and Julian Harney. John Shaw was called to the chair. Several small sums were handed in. (A statement of monies received will be published immediately after the forthcoming Soiree.) On the motion of Walter Cooper, seconded by Thornton Hunt. Robert Le Blond was appointed Treasurer. The Committee then unanimously elected Thornton Hunt, Walter Cooper, and G. Julian Harney as Secretaries. The following members were appointed as Finance Committee: -J. B. Leno, R. Levy, J. Bezer, J. Arnott, and J. Grassby. Subscription sheets were ordered to be prepared; and after the transaction of some other business, the Com-

The Committee again assembled on Wednesday evening, June 2nd. Several donations were handed in. The subscription sheets were received and ordered to be circus lated. The Committee then adjourned till Wednesday evening next, June 9th.

mittee adjourned.

Persons willing to aid the Committee, by taking subscription sheets are requested to communicate with G. Julian Harney, 4, Brunswick-row, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, London, to whom all letters are to be addressed. The Committee will meet every Wednesday evening,

at eight o'clock, in the coffee room of the Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road.

LIST OF REFUGEES AT PRESENT UNEMPLOYED.

SPECIFYING THE PROFESSION OR TRADE OF

FRENCH REFUGERS.

F.T., F.B., T.P., P.S., Labourers

١	D.F., Builder		•••	•••		
١	R., T.R., Leatherworker	•••	•••	•••		:
l	H.P., T.H., House and Ship C	arpent	crs	•••	•••	2
l				•••	•••	:
١	A.T., H.P., M.B., N.M., A.L.,	, Cierk	8	•••	•••	į,
Ì	K.G., M.G., E.C., Men's Shoen	makers		•••		
	A.F., Ladies' Shoemaker	•••	•••	•••	•••	7
١	F.A., V.M., T.L., Cabinetmak	ers	•••	•••	•••	:
ŀ	C., Artificial Flower Maker	•••	•••	•••	•••	:
l	T.S., Founder, (Stoves, &c.)	•••	•••	•••	•••]
ł	F.G., Engineer	***	***	•••	***	
١	A.R. Jnweller	***	***	***	***	
l	P.M., Lithographer	•••	•••	•••	•••	
j	P.M., Lithographer B.L., Stonemason	•••	•••	•••	***	
ı	A. O., T. T., D. O., T. D., MICCHAI	HIGGS II	orkm	en	•••	
l	B.L., E.B., T.B., E.F., H.	F., Ca	rpent	ers an	d Blir	id•
ł	makers A.C., A.L., Chemists	•••	•••	•••	•••	- 4
I	A. C., A.L., Chemists	•••	•••	••	•••	- 2
l	S.P., Surveyor (Bridges and R	loads)	•••	•••	***]
١	L.S., Plasterer	•••	•••	•••	•••]
l	A.C., Chemistry Teacher	•••	•••	•••	•••]
Ì	N.M., D.F., L.W., Teachers of	Draw	ing		•••	į
l	F.T., A.R., Teachers of Ridin	g		- *::	•••	~ 2
ł	F.T., A.R., Teachers of Ridin A.R., A.T., F.T., J.B., H.F. H.G., K.G., J.P., A.T.,	'., M.I	3., T.	L., T.P	'., A.	J.,
l	H.G., K.G., J.P., A.T.,	А.В.,	P.L	., N.M.	, Δ,	رو. ن
ĺ	B.R., L. v., Teachers of th	e Fren	ch La	nguage	***	10
ł	A.T., Teacher of Geography	***	•••	•••	•••]
١	A.T., H.G., Teachers of Mathe	ematic	3	***	***	2
ı	L.L., Stone Sawyer A.B., B.L., A.C., D., Locksmi	•••	•••	•••	***	1
I	A.B., B.L., A.C., D., Locksmi	ths	•••	•••	•••	4
l	L. W., Sculptor	***	444	***	***	j
ł	L.A., G.B., E.G., Tailors	***	***	•••	•••	
۱	C.T., Upholsterer	•••	•••	•••	***	
l	C.D., P.F., P.L., Silk Weaver	s		***	•••	
ł	L., Velvet Weaver	•••	•••	•••	•••	:
į	A.T., Weaver	::-	•••	•••	•••	
١	Z.L., C.C., L.V., P.M., Comp	ositors	•••	•••	•••	
ł	Z.P., Printing Machinist	•••	***	***	***	
1	Z.P., Printing Machinist C.P., Hand Press Printer F.B., T.D., Mason's Labourer	***	***	4,00	*,***	
١	F.B., T.D., Mason's Labourers	8	•••	•••	•••	- 5
١	A.C., Bookbinder, Pasteboard	Makei	٠	•••	•••	
1	DO TE Doutona Waitora	ata				,
1	B.C., T.F., Porters, Waiters,		***	***	***	•

POLISH REFUGEES.

LONDON. *-M D., Civil Engineer, Mathematician, Draughtsman. Speaks English and French. Is in possession of highly commendatory certificates from his former employers in France. Can give lessons in mathematics. .G., young and robust. No particular trade, to fill any required service.

E.L., speaks French. Has been employed in commercial business at Rheims for a long time. Knows book-keeping, and would be useful in a woollen manufactory. M.K., knows no particular trade, but willing to work at any employment.

A.K., Articled Veterinary Surgeon.
B., a Painter and Decorator. R.L., a Fancy Painter on Glass.

A. P., a Fancy Painter on Glass. BRISTOL -B. W., speaks French and English; young; could be employed at any work requiring assiduity, care, and cleverness.

LEEDS .- V. M., is young and robust. Has worked for several months at a cabinet-maker's, S. M. wishes for work at a turner's on the lathe, or at a

C. D. wishes to enter into any trade. MANCHESTER.—A. B., possessed of a thorough knowledge of the German language, and is a clever draughtsman. Can give lessons in drawing and calligraphy. Could be advantageously employed by an architect, or at any large establishment of ornamental work or stove-grate manufactory.

A. Z. speaks German and English. Wishes for employment in book-keeping.

F. N., framer and guilder. ROCHDALE.-R. G., Ch. Z., Z. K., T. N., L. L., were all of them employed in a carpet manufactory for nine months, at present without employment.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.-A. A. has worked at a joiner's. T. W. has worked at a bookseller's.

NORTHAMPTON.—R. S., shoemaker. Northnesham .- C. B. has for some months worked in an iron manufactory, but not being habituated to heavy work has impaired his health, and wishes for a less laborious em-

BLACKBURN. - T. T., speaks English. Is clever, and could be used in book-keeping. PRESTON .- Th. B., hairdresser and barber. A. C. has worked for several months at a cabinet-makers

and joiner's. M. is by profession a painter. Has been reduced to work at a shoemaker's.

L. S., a clever mathematician and surveyor. Speaks French. Printer and compositor by trade. St. Helens .- G. B., has worked at a glass factory.

Sheffield.—M. Z., speaks German and English well, is twenty years old. Wishes for employment behind the counter or in a merchant's office. T. M., very orderly and diligent. Is ready for any sort of work. T. F. knows technical drawing.

T. K., speaks German and English. A distiller by trade, but was reduced to assist in the work of a cabinetmaker. S. C. knows the use of the file and the plane and a little of carving. Wishes to work at a cabinetmaker's. SUNDERLAND .- B., young and robust, has worked at a paperhanger's.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL - DIS-GRACEFUL UPROAR.

On Sunday, May the 30th, the bona fide delegates assembled to re-discuss the motion and amendment which occupied their attention on the previous meeting. To their surprise, they found, that they having left in consequence of the hour for adjournment arriving, the "delegates" who remained had carried the amendment in support of the "Conference." Mr. Snelling was called to the chair. Credentials were handed in by Messrs. Gerald Massey and James Grassby, from the John Street locality; Messrs. Bezer and Campbell, from the West City locality; and Messrs. Brisck and Ferdinando, from the White Horse locality. Credentials were also handed in by a number of delegates, purporting to represent "localities" which had been formed on the Seturday Evening and Sunday Morning, for the dignified purpose of impeding the full and free discussion of the proceedings in connexion with the Man-chester "Conference." It was feared that representatives of the real Chartist localities were numerous enough to vote in repudiation of the late proceedings, so of course localities were manufactured for the purpose of outvoting them. As an instance, credentials were handed in bearing the name of a Mr. Titford, the printer of "a recently started democratic Journal;" and, if we are credibly informed, he and his brother delegates were elected by the prime mover of the late " Conference," and some of the "printer's devils." As soon as the credentials had been read, a stormy dispute took place upon those of the White Horse, John Street, and West City localities. Mr. Jones, after many expedients, moved that they all be received, and that the delegates of the White Horse sit provisionally, upon pledging themselves to remove from the pot house; seconded by A. Wood. Mr. Brisck was surprised that Mr. Jones should feel sore on the attendance of delegates from localities which were not to be controlled by him. As to the pledge required, his locality—which was as flourishing a one, as any in London-would, perhaps, pledge themselves to change their place of meeting, if some gentlemen at that board would promise not to receive any more of the hard-earned pence collected in "Pot Houses," nor to allow the "People's Paper" to be sold to the "Pot Houses." Mr. Bezer protested against being voted on the Council. He had presented his credentials duly signed, and was already a delegate.—After a great turmoil, Mr. Jones's amendment was carried, and the "Pot-house Locality," with the two others, were duly admitted .- The Secretary then read the minutes of the previous meeting.—On the motion for their confirmation, Mr. Farrah moved, as an amendment, "That the minutes be confirmed up to the hour of adjournment, when the several delegates left the room," Mr. Washington seconded the amendment. - After a few remarks from Messrs. Grant, Osborne, and Wood, Mr. Stratton entered into an able exposure and denunciation of the trickery resorted to by the supporters of the Conference. He would never countenance them, but would protest against any new dictators in the Chartist movement .- (Here a great clamour was again raised, and all manner of indescribable noises were

* Here the number of Polish Refugees in want of employment is very large. Many have never applied to us, nor sufficiently acquainted us with their situations to recommend them to the Committe. Some have not yet done it in consequence of their recent arrival. We therefore content ourselves, meanwhile, to give the names of those few only, who, belonging to the Democratic Society, are better known to us as wanting, and by their character deserving, the Committee's protection.

made by a knot of persons at the Council, and some of the bystanders.)—They might have their bullies there, but he would not be put down. Mr. Stratton then complained of the gross misrepresentations in the "People's Paper." (Great confusion, and cries of "vote, vote").—A division was then taken, when there were found sixteen voting for the confirmation of the minutes in full, and twelve against it .-The adjournment was then carried unanimously, and the "Council" rose .- We have refrained from attempting a description of the bullying resorted to by some persons, at those who were prepared to vote against the previous Sunday's proceedings, for we could not describe it. The proceedings were thoroughly disgraceful to Chartism, and if this Council be recognised as the representation of the London Chartists, the country is grossly misled.

FINSBURY LOCALITY. -At the meeting of this body, on

Sunday last, it was resolved to suggest to the Metropolitan

Sunday last, it was resolved to suggest to the Metropolitan Council to issue an address to the country, urging an agitation to obtain the liberation of the political exiles; that a petition be prepared by the same body, and when signed by the public generally, to be presented to the Lords by Lord Brougham, and to the Commons by T. S. Duncombe, M.P. Other resolutions that were passed included one expressions are the discourse as whilited in the Metropolitan ing regret at the dissensions exhibited in the Metropolitan Delegate Council. A resolution was also moved that no reports be sent to the "Star of Freedom." A debate ensued, and the decision was adjourned. BRADFORD, -The Chartist council met on Monday last.

and passed resolutions recognizing and pledging them-selves to support the new "executive," elected by the late "Conference," inviting Mr. Finlen to Bradford, and calling on the West Riding secretary to convene a West Riding Delegate Meeting. [In a late report appeared the name of T. Cameron as Treasurer. It should have been

W. Stansbury.]

Asnron.—The Chartists of Ashton-under-Lyne resolved at their meeting on Sunday, May 23, not to contribute anything towards the Manchester Conference, as they did not approve of the proceedings of that body. All communications to be addressed to Daniel Morgan, Secretary, No. 2. Wychs Court. Old Street, Ashton-under-Lyne.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND. - A correspondent commenting on the electioneering proceedings of the Far North, asks what are the non-electors doing? and adds, "Never has there been a more favourable opportunity to revivify Democracy, and spread our pinciples, than at present. The general election is at hand—let the Democrats attend the electoral meetings, question the candidates, and where possible have a good honest man of their own on the hustings. In order that these things may be done efficiently we must have an association. Let the 'good men and true' commence immediately, for there is no time to lose. In places where there may be no weekly meeting, let even four, or half a dozen, make a beginning, and if they continue truthfully, actively, and enthusiastically, their numbers will soon in crease. Besides, it is the duty of Democrats to cultivate Fraternity, as well as talk about it. Weekly meetings to report any occurrences bearing on popular progress, and consider the Social and Democratic movements at home and abroad, could not fail to be of immense advantage to our cause, if they were conducted in a dignified and earnest spirit. We call, therefore, on our brethren throughout the country, but especially those of the north of Scotland, because they are best known to us, to reorganise themselves immediately; and let us hear both of their commencement and future progress through the columns of the 'Star of NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, May 26 .- The members of the Na.

tional Charter Association met in the Democratic Hall. Nunn-street .- Augus M'Leod in the chair .- Mr. James Charlton proposed, Mr. J. Powell seconded, the following resolution, which was ably supported, at some length, by the proposer and seconder, and Messrs. Cockbourn. Cairns and Rane:-" That this meeting having read the report of the Manchester Convention, hereby express it as their unanimous opinion-1, That the acts of the said Convention are calculated to disgrace the movement and retard the cause of progress.—2, That Mr. Cockroft having said they were determined to oppose the middle-class even if they went for the Charter, and Mr. Jones having suggested the propriety of breaking in by force upon their meetings and opposing them, this meeting hereby expresses is entire ulsapprobation of such disgraceful conduct.—3, That we will not support the Executive elected by that Convention." Only one person voted against the resolution. - C.

B. KNIGHT, Corresponding Secretary.

THE WOMAN'S ELEVATION LEAGUE.—A programme of the principles and objects of this society appeared in the "Sta of Freedom" of May 8. Since then a select meeting of members and friends has been held for the purpose of giving the members of the Council an opportunity of further elucidating the principles of the Association. John Ingram Lockhart, Esq., presided. A report was read by Mr. King; after which Mr. Naylor addressed the assembly in a lengthy and eloquent speech. Mrs. Dexter, the popular lecturer, then spoke for some time on the social and moral elevation of woman. Those who have had the pleasure to listen to Mrs. Dexter can well understand her ability to treat of such a noble question. Possessed of talent, enthusiasm, and energy, and admired for her moral worth, the cause of Woman's Elevation can have no more efficient advocate. Mrs. Holmes followed, her address being in support of the professional elevation of woman. Mr. Naylor again spoke in defence of the political rights of the fair sex. We have received a report of the address delivered by Mr. Naylor in the earls part of the evening, to

which it is our intention to give publicity in next Saturday's "Star of Freedom." DISCUSSION ON THE MANCHESTER CHARTIST PROGRAMME AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE .- On Sunday evening, May 30th, the members of the National Charter Association met (according to notice) in the large room of the Democratic Hall, to discuss the above subject. There were a goodly number of Democrats of various shades present, apparently anxious to hear and take part in the debate. Jonathan Rayne, a thorough going Republican, was unanimously called to the chair .- Mr. George Grant opened the discussion.—Mr. Grant said he considered that if the Manchester Convention had not taken the movement up, there was nothing but a respectable funeral left for it. He had no faith in being allied to middle-class reform; he was for the whole Charter, and nothing but the "whole hog" would suit him. He did not believe in any bit-by bit reform. But did not agree with the plan proposed by the Executive for the collection of monies. He thought if the Executive left the cause ito voluntary subscriptions, it would sink into a worse state of apathy than it had done heretofore. For that reason he entirely dissented from that clause, as he should not like to incur any further debt, and a subscription raised on the old plan would be best. He objected to an Executive being elected by the Conference, as he considered it was not according to the principle of Universal Suffrage, but considering the difficulties the movement was labouring under just now, thought the Conference had taken that course as being the best and only one to prevent the death of the movement. When the middle-class held meetings he approved of opposing them. He concluded, by saying he could not agree to the delegates pledging themselves to push and support the People's Paper," in preference to any other, as they had done; he thought that did not belong to their business. -Mr. Charlton commented upon what he considered to be the absurd policy and proceedings of the Conference. which he censured. He thought Mr. Grant must be a clever prophet to tell so ably as to whether the leadership of the Manchester Executive would be so much superior and efficient to the future Executive, which would have been elected at a proper time, when the debt of the old one was cleared off. He thought Manchester was not the proper place for a Conference to meet, or any other protown. He thought it was sheer imprdence for the sham Executive of three to pretend to represent the whole Chartist community. He never heard of a more disgraceful attack on any individuals' private religious opinions, than that of Mr. Finlen on Mr. Robinson.-Mr. Cockbourn said the public had no right to break into ticket meetings. He wished particularly to express his disapproval of any opposition or obstruction to any reform movement.-Mr. Henderson thought the Chartist leaders had generally been obstructions to progress; did not agree to the members of the Association taking any part in disturbing other reform meetings. He thought the small debt there was remaining proved how little real interest the Chartists took in their cause. He should have liked to have seen a really National Convention of the people, elected by a public meeting .- Mr. Rane had not heard any person speak favourably of the "Conference." He thought t would be a mad policy, if they went to oppose everything which the Manchester Conference had recommended them to do; they had no room to complain of Mr. Harney, Cooper, Holyoake, and others, as they had done. He was sorry Mr. Jones had recommended them to obstruct the Parliamentary and Financial Reformers. He thought the Conference was very curiously called together, and censured them for denouncing all other politicians but them-

debate, which was carried; and it was ulttimately agreed to resume it on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock .- C. B. KNIGHT. VICTORIA PARK LOCALITY, May 30.—S. Buckridge in the chair. Moved by E. Stokes, seconded by T. Staines:— "That in consequence of many persons attending two localities, and voting in such a manner as to counteract the efforts of honest members, it is hereby resolved that the members of the Chartist Association cannot belong to the two localities at one time."-Carried .- Moved by E. Stokes, seconded by D. Snelling: —"That no locality be allowed to send Delegates to the Metropolitan Delegate Council, unless they have been formed one month." Carried.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A COAL PIT. A man named Bryant has been killed in a coal pit, Starveall Colliery, near Bristol. He was descending the shaft in a basket, when a piece of coal fell upon him. Upon being taken up he was quite dead.

"Father, it speaks here about illuminated manuscripts; what were they lighted with?" The father hesitated, and and when the question was repeated, answered desperately, "With the light of other days, my son!"

KOSSUTH AT FANUEIL HALL, BOSTON. GREAT SPEECH ON THE AFFAIRS OF EUROPE.

BOSTON, May 14, 1852.

The greatest meeting Kossuth has yet had in New England was that at Fanuil Hall to-night; it was great in numbers—great in enthusiasm—great in importance-and Kossuth made a great speech. He has made no one in America of more interest, or one received with more favour.

Kossuth was presented to the audience and spoke for more than two hours, enchaining the attention of his auditory and elicitin g as hearty applause as has been given him at any meeting in America.

KOSSUTH'S SPEECH, GENTLEMEN, -Some generous friends, to whom my heart

is bound with ties of everlasting gratitude, for their kindness, support, and protection-men, distinguished also by the affection and confidence of their fellow-citizens, have intimated to me that before I leave Boston and Massachusetts, those bright stars of consolation in the glossy night of the poor wandering exile, I am desired to give some explanation, in Fanuell Hall, about the greatest condition of Europe, and the character of our days. I see as clearly as I see you, that the die is not about to be cast, but is a ready cast. I see the war between freedom and oppression not about to be engaged, but really engaged, I see Europe just in that condition, in which two inexorable armies are both marching, already to meet; I see that the shock of their meeting can neither be avoided nor delayed; it must come. (Applause.) I see all this, not because I wish it, but because I know it; I see it because I myself have taken, and still take a considerable part in the arrangements of the march; I see it because I know what are the elements of the struggle, and what in the organisation of these elements. I know what are the forces we can dispose of with certainty—with certainty, weighed not by visionary imagina-tion, but with that calm, arithmetical calculation with which the chief of an army looks to the register of his regiments before he offers or accepts a battle. You can imagine how torturing it must be to my mind to know that such a declaration from the United States as the resolutions of Massachusetts, and such mutual aid as would enable me to provide for those necessities which cannot be provided for without financial means, would ensure the triumph of Liberty—to know that the additional benefit of a good vessel and of 100,000 arms would control the issue of the question, which principle shall rule the world. Kossuth then proceeded to notice and to combat the idea that it is the destiny of France to lead the nations to liberty. Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat; much against his will, has emancipated Europe from its reliance upon France. The combined initiative of nations has succeeded to the initiative of France. Many have wondered at the momentary success of Louis Napoleon, and are inclined to take it for an evidence that the French nation is either not capable or not worthy to be free. But this is a great fallacy. The momentary success of Louis Napoleon is rather an evidence that France is thoroughly democratic. All the revolutions in France have resulted in the preponderance of that class which bears the denomination of Bourgeoisio. Among all possible qualifications of oppression, none is more detested by the people than the oppression of an Assembly. The National Assembly of France was the most treacherous the world has ever yet known. Issued from universal suffrage, it went so far as to abolish universal suffrage, and every day of its existence was a new blow more stricken at democracy for the profit of the Bourgeoisie. Louis Napoleon has beaten asunder that Assembly, which the French democracy had so many reasons to hate and to despise, and the people applauded him as the people of England applauded Cromwell when he whipped away the Rump Parliament, though indeed, there is not the slightest likeness between Cromwell the giant and Louis Napoleon the dwarf. (Cheers.) But by what means was Louis Napoleon permitted to do even what the people liked to see done? By no other means but by flattering the principle of democracy. He restored the universal suffrage. It is an infernal trick, to be sure; it is a shadow given for reality; but still it proves that the democratic spirit is so consolidated in France, that even despotic ambition must flatter it. Applause.) Well, depend upon it, this democracy, which the victorious usurper feels himself constrained to flatter in the brightest moments of his triumph-this democracy will either make out of Louis Napoleon a tool, in spit of himself, serving the democracy, or it will crush him.

abandon it to Austria. Against the rivalry of geographical necessity, no whim of personal inclinations can prevail, and not even cowardice can submit to it. Whichever of these alternatives may occur, so much I take for sure, that the momentary success of Louis Napoleon's comp d'etat. in its ultimate issue, will and must prove more subservient to the revolutionary movement of Europe than the French Republic of 1848, with the unhappy poetry of Lamartinian policy forsaking faithlessly the Revolution and resulting in the degradation of the National Assembly, and the preponderance of the Bourgeoisie, could it have been continued by a peaceful solution of the Presidential election, which would have taken place at this very period, without the coup d'etat Napoleon. (Applause.) So much for France. Now as to Italy. Italy! the sunny garden of Europe, whose blossoms are blighted by the icy north wind from St. Petersburg. Italy, that captured nightingale placed under a fragrant bush of roses beneath an ever blue sky. Italy was always the battle-field of the contending principles; since hundreds and hundreds of years the German Emperors, the Kings of Spain and the Kings of France fought their private feuds, their bloody battles on her much coveted soil, and by their destructive influence kept down every progress, and fostered every jealousy. By the recollections of old, the spirit of liberty was nowhere so dangerous for European absolutism as in Italy. And this spirit of Republican liberty, this warlike genius of ancient Rome was never extinguished between the Alps and Faro. We are taught by the scribes of absolutism to speak of the Italians as if they were a nation of cowards, and we forget that the most renowned masters of the science of war, the greatest Generals up to our days, were Italians. Ciccoloumi, Montecucculi, Farnese, Eugene, of Savoy, Spinola and Bonaparte, a galaxy of names whose glory is dimmed but by the reflection that none of them fought for his own country. As often as the spirit of liberty awakened in Italy, the services of Germany, of Spain and of France poured into the country and extinguished the glowing spark in the blood of the people, lest it should once more illumine the dark night of

(Applause and cheers.) Should he succeed in maintaining

himself to the next Spring, without being attacked from

abroad, you will see him brought to the necessity of an

offensive war-may be that against England, but in my

opinion more probably against Austria. They cannot both

siand on the soil of Italy, and whoever be the ruler of

France, he may abandon Italy to herself, but never can

stroyed Milan to its foundation, when it attempted to resist its imperial encroachments by the league of independent cities, and lead the plow over the smoking ruins. Charles the Fifth gathered all his powers around him to subdue Florence when it declared itself a democratic republic. Napoleon extinguished the last remnants of republic selfgovernment by crushing the Republics of Venice, Genoa, Lucca, Regusa, and left only by derision, to ridicule republicanism, the commonwealth of San Marino untouched, and the Holy Alliance parted the spoils of Napoleon, and riveted anew the iron fetters together which enslave Italy, and forging new spiritual fetters, prevented the extension in of education and destroyed the press, in order that these Italians should not remember their past. Every page,e, glorious in their history for twenty-five centuries, is con-n nected with the independence of Italy; every stain uponon their honour is connected with foreign rule. And the burn-ning minds of the Italians, though every spiritual food is delenied to them, cannot be taught not to remember their pastst glory and their present degradation. Every stone speaksks

Europe. (Cries of "Shame.") Frederick Barbarossa de-

of the ancient glory, every Austrian policeman, everyry French soldier of the present degradation. The tyrantats have no power to unmake history and to silencece the feelings of the nation. And among all the feelingage powerful to stir up the activity of mankind, there is nonene more impressive than unmerited degradation, which impeleds us to redeem our lost honour. What is it, therefore, that at keeps those petty tyrants of Italy, who are jealous of one on another, on their tottering thrones, divided asl they are among themselves, while the revolutionising spirit of of liberty united the people? It is only the protection of of Austria, studding the peninsula with her hayonets and with her spies. And Austria itself can dare to stud thus us Italy because she relies upon the assistance of Russia. Shoher can send her armies to Italy because Russia guards herer:

selves. He believed the Manchester Executive had more eastern dominions. Let Russia keep off, and Austria is is ability to do harm than good. He would like the moveunable to keep Italy in bondage; and the Italians, uniteded ment to be placed in wise leaders hands; it was of no conin the spirit of national independence, will settle easilyily sequence who those leaders were so long as they forwarded their account with their own powerless princes. (Apap. the principles.-Mr. Powell said he thought if ever a moveplause.) Keep off the icy blast from the Russian snowsws. ment was disgraced by the policy of a Conference, surely and the tree of freedom will grow up in the garden of Chartism had been by the one at Manchester. He wondered Europe; though cut down by the despots, it will springing where they would find our hundreds to go and oppose the anew from the roots in the soil, which was always genianian for the tree. (Applause.) Remember that no revolutionion middle-class reformers at their meetings. He severely consured Mr. Cockroft and others for recommending such a in Italy was ever yet crushed by their own domestissing wild course.-Mr. John Brown stated that he considered the Manchester Chartists had done quite right in calling the

tyrants without foreign aid; remember that one-third of o) the Austrian army which occupies Italy are Hungarianian Conference.-Mr. Charlton moved the adjournment of the who have fought again and triumphed over the yellowlow black flag of Austria—under the same tri-colour whichich having the same colours for both countries, shows emblebles matically that Hungary and Italy are but wings of the the same army, united against a common enemy. Remembeaber that even now, neither the Pope nor the little Princes es or middle Italy can subsist without an Austrian and Frenchnel garrison-(applause)-and remember that Italy is a halhall

isle, open from three sides to the friendship of all who sympym pathise with civil and religious liberty on earth, but from on the sea not open to Russia and Austria, because they are are not maritime powers; and so long as England is consciousous of the basis of its power, and so soon as America gets concom scious of the condition from which its future dependends Austria and Russia will never be allowed to become marmar time powers. (Applause.) And when you feel instinctivelivell that the heart of the Roman must rage with fury when hen he looks back into the mirror of his past, that the Venetiaetias

cannot help to weep tears of fire and of blood from the thin Rialto; when you feel all this, then look back to how thy the

Romans fought in 1849 with a heroism scarcely parallelelelee in the most glorious days of ancient Rome—and let mt mo tell in addition, upon the certainty of my own positivities knowledge, that the world never yet has seen such a con com

at the slightest opportunity, and powerful enough gh

plete and extensive revolutionary organisation as that out of Italy to-day, ready to burst out into an irresistible storstorn

make that opportunity, if either foreign interference is checked, or the interfering foreigners occupied at home. (Much applause.) The revolution of 1848 has revealed and developed the warlike spirit of Italy. Except a few wealthy proprietors already very uninfluential, the most singular unanimity exists bo h as to aim and to means. There is no shade of difference of opinion either as to what is to be done, or how to do it, All are unanimous in their devotion to the Union and Independence of Italy, with France or against France, by the sword, at all sacrifices. without compromise; they are bent on renewing over and over again, the battle with that confidence that even without aid they will triumph in the long run. (Cheers and prolonged applause.) The difficulty in Italy is not how to make a Revolution, but how to prevent its untimely outbreak; and still even in that respect there is such a complete discipline as the world never yet has seen. In Rome, Romagna, Lombardy, Venice, Sicily, and all middle Italy there exists an invisible government, whose influence is everywhere discernible. (Applause.) It has eyes and hands in all departments of public service, in all classes of society—it lies its taxes voluntarily paid—its force organised Lits police-its newspapers regularly printed and circulated, though the possession of a single copy would send the holder to the galleys. The officers of the existing government conveys the missives of the invisible government-the diligences transport its agents. One line from one of these agents opens to you the galleries of art on prohibited days, gives you the protection of uniformed officials, and, if you find no place at a diligence office, determines the director to send a supplementary carriage. The chief of police avowed openly to Cardinal Antonelli, that formerly the palace watched and spied, but now the palace itself is watched and spied, and punished terribly, inexorably, if it dares to interfere with the orders of the invisible government which never fails to be punctually obeyed. (Applause.) This is the condition of all Italy, is shown on one side in the fact that the King of Naples holds fettered in dungeons 25,000 patriots, and Radetzky-(shame, shame)—has sacrificed nearly 40,000 political martyrs on the scaffold-(hear, hear) -and still the scaffold continues to be watered with blood. and still the dungeons receive new victims, evidently proving what spirit there exists in the people of Italy. (Applause.) And still Americans doubt that we are on the eve of a terrible revolution, and they ask what use can I make of any material aid, when Italy is a barrel of powder which the slighest spark can light, and Italy is the left wing of that army of Liberty of which Hungary is the right: (Applause and cheers.) In respect to foreign rule Germany is more fortunate than Italy. From the times of the treaty of Verdun, when it separated from France and I:aly, through the long period of more than a thousand years, no foreign power ever has succeeded to rule over Germany, such is the resistive power of the German people to guard its national existence. The tyrants who swayed over them were of their own blood. But to subdue German liberty those tyrants were always anxious to introduce foreign institutions. First they swept away the ancient Germanic right-this common law, so dear to the English and American-this eternal barrier against the encroach. ments of despotism, and substituted for it the iron rule of the imperial Roman law. And again, when the French, under their Emperor, whose genius comprehend everything except freedom, extended their moral sway over Germany, when the princes of Germany thronged around the foreign despot, begging kingly crowns from the son of the Corsican lawyer, with whom the Emperors were happy to form matrimonial alliances—with the man who had no other ancestors than his genius—then it was again the people, which did not join in the degradation of its rulers, but, iealous to maintain their national independence, turned the foreigner out, though his name was Napoleon. Other nations, now and then, were great by some great men—the German people was always great by itself. (Applause.) But the German princes cannot bear independence and liberty; they had rather themselves become slaves. the underlings of the Czar, than to allow that their people should enjoy some liberty. An alliance was therefore formed, which they blaspkemously called the holy alliance—with the avowed purpose to keep the people down. Rather than to acknowledge the rights of Hungary, they bowed before the Czar, and gave up the independence of the Austrian throne; they became the underlings of a foreign power, rather than allow that one of the peoples of the European Continent should become free. Since the fall of Hungary, Russia is the real Sovereign of all Germany; for the first time Germany has a foreign master! and you believe that Germany will bear that in the Nineteenth Century which it never yet has borne. Bear that in her manhood which it never has borne in its childhood Soon after, and through the fill of Hungary, the pride of Prussia was humiliated. Austrian garrisons occupied Hamburg. Schleswig-Holstein was abandoned, Hessia was chastised, and all that is dear to the Germans purposely affronted. Their dreams of greatness, their longing for unity. their aspirations of liberty, were trampled down into the dust, and ridicule was thrown upon every elevation of mind, upon every revelation of patriotism. Hassenpflug, convicted of forgery by the Prussian Courts, became Minister in Hessia, the once out-lawed Schwarzenberg, and Bach, a renegade Republican, Ministers of Austria. The churchyard piece of oppression, which tyrants, under the name of order, are trying to enforce upon the world, has for its guardians but out-lawed reprobates, forgers and renegades. (Applause.) Gentlemen, the German Princes bow before the Czar, but the German people will never bow before him. (Applause.) Let me sum up the philosophy of the present condition of Germany in these few words: 1848 and '49 have proved that the little tyrants of Germany cannot stand by themselves, but only by their reliance upon Austria and Prussia. These again, cannot stand by themselves, but only by their reliance upon Russia. Take this reliance away, by maintaining the laws of nations against the principle of interference-and the joint powers of America and England can maintain them-(applause)-and all the despotic Governments, reduced to stand by their own resources of power, must fall before the never yet subdued spirit of the people of Germany, like rotten fruit touched by a gale. (Applause.) Let me now speak about the condition of my own dear native land. (Cheers and prolonged applause.) Kossuth then preceded to review the several classes of the Hungarian people, and showed that from the sentiments of patriotism and duty, and even from self-interest one and all of his people are the inexorable enemies to Austrian rale. He then proceeded to trace the course of the Hungarian Revolution, and showed the benefits it conferred upon the people without injury to any class. He then proceeded to speak of "Turkey, the country of municipal institutions, the country of religious toleration. (Applause.) Turkey, when it extended its sway over Transylvania and half of Hungary, never interfered with the way in which the inhabitants chose to govern themselves; she allowed even that those who lived within her dominions, collected there the taxes voted by independent Hungary, with the aim to make war against the Porte. While in the other parts of Hungary, Protestantism was oppressed by the Austrian policy, and the Protestants several times compelled to take up arms for the defence of religious liberty in Transylvania, under the sovereignty of the Porte, the Unitarians got political rights, and Protestantism grew up under the protecting wings of the Ottoman power. The respect for municipal institutions is so deeply rooted in the minds of the Turks, that at the time when they became masters of the Danubian provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, they voluntarily excluded themselves from all political rights in the newly acquired provinces, and up to the present day, they do not allow that a morque should be built, that a Turk should dwell and own landed property across the Danube. They do not interfere with the taxation or with the internal administration of these provinces; and the last organic law of the Empire, the Tanzimat, is nothing but the re-declaration of the rights of municipalities, guaranteeing them against the centralising encroachment of the Pachas. While Czar Nicholas is about to convert the Protestant population of Livonia and Estland, by force and by alluring promises, to the Greek Church, the liberal Sultan. Abdul Medjid, grants full religious liberty to all seets of Protestantism. Kossuth then proceeded to review and contrast the Turkish and Russian Empires, as regards their present position and power, and showed that Turkey had recovered from the disasters she had experienced previous to 1830. Twenty-four years ago Turkey was believed to be in a decaying state; it is now stronger than it has been for the last hundred years. After some further observations relative to Russia, Kossuth said. I am often told, let only the time come when the Republican banner is unfurled in the Old World, then we shall see what America will do. (Applause. Cries of "Tes.") Well, gentlemen, your aid may come too late to be rendered beneficial. Remember '48 and '49. This is my last meeting. Whatever may be my fate, so much I can say, that the name of Boston and Massachusetts will remain a dear word and a dear name, not only to me but to my people for all time. And whatever my fate, I will, with the last breath of my life, raise the prayer to God that he may bless you, and bless your city and bless your country, and bless all your land for all the coming time and to the end of time; that your freedom and prosperity may still develop and grow and progress from day to day; and that one glory should be added to the g'ory which you already have; the glory

word to you. (Cheers and enthusiastic applause.) When Kossuth was conducted through the Hall the greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the crowd at the door was so great that the committee, himself and suite were obliged to remain in the ante-chamber for a considerable length of time. Thus ended the last Kossuth meeting in Boston.

that America, Republican America, may unite with her

other principles the principle of Christian brotherly love

corner stone of Liberty on earth. That is my farewell

mong the family of nations; and so may she become the

LAW-SUIT ABOUT A HAT .- The Civil Tribunal of Chateau Thierry has lately had a rather singular case brought before it; the object in dispute being neither more nor less than the hat worn by the Emperor Napoleon in the Russian campaign. This relic of the emperor fell into the possession of the late M. Evrard, his valet-de-chambre, and the litigants are the widow of that gentleman, who claims a right to retain the hat, and the other branches of the family who demand that it shall be sold with the other property, and the proceeds go into a common fund for division. Counsel on both sides were heard, and the court, after a short deliberation, decided that the hat should not be sold with the other property left by the deceased, but be put up for sale amongst the members of the family themselves, and remain in the possession of the widow until that should

A lady who died lately at Cumberland-terrace, Regent'spurk, has left annuities of £25 each to her grey mare and

The total number of Germans who arrived at New York, 1851, was 70,540.

Co-operative Chronicle.

23 We shall be glad to receive Reports of Progress from Managers or Secretaries of Co-operative Associations and Stores, in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

THE WORKING TAILORS' ASSOCIATION LONDON.

(BY ITS LATE SECRETARY.) A CHAPTER TOWARD THE ASSOCIATIVE HISTORY.

CONCLUSION.

At the conclusion of our last, we had arrived at the virtual dissolution and reformation of the Castle St. Association. The Cooper-haters-for I cannot call them Cooperators-who had been ejected by the votes of their own fellow-worker, never let slip an opportunity of reviling the Association, and especially its Manager, whom they denounced as a tyrant; they did not gain much public sympathy, however, and were soon lost sight of, though not before they had succeeded in prejudicing some of the working men against the Association and its Manager. Some few of them held together and formed a new Association, appointing the leader of them to be their Manager-poor fellow! One could not have prayed a worse punishment for him, or a more unfortunate BENEFACTION to fall upon him! They did not cling together long, but broke up, calling each other sorry names; and poor Benny! he was denounced worse than Cooper. Many false statements were circulated regarding their leaving the Working Tailors' Association none more damaging than the one averring that they had been robbed of the fruits of their accumulated labour; which was simply a lie! Seeing that each man received his full share of the profits earned while he was a member, over and above his weekly earnings, leaving the Association-worth about as much as its liabilities amounted to! Various statesments of this kind were sent to the Press; among other journals I may mention the "Leader," the "Northern Star," "Eliza Cook's Journal," &c. ; these were received with caution. The various Editors applied to us at the Association for our report of the affair, which we furnished, so that they had both versions to judge by; in each case, save one, this had the effect of determining them not to publish it in print. The one illustrious exception was Mr. Ernest Jones. At this time he had began to manifest his strange, unwarranted, and suicidal opposition to the Co-operative Movement. Without consulting Walter Cooper, or any other parties connected with the Association-without knowing anything of the quarrel or the men, save from a Mr. Harris, one of the ejected, Mr. E. Jones inserted in his journal (the " Notes of the People") all the atrocious lies and dastardly insinuations which that worthy furnished him with, without inquiring as to their veracity, or caring for their trustworthiness. How unlike the honourable conduct of the Editors previously mentioned! And this from a presumed friend of the working classes ! and because we did not think it worth while to reply to the malignant mis-representations, and dastardly lies of that despicable Harris, Mr. Jones endorsed them, and proclaimed them to be true. So that it followed, that any infamous statement made in his paper, which might be thought too vile and contemptible for denial in the coloumns of the "Christian Socialist," must inevitably be true. Excellent Logic! "A Daniel come to judgment." And why were Mr. Harris's statements not replied to? Because, at Castle-Street, he was known for a drunken and disreputable person. The last time he had been seen there he was in a beastly state of intoxication; which supplied him with the courage (?) necessary to bully and insult. Such was the man whose statements Mr. Ernest Jones printed, and whose cause he undertook to champion. But, this was only on a par with the whole of that person's proceedings with regard to the Co-operative Movement. Again and again did he make the most reckless assertions; and in spite of all the evidence adduced and adducible to the contrary, he ignored the facts, and still gave forth his version for the genuine one, heedless of how much such conduct might injure his reputation for veracity!

In one place he triumphantly asserts, "I always averred that the very spirit of incarnate selfishness was in your plan of Co-operation." Did you? And pray in what does this incarnate selfishness consist? The Central Agency divides profits with its customers, and you cannot prove to the contrary, Sir! In the Associations they have always shared equally, whether they were associates or auxiliaries! And you cannot prove to the contrary, Sir! One of the laws provides, that when we have repaid the borrowed Capital. one-third of our net profits, he they ever so large, shall go to the general Associative Fund to assist others. Now, if we had been so utterly selfish, we should not have made such earnest endeavours to pay off this Capital-first, because that would entail upon us the giving away of a goodly portion of our profits, for the benefit of others; and, secondly, if we had retained the £150 aiready repaid, we might have considerably enlarged our business. Another of our laws provides, that if the Association be broken up from any other cause than insolvency, four-fifths of the whole property shall be given up to the general fund of Associations. This is a check against that grasping selfishness, which, on the principle, that should the skies fall, it would catch larks, might break up the Association for the value of its profits, and kill the goose to get the golden egg.

This is not very like the spirit of incarnate selfihness. And again, how coarsely and unscrupulously Mr. E. Jones traduced the men who took the bold initiative in the Cooperative Movement; how he maligned their motives; and yet, how ignorant be was about them. He asserted that the support we have received was, in nine cases out of ten, the concession of Thievery to Fear, and of Avarice to Ostentation! And this was applied to the men who had bravely stepped from their ranks the inheritors of riches and luxury. to do hattle for trampled Labour, and in its name challenge Competition, the Goliah of Capital, to combat !- This was applied to the men who had given us the hand of brotherbood on the common ground of our humanity, and nobly and resolutely set about realising the schemes they cherished for our emoncipation and redemption!-This was applied to the men whom hundreds of the working men of London had learned to know and to love, and whom Mr. E. Jones did not know! Is not such conduct calculated to disgust the men who may have put their hand to the good work, and to impede for years the reign of those glorious ideas which we yet think to translate into actual every-day life-Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity? Why, such policy and action as this of Mr. E. Jones could not possibly triumph, unless the rest of the nation were exterminated, and he and his clique were left alone in their glory; when they would inevitable devour each other! I cannot glean from the writings of Mr. Ernest Jones that he has any honest and tangible complaint to substantiate against this Co-operative Movement—no earnest desire to set it right wherein it may bave been wrong, nor any competent plan for doing so; on the contrary, he has been only too eager to propagate any falsehood, still clinging to it when refuted. He has seized upon the most miserable pretences to attack it, and put the most squinting constructions upon our words and actions, with the most palpable intent to damage and to damn. He would marshal a brilliant array of magnilequent words and sounding sentences; but as for the matter of any clear thought, he would continually fly off at a tangent! Now, this epileptic style, or hysterical sublime, won't do with uswe have had a surfeit of it-its a "departed coon," depend upon it; for other talent is demanded for the discussion of our plans and principles, which have to be wrought out with calm fore-thought and wise consideration, in the light of all our past experiences, and our Movement is not manned and worked by men with whom bombastic balderdash, and blustering bravado is at all likely to be successful. Old Chartists and Socialists, farther-seeing, farther-reaching, than Mr. Jones, perhaps, are to be found in the present Co-operative Movement-indeed, the very flower and chivalry of English Democratic workmen, not yet fossilised in the political stagnation, are there, grasping the means within their more immediate reach, for the enfranchisement of their class; and so far from their not seeing the utility of Political Reform. I dare aver, that they best comprehend the value and necessity of such Reform, in effecting the Social Revolution they

are engaged in. On looking round for the cause of Mr. E. Jones's senseless attacks on this Movement, one might be led to imagine that he found it was encroaching upon the domains of those agitators, who have no wish for agitation to end, as their occupation would be gone, and that the means of livelihood were daily diminishing, did we not know that Mr. E. Jones was none of these. If it had been O'Connor. for instance, who had to get up an agitation on purpose to sell his paper, we might really think this was the fact. But in the case of Mr. Jones we are at a loss to lay our band on the incentive to his opposition. Nevertheless, in spite of internal quarrels-in spite of the obstacles which new ideas always have to encounter-in spite of the sneers and attacks of enemies, and the falling off of friends-in spite of molestation and calumny-and in spite of the abuse and misrepresentation of Mr. E. Jones, the Working Tailors' Association, and the Co-operative Movement generally, have been eminently successful-far more so than was anticipated at starting. At the end of the first year, the Castle-street Association had done business to the amount of four thousand pounds and upwards; and at the end of the second year it had doubled that amount; thus having turned over the Capital which it started with, some twenty-four times in twenty-four months which shows a rapid stroke of business Meanwhile, the men have had the advantage of good wages, steady work, and of being their own masters. The average weekly wages of the London tailors, according to the last census taken, was 14s. 6d., the average of the men in Castle-street has been 23s., which, with the inestimable benefit of clean and healthy workshops, demonstrates the

immense superiority of Co-operation over Competition.

Looking, then, upon what has been done, and the blessings conferred upon hundreds by Associations for production and distribution, we cannot join with those who assert that nothing can be done until the political Revolution be first accomplished. Doubtless, that would be the greatest leverage the people could obtain for the working out of the Social Revolution, if they knew what they wanted, and possessed sufficient unity to obtain it. But let us not decry any honest attempt to emancipate even the few from the grinding tyranny of Capital-any such movement is better than apathetic suffering and deadly stagnation.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY. The business of the Agency is going on most favourably, the principal inconvenience being the want of sufficient room in the premises now occupied for carrying on those opera-tions, rendered necessary by the nature of the business. To secure purity in the articles prepared by the Agency, such as coffee, cocoa, spices, &c., it is necessary they should be ground and prepared on the premises, as it would be most dangerous to entrust them for preparation to those who are ordinarily employed for that purpose. To do this efficiently, now that the business of the Agency has so increased, requires steam power; and on the premises at present occupied, there is no room to erect a steam engine. When premises of sufficient size are secured, the Agency will not only be enabled to execute orders with increased efficiency, but also to manufacture many articles, such as pickles and sauces, which they are now compelled to sell without being able to guarantee their freedom from adul-

Mr. Jones having been invited to explain the principle and method of the Co-operative business in a few of the large provincial towns, would be glad to receive intimation from such other places as may be desirable to avail themselves of his services.

Letters addressed to the Agency will be attended to. HALIFAX WORKING MAN'S CO-OPERATIVE

SOCIETY. We have been favoured with the Report of the Board of Management of this Co-operative Society for the half year ending May 1, 1852, and regret that we have not space to print it in full. We are glad to glean from it that accounts have been continued with the Central Agency, the Salford Hatters, the Working Printers' Association, the Rochdale and Bradford Societies, the Whit Lane Company, and the Bacup Stock Joint Society; whilst new accounts have been opened with the Preston Gingham Company, and the London Needle Women's Association.

The Treasurer's statement shows a total of £1,873 18s. 6d. as the receipts of the Store, being an average of £72 1s. 5d. per week. The gross profit on the half year's business is £179 0s. 71d., which, after deducting all trading expenses. cost of management, rent, and other items of outlay, leave £74 17s. 01d. as the net profit. The balance in favour of the Society is now £94 11s. 6d. Their business and members are on the increase.

During the half-year now expired there has been an addition of twenty-six members to our Society, and a withdrawal of four, leaving the present number nomi-

In conclusion, the Board of Management exhorts the members to "continue steadfast in the cause to which you are by this experiment committed: knowing that your labour will not be in vain in the holy work of the social and political elevation, and ultimate emancipation of your

CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE. At the last meeting of this body, at the Craven Hotel,

Strand, Vansittart Neale, Esq., in the chair,
Mr. Nash read a paper upon the Equitable Labour Exchange, established in Gray's Inn-road in 1832, upon the suggestion of Mr. Owen. He read part of the report of the committee upon which the scheme was commenced, and expressed his confidence in the practicability of such a scheme, notwithstanding the want of success which had formerly attended it. He traced the cause of that want of success, in great part, to the too small amount of capital on which the institution was commenced. £2,000 had been named, but only £600 was subscribed, and of this, nearly £300 was absorbed in payment of arrears of ground rent. There were, however, other difficulties. The notes which served as a medium of exchange, and which at first were at a premium, gradually fell to a discount, from the want of a sufficent choice of articles. The goods brought for exchange gradually changed their character from goods in which the material were worth more than labour, to those in which the labour was worth more than the material. Much injury was done also from spurious places-Exchanges which arose up and created distrust of the system. Yet, goods to the estimated value of £11,140 passed through it

of intermediate profit. Mr. Lloyd Jones expressed his opinion that, to such an exchange, the introduction of articles of food was requisite to keep the notes at a premium, and that part of the pay-

during the six months of its existence, and the value of

the goods deposited for exchange, as well as of the ex-

changes effected, continually increased, while to consumers

it effected an immense saving by striking off a vast amount

ment ought to be in cash. Mr. Saull stated, difficulties from articles of food being wanted so much more frequent than others, the baker would be overpowered with articles which he did not want. Mr. F. Worsley answered this difficulty by showing that coat or a table was worth many loaves.

Mr. Stiles stated another difficulty, in the want of persons sufficiently skilled in the value of articles. Again, in the want of cash being taken to pay the commission.

Mr. Neale called attention to the two principles involved in the Labour Exchange: the bringing the producer and consumer face to face, getting rid of unnecessary in-termediate dealers, and the introduction of the labour note, or medium of Exchange, which was liable to be depreciated by the want of a sufficiently wide sphere. In itself he considered the labour note a mere philosophical medium, though in the labour exchange it was necessarily imperfect, because one man's hour of labour could not be valued at the same rate as another, whose labour, though not more useful, was in general society more highly paid. Dr. Travis doubted whether much benefit could be effected by any partial remedies. It was necessary to

Mr. Fleming would not be discouraged by past failures. They were experiences by which we could benefit. He thought that it would be possible to systematise a centre of Exchange from which great good might come. Though it might be a question whether we were not at a point at which we could realise a more perfect establishment.

form a complete Association, and only the heads would be

After some remarks from Mr. R. Cooper the meeting adiourned.

CITY WORKING TAILORS' ASSOCIATION .-- We understand that a Working Tailors' Association (in connexion with the establishment in Castle-street,) has been opened at 23, Cullum-street Fenchurch-street.

TOWER HAMLETS ELECTION.

It is with great pleasure we record the eminently successful progress of William Newton's candidature, and, with joyful hope, look forward to the time when he shall be hailed as the Democratic Champion of Labour in what should be the Commons House of Parliament. Not a question affecting either Capital or Labour that he is not thoroughly acquainted with. The return, therefore, of such a man to Parliament would reflect the highest honour on those who possessed the good sense and spirit to elect him. William Newton has held upwards of forty meetings within the limits of this extensive borough. In the great majority of these meetings a unanimity unparalleled as to his fitness as a representative prevailed. In the remainder. the minority was the most miserably small in the annals of electioneering contests. A number far above 3,000 of the electors have already signed the requisition inviting him to become their representative. This number includes men of all shades of religious opinion-all men who wish for free altars and happy homes, and men of Democracy of every degree—that is to say, all stern good men, bent on real freedom for their fellow men in the shortest possible time. With such support and such influence, all that is required to ensure triumphant success is, first, that the electors and non-electors, men and women, resident within the borough, favourable to Mr. Newton, should bring their interest to bear in his behalf; let no elector go unsolicited-do not fear asking the same man twice, or even thrice, to the non-residents. If they possess influence in the borough, let them wield it unsparingly. Let none imagine he is too poor to do anything-even the poorest can help. Let the question be agitated in the cellar, the garret, on the shop-hoard, the stool, in the workshop, and the factory. Let subscriptions be everywhere raised—whether of pounds, shillings, or pence; for remember the battle cannot be fought without cost; and as Democracy, Labour, Civil and Religious Liberty, hope to receive the reward, so should their advocates find the sinews of war, and thus help the electors of the Hamlets to gain the signal victory of returning William Newton to Parliament. Let this be done, and victory is sure!

A RAILWAY CASHIER ACCUSED OF EMDEZZELMENT .- On Monday, George Scott, late a cashier in the service of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, was charged at the Manchester Borough Court with having left the company's service with £80, the property of his employers in his possession. The prisoner was head cashier at the Oldham-road station, and it was his duty to pay into the bank, on account of the company, the money which he re-ceived from the cash clerk. On Friday last, the prisoner asked Mr. George Cockerham, the cash clerk of the goods department, if he had any money, and received £80 from him, of which £30 was in silver, and the remainder in notes and gold. It was the prisoner's duty to balance his cash every ten days, or every fortnight, and to enter all sums as soon as they were paid to him. It had been discovered, provious to his obtaining the £80, that there was a deficiency in his accounts. On the safe being opened in the evening, it was found that the £80 was not there. The sum was not entered either in the pass-book or the cashhook of the prisoner. There was a total deficiency in the prisoner's books of £290. in addition to the £80. The prisoner was apprehended at the Camden Station, in London, at five o'clock on Saturday morning, when £78 19s. 3d3 was found upon him. The prisoner, in defence, said the charge of deficiency in his accounts was one which had been existing for about three years, and was well known to the company. He was remanded for a week.

Trades' Intelligence.

The Secretaries of Trades' Unions and other bodies associated to protect and advance the interests of Labour, will oblige by forwarding reports of Trades' Meetings, Strikes, and other information affecting the social position of the Working

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

> 259. Tottenham-court-road, London, "FIAT JUSTITIA."

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

In consequence of the unanimous decision of the Trades in connexion with the Association that the usual Annual Conference should be postponed to a future period, the formal and official business required by the constitution to be transacted was proceeded with on Whit-Monday. G. A. Fleming, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. Peel) read letters from the Trades connected with the Association in the following places :- Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Wigan, Heywood, Stockport, Todmorden, Wolverhampton, Northwich, Birmingham, Walsall, Darlaston, &c., &c. Special general meetings of the above Trades had

been held, at which votes had been unanimously passed, that the present Central Committee should be re-elected for the ensuing year, and that G. A. Fleming, Esq., be solicited to accept the office of

Mr. Fleming stated, that he would accept the appointment with pleasure until the next Conference; by which time he hoped some gentleman, possessing similar public influence with the late President, might be induced to accept the honorary appointment. But as he had always been most desirous, and had, as far as was in his power, contributed to promote the objects of the Association, he should not hesitate, under its present peculiar circumstances, to continue his services, in accordance with the desire of the members so unanimously expressed; and he trusted that before the expiration of another year the Association would assume that position which the excellency of its objects, and the perseverance of its Executive, so fairly entitled it.

The Secretary then brought up the Annual Report, which was read, adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated forthwith. The Cash Balance Sheet for the past year was also brought up, and ordered to be audited. The Conference then adjourned to Wednesday, to receive

the report of the auditor.
WEDNESDAY, June 2.—The Conference re-assembled, and after correspondence was read from Nottingham, Wolverhampton, Northwich, Manchester, &c., the auditor's report was brought up and received. It was then resolved:-

"That this Conference, on behalf of the Trades in connexion with the Association, has to express its unfeigned regret at the resignation of its late President, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. The zealous, unremitting, and generous exertions of that gentleman, from the first formation of the Association to the period of his withdrawal, pre-eminently entitle him to the heartfelt and lasting gratitude of the working classes of Great Britain, as the fearless and independent champion of the Rights of Labour; and this Conference, in recording its thanks for his great and valuable services, desires, at the same time, to express its hope that he will long be spared to serve the country at large in the parliamentary career to which he has declared his intention of exclusively devoting himself in future." "That in the name, and on behalf of the members of

the National Association, the best thanks of this Conference are given to the proprietors and editors of the 'Star of The Leader,' Glasgow Sentinel,' and the Wolverhampton Herald,' for the valuable support rendered to this Association during the past year, by the gratuitous insertion of its reports, and their generally favourable notices of its operations." "That the thanks of this Conference be tendered to G.

A. Fleming, Esq., for the able support he has so long and steadfastly rendered to the Association, not only by his official connexion, but by the services he has conferred through his connexion with the Press; and by his ready and generous acceptance of the office of President of the Association for the ensuing year."

"That the grateful thanks of the National Association of United Trades be given to the members, individually and collectively, of the London Central Defence Commit tee, and its provincial auxiliaries, for their noble, continuous, and disinterested exertions on behalf of the members of the Central Committee, so unjustly prosecuted and imprisoned with the Wolverhampton Tin Plate Workers, for their spirited endeavours to uphold the rights of British industry. And this Conference further expresses its earnest hope that that Committee will not finally separate without making some efforts to impress their constituents with the importance and absolute necessity of a more intimate connexion between the Trades of this country, for purposes of mutual defence against the tyrannical encroach-

ments of Capital. June 3rd. WM. PEEL, Sec. WEAVERS' STRIKE-THE TWO LOOM SYSTEM,

AND REDUCTION OF WAGES. The manufacturers of the Keighley and Bingley districts seem determined, despite of all reason, to introduce the two-loom system into those districts. The weavers, on the other band, seem to have a very clear idea of the consequence which must ensue to themselves from the general adoption of this system, throwing, as it will, one half of the people out of employment, and, as a necessary consequence, reducing the wages of the other half. In consequence of this strike succeeds strike, hitherto with the most abundant success, so far as putting a stop to the system. goes, though at an immense sacrifice of time and money, Within the last few weeks, no fewer than seven strikes have taken place : in five of which the weavers have been victorious-namely, Ellis and Holmes, of Bingley; and Jones, Sharp, and Son, of the same place; Mr. Clapham, of Wilsden; Mr. Haggas and Sons, of Keighley; and Messrs. Merall and Brothers, of Haworth. The weavers of Mr. G. Hattersley, of Keighley, are now out on strike against a reduction of fifteen per cont, on their present wages, and the introduction of the two-loom system. The weavers of Messrs. Butterfield, Brothers, of Haworth, are out against the same system, accompanied with a similar reduction of wages. Though the weavers have hitherto been victorious, their loss must have been immense. The weavers of Mr. Whitworth, of Halifax, are out on strike against the same system, and are parading the streets in

SHIPWRECKS AND ACCIDENTS AT SEA.

Two Ships Lost in the Ice.-Letters were brought by the Europa steamer, communicating the loss of two vessels in the ice. The intelligence was made known by the master of the Lady Bannerman, of Prince Edward's Island, which had been locked in the ice all the winter off Margaree and Chaticanth. While off the latter place he observed a large ship in the ice, about twenty miles from land, and with part of his crew and some persons from the shore, started for the wreck. After a tedious and dangerous passage over the drifting ice, they succeeded in reaching the spot, and discovered the vessel to be the Aberdeen, of Liverpool, about 800 tons burthen, bound to Quebec. There was no person on board, and all the boats belonging to her were gone, leaving the party to suppose that the crew had taken them and were safe. About five miles from where the Aberdeen lay, they observed another vessel; she was a schooner embedded in the ice. Devon, Stickney, from Liverpool, which arrived at St.

John, N.B., on May 10, had thrown anchors, chains, and part of cargo overboard, lost bulwarks, and received other damage during a gale. Margaret, Burn, with coals and sheet lead, bound to

Cronstadt, got on shore yesterday, during a thick fog, near Thornbye, and has three feet of water in the hold; part of the coals and lead have been saved, and hopes are entertained of getting the vessel off .- Hjorring, May 22. Vrow Griesje, Pot, from Liverpool to Narva, was abandoned on May 20, in lat. 50 N., lon. 7 W., with pumps choked, and in a sinking state; crew and a female saved by the boats of

the Ciemonce, arrived here from Antwerp, blowing a gale

at the time.-Liverpool, May 29.

A large ship, of about 700 tons, ran ashore on the Brothers, Bahamas, April 30.—Liverpool, May 31. Duke, Welch, from Mobile for Liverpool, was lost on the west end of the Great Bahamas, April 14,-This vessel has since broken up, and only 900 out of the 4,000 bales of cotton, with which she was laden, would be saved .- Liverpool, May 31.

Trumph, Cookson, with coals for Hamburg, got aground on the rocks of Candy Island, at Heligoland, on the 26th, during a fog, and took assistance, but filled and was abandoned next day; crew saved .- Cuxhaven, May 28.

HAND LOOM WEAVING .- An extraordinary feat at hand. loom weaving was performed here last week by a young woman named Ann Malcolm, who wrought two thirty porter yard wides, with twelve spindles and three hesps of west upon each of them-in all twenty-five and a half spindles, and the length of the two 240 mill ells. The money price in wages for the two was £1 2s. 4d., being 11s. 2d. for each of them. This is a feat, perhaps, never performed by either man or woman in this place, and will no doubt stand in a favourable position alongside of the feats of that powerful agent steam, the whole being accomplished in six days .-Dundee Advertizer. FREE TRADE IN BRIDFORD .- According to the "Bradford

Observer" of May 27th, the total number of paupers, as set down in the report of the Board of Guardians, was on the previous Friday, in door, 200; out-door, 2,327, Total, 2,527. Last year the number in the corresponding week was 2,222. So much for "cheap bread, high wages, and

plenty to do."—CORRESPONDENT.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England are to hold their county meeting, for 1853, at Gloucester.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR CHOLLEY.

On Friday, the adjourned inquiry into this fearful occur. On Friday, the aujourned inquity into one rearried occur. rence was held at the Royal Oak, Chorley, before Mr. R. Palmer, the coroner, and a respectable jury, before Mr. R. the inrv. two more men respectable Palmer, the coroner, and a respectively of the jury, two more men, respectively and Yates, have been added to the empannelling of the jury, the been added to the named Farrington and Auros, have accommonded to the dead, and there are others still in a very precarious con. Mr. Briggs, solicitor, of Bolton, watched the pro-

Mr. Briggs, someton, of proprietors of the collier, of Coal Mines, was also in other. Dickenson, Inspector of Coal Mines, was also in attendance, Thomas Smith, one of the firemen, deposed that it was Thomas Smiin, one of the include, deposed that it was his duty to examine the south side of the "New Pit," where the explosion took place, every morning before the men commenced work, and, if he discovered gas in any of men commenced work, and, and going thither with naked the places, to warn them against going thither with naked lights. It was the duty of the master to find the labourers and firemen with lamps. It was the duty of the colliers and firemen with themselves with lamps. At about and drawers to man monacorto the morning of the 20th inst., on which day the casualty took place, he examined the bottom works in the New Pit, and found in serviced places quantities of gas, which satisfied him that it was unsafe for the men to work there with naked lights. He went to the upper shunt, where it was the business of the men to stay till he authorised them to go to work, and say some of the men who had to work near those pillars, which were dangerous. He told them that they must not go to work unless they had lamps, on account of the presence of gas; and, having to go to another part of the mine, he left his son, a drawer, at the shunt, to warn the rest. That was done; but the men replied that they were only going to the shunt below, where it was perfectly safe. He went to Mr. J. Ellis, the underlooker, and told him of the citcumstance of there being gas in the place, and Ellis replied that the men must not work. He also met two of the men with naked candles, and told them that they must not commence work without lamps. He then went to another part of the pit on other business, believing that the men who had to work near the dangerous pillars had got lamps, in about an hour and a-half from the time of his warning the first batch of men, the explosion occurred, and he with diffe. culty escaped.

The witness was cross-examined at length.—His evidence tended to show that he had warned the men of the danger, but they rashly resolved to enter the mine.

Mr. Dickenson, inspector, gave a description of the colliery, and his evidence perfectly coincided with Smith's as to the cause of the explosion, viz., that some of the men had been working with naked candles.

Henry Holden, a drawer, confirmed the statement of Smith as to his having forbidden the men to work without lamps, and said that come of them got lamps, but the rest had candles. Ellis came to them while they were at work and told them to go up, as it was not fit to work. He (witness) put on his clothes immediately and left the place, and when he got to the bottom of the shaft the exploiton occurred.

The Coroner said, it was perfectly clear that there we no one to blame in this case. The unfortunate men had brought destruction upon themselves by their own conduct, by acting contrary to the orders of the foreman. Their verdict could be no other than one of accidental death, The jury retired and consulted for a few minutes, and then

returned a verdict of " Accidental death."

ANOTHER ACCIDENT AT COPPULL. On Thursday morning another explosion took place in the above colliery, by which four men have been seriously injured, the recovery of two of them being doubtful. The explosion took place at the same hour as on the former oc-

casion, in the "Old Coppull pit," the north-eastern portion of the workings of the colliery, running in an opposite direction from that in which last week's casualty occurred. This morning, about five o'clock, Thomas Smith and William Watmough, the firemer, went down the mine by the " New No. 2 Pit" according to their usual custom, to examine the state of the air in the mine. At the hottom of the shaft Watmough and Smith separated, the latter going to the southern part of the working, and Watmouth taking those to the north. After examining all those portions of the pit in which the men had to work, and finding the air in the workings all perfectly safe, he returned to the shunt where the colliers were in waiting, and reported that all was right, upon which they proceeded to their work. One of the colliers, named Richard Booth, on passing Watmouth, observed that it was unlucky to start work on a Friday, and he would not work on that day, and then went on to his working. On arriving there, his companion was at work, and, remarking that he was not going to begin, he went towards an old working with a lighted candle in his hand to gather up his tools; and, after he had been gone a few minutes, an explosion of firedamp took place, from which it would appear that there must have been an accumulation of firedamp in the place towards which he went. Watmough was at that time in the air-road, and the force of the explosion threw him a distance of several yards. On recovering himself he immediately got the men and boys out of the workings, and sent them towards the pit-mouth; and, after procuring a light, he went up the road towards the point where the explosion had taken place. When he had got forward a few yards he met two of the colliers, very much burnt, making their way to the pit-mouth, and they were followed by two lads, who were also burnt. He assisted them towards the bottom of the shunt, and when the dust and gas bad somewhat cleared away he returned along with some other of the workmen, and it was then found that the explosion had taken place in a working which had been closed up for some time; and, an examination being made of the whole of the workings, it was ascertained that four persons (two men and two boys) had been injured, and they were conveyed home in carts. The injuries sustained by the two men are 80 severe that their recovery is doubtful. The names of the sufferers are-

Richard Booth, unmarried, very seriously burnt on the head and breast. James Bannister, unmarried, also severely burnt.

William Cooper, drawer, badly burnt. Joseph Turner, drawer, badly burnt on the arms and

As might be expected, the greatest alarm was excited in the neighbourhood when the accident got rumoured abroad, the painful circumstances connected with the casualty of last week being still so fresh in their recollection.

FATAL COAL PIT ACCIDENT NEAR ROCHDALE.

An accident, which caused the death of two persons, occurred last week at the Captain Fold Colliery, near Heywood, in the township of Castleton. On that day the waters of the river Roche, which runs through the estate adjoining the colliery, burst into some old workings, and the pressure became so great as to break down the barriers between them and the Captain Fold Colliery, which is worked by the Heywood Coal Company. About thirty persons were then in the pit, but all, except three, succeeded in escaping unburt. The pumps were set to work, but it was four hours before the water could be ejected. One of the sufferers narrowly escaped drowning, being shut up by the water in a place where the force of the atmospheric air kept bac the water so as to allow breathing space. The dead bodies of his brother, Daniel Heywood, aged thirteen years, and Robert Kershaw, a single man, aged id twenty-five years, were taken out afterwards.

A bruta murder has just been committed at this place ice (Newport). On Friday night, about ten o'clock, three 30 men from on board a ship lying in the Newport dock, and ind named the Ocean Star, quarrelled on the Queen's-parade, a., a law locality at the control of the part, with the control of the part low locality, chiefly resorted to by the seamen of the port int. The men were the cook, named Andrew Nicholas, the the steward, and a seaman named Thomas Godfrey. They hey struck each other several blows, and one or two of themsem fall. The accept the several blows, and one or two of themsem fell. The cook then ran off, and the steward and Godfrey rey parted. A short time after the cook went on board his his ship, he appeared in an agitated state, and at length gth changed his clothes and ran ashore again. He proceeded ded towards the Occasion of the control of towards the Queen's-parade, and drawing a large knife, nife, night towards the process of the control of the co rushed towards two men who were talking near the door olor of for sailors. He Hee stopped short suddenly, on coming up to them, and lookedoked hard into the face of one of them (a man named Maruhau) and then seeing that he had been a boarding house, kept by one Cochrane, and then, seeing that he was not the man he wanted, he had he was not the man he wanted, he had been a seeing that he was not the man he wanted, he had been a seeing that he was not the man he wanted. looked hard at the other, and finding it was the seaman with with whom he had just previously quarrelled, he at once, with high a desperate lunge, drove at him with the knife. The scameland raised his hand at the moment as if to evade the blowblow very that the ranging it or the scame and the moment as if the scame and but received it on his arm. The cook finding his ains ains frustrated, at once drew back, and then made a rush on thou the unfortunate Godfrey, into whose side, below the lower riter rit he drove his knife to a considerable depth. The roffaroffa a then walked off, and coolly returned to his ship, and turnquine e into his berth as the bell struck eleven; while the woundfunded man, shricking and bleeding profusely, was helped into this the house of Cochrane, where he was laid on a bench. The Tolk police were directed to apprehend the cook. They four fourth with with with the cook. him in bed, and brought him before the dying man, whi, while recognised him distinctly, and over and over again repeat peatite that the prisoner was the man who had stabbed him twick twick Surgeons were in the stable and in the surgeons were in the stable and in the surgeons were in the stable stable and in the stable st Surgeons were in attendance, who found that the wound ound the side was fatal, and in a short time the unfortunate mite min breathed his last. The mayor of the borough, Mr. H. f. H. Davis. and Mr. J. W. Evans, magistrate, had the prison of the borough the prison of brought before them on Saturday morning, when the the c c dence of a number of persons was taken, all of whom brought the characteristics. the charge home to the prisoner in the most direct manufanny The savage fellow appears a sullen and revengful man, an, an exhibited a downcast demeanour throughout the proceproce e ings. He appeared to be a foreigner from his brok broke English. The mayor committed him to take his trial at jal at t

Monmouthshire assizes for the wilful murder of Thos Thospa

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR IN WESTMINSTER

Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon much commotion was occasioned in the several law courts at Community of Mr. Feargus Westminster-hall by an unexpected visit of Mr. Feargus Westminst the hon, member for Nottingham, whose extraordinary conduct quite put a stop to the business of the ourts for a time. It appears that the hon. member, who to town on Monday evening from his trange flight to America, had come down to the Hall in the hope of finding the house sitting, and learning that it was up for the holidays he took a stroll about the place, and at length sauntered into the Court of Exchequer. Elbowing his way through the crowd of persons who were listening to the proceedings he took his seat at the attorneys' table. below the inner bar, right facing their Lordships. The sudden appearance of the hon, member and his peculiar conduct at once excited the attention of all in court. For a minie or so he looked at their Lordships and listened to the argament which was going on with much earnestness; that, however, gave way to a strange wildness of demeanour, and waving and kissing his hand to the bench he began to laugh in a very hearty style. The noise made by the unfortunate member prevented the argument which was before the Court being proceeded with; the barrister sat down, and their Lordships were considering apparently what was to be done, when the unhappy man burst forth in a loud tone of voice, and said, waving his hand to the Chief Baron, "How do you do, Sir Frederick Pollock? very glad to see you look so well, Sir Frederick; you're a noble fellow; I lke you, I do; you're a good fellow." The ushers called "silence!" and Mr. O'Connor perceiving, perhaps, that he was likely to be handed over to the care of an officer of the court, hurridly snatched up his hat, and, laughing and bowing to the hench, took his departure. One of the ushers was sent out to communicate with the police, and, on the hon. member being sought for, it was found that he had paid a visit to the Court of Common Pleas, to the discomfiture of the bench and bar. Taking a seat in the inner bar, he shook hands with several of the Queen's Counsel, taiked of his trip to America in a very incoherent style, and, as in the Exchequer, began to nod and laugh at the judges. This he kept up for about five minutes, and on Mr. Justice Maule laying down some principle of law as applicable to the cause then being heard, he gave vent to a violent outburst of laughter, and appeared as much amused as if the learned judge was relating some curious story. As his Lordship was concluding each sentence he observed, "Ah!" "To be sure." "You are right." "Very strange." And at moments, when he apparently was not heeding the judge's remarks, he entertained himself by beating his fingers on the table, as if keeping time with some tune he was humming. Mr. Justice Maule having concluded, Mr. O'Conner rose, and smiling and bowing in a most profound manner, at the same time having a farewell laugh at the members of the bar, made his exit in the same eccentric style as had marked his entrance. He then visited the court where the Lords Justices Lord Cranworth and Knight Bruce were hearing appeals. He forced his way to close under the bench, and muttering some unconnected sentences to Sir P. Wood. stared their Lords Justices full in the face and began to nod and laugh at them. He gradually moved himself more in front of the bench, and at length his conduct interrupted the business. He was desirous apparently of paying the same compliment to either one of their Lordships'as he had to the Chief Baron, and continued bowing and laughing. Sir Knight Bruce, however, immediately inquired for one of the officers of the court. The inquiry was quite enough for Mr. O'Connor, and before there was time for the official to be forthcoming he went bowing out of the court. He next vited the Lord Chancellor, and, forcing his way below the inner bar, began to nod and smile with his former vigour. As may be imagined, he succeeded in interrupting the business of this court; his eccentricities, also, had attracted a number of followers, and for the time much commotion prevailed. At length his peculiar demeanour excited the observation of the Lord Chancellor, who, in his usual calm and dignified style, desired him to sit down. Mr. O'Connor again laughed and bowed, and having the fear, probably, of being committed for contempt of that high court, bowed and laughed at all near him, and made a hasty escape into Westminster-hall. He appeared all the worse, as regards look, for his transatlantic trip, and it was observed that little doubt need now be entertained as to the condition of his mind. He loitered about the hall for a short time afterwards, and then sauntered up Parliament-street to the

THE EARLY SPRING WILD BEE,

hotel where he is residing .- Times, Wednesday.

One of the earliest, and consequently pleasantest indica tions of the return of spring, is the appearance of a particular species of wild bee, whose peculiar motions must have

attracted the notice of every lover of a garden. To those who have not paid much attention to entomology, it may be useful to mention that, in addition to the hive bee, and the different kinds of humble bees, all of which live in societies, either permanent or annual, there are a great number of other species which belong to the same family (Apidæ), which are solitary and not social in their habits, and of which there are consequently no nenters or workers, each female making its own nest, and providing its cells with a store of food for the supply of the young larvæ when hatched. The bee which is the subject of this notice is one of these solitary species. The earliest flowering of the common white Alyssum seems to be the period when this bee first appears. Then may be observed darting about with wonderful agility a brownish orange-coloured bee, with a body much thicker and more hairy than that of the hive bee, which ever and anon stops, and poising itself with remarkable ease in front of a flower, it unfolds a tongue as long as its whole body, which it thrusts into the depths of the blossom, to extract its honey. Should you approach too near, the bee, ever on the alert, wheels round, and facing you, regards you for a short period, during which it seems to be immoveable. Its large eyes and peculiarly spotted face give it a striking character, which a lady of my acquaintance likened the other day to the face of a monkey. This orange-brown bee is a male insect, and is especially distinguished by the remarkable brush-like appendages to its middle legs. In about a fortnight after the first appearance of the males, some other individuals make their appearance, quite unlike the former, being entirely jet black in the colour of their coating. These are the females, which, in addition to the habit of sucking the honey from flowers, in the same manner as the males, occupy themselves in collecting the pollen from the anthers, which they knead into little masses, and carry off on their hind shanks, which are formed for that purpose. It is rare to see one of these females, unaccompanied by her attendant partner, whose movements whilst fluttering round her, or hovering over her, while she, with great coolness collec:s the honey from flower to flower without bestowing any attention upon him, are very amusing; if she departs he departs, and it she returns he returns likewise, remaining as it were suspended in the air, while she quietly pillages the sweets from a flower. These males exhibit an amount of jealousy at the approach of a rival quite ludicrous. I have observed a pair of males fighting in the air for a considerable length of time, rolling to the ground, and biting each other with their

Powerful jaws.
"During the season of courtship," says Mr. Kirby,
"the whole employment of the male seems to be to attend upon his partner, but when the halcyon days of love are over, like many other husbands, he goes about his business and leaves her to take her flight in solitude." The personal appearance of the male, however, undergoes a considerable change for the worse; a few weeks turning his bright Orange-brown coat into a dirty clayish-coloured grey, so that he is hardly to be recognised as the same individual we had at first so much admired.

"The female makes her nest in hard banks of gravel or clay, containing several cells of an oval or elliptical shape, covered within with a thin white membrane, each being about three-fourths of an inch in length, and not quite half-an-inch in diameter, they are placed in no regular order. In Northamptonshire, as we learn from Ray, it makes its nest in stone walls. I found it myself in great abundance frequenting the walls built with Kettering stone at Wansford and Ufford, in that county; and once at Norwich I was much amused at seeing a female, one sunny morning, very busily employed upon a brick wall, and exerting all her might to pull the mortar from between the bricks; but whether this was to prepare a place for a cell, or only a sheltered cavity to pass the night in, according to the observations of Rossi, I could not ascertain." In the great lime pit at the west end of Gravesend, be-

tween Rosherville-gardens and the river, a large mass of lime, thickly intersected with narrow strata of gravel, as large as a house, has been left standing, the southern side of which may be called the metropolis of this insect, as it occurs there in countless myriads. I spent several hours the 10th of April last, examining their nests had only to pull down a small portion of the gravelly strata to expose great numbers of nests, nearly every one of which then contained a perfect bee, ready to make its escape at its appointed time.

Mr. Rennie, in the interesting little work, "Insect Architecture," p. 33, describes the nest of a mason bee which he had found on the wall of Greenwich Park, about four iet from the ground, in the month of December, in the perpendicular line of cement between two bricks. Externally there was an irregular cake of dry mud, precisely as if a handful of wet road-stuff had been taken from a cartrut and thrown against the wall (though upon closer inspection, the cake contained more small stones than usually occur in the mud of the adjacent cart-ruts), having a circular hole on one side of it, indicating the perforation of some insect, and which proved to be the orifice of a cell about an inch deep, exactly in the form and size of a lady's thimble, finely polished, and the colour of plaster of Paris, but stained in various places with yellow. This cell was empty, but on removing the cake of mud, another cell was discovered separated from the former by a partition about a quarter of an inch thick, and in it a living male Anthophora, which was supposed to have just changed to the winged state

Mr. Scrope Davies, the well-known friend of Lord Byron, and one of the most distinguished wits of London is the time of the regency, died in Paris on Monday week at an advanced age, and was buried on Wednesday. Mr. Davies had long lived in Paris in great retirement.

IRELAND.

A "REBEL" OF '98.

We take the following from Saturday's "Nation": A few days ago was buried in Bodinstown churchyard, within a few steps of Wolfe Tone's grave, one of the last, if not the very last, of the Kiidare rebels—Luke Doyle, of Sallius. The clay never closed over a truer Irish heart—a simple, frank, gallant old peasant, in whose nature love of Ireland was an instinct like love of God, Among many comrades where the days a like in the Saldon on the Among many comrades whom he had seen die in the field or on the gallows, or exiled to foreign lands or marching slowly gravewards before him, none did truer or braver service in his day. He was in the ranks of the United Irishmen from the "first blood" drawn by ther anks of the United Irishmen from the "first blood" drawn by them on the larid night of Prosperous to the summer morning that poor Robert Emmett rushed forth from the city with his long matured hopes so wretchedly exploded. That morning, it is told that Ann Devlin had scanty stock of provisions for the band of outlaws, making their way to hiding places in the hills, who tarried for breakfast at Butterfield. There was no costly and abundant service at the young insurgents' batchelor board, but neither were the guests very fasticious. Doyle and Emmett breakfasted from the same plate and how? and soon parted never to meet again. A the same plate and bowl, and soon parted never to meet again. A month afterwards the dozs were lapping Emmett's blood under the

scaffold in Thomas-street.

During the insurrection of '98 in Kildare, with its series of guerilla skirmishes from Kilcullen to Ovidstown, Luke Doyle was in almost every brush with the soldiers. Kildare had a gallant race of peasantry then, of whom came Ware, afterwards Colonel in the French service; Quigly, Robert Emmett's lieutenant; Wilde, of Prosperous; Mahon, and a host of ethers, whose exploits and escapes are yet "to flame-eyed listeners told" in many a country cottage. Hunted from place to place for months, they had difficult work to escape the law until annesty was issued. But on one memorable occasion they came forth from their hiding-places reckless of all risks. It was when the news came that General Tone's remains were being brought down to be buried at Bodenstown. About dozen haggard, hard hunted outlaws then assembled around the coffin of the founder of the United Irishmen—a worthy guard of honour—as it was borne up the lorern, by his father's house, to its last resting-place beside the old Abbey. One of them was the young rebel who, fifty years afterwards, has sought his last resting-place

SPECULATIONS AS TO AN EUROPEAN WAR. Speculating on the probability of an European rupture, the "Nation thus discourses the position of England at such

She cannot be passive, however, in the war that is coming. The first rush of the French will be to Belgium; and England is, beyond any other Power, pledged to sustain Leopold. But she may have work nearer home. The French officers, Mr. Henry Drummond declares, are bassing that they will make a descent on the first basing that they will make a descent on the first basing that they will make a descent on the first basing that they will make a descent on the first basing that they will make a descent on the first basing that they will make a descent of the proposition of the first proposition here. This shows that the idea of invading Ireland is familiar to the French, and the preparation of our people is going on rapidly. England is preparing them fast by insults and robberies, and charges of constructive murders. It is true that we have been greatly weakened; many of our strong hands are dust, or are toiling afar for the atranger. But there is strength enough left to make England dread an invasion. Even after dwelling so long in the shadow of death, the Irish Celt may be found a terrible ele-ment in a general war. What will Ireland do in the impending conrulsion? When the crash of prisons is heard will she crough in a corner of her duugeon? When the wild hurrah of Europe, girding herself afresh for the hereditary fight, makes freemen's bosoms bound, will Ireland stop her ears, or will she avail herself of the op-portunity, and cluich her own in the contest? In the breaking up of old connexions and the confounding of old relations there is hope

THE EXODUS. According to the "Cork Constitution," a number of respectable young men, citizens of that city, are preparing to leave their mother country with a view of trying their fortunes in Australia. The same authority thus reports generally of the progress of the Exodus:-

From the 17th of March last to the 5th of the present month 3,722 emigrants set sail from Queenstown for America.

Among them were several citizens and their families, and
many first-rate artizans. A ship of 1,000 tons burden sailed
from Dublin on Monday, having on board its full comple ment of passengers. The fine screw steamer Mars renewed her journey from Waterford to Liverpool on Saturday last, having 250 passengers on board. On Tuesday the Carron cleared out from Foynes harbour with 122 passengers, and the following day the Thankful set sail from the same port with 154 passengers, all bound for Quebec. The Elizabeth Bently, for New York, left Queenstown on Tuesday, having her full complement of emigrants on board, The London steamer on Thursday carried over 300 passengers, most of them emigrants for Australia. Though the flow of emigrants to America has long been steadily augmenting, Australian emigration is increasing in a still greater ratio, and includes classes not only respectable, but those who were once opulent; distinguished students in the universities, barristers and other professions, and gentlemen of ancient and noble families are among the classes who related this postion of the laboratory and the professions. select this portion of the globe as an asylum.

With respect to the "drain" of the legal profession, i is thought probable that, before many terms roll over, it will be found that the Dublin law courts will have contributed their full quota to the Irish emigration contingent. On Monday the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, was pronounced upon James Birch, the proprietor and editor of the late "World" newspaper, who, it will be remembered, pleaded guilty to a charge of publishing certain foul and atrocious libels on Mrs. French, a widow lady, the daughter of Mr. Brewster, Q.C., who had been leading counsel for Sir W. Somerville, in the trial of "Birch v. Somerville." Mr. Justice Crampton animadverted with great severity on the conduct of the prisoner in publishing the atrocious libels of which he had confessed the authorship, and sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment. Mr. Birch will, we understand, be imprisoned, in Richmond

The statements made by Mr. O'Callaghan, J. P., before the Crime and Outrage Committee, respecting the Roman Catholic priests of Crossmaglen, have been most emph ati cally denied by those gentlemen.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The adjourned session was continued to-day at Westminster, by adjournment from Clerkenweil. There were seventy-eight prisoners for trial, eventy of whom were committed charged with felonies, and eight with misde-

THE BETTING SHOPS. Edward Frederick Towerzey, respectable looking youth, was indicted for stealing a coat and other articles, the property of William Davis, in his dwelling house.-The prosecutor, it appeared, was an auctioneer, residing at 87, Dean-street, Soho, and the prisoner had been in his employ as clerk, but on the 15th of May he was discharged in consequence of a sum of £7 10s. having disappeared under suspicious circumstances. The prisoner subsequently went to the office, and by means of a latch key, which he had no right to possess, helped himself to the property mentioned in the indictment. The jury found the prisoner Guilty. The prosecutor then stated that the prisoner had been in his service three months only, but during that period, short as it was, he had robbed him of upwards of £100, and he (prosecutor) had no doubt that he began to rob him from the first day of his being in his employ.-Mr. Witham inquired what means the prisoner would have of disposing of so large a sum of money. The prosecutor said he had ascertained that he had gambled it away at betting houses, with which the neighourhood abounded .- Mr. Witham said these betting houses were now becoming the pests of society, and he hoped that in a short time the legislature would see the propriety of adopting some means for putting an end to them. A large number of apprentice boys were induced, by the allurements they held out, to rob their masters, being under the belief that they might by some lucky chance make a fortune by betting on horse races. The prisoner was sentenced to one

year's hard labour. POWERS OF THE POLICE. - IMPORTANT DECISION. - Timothy Murphy, aged 32, Thomas Keheller, aged 40, and Thomas Ryan, aged 30, were indicted for unlawfully assaulting William Pollard, a metropolitan police constable, in the execution of his duty.-It appeared from the evidence that there was some disturbance made by the prisoners very early in the morning of Sunday, the 18th of April, in the house of a Mr. Ferris, No. 8, Upper Fitzroy-place, where Keheller lodged. Mrs. Ferris and her husband complained of it, and Keheller struck her, and she called out "Murder." and sent her son out by the window to fetch the police. Pollard and two other policemen, in consequence went to the house, and forced the door of the room open where the prisoners were. A scuffle ensued, in which the door was again closed against them. They again forced it, and went into the room, and endeavoured to apprehend the prisoners, when Pollard was struck a severe blow by Murphy with the tongs, and also by the other two, who armed themselves with the poker and a leg of a table. Pollard was much injured by the treatment he received and was not able to go on duty again till the 24th. He was taken to the hospital, and the policemen, with the assistance of others who came up took the prisoners into custody.—Mr. Beien, for the defence, contended that the policemen had no right to take the prisoners into custody without a warrant. Under these circumstances, he did not think the resistance the prisoners made could be construed into unlawful and malicious wounding, as laid in the indictment .- The Assistant-Judge impressed upon the jury, that, as the indictment was framed under a clause of a particular statute (Lord Campbell's Act), the offence must be strictly made out as charged. The police had the power of breaking open a house, and taking parties into custody without a warrant, where an aggravated assault had been committed, but it must be shown to them that this offence had been commited, which did not appear to have heen done in this case, If not they would not be justified in taking this course, and the parties would have a right to make resistance against being taken into custody. Now, to bear out the indictment, which charged the prisoners with unlawfully and maliciously wounding, with intent to do bodily harm, the jury must be satisfied that the police had a perfect right to take the prisoners into custody, and that they had not the least pretence of right to resist them, or that they assaulted the police from some other cause, and not because they were going to apprehend them. The jury immediately returned

THE SCIENCE OF CANDLE-BURNING. - Before you put your candle out, look at it. It has been burning some time unsnuffed, and gives little or no light: the wick is long, and is topped by a heavy black clot,-a lump of unconsumed carbon. Take the candlestick in your hand, and move it gently from side to side; the superfluous wick burns away, and the caudle is again bright. When you ask yourself why this is, you learn that flame is hollow, and as it admits no oxygen, which is necessary for combustion, the wick which it surrounds remains unconsumed, and diminishes the light. When the flame, by motion, leaves the wick exposed at intervals to the oxygen of the atmosphere, it speedily burns away. Note the valuable deduction from this fact—the formation of a wick which constantly turns outward and reaches the exterior air, and so gives us a candle requiring no snuffing. There is much philosophy in the burning of a candle. The wick you may think is intended to burn and give light; but this is not exactly the fact. The wick is simply to bring the melted tallow, or oil, if in a lamp, into that finely divided state in which it is best fitted for combustion. The heat applied to " light" the candle decomposes into its constituents the small quantity of tallow next the wick; heat and light are produced in the operation, and the heat so produced carries on the decom-

a verdict of Acquittal.

position,-The Builder.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE SHROPSHIRE UNION RAIL-WAY .- On Saturday morning last an accident occurred on this line which was nearly attended with loss of life, and by which several persons have been seriously injured. It appears that, as usual, the train for Stafford left the Shrewsbury station at six o'clock, and had reached the Donnington station, about three miles beyond Wellington, when it was overtaken and run into by an engine without an engineer. which had escaped from its station, owing, it is said, to the negligence of the man who had oiled the machinery, and lit the fire without detaching the working gear. The pace at which it proceeded along the rails was terrific, and in coming in contact with the train it completely smashed two of the carriages in which were ten passengerst Two of them, ladies, were seriously injured; one man had his thigh fractured. A telegraphic message was immediately desnatched to Shrewsbury for assistance, and everything was done that could be to allay the sufferings of the nersons injured. In its transit along the line the engine caused the greatest terror to the spectators at the Wellington and Hadley station, who described its speed at seventy miles an

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A DIVING BELL,-An accident occurred last week at the Harbour of Refuge Works, Dover, to one of the men engaged in attending the diving bell. The unfortunate man was named William Perry, mariner. ared fifty-four years. Having died from the effect of the injuries received, a coroner's jury was summoned, at which George Pearce, mariner, deposed: On Tuesday morning I was sent in a boat with the deceased to take two men to the diving bell. When we came alongside the bell was lifted about five or six feet from the surface of the water, and we immediately placed the boat under it, and enabled the men to get into it. After this we attempted to get the boat away from the bell as quick as possible, but before this could be accomplished a sea came and raised her up against the edge of the bell, and the deceased was caught between the gunwale of the boat and the hell's edge. He appeared much hurt. He lingered and died the next day.

FRIGHTFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE.

About twenty minutes past twelve on Tuesday last, when the business of the Corn Exchange was at its height, a fatal catastrophe occurred that spread consternation and alarm to the utmost limits of the town.

Suddenly a cry was raised that the place was falling, and rush was made to the door, but instantaneously, the whole of the centre portion of the flooring gave way, and the scene that ensued defies description. The Corn Exchange is a new fabric, whose foundation

consists of a series of transverse arches, each about ten feet deep, upon the top of which a temporary flooring has been placed, until the entire building shall be completed. The building is divided into three compartments. Massive iron columns support the roof, these columns resting upon buttresses of brickwork, the entrance door being in the middle of what may be termed the centre compartment, and situated immediately between the iron pillars referred to.

The Conservatives or Protectionist candidates, Messrs Forbes Mackenzie, M.P., and Mr. Charles Turner, were present at the time of the occurrence, and a large assemblage of persons connected with the corn trade, together with the miscellaneous public, had congregated to hear the hon, gentlemen expound their views to the electors, whom they were there to canvass. In the midst of a conversation. every word of which was eagerly caught at by the crowd pressing around, a cry was raised that the building was falling, when in a moment the entire centre compartment fell in with a tremendous crash, carrying with it in its fall both the honourable candidates, as well as the corn factors, millers, farmers, shippers, and bakers, who were all huddled together and covered, and in many cases severely bruised by the fallen sample stands of the factors.

The scene at this moment was of the most painful character. Every moment it was expected that the immense roof, supported solely by the iron columns above described, would fall in, but happily the brick buttresses upon which they are placed are of more enduring workmanship than the fragile arches which have been the cause of the present catastrophe. For a space of forty or fifty feet on either side of the doorway, the floor had sunk to the depth of from ten to twelve feet, extending throughout the entire width of the Exchange and the cries and groans of the struggling sufferers were distinctly audible to the crowds who usually assemble on market days in the streets adjacent to Brunswick-street.

Immediately the most vigorous efforts were made to extricate those who had been imbedded in the fallen brickwork, and in a few minutes the united power of a strong body of abourers was brought to bear upon the ruins, the approach to the Corn Exchange being guarded from the rush of the anxious multitude by a number of the police force, commanded by Capt. Grieg.

So far as the candidates were concerned, although they were on the spot which was first observed to be giving way, they were secured without the slightest injury, and we are happy to state that, considering the depth of the fall, and the numbers who were thrown together with the weight of the corn-stands, the extent of injury has been comparatively slight. Yet we must deplore the loss of two lives, being two of the labourers who were employed about the building, and who had retired beneath that portion which gave way, for the purpose of eating their dinners. Both bodies were extracted from the superincumbent mass about half an hour after the occurrence, but one was found to be already dead, and the other died a few minutes afterwards, although medical assistance was ready at the moment the unfortunate man was brought from beneath the ruins.

The compartments on either side of that portion which has given way are still standing, and all the factors and dealers who were in those portions of the building, of course escaped uninjured. As soon as sufficient room could be cleared, temporary stages were erected, upon which planks were placed to enable those who still remained in the building to make their escape, it being at the time considered doubtful whether the pillars were entirely secure, in consequence of the supporting arches being removed from one side of the whele of them.

Many of the factors who fell with the flooring were severely bruised, and some of them had to be conveyed to their offices bleeding and insensible; but, as we have above remarked, considering the immense number of persons present, the weight of the materials, and the nature of the building, it is wonderful that not more lives were sacrificed than those of the two unfortunate men above alluded to.

On Wednesday an inquest was held before P. Finch Curry, Esq., upon the bodies of Edmund Colebourn, labourer, and J. Stevens, joiner, who were killed on the preceding day by the falling in ol the arches of the Corn Exchange. The court was densely crowded, and the deepest interest was manifested in the proceedings, in consequence of a statement that the mortar and workmanship were both of an inferior quality, to which the origin of the fatal oc-currence was mainly attributable. Mr. Lace, solicitor, appeared for the committee of the Corn Exchange, and Mr. Blenkinsop on behalf of Mr. Picton, the architect. The coroner called in the assistance of Mr. Edwin Woods, civil engineer, and Mr. Weightman, borough surveyor, to report on the probable cause of the accident. These gentlemen accompanied the jury to view the bodies and to inspect the building, when an adjournment was agreed upon until Monday next, in order that a model of the Exchange, as it was before the falling in of the floor, might be prepared, and that the professional gentlemen might have time to investigate and prepare their report. Mr. J. R. Jeffery was chosen as foreman of the jury, by whom a subscription was proposed for the families of the sufferers. Colebourn has left a widow and two children, and Stevens a widow and five children to deplore their loss.

THE LUCIFER-MATCH DISEASE. - The existence in the world of a curious form of disease, which had been mani-fested in the human body since the invention of lucifer matches, and caused by fumes from the phosphorus used in their manufacture, was first made known to the public in 1848. Most writers have been induced to suppose that the disease begins with aching in a tooth that has been previously more or less imperfect, or in people whose gums are not firmly adherent to the bone. An unsound constitution, especially scrofula, at any rate, favours the develonment of the disease. The next symptom is a decaying of the jawbone. Pieces of it, probably as large as peas, work themselves out. The disease has destroyed its vitality for bone also lives and requires its blood-vessels and its other apparatus. When bone is dead, an admirable provision is made, by which the healthy parts combine to cast it out. The surgeon generally takes care to extract the disease artificially before it has become so violent as to threaten life. Occasional deaths are the result of this affection, but commonly there is no more than great suffering for a certain time, and then a permanent and grievous disfigurement. Many sufferers, on the other hand, have stated that constitutional ailments with which they were previously afflicted, have abated greatly when the jaw-disease set in. It is also a fact, that the entire loss of the lower jaw in youth does not involve always its permanent disappearance. Bone does not, however, appear to be so readily reproduced after its destruction by phosphorus as when destroyed by other causes. - Dickens's " Household

Words." WOLF HUNTING IN FRANCE,-Leave having been given by the prefect of the Seine-et-Oise for a battue in the forest of Senart, in which wolves had been seen, about fifty persons assembled on the 23rd at Montgeron, and proceeded towards the part of the forest where it was suspected they were to be found. The necessary arrangements having been made, a search commenced, and after a little time two large wolves, a male and a female, left their hiding place to get away. Both were immediately shot. It appears, however, nearly certain that others of these animals are still to

be found in the forest. CLIMATE FOR CONSUMPTION.—Mr. Day states, in his "Five Years' Residence in the West Indies," just issued, that Trinidad is a famous place for consumptive people :-"If the disease be incipient they get well in a few months; if advanced, all the distressing symptoms quickly disappear. Of this, three well-marked instances have come under my personal notice, and I have heard of several others. Many whose lives would not, from phthisis, be worth six months purchase in Great Britain, live here with impunity. The climate of Madeira, although unquestionably ameliorative, is only the half-way house to a radical cure."

SUICIDES AND INQUESTS.

INCENDIARISM AND SUICIDE, On Saturday Mr. W. Carter held an inquest in the board room of the Richmond Union upon the body of Edward Tolfree, aged eighteen years. On Wednesday last about a quarter past nine o'clock John Wareham, a labourer, in the employ of Mr. Cartwright, was passing the stables of E. Fernie, Esq., the Casino, Kew, whose premises adjoin those of his master. when he saw smoke issuing from the harness room, and on looking in was astonished at seeing the deceased standing quite naked near to a fire caused by the ignition of some packing cases, and on Wareham approaching him he threw himself into the midst of the flames, which had nearly reached the rafters. Wareham not without the risk of exposing himself to personal danger, pulled him out, at which time his back, legs, thighs, and feet were frightfully burnt. The fire was extinguished after a short interval, and police constables 184 and 157 V division having promptly arrived, they obtained a fly, and the man was immediately taken to the union, where he was promptly attended, but he died on the following day at noon, having previously stated to one of the inmates that he had got two lucifers and set fire to the harness room, and then thrown himself on it with the intention of destroying himself. The father of deceased stated that his son had been considered insane for some time. The verdict returned was "That the deceased caused his death by throwing himself into the fire created by himself.'

DISCOVERY OF INFANTICIDE IN HYDE PARK .- On Monday an inquest was taken by Mr. Langham, at the Malpas Arms, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, on the body of a male child, found on Friday morning by a young man named Gladstone lying in the grass near the reservoir in Hyde Park, wrapped in a piece of calico and covered with a black apron. The police were called and the child was removed to the workhouse. The clothes in which the child was placed were quite dry, so that it could not have been there long. Mr. Bloxham, surgeon, of Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, who examined the body, stated that the child was full-grown, and he observed no marks of violence externally. Had no doubt it was born alive. There was a slight fracture of the skull caused by compression, but no outward mark existed. The child had been concealed for some days before it was placed in the park, but no one was seen about the place at the time. The jury, in the absence of other evidence, returned a verdict of "Found dead."

BETTING AND SUICIDE.—On Tuesday Mr. Langham held an inquest at the St. James's Workhouse, Poland-street, Oxford street on the body of George Bear, aged forty-two. The deceased was a servant of Lady Charlotte Dundas, and that lady having been out of town for some time, he had been residing at the George the Fourth public-house, Leicester-street, Regent-street with the landlord of which he had been long acquainted .- Mr. John Pope, the lannlord, stated that the deceased was never very cheerful or communicative, but a few days ago he told him that, "if one of two horses he mentioned won the Derby, he should be all right;" and on Wednesday last he went to see the race. in company with a gentleman's servant named John Davis, who could not be produced at the inquest. On Saturday last deceased went as usual to the Earl of Zetland's to know if there had been any communication for him from his mistress. and he then appeared in his usual spirits, and went to bed about his usual time that night in a double-bedded room. About seven next morning he was seen in bed alive and well. but about eleven he was found lying in the bed quite cold, with a large incision in an oblique direction across the bend of the left arm, dividing the arteries and tendons. From the absence of witnesses, who it was thought could give material evidence, the inquiry was adjourned.

DEATH IN A POLICE STATION .- On Wednesday a lengthened investigation took place before Mr. W. Carter at the Jolly Sailor Tayern, Lower-road, Rotherhithe, respecting the death of John Norris, aged twenty-eight years, a shipwright, who died in the Rotherhithe Police Station, under the following circumstances.—Wm. Fuller, 244 M, stated that he found the deceased on Monday morning, about half past twelve o'clock, lying under the fence of Mr. Simson's premises in the Lower-road. Witness obtained assistance. and carried him to the station house in Paradise-street, where he was charged with being "drunk, and incapable of taking care of himself." Deceased appeared to be intoxicated, and could not stand .- William Jennings, 273 M, gave similar testimony, and added that he took charge of the deceased, who was able to give his name. Witness placed a pillow under his head, but in about three minutes afterwards deceased seemed to breathe with difficulty. Witness then informed the sergeant, and the divisional medical officer was immediately called, but the decensed died in three-quarters of an hour. There were no marks of violence on the deceased, excepting a slight bruise on the right cheek .- Mr. Samuel Tilley, the surgeon, proved that he was called on the morning in question, and upon reaching the station directed the officers to bring the deceased out of the cell into the reserve room. Witness found deceased to he in a collapsed state from excessive drinking. The stomach-pump was used, but the deceased became weaker, and expired from congestion of the brain, caused by the great quantity of spirituous liquors he had taken.-Eliza Ellenor Norris, of No. 49, Russell-street, Rotherhithe, said the deceased was her husband. He was a very steady man, and was subject to spasms, &c. She did not believe he had died from the effects of drinking to excess, but from some violence by ill-treatment, as he had a mark on his face. The deceased left home on Sunday morning in his usual health on a visit to a cousin in Little Marlborough street, Westminster. (The witness was here suddenly seized with a fit, when the rest of her testimony was dispensed with.)-Mr. Monk, a publican, said that he saw several young men larking with the deceased shortly before the police came up, but the deceased was certainly very much intoxicated.—The jury returned the following verdict:—" That the deceased died from congestion of the brain, caused by the excessive drinking of spirituous liquors,"

DESPERATE BURGLARY NEAR LIVERPOOL .- On Wednesday morning, about two o'clock, a daring burglary was committed at Lower-house, West Derby, the residence of Mr. Owens. Six men had effected an entrance by crowbars, and proceeded, with their faces covered with black crape, and armed with blunderbusses and pistols, to Mr. Owens room, whom they brutally ill used; and having secured the other inmates, they ransacked the premises and took away a large quantity of plate, several watches, and about £30 in money. Some idea of the audacity of the miscreants may be formed from the fact that they opened the piano and began to play upon it. It is just possible that the musical talent evinced by the performer may furnish a clue

to the detection of the gang.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

GAROTTE ROBBERY AT SHEFFIELD .-- Another of those horrid outrages called garotte robberies, one of which at Hull has assumed the form of murder, was perpetrated at Sheffield some days ago. Mr. Charles Henry Mort, son of Mr. Henry Mort, merchant and manufacturer, Castle-hill, on Tuesday night, about ten minutes past twelve o'clock, was proceeding along Scotland-street alone, on the road to his residence at Upperthorpe. Immediately after he had passed the top of Snow-lane, which is on the north-east side of Scotland-street, he heard stealthy footsteps behind him, and the next moment a man seized the back of his neckerchief, and, drawing it very tight to his throat, placed his other hand in front of him, and pulled him down to the ground. The pressure of the handkerchief round the young gentleman's neck was continued with such great force as to render it impossible for him to make any outery or to offer an effectual resistance. While he thus lay in the fangs of his enemy a second man closed upon him, and rifled his pockets stealing a gold watch, £2 in gold, and some silver. Having got possession of their booty, they ran away up a yard that leads from Scotland-street to Peacroft. The transaction was so short that Mr. Mort did not, as is often the case under such circumstances, lose his consciousness, but beforc he could do anything with the view of arresting the flight of the aggressors they had got clear off. The men must have operated with great adroitness, for there were several groups of persons in the vicinity, none of whom were cognizant of what was going on. Mr. Mort had passed several persons at a fish-shop not 100 yards from the place where he was attacked, and just before coming to the fishshop he had seen six or seven men standing at the door of a dram-shop opposite to the top of Lambert-street. He also found, at a distance of not more than ninety or 100 yards beyond the scene of the robbery, two watchmen standing in Meadow-street, neither of whom had seen or heard anything remarkable transpire. The night was very dark, and the robbery was effected without the least noise. Scotlandstreet is a much frequented thoroughfare, and it is provided with gaslamps, but on that particular night, dark as it was, none of the lamps were lighted. It is a custom in Sheffield not to light the public lamps at moonlight, nor when it ought to be moonlight; and thus it happens that when the moon is overcast this populous town is as completely dark by night as if artificial light had never been introduced. Those are the nights on which thieves go forth to ply their calling.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF PLATE. -- On Tuesday information was received by the police, that a most extensive robbery of plate and jewellery was effected on Saturday morning last, at the residence of F. Geary, Esq., Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, the stolen property consisting of three teapots, two cream ewers, two milk mugs, one coffee-pot, twenty-three table-spoons, twenty-nine table forks, eighteen dessert-forks, twenty-six dessert spoons, twenty-six teaspoons, two gravy spoons, four salt ladles, and other smaller articles, the whole of silver. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the property.

FATAL STABBING AT EAST SMITHFIELD .- On Tuesday morning one of the unfortunate men. Thomas Murley, who was stabbed by a Spanierd in a row on the previous morning, under the circumstances mentioned in our Thames Office Police Report, expired in the accident ward of the London Hospital. The other two men, Coveney and Conolly, are still in a dangerous state from the fearful nature of their

Police Intelligence.

A DEN OF THIEVES.
At the Worship street Office on Monday a well-dressed man named John Bennett alias Smith, was charged with having feloniously received a quantity of stolen property, the produce of depredations committed by juvenile thieves, who he was in the habit of harbouring upon his premises. -Sergeant Jackson, of the H division, stated that in consequence of information he had received, he proceeded on Saturday evening to a house in Thrawl-street, Spitalfields, which was well-known to the police as a place of resort for the most dexterous thieves in the district, and upon entering one of the upper rooms he found the prisoner stretched at full length upon a bed, at the foot of which were two notorious young pickpockets, who were in the act of bartering with him for some handkerchiefs which they had just delivered into his possession. On examining the place he observed that the upper part of the bedstead was intersected with clothes lines, from which were suspended about a dozen silk handlesshirts, which had been recently a dozen silk handkerchiefs, which had been recently washed, and on turning down the pillows and bed covering he discovered eleven more handkerchiefs, for nearly the whole of which the private marks and initials of the former owners had been carefully removed. In answer to his questions to how he became possessed of the property, the prisoner at first declared that he had purchased it in "the Lane," but afterwards said that a man who dealt in such articles had sold him the duplicates relating to them, and that he had since taken them out of pledge. After securing the whole of the property, he conveyed the prisoner to the station-house, and on his arrival at the court that morning he recognised one of the two urchins who had slunk out af the room while he was presecuting the search, in the custody of another officer, who had detected him shortly afterwards in an attempt at street robbery, and had taken him into custody.—The prisoner was committed to hard labour for two months in the House of Correction.

Mark Hutchings, the lad referred to by Sergeant Jackson as having been found engaged in disposing of stolen property to the former prisoner, was next placed at the bar, charged with having attempted to pick the pocket of a lady in Commercial-street, Whitechapel; and, the offence having been clearly established, and evidence of a previous conviction adduced against him, the prisoner was committed for three months to the House of Correction. John Hope, alias Owen, another notorious receiver, in the same neighbourhood, who had been found in possession of ten silk handkerchiefs, a gold breast pin, a costly snuffbox, and other articles, suspected to have been stolen, was also convicted and sentenced to two months' imprison-

SAVAGE ATTEMPT TO MURDER. At the Thames Office on Monday Guiseppe Ranardy 7, Brown Bear-alley, and Emanuel Antari, of the brig Arbach, lying in the London Docks, were charged with stabbing and endangering the lives of two Irish labourers, named Daniel Coveney and Thomas Murloy, and also with assaulting William Connolly, another Irish labourer, with a poker. The injured men are at present in a precarious state in the London Hospital .- Ellen Riley, a servant at a brothel, 6, Brown Bear-alley, Aldgate, stated that between one and two o'clock yesterday morning Coveney and Murley came out of the One Crown public-house, Butler's-buildings, and were proceeding towards Rosemary-lane, when the two foreigners were quitting the house, No. 7, Brown Bear-Alley, kept by a Spanish woman named Angelina, and, without the slightest provocation, Guiseppe struck the Irishmen with a cane, which Murley wrenched from him. Emanuel then pulled out a knife, which he handed to Guiseppe, who rushed at the Irishmen, and immediately after Murley reeled against the wall, crying out, "I am stabbed." In the interim, Emanuel rushed into the house No. 7, and brought out a poker, with which he wounded another Irishman, named Connolly, by striking him a severe blow on the head. Guiseppe also stabled Coveney with the knife in the left side, inflicting a severe wound, but not quite so dangerous as that inflicted on Murley. The latter received a gash in the lower part of the abdomen, from which the bowels protruded. The prisoners then ran away, Emanuel dropping the poker in the alley.—Sergeant Armstrong (25 II) produced a clasp knife, which he picked up in the alley, with marks of blood near the haft, exhibiting the extent to which the steel had entered. There were several witnesses in the court who could speak positively to the transaction.-Mr. Yardley said that, under these circumstances, it would not be necessary to go to the hospital to take depositions, and remanded the case for a week. POLICE RUFFIANISM.

At Bow-street office on Tuesday, Mr. Carden, a barrister, waited upon Mr. Jardine, to inform him of a difficulty which had been placed in his way in his attempt to prosecute a policeman for excess of duty, and for an assault upon himself. At about three o'clock one morning last week complainant was attracted by the screams of a woman in the street. He hastened to the spot, and saw a policeman struggling with a middle-aged woman, who had a child at her breast, and was apparently intoxicated. Complainant inquired what was the matter, to which the constable replied, "What is that to you?" and then demanded his assistance to get the woman quietly to the police station. He refused to holp him, considering that policemen were numerous enough to help each other, and, being moreover anxious to see what was done by them in such emergencies as the present. On the arrival of other constables, he (the complainant) was quite shocked to witness their violent and barbarous treatment of the poor woman, who was dragged along the pavement like a brute. She entreated him not to leave her to their mercy, and he followed them to the station-house, where she was literally pitched in. While waiting outside to hear the result, the constable in question came and seized him by the collar, and dragged him before the inspector, upon the paltry charge of having refused to assist him in the discharge of his duty; but being unable to justify such wanton conduct, the inspector rebuked the officer, and allowed him (complainant) to go at large. At the sitting of the magistrate at Bow-street, it would be remembered that he called the attention of his worship to the conduct of the policeman, and was recommended to make a complaint against him at Scotland-yard, upon which the Commissioners of Police would direct an inquiry to be instituted in the usual way at the police court. This was done, and he (Mr. Carden) now understood that the man was not forthcoming, although the inquiry was to have been gone into that afternoon at two o'clock.-Inspector Dodd stated that the constable, whose name was Beck, had been duly directed to appear at the court to answer the charge. In the meantime he had been suspended, owing to what appeared to the commissioners to have been an excess of duty, and had never been heard of since. He was a single man, and was quartered at the station; but he had not returned to his quarters since his suspension.—Mr. Carden was anxious to pursue this case, if only in justice to the policeman, whom he did not wish to be punished without being tried. He might be keeping out of the way from terror; but the public had a saying to the effect that constables never got punishment at all, but managed to evade it by keeping out of the way, and then getting employment in another division. Surely it was the duty of the commissioners to advertise him in the "Police Gazette," or take some steps to apprehend him .- Mr. Jardine regretted that it was not in his power to assist the complainant.-The complainant then retired, expressing his opinion that there must be something very deficient in a system which left him entirely without redress for the outrage which had been committed

upon him. A YOUNG AND DARING THIEF. At Worship-street office on Monday James Watson, a decent looking youth, about sixteen years of age, but who is a well known thief, was charged with robbery. A lady named King, residing in Foley-place, Regent-street, stated, that being on a visit to a friend's house at Clapton that afternoon, she, her sister, and two other ladies, went out for a walk about two o'clock, and while passing through an unfrequented road, leading towards Hackney, they came upon the prisoner and three other youths, who were walking together. As soon as the prisoner and his companions saw them they began pushing each other about, gradually decreasing the distance between them, and the moment they got nearly up to her and her friends, the prisoner suddenly rushed upon her, and she instantly felt herself pulled nearly to the ground on her face by her watch guard, which he tugged at with such violence that it was broken in several pieces, leaving her watch, which had been pulled out of her dress in his hands. As soon as he had got possession of it the prisoner gave it a jerk into an adjoining hedgerow, evidently with the object of one of his confederates securing it, but she anticipated the movement, and picked it up, and the moment they saw that she had regained it the whole dispersed in different directions, the prisoner running down the road at the top of his speed. She pursued him, calling "Stop thirf!" and a fishmonger, in a cart, who fortunately came up at the time, whipped his horse and galloped after him. On coming up with him the fishmonger leaped out and secured him; but before he could do so, he distinctly saw the prisoner fling something over the wall of a neighbouring enclosure, which there was no doubt was the witness's seal, key, and part of her gold neckchain, as the whole had been stolen together, and the watch had been flung away by itself, and none of the property had been discovered in the prisoner's possession .-Mr. William Braid, fishmonger of church-street, Hackney, and the son of a person named Pocock, residing at Homerton, fully confirmed the latter part of the prosecutrix's evidence.-The prisoner declared that the prosecutrix was entirely mistaken as to his share in the transaction, earnestly assuring the magistrate that the robbery had been committed by a much older and taller youth than himself. and cross-examined the witness with so much cleverness and appearance of truth, that the magistrate was for some short time in doubt of his guilt, and inquired if anything was known to his disadvantage.-Alderman, the gaoler, immediately said: Oh, yes, your worship, the prisoner has not only been repeatedly in custody, upon charges of felony, but has been once summarily convicted; he is a most noto. rious character, notwithstanding his age, and is a member of one of the most active gangs of thieves in the district. Mr. D'Eyncourt ordered him to be committed for trial.

BRUTAL ATTACK ON A POLICE CONSTABLE. At the Worship-street Office on Wednesday, John Inder, a master dyer, in Huntingdon-street, Hoxton, and his son, John Inder, were placed at the bar for final examination, charged with baving assaulted and wounded Abraham Stannard, one of the constables attached to the Standard Theatre, in Shoreditch, whereby the sight of one of his eyes had been totally destroyed.—It appeared, from the evidence of the complainant, whose face was shockingly disfigured, and his head enveloped in bandages, that while on duty in a side passage of the theatre on the evening of the 8th ult., the elder prisoner passed out, but shortly afterwards returned, and observing the neck of a stone bottle protruding from his pocket, witness civilly intimated to him that he must leave it behind, as the introduction of

such articles was contrary to the rules of the house. The prisoner, however, insisted upon his right of entrance, and was orcing his way to the gallery, when the younger defendant made his appearance, and on learning the cause of their altercation, immediately drew the bottle out of his father's pocket and struck witness with it a terrible blow under the left eye, that caused the blood to gush from his mouth and nose, and instantly blinded him. On partially recovering from the stunning effects of the blow, finding that the younger prisoner had effected his escape, he attempted to secure the elder one, who commenced a desperate resistance, and struck him several violent blows about the head and face, but he resolutely retained his hold, and was ultimately dragged by main force into the streets where the prisoner renewed the attack and continued beating and kicking him till he was rendered almost insensible. He was at length rescued from further ill-treatment by two policemen, who took the prisoner into custody, and witnes, was conveyed to his residence, where he had been ever since confined to his bed under the care of a surgeon, and found, in addition to the other serious injuries he had received, that from the effects of the blow inflicted by the younger prisoner, the sight of his left eye was irretrievably lost.—The complainant's evidence was fully corroborated by Rawson and Lambert, two other attendants at the theatre.-Mr. Thomas Poole Collyer, a surgeon, in Highstreet, Shoreditch stated that he had been in attendance for upwards of three weeks upon the complainant, who had lost the sight of his left eye from the effects of a violent blow in the face, which had fractured the cheek bone.— The prisoners were fully committed for trial. A MISCREANT.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on Friday, George Clarke, a master boot and sheemaker, residing at Ludgatecottage, Kingsland, was charged with an indecent assault upon Sarah Middleton, a child ten years of age, residing with her parents, poor persons, in Bull-yard, Kingsland,— The prisoner, who is an elderly man, visited the parents of the prosecutor, and during their absence he took the advantage, and was guilty of the conduct charge.—Mr-D'Eyncourt fined the prisoner £5 or two months' imprison THE BETTING "DENS."

At the Mansion House on Friday William Sheard was charged with having embezzled his master's money .- This was a case arising from "the betting-house system."— Mr. Kempster said that having seen the prisoner in a Hull steamer, and having learnt that with some bad companions the lad had robbed his matter, he gave the necessary directions to the police.—The Chaplain to the Compter said, he had had an opportunity of ascertaining from the prisoner that the first temptation under which he had plundered his employer was that afforded by the betting houses, which were, indeed, the source of innumerable robberies .- Alderman Wilson said it save the magistrates very great concern to see the increase of these pernicious betting shops. He regretted that they had no power or control of any kind over them.—The Alderman directed that the wretched boy, who had been brought up on a previous day, and been sent back in order that the case should be further investigated, should be brought up on a future

GARDENING CALENDAR.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Stick advancing crops of peas and searlet runners, and sow a fresh supply of the above and the dwarf French bean. Pens, if the land is dry or sandy, should be sown in a shallow trench, that the waterings they will require during hot weather may well soak their roots. Carry on the different successional sowings of vegetubles, and stir the soil between those advancing; frequently water cauliflowers, spinach, turnips, and other vegetables depending for their excellence on the rapidity of their growth. Plant out tomatoes, either against vacant places on the walls or warm slopes: a portion should be kept under glass for an early supply. Chillies are best planted out under glass; see the newly planted celery gets no check, and prick out in beds of rich soil that sown in the open ground for later growth. ground for later crops. Transplants leeks into similar trenches, as directed for celery, only plant two rows of plants in each trench, which need not be more than two feet apart. They will require an abundance of water, and should be earthed up when sufficiently advanced. Cut the flowering stalks off from rhubard, seakale, and other roots, when the ripening of the seed would be injurious to the vigorous growth of foliage. In cutting asparagus for the table, take all the shoots as they spring from the ground; to leave any, however small, would only prevent the growth of the dormant buds below. On young bees, not yet at their be t, cutting should be discontinued early; the remainder should not be cut later than the middle of June, unless there are bees going to be broken up, which may be cut while any shoots come up. It is a waste of time to save old beds for forcing, as they rarely pay for the trouble, and the finest forced 'grass' is always obtained from roots not older than four or five years. HARDY FRUIT GARDEN.

The present is a busy period in this department, and much vigilance and perseverance will be requisite to keep pace with the advancing growth in preventing and keeping down the different pests which, this season, appear more than usually numerous, assisted, no dou't, by the prevalence of co'd easterly winds. As we have before directed, tobacco water must be instantly applied whenever the black or green fly makes its appearance, endeavouring to make it act on the under side of the leaves. When the foliago becomes much curled from blight, a good sulphurator, charged with snuff and a small portion of sulphur, will be found the most effectual implement; before using this, damp the trees with the springe, and apply the snuff before the trees become dry, that it may more effectually adhere to the leaves. Pay close attention to apricots, pears, dc., to dislodge the maggor which coils itself up in the rollage, and not sufrequently spoils some of the finest fruit. In disbudding pears, plums, and cherries, the fore-right shoots, and those not wanted for laying in, should remain for the present, as stopping them at this time would only cause a fresh breaking into wood, either of the eyes at the base of the stopped shoot or of some portion of the spurs, and would destro; the end simed at, viz., the converting the eyes at the base of each shoot into fruit spura; as they, however, look unsightly on well regulated trees, it will be better to tie them slightly to the main brenches for the present this will give a better appearance to the trees, and rending the shoot will in some measure step the free action of the sap, and help the object in view. The precis: time at which the shoots should be shortened must be regulated by the vigour of the tree, and should be deferred till all dauger of the remaining eyes again breaking into wood is over. Where a large number of s'rawberries is yearly forced, the plants, after the fruit is gathered, will be found valuable for planting out, producing a most abundant crop the following year: the later forced ones will answer best for this, as they are not so liable to bloom again in the autuma; turn the plants into tich soil, and if they are only to remain one year (which is our own practice), they may be planted pretty thick; water them till they get e tablished. Place straw or some similar material between strawberries now in bloom, to preserve the fruit clean in heavy rains, and to keep the ground moist. FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

If the cold east wind we have had for the past three or more

months continues, it will be better to defer planting out Dahlian for a few days. Seize, however, the first favourable opportunity. Go through the collection of Tulips, carefully marking those which are out of place, rearranging them according to their respective beights, either in the 1st, 2d, 3d, or 4th rows; also note those which have impure stamens, this is a serious defect. Some flowers will be cloudy at the base of the petals when in a flamed state, which are perfectly pure when feathered, but we never knew an instance of a variety with stained stamens becoming pure in either cha racter. Carefully attend to Ranunculus beds; water between the rows in the evening, it they require it; let the water be soft, and warmed by exposure to the sun during the day. Direct Pinks, intended for exhibition, of their laterals, leaving one, two, or three buds on each stem, according to the strength and variety of the plant. Water Hollshocks occasionally with weak liquid manure, taking care that the ligatures do not chair the rising stems.—

PLANTING POTATOES LATE. Before the Potato blight first showed itself in this country, the following method of procuring late or ps proved perfec ly successful with us, and should the disease not again manifest itself, good results from the practice may still be expected; we would therefore recommend its adoption on a small scale. About the first week in June, we selected early kinds of ordinary size, and cut them into sets. (We then drew shallow drills on dmary size, and cut them into sets, the then drew shallow drills on reserve round, or on any spare corner; and after watering them, planted the sets thickly, with the eyes upwards, covering them s i, hily, so as to be transplanted (with sets entire), about mid-ummer, or the beginning of July. By carefully raising them with a fork, the sets will adhere to the roots, and nothing grows more freely when transplanted than the potato. A little watering, if the weather is dry, will start them into full growth. By thus planting in advance due time is given for observers. in advance, due time is given for clearing off early crops of Potawes. Pras. Calibuges, &c., and for the ground to be fresh manured and well prepared for their reception. This practice is far better than planting between them, with the view of obtaining a second crop.—Ha dy and Son, Malnon.

A GREEN ROBE. -- We recently noticed the production of a blue rose at Paris, by artificial crossings. The 'Raleigh (N.C.) Register, in copying our notice, says—'We can add to this the green rose of North Carolina, which, though not the creature of science, is sufficiently well known in parts of this State to claim a rank among the floral novelties. The rose is identical with our rank among the norm novetnes. The rose is identical with our common daily, except in colour, the variation in which is supposed to have been produced by the accidental interminging of the roots of the rose tree with those of the common sumach. The peculiarities of the new varieties are perpetuated by cuttings or otherwise. It is quite common in the county of Biaden, and some few specimens exist in the town of Fayetrille. — New York Hera'd.

GUTTTA PERCHA STRING is infinitely the neatest article we have yot seen for tying plants. It is soit, fl. xible, sufficiently streng,

and withal so impercepti the as to be scarcely visible. It is made of various sizes, at a price moderate enough to admit of general employment. We saw it in use in the garden of J. H. Schroder, Esq., Stratford, a short time since, and at a little dietance it was not perceivable—though strained from a pot upwards to the flower-spike of an Orchid, with bright yellow blossoms.—Garden-

A Poison for RAIS.—Mix twelve onness of starch thoroughly, with eight ounces of cold water, and add forty ounces of holling water. When by stirring the starch, jelly is formed, put into it an cance and a half of phosphorous, and cover the vas el for a few minutes. Then mix the mass well with a spatula; when cold, add some pawdored Val. sing water a line scale. some powdered Val rian rout, or Auise seed. To preserve the paste, fill some wide-mouthed jars with it, and close the jars carefully, to prevent access of air. Dr. Hanle recommends that the paste should be spread on slices of bread, and these placed near holes through which the rats pass, taking care that they are constantly renewed as consumed.—Annals of Pharmacy and Practical Che-

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Tuesday, May 31st. BANKRUPTS.

George Baker and George Baker, jun., Threadneedle-street, City, stock and share brokers—George Dover, Cheltenham, builder—William Rowland Hill, Birmingham, silversmith—Joseph Jones, Maken, Monmouthshire, coal owner—John Jutsum, Trafalgarroad, Greenwich, licensed victualler—Emil Kretaschmar, Kingsquare, Middleser, manufacturing jeweiler—William Parsons, Merton, Surrey, retailer of beer.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

BANKRUPTS.
Robert Buck, Church-street, Hackney, builder-Henry Evans, lichester Somersetshire, carpenter—William Howard Heginbottom Manchester, hesier—William Rowland Hill, Birmingham, silversmith—John Simpson Leake, Wheelock, Cheshire, salt merchant—Thomas Marsden and John Clayton, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotten manufacturers—Thomas Francis Millar, Bath, publisher—Robert Harland Whiteman, Putney, Surrey, apethecary.

STATE OF HEALTH IN THE METROPOLIS,-The return for the week that ended last Saturday is a proof of considerable improvement in the public health. The deaths registered in the second week of May were 1,070, in the following they declined to 943, and last week they fell to 883. In the ten weeks corresponding to last week of the years 1842.51 the average was 877, which, if raised in proportion to the increase of population, will be 965. The mortality of last week is therefore less than the calculated amount by ighty-two.

[The following letter was received last week, but too late for publication.

THE MANCHESTER "CONFERENCE."

TO THE CHARTISTS.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS,-Information has reached me that Messrs. Jones and Cockroft deny the truth of my report of their speeches, at the recent "Conference," cerning the course to be pursued towards the middle classes. I am astonished that Cockroft should deny it, seeing that it is a doctrine which he has always maintained.

As for Mr. Jones, I have long since ceased to be astonished at anything he may say or do. It happens, however, fortunately for me, that the statements made by these two men were not passed by in silence. After the business of the day had concluded, Mr. Grocott came into the room where I was transcribing my notes, and asked me what I thought of such language, and expressed his astonishment at it—adding, "that he did not think that we had any right to interfere with ticket meetings. Cockrost and I occupied the same room; and when we went to bed, I told him what Grocott had said, and asked him what he thought of such conduct, and whether it would not bring the cause into contempt? Instead of retracting, "he defended both Jones and himself." Again, on Friday, after the business was concluded, and when the delegates were engaged in a desultory conversation, Mr. Grocott again brought up the subject, and expressed his astonishment that Mr. Jones should use such language; which Cockrolt again defended. Under these circumstances, I feel quite easy about any denial that may be made. I must turn to more important matters.

Brother Chartists, there is an old adage, which, in poor poetry, but with much truth, says—

Jealoucies, doubts, and fears, Set people together by the ears.

Mr. Ernest Jones seems to have been perfectly aware of the force of the above adage, for week after week, and month after month, has he laboured to fill the minds of the people with suspicion and distrust. Every man who was supposed to possess any influence with the people, but who refused to echo his sentiments, and to shout in his train. has been set down as either a rogue or a fool. No regard has been had to the length of men's services, or the faithfulness with which these services have been discharged. The only questions which Mr. Jones has asked himself have been-" Is he labouring in my interest? Can I use him as a tool to assist me in my ambitious designs? Or is he likely, from long, faithful, and tried services in the cause of liberty, to become a rival claimant for some portion of the confidence of the people? Is he likely to act as a bar to that diotatorship at which I am aiming, and which, at all hazards I have determined to obtain?" Judging from Mr. Jones's conduct these are the only questions which have ever entered into his mind. And woe be to the man who has had strength of mind and independence of spirit, sufficient to see through and expose his attempt to set up a despotism in the name of Democracy. Every line that is written, every word that is spoken by any one thus situaated, is seized upon and perverted from its legitimate meaning. Sentences have been torn from their context, and in the most barefaced and dishonest manner twisted from their meaning. In short, every means which a bad heart, and a reckless and ambitious mind could suggest, have been brought to bear to accomplish this ambitious pretender's unholy

It will be remembered that about eighteen months ago an attempt was made, by certain of the Manchester men, to get up a Conference of a similar nature to the one which has just sat. Their object, like the abettors of this last abortion, was to elect an Executive out of the heads of the legitimate body. It will be recollected that Mr. Jones moved heaven and earth to defeat the plans of the plotters of that time. I expect that there were very few of Mr. Jones's admirers who were aware that he was at the same

time plotting the destruction of his colleagues. In the month of December, 1850, I received a letter from Mr. Jones, concerning the then projected Manchester Conference. It will be recollected that Mr. Jones was, at that time, a member of the Executive, against whom "the High Holborn gang" and their Manchester dupes were plotting. Mr. Jones, while defending the then Executive before the public, dealt with them after the following manner in his letter to me:--"As regards the present Executive," says he, "I believe they are utterly inadequate to their position. Amongst them are four Editors of public papers. Coppor, who attends our Coppeils merely to paralise on movements, breed dissentions and destroy us. And Mr. Holyoake, who is a middle class Reformer, and who, as an Athlest, will raise a vast amount of middle class prejudice against us, without gaining any middle class support. I proposed to Reynolds and Harney that they should take a tour into the country. Harney would not, and Reynolds proposes to take a tour into the west to push his paper, which has love been his intention. Arnott, as Secretary, is tied to his office; and three working men, who are not public speakers, and who, if they were, cannot leave their em-ployment. These last three I believe to be strictly honest men. The last is your humble servant, myself, who, of course, am powerless alone. I have therefore, strong thoughts of resigning; and it is on this point that I want your advice." You may judge that when I read this I was somewhat astonished, for I was awore that the Executive was an unpaid one, and was not expected to tramp up and down the country, and if it was necessary that any one should do so, Jones was the likeliest man, seeing that he had nothing else to do; and as to his being alone and powerless, I knew it was false. He then proposed to me that the Chartists of Yorkshire should elect an Executive of their own, and not independent of the rest of the body; which would have split the society into two seperate and hostile factions. We had been talking for some time of raising money to start a paper, belonging to the society; I had written to him that subject. He, therefore, in alluding to that subject, stated that that would form part of his plan with regard to forming Yorkshire into a state of itself; and, in alluding to that project, he gave the following piece of advice. " Do allow me to warn you never again to have a paper the property of one MAN. It gives him undue influence, turns him into a dictator, and will, sooner or later, be perverted to selfish purposes. Let the paper be the property of the working men of Yorkshire." When I road this letter, I immediately naw the critical position in which the movement was placed. If I advised him to throw up, and thus divide the then Executive, it would be playing into the hands of Clark and Co.; and, if I unmasked his designs, it would have a similar effect, and would end in the disrupture of the movement. I therefore wrote back to him, telling him that he must not, on any account, quit the Executive. Finding, therefore, that I was not so ready to second his designs, he stuck to his post. But he has never ceased from that time to the present to take every opportunity, both public and private, to stab and ruin the character of every man of standing and influence in the Chartist ranks, who refused to degrade himself to the position of his tool. He stated at Halifax, that Mr. Reynolds had been to him, and wanted him to assist in making a "coup d'etat" in the Chartist movement, and that Mr. Reynolds agreed to manage Mr. O'Connor, if Jones would agree to manage Mr. Harney. He, however, stated that he had refused to enter into Mr. Reynolds's scheme. Whether this story was true or not, I cannot tell. One

d'etat on his own account. At the time of the Halifax discussion he endeavoured to destroy the influence of the Executive, by representing them as being one portion, drunken and immoral characters, and the other portion knaves and traitors. Thus no means have been left untried to undermine and destroy every public man but himself and his tools. And thinking that he had accomplished his object, he then proceeds to make his coup d'etat in the shape of that most miserable of all abortions—the "Manchester Conference," The object for which that "Conference" was called, was solely and entirely to make the organisation and machinery of the Chartist body subsevient to the interest and elevation of Ernest Jones. Does any one doubt this? Let him look at the manner in which it was called. Months before the election of the present Executive Mr. Jones was labouring in his "Notes," by insignation and inquendo, to destroy the confidence of the people in the men who compossed the then Committee. Yet, notwithstanding all his labours in that direction, the men whose independence of mind rendered them most obnoxious to his ambitious designs, were re-

thing, however, is certain, that he has since made the coup

elected. Finding that the people were backward at carrying out his views, he came out more boldly, and, week after week, attacked the characters and motives of the Executive, until he found that he had made an impression on some of the localicies. He then proceeded to make a cat's paw of a few foolish individua's in Manchester, who were ordered to call a "Conference" in the name of the Chartists of Great Britain. Mr. Jones had prepared, ready cut and dried, an Executive, composed entirely of his own creatures. It is true that he got somewhat belked in his designs. No thanks to him for that. He had rather overshot his mark in his denunciations of the London gentlemen. . The Manchester, Stockport, and Covenity delegates had come instructed to vote against the appointment of any Londoner on the Executive. And it required all the craft and ingenuity of which Mr. Jones was master, to drive them from their purpose.

The Manchester men urged that the Executive ought to have their rendezvous in their town. The Coventry delegate was of opinion that Coventry was the only fit place for the head quarters of the movement. This would not have suited Mr. Jones; and, he asked, "Was not London the seat of government, and was it not the metropolis of the world, and, more than all, was it not the place where the People's Paper' was published ! Yes, the Executive must have their office near to where the paper was published." The Manchester men did not exactly see this. When, therefore, Mr. Jones proceeded to pass a ful-ome panegyric upon T. M. Wheeler, whom he proposed as the likeliest man he knew to serve on the Executive, he was met by a very ugly question from Mr. Grocott, who wanted to know if Mr. Wheeler had abandoned those habits of intemperance, to which it was reported he was formerly addicted. At this moment I was ordered to lay down my pencil; but the savant who gave those orders forgot to tell me to stop my ears. I was, therefore, under the painful necessity of hearing from the lips of Mr. Jones, whose morality was so pure and sensitive, that he could not sit on the Executive along with Arnott and Shaw, on account of their "intemperate and immoral conduct;" that the man whom he had honoured with his patronage, and bespattered with his

It happened, accidentally, on the day when these things took place, that the Delegates all stopped to dinner at Mr. Mawson's, where I was lodging. Finlen and Jones began to lament the loss of Wheeler; "but," says Jones, "we must get him in as Secretary, he will manage that, because he will not have to go before the public. Mr. Citte told him that the Manchester men were about to propose Grocott for that situation. This astounded Mr. Jones, but, in spite of his effo.ts, Mr. Grocott was elected. There can ment of England and France.

praise, was a drunken and degraded character.

be no doubt that if he should prove to have a mind of his own, and should venture to exercise it contrary to the

mandates of the great I am, some pretext will speedily be formed for getting rid of him."

Here, for the present, I must pause. In the mean time it is absolutely necessary we should know how the country is effected with regard to the usurpation which has taken place in the paper. If any consideration of the paper of taken place in the name of Democracy. If any considerable portion of the organised localities are prepared to submit to such an outrage, the course of all true Democrats becomes at once clear and obvious. They must either set to work and form a new party, which, by its dignified conduct and policy shall command the support and esteem of every good and true man in the country, or calmly stand by and see Democracy dishonoured and.

ruined by the "smashing policy." Viewing the question in this light, I have come to the conclusion, as the West Riding Secretary, that it is my duty at once to call together the Chartists of this large and important district, in order that their decision may be at once known. I have always deemed it an honour to serve my brother Chartists, but should they agree to sanction so anti-democratic an act as that which has just been performed at Manchester, I shall be under the painful necessity of severing the connexion. I shall call a meeting for this purpose for Sunday, the 12th of June, at Mitchel's Temperance Hotel, Union-street, Bradford, at half-past ten in the forenoon; and I trust on this important occasion that every locality in the Riding will send its represen-C. SHACKLETON.

Queen's Head, near Halifax.

USURPATION AND REPUDIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. My DEAR SIR. Yesterday I received a letter from Mr. Grocott, Secretary to the new-fangled Executive, to take office, to which, by return of post, I sent the following

"Dear Sin,—In answer to yours, I have to say that I cannot accept of Mr. Crow's place, for two reasons:— "Firstly,-Because I cannot recognise the late Conference as a National Chartist Conference; and, therefore, cannot take office under it. Had I been aware of its character when I answered your last,* I should have answered in the negative.

"Secondly,—Because I find from the report of its proceedings, that it would be impossible that Mr. Finlen and I could work well together—at least, I should suppose so from the remarks which fell from him in the Conference relative to my religious opinions—remarks which, in my opinion, are as widely different from the principles of Democracy as light from darkness. It will ever give me pleasure to promote the principles of Democracy; but I must do so on the broad principle of Universal Justice, as a friend of humanity, and not as a party politician."

"N.B.-I should be glad to find that Mr. Finlen had not been correctly reported."

Mr. Jones is quite right in saying that I had aonsented to be nominated as a member of the Executive; but it was under the impression that the "Conference" was a National one. You will, therefore, judge of my surprise, when I leant that eight individuals had the audacious presumption to style themselves a "Conference" of the NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. I felt myself somewhat offended, when I found that I had been the dupe of such barefaced effrontery. The Conference and its doings are treated here with that contempt which they richly merit. You are at liberty to publish this letter.

Fraternally yours, ABM: ROBINSON.

* Referring to the letter which invited me to stand as a member of the Executive, if elected. In fact, I was not aware that a "Conference" was sitting at all, before I received it.

[The following appeared in our Second Edition of ast week]:--ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

MARSEILLES, MAY 28, 4 A.M. CAPTURE OF RANGOON AND MATARBAN, WITH ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY PIECES OF CANNON. The Indian Mail has arrived. The dates are: Bombay,

May 3; Calcutta, April 22. Rangoon and Matarban are taken, and 130 pieces of We have had about 150 men hors de combat.

FRANCE.-Paris, Friday.-M. de Heckeren has returned to Paris. The "Constitutionnel" contradicts the report that he was not received by the Czar at Berlin. A great number of municipal officers, and other public characters, including General Leflo, have refused to take the

GERMANY.—The Emperor was still at Berlin on the 25th inst. The South German papers contain lamentable accounts of the distress in several districts. The Diet of Saxony was opened on the 24th by the King.

BOROGUH OF FINSBURY.—ENTHUSIASTIC RE CEPTION OF T. S. DUNCOMBE AS A CANDI-

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Finsbury was held at the Finsbury Institution, Roy-street, Clerkenwell, on Thursday evening, May 27th, "To take into consideration who are the most fit and proper persons to represent the people of Finsbury in the ensuing Parliament,'

Mr. CAMERON was called to the chair, and said they were called to exercise their rights as freemen, and it was to be regretted that those rights were not more extended—they were met to choose from those who had presented themselves the most fitting candidates to represent them in Parliament. In the field they had the present members, Mr. James Wyld, and Alderman Challis. The names of Duncombe and Wakley had been associated for many years, but they were not inseparable, neither were members elected for life. Very different sentiments were entertained respecting their two members: Mr. Duncombe was highly esteemed by all. (Loud cheers.) On the contrary Mr. Wakley, by some, was deemed disqualified, by his mal-attendance at the House of Commons. Mr. Wakley had arduous duties to perform as a coroner and editor of the "Lancet," and a person to be a good mumber should be regular in his attendance at the housea-"Jack of all trades" would not do. (Hear, hear.) All admired the assiduity of Mr. Duncombe, when in health-(immense applause)-not only in the house, but at public meetings held in various parts of the borough. (Cheers.) Mr. Wyld was a man of business, but of Aleer. man Challis little was known; of this he was certain, it would be a lasting stigma and disgrace, should they allow Mr. Duncombe to be defeated. (Loud cheers, and shouls of

"No fear of that.") A letter was read from Mr. Wakley, stating that business called him to the House of Commons, but if he could possibly get away he should feel a pleasure in attending the

Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE, M.P., rose, amidst loud and longcontinued cheering, and said his stay amongst them must be short, as his Parliamentary duties would call him hence; he had to thank them for their kind offer in placing that institution at his service as a committee-room during the coming election, which he cordially accepted. He perfectly agreed that each candidate should stand on his own merits. Now, relative to any misunderstanding between him andMr. Wyld, it was nothing. Mr. Wyld, at the conclusion of last session, had come to him and said, "I do not know if you have heard the absurd report that I intend offering myself for Finsbury." He (Mr. Duncombe) assured him he had not, and Mr. Wyld continued, "I could not think of acting so absurd as to disturb the seats of two such excellent members"—(laughter)—"besides, I have an excellent pocket borough in Bodmin." He (Mr. Duncombe) had told him he was a happy man to have Bodmin in his pocket. (Loud laughter.) Finsbury was open to the whole world—she was easily wooed, but not easily won. (Loud cheers.) He wished it had been possible for Mr. Wakley to have been present to answer for himself. He could not say that Mr. Wakley was coroner, nor could he deny that Mr. Wakley did not write the articles in the "Lancet;" but this he could say, if his (Mr. Dancombe's) votes were good, Mr. Wakley's were good, and vice versa, for they had voted similarly-(Loud cheers)-and he was pleased to find that his votes and conduct had given satisfaction to the inhabitants of the borough. (Great cheering.) His health had unfortunately broken down some three years since, and, by a strange coincidence, his honourable colleagues had also broken down, at the same time; but, by the blessing of God, it was restored, and, with care, he should be as good a man as ever; but should his health again break down, he should feel it his duty to resign his seat, first giving them ample notice in order that they might have the opportunity of re-electing a fit and proper person as his successor. (Cheers.) He had : right to suppose that he should get the votes of others than the residents of Saffron-hill, but he should be ashamed of himself could be conceive that he had done anything to cause him to forfeit the support of the working classes, whose interest he had always been delighted to serve, (Loud cheers.) Should a poll be demanded, to it he should go in perfect good humour, and trusted to find himself at its head. (Immense cheering.) Mr. Duncombe concluded a most elequent speech, and after several questions had been asked and answered, a resolution, pledging the meeting not to support any candidate who would not support the political rights of the whole people was adopted. Mr. Shilliteer moved the following :- "That it is the

opinion of this meeting that Mr. Duncombe is a fit and proper person to represent the Borough of Finsbury in the House of Commons, and that it is expedient to elect a committee in this district to secure his return at the forthcoming election."

The resolution having been seconded, was supported with considerable eloquence by Mr. O'Brien and others. Several questions were put to Mr. Duncombe, who said, with reference to their social rights, he wished the people to become politically emancipated, and then it would remain for them to declare what changes they would consider necessary. The resolution was carried unanimously, and Mr. Duncombe returned thanks amid the cheers of the

EXTRADITION OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.—A treaty for the extradtion of criminal offenders has been concluded between the govern

Imperial Parliament.

THURSDAY, June 3.
HOUSE OF LORDS.—The house assembled at five o'clock. Some petitions were presented. The Representa-tive Peers (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, and the

house adjourned.

Ouse adjourned,
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Mr. F. O'Cornor was in his place, and displayed his former anxiety to shake hands with every one present, not excluding even the Speaker and the Serjeant-at-Arms, PUBLIC BUSINESS,

On the motion for going into Committe of Supply the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said it would be remembered that, when last they met, it was fixed that the adjourned debate on Maynooth should take place to-morrow morning at twelve o'clock. Since then, representations had been made to him by the gentlemen from Ireland that it would be unfair to renew the debate then, and upon their representation he had consented to allow the debate to stand over till Tuesday next, at twelve o'clock. He appealed to the House generally to facilitate the progress of public business, and in doing so he begged to state that Government were anxious to close the session at the period which all desired, and at the same time to accomplish the important results which the urgent measures they had brought forward were intended to produce. (Hear, hear.) Sir J. Graham spoke at some length on the mass of business before the House. He would suggest that the Government should take till Monday to consider what measures they would press on, and what measures they would abandon, and having considered that matter, they should declare the order in which they meant to take

MR. MATHER.

In reply to Mr. B. Osbonne, The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said he would lay the papers connected with the case of Mr. Mather on the table of the House to-morrow. SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, Mr. BERNAL in the chair, The first vote of £113,476 for the repairs of royal palaces and public buildings, &c., was agreed to, after some opposition by Mr. W. WILLIAMS, and a short discussion, in which Mr. Hamilton explained the various items of which the

On the next vote of £60,546, for maintaining and keeping in repair the royal parks and pleasure-grounds,
Lord Duncan inquired why there was an excess of £24,000

vote was composed.

as compared with the vote last year? Mr. Hamilton said the increase was composed of £7,857 for alterations and improvements in the parks of Richmond, Bushy, and Hampton; of £4,950 for widening the roads in Hyde park and draining the Regent's park; of £4,076 for the maintenance of the royal parks, which was hitherto defrayed out of the land revenues.

A number more of grants of money were agreed to on the vote of £15,190 for expenses of Inspectors of Factories. Mr. Hindley asked whether any steps had recently been taken, or were about to be taken, to prevent infractions of the law in factories, as regarded the duration of work-

ing hours.

Mr. Walpole admitted that he had heard of infractions of the law in some districts. A special inspector had been sent down to investigate and report. Mr. Bright hoped that the right hon, gentleman had

not instructed the inspector to work the law in too rigid or irritating a manner. The inspectors were only too active, and sought to sneak into factories at all hours. Mr. WALPOLE said it was not his intention to enforce the law more rigidly than formerly, but it was his intention that

it should be observed. Sir J. TYRELL trusted that the agriculturalists in Essex would at any rate never be found watching the railway trains, when in-spectors were sent down, for the purpose of defeating justice.

The vote was then agreed to.
On the vote for £32,000 for her Majesty't foreign and secret service.

Col. Singhoup said that as the money was taken out of the pockets of the people they had a right to know what became

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said if the details with regard to what was called secret service money were to be given, it would be better to have no vote of such a sum at all.

Mr. F. Scully objected to the manner in which this secret service. Mr. F. Scould objected to the manufacture in the vice money had been applied in Ireland, as for instance in the "Birch" case. Was the present government suborning the press

Mr. Disraell had no hesitation in assuring the hon, gentleman that it was not the intention of her Majesty's ministers to make any investments of the kind referred to in "law and order." (Hear The vote was agreed to.

A Conversation of some interest occurred on the vote for the combined system of national education in Ireland. Mr. Walpole having disavowed any intention on the part of the government to supersede the system,

The conversation expanded into other matters, partly of a personal nature. At its conclusion the Chairman reported progress, and had leave to sit again on Friday at twelve o'clock, The Common Law Procedu.e Bill was read a second time.
Several bills were advanced a stage and the bouse adjourned.

(From our Second Edition of last week.) FRIDAY, MAY 28.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Property Tax Continuance Bill, and several other measures.

THE CASE OF MATHER.—The Earl of Malmesbury gave further explanations as to the conduct pursued by the government in the case of Mr. Mather, and praised Mr. Scarlett for the energy with which he had exerted himself in the matter. His lordship denied having ever received the letter from Mr. Mather, published in the morning journals, complaining of the course taken by the government in his case. The whole of the papers would be laid before the house, and their lordships would then be able to judge whether government had acted in a becoming manner.

THE BARONESS VON BECK. The presentation by Lord Braumont of a petition from M. Constant Derra de Meroda, secretary to the late Baroness von Beck, complaining of the baroness and himself having been arrested and imprisoned at Birmingham, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, and praying for inquiry, gave rise to rather a lengthened dis-

cussion. The Earl of DERBY, seeing the length of time that had elapsed since the alleged occurrence took place, and that an action for damages was pending, declined to sanction

The Earl of Carlisle said the story was one of the most revolting and incredible that had ever come under his notice. The conduct of the magistrates in permitting the poor lady's papers to be taken from her dead body and detained was not the least monstrous feature of the case. The Earl of ELLESMERE said the house and country ought to be greatly indebted to Lord Beaumont for

calling their attention to the flagrant version of English law. Lord CAMPBELL thought it a dangerous precedent to discuss in parliament a question on which an action was

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said it was a great accusation against the authorities that this case bad occurred so

far back as August, and that no notice had since been taken of it. The Earl of DERBY said that if any public authorities were responsible, it must be the government of which the

Marquis of Clauricarde and the Earl of Carlisle were

Lord BEAUMONT gave notice of a motion on this subject. Several bills were advanced a stage, and at half-past eight o'clock the house adjourned till Thursday night. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Speaker took the chair

at ten minutes to four o'clock. THE BETTING SHOPS. On the motion of Mr. Stanford, the Commissioners of Police were ordered to furnish the house a return of the number of betting-shops, or houses, in the metropolis of London where betting-lists are kept for the purpose of laying wagers on races, &c.; and a similar return for the

PUNISHMENT OF WHIPPING FOR LARCENY. Mr. S. CARTER asked the Socretary of State for the Home Department if he was aware that men above thirty years at age, married men, and fathers of families, were subjected to the degradation of, whipping, as part of their punishment on conviction of larceny or other petty offences; and if there was any law or statute the intent of which was to authorise county magistrates to inflict the lash on such persons of mature age? Mr. Walpole said, he was aware that by statute of

George IV. any person convicted of larceny or felony was liable to transportation or imprisonment, or, at the discretion of the Court, to be once, twice, or thrice, whipped, MR. MATHER'S CASE. Mr. Osborne wished to ask a question with regard to a

correspondence which appeared in the public prints of that day relating to Mr. Mather, from which it appeared that the Foreign-office was disposed to close the difference with the Tuscan government for somewhere about 200 guineas, being the price for which a British subject was to risk his life in the streets of Florence, and which he was recommended to accept. Was the correspondence authen-The CHANCELLOR of the Excusquen considered that it

would be extremely inconvenient that questions framed in this way should be put and replied to without notice. (Loud eries of "Hear, hear.") If notice were given, his noble friend (Lord Stanley) would give an answer to the question. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Osborne begged to give notice that on an early day after the lolydays, on going into Committee of Supply he would call the attention of the house to the subject. MAYNCOTH.-The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer, in

moving that the House do adjourn until the 3rd of June, stated the arrangements he proposed for the conduct of public business after the recess; and with regard to the May worth motion, it was his opinion, he said, that that question should be brought to an issue, and with that view he proposed to continue the debate on Friday morning noxt.

A long discussion ensued, discursive in its character and objurgatory in its tone, which was terminated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, at some length, justified the course pursued by the government in reference to the ques-THE CASE OF Mr. MURRAY .- Lord D. STUART, PURSUANT

to notice, called the attention of the house to the case of Edward Murray, observing that the answer of Lord Stanley the previous day had not been altogether satisfactory. Mr. Murray, he said, was a British subject, the son of a British officer; he had entered the service of the government of Rome, first in the army, then in the police; he had for some officer been agreeted kept in prison for he had for some offence been arrested, kept in prison for nearly three years, and having undergone some kind of

trial, had been sentenced to death; he had previously been arrested for the same offence, tried, acquitted, and set at liberty. Upon his second trial, it did not appear to him (Lord Dudley) that Mr. Murray had had a fair trial; he had been treated as a political offender, and debarred the right of appeal and of the privilege of employing his own

right of appeal and of the privilege of employing his own counsel.

Lord Starley complained that Lord Dudley had entered into details which were irrelevant to the question, relating to the conduct of Her Majesty's present government in for any charge. Lord Stanley repeated the explanations he situation of inspector of police at Ancona, and he had before given, observing that Mr. Murray had held the charged with not having taken proper measures to present der of a Roman gentleman. The British government, and murray had been informed of the case, had instructed monstrances to the papal government upon the subject.

Lord Palmerston observed that where a British subtry, the proper step was to instruct our Minister or good professional advice for his defence. After some dropped for the present.

LIGHT DUES.

Mr. Hume called attention to the other and the subject.

further observations from the noble lord, the subject dropped for the present.

LIGHT DUES.

Mr. Hume called attention to the subject of light dues levied on commercial shipping, in which he was followed by Mr. Duncan and Mr. Forster.

y Mr. Duncan and our. Forster.

Mr. HENLEY said it would be the duty of the government Mr. Henley said it would be the duty of the government to take into their consideration, not only this matter, but the difficulty of manning our ships, and it would be his anxious duty, if he could see his way, by an equitable are respect to these dues. anxious duty, it he could see his may, by an equitable arrangement with respect to these dues, without causing greater injectice in one direction than relief in another, to assist the shipping interest, which now sought to cast a sees that the shipping interest, which now sought to cast a tax of £300,000 a year upon the whole community on actax of zour, our a year upon the laws for which the present

Several bills were advanced a stage, and the house adned until a quarter to three o'clock on Thursday next, The Roman Catholic Bishop Carrushers died on Monday erenin

The Roman Catholic isenop carracters are on Monday erevial last, at Edinburgh, aged eighty three.

Sussected Child Murder.—Yesterday, a labourer man, found the body of a fine child near one of the shrubberies in llyde Park.

MARKETS.

CORN.

MARK-LANE, Menday, May 31.—We had a moderate supply of which to-day from Essex and Kent, but the trude was dull, though fine samples not cheaper than this day se'nnight. The foreign articals were mostly from Dantzie and other Baltic ports. The best qualities were held firmly, but very few sales were effected. For Barley sold heavily, but not lower. Peas and beans were both very scarce, and inquired after. The arrivals of foreign oats were reer large last week and, in consequence, prices have declined to it since Monday last, but at this decline, our dealers bought very freely to-day. Linseed cakes sold more readily.

Wesnesday, June 2.—There was no alteration in the value of either English or foreign wheat this morning in Mark-Jane-tie

Wesnesday, June 2.—There was no alteration in the value of either English or foreign wheat this morning in Mark.lane_the trade being steady, at the rates on Monday last. Flour fully supported the quotations of that day. Oats were a rather better size at the reduction noted last market day. Barley, beans, and part were in short supply, and quite as dear as before.

Mark lame, May 28.—There was no alteration in the value of Wheat or Flour in Mark.lane; this being the 'Oaks day at Epsom,' the attendance at market was rather limited; the trade nevertheless was firm at the rates on Monday last. The atrical of Oats this week have been large from abroad; and many cargost being more or less out of condition, factors experienced a difficulty in electing sales, unless at a reduction of 6d to 1s, per qr. to Barley, Beans, and Peas no change occurred in value or demand. CATTLE.

SHITHFIELD, Monday.—The attendance of both town and country buyers being on the increase, the beef trade ruled somewhat birk at a further advance in the quotations of 2d per 8ibs. The primer Scots sold without difficulty at from 3s 10d to 4s per 5lbs., and 2 Scots sold without difficulty at from 33 104 to 48 per 50s., and a clearance was effected before the close of business hours. There was an additional increase in the supply of sheep, which description of stock came to hand in good condition. For all breeds the inquiry was rather active, at fully last week's improvement in value. The primest old Downs produced 4s, but the general top figure for mutton was 3s 10d per 8lbs. Lambs came freely to hand; never, theless the inquiry for them was struct, at full prices—viz., 4s 2d to 5s 4d per 8lbs. About 450 came fresh to hand from the Isle of Wight. Although the supply of calves was extensive, the real trade was firm at Friday's advance in the quotations. In pigs very little businese was transacted at late rates. Beef 28 8il to 48 0d; Mutton, 2s 10s to 3s 10d; Veai, 2s 6d to

4s 6d; Pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d. Price per stone of Sibs. (sinking the HAID OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD. - Friday .- Beasts, 759; Sheep, G,400; Calves, 222; Pigs, 310. Monday.—Beasts, 3,300; Sheep, 20,860; Calves, 317; Pigs, 415.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Wednesday.-The general demand was less active, yet prices were well supported. Beef from 23 4dto 38 5C; Mutton 28 8d to 38 10d; Lamb 43 to 58 2d; Veal 38 410 4s 4d; Pork, 2s 6d to Bs 8d, per 8lbs. by the carcase. PROVISIONS.

Monday, May 31.—For new fresh butter, landed, there was a slightly better demand, but the transactions were, for the most part, of a retail character, at about 70s to 72s per cwt. for Limerick; 7% to 76s Waterford; 68s Cork 3rds, and 56s for 4ths. There were some few sales of Cork for June at 70s; Limerick, for three next months, at 66s; and Carlow and Clonnel, at 70s; per cut; board. It was rumoured that Conk was assessed at 65s, of the months; and Limerick at 64s to 65s. Dutch sold steadily at 7. 72s per cut. Bacon was held with firmness, but not in active request, in the early part of the week; some speculative operations occurred towards the close, and a respectable quantity was the sold at from 45s to 52s on beard and landed; Is more money was the absolute of the property of the property of the week was the sold at from 45s to 52s on beard and landed; Is more money was the absolute for absolute that where of the property of the partially obtained for choice quality. Hams moved rather slowly at 56s to 69s. Lard steadily; bladdered, 50s to 58s; kegs 18: 10 52s per cwt.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c. Friesland, per cwt. 70 to 72 | Double Gloucester, | Triesland, per Cwt. ... 70 to 72 | Double Gloucester, | Kiel | Correct | Correct | Correct | Correct | Correct | Correct | Correct | Correct ... | Correct ... | Correct | Correct | Correct ... | Cor

POULTRY, &c.

Newgate and Leadennall...—Ducks, 1s 6d to 3s 6d; tame rabbit,
1s 4d to 1s 9d; pigeons, 5d to 7d; Surrey fowls, 7s 0d to 3s 6d;
ditto chickens, 5s to 6s 6d; barn-door fowls, 3s 6d to 8s fer
couple; English cgss, 6s 3d to 7s 0d; French ditto, 5s 9d to 6s is
per 120; fresh butter, 5d to 1s 1d per 1b.

FISH. BILLINGSGATE.—Eels, 4d to 10d per lb.; soles, 3d to 1881 per pair; lobsters, 4d to 18 6d each; cod fish, 1s 6d to 3s each; turbof, 5s to 12s each; plaice, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per twenty; salmon 1s 6d to 1s 8d per lb.; mackarel, 4d to 7d each; crimped scate, 6d to 3d

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. COVENT-GARDEN. - Vegetables and fruit are plentiful, although,

owing to the coldness of the weather, the former have received a slight check. The sale for English Pincapples continued riber dull. Hethouse Grapes are plentiful, and cheaper. A few desset a Apples may still be obtained. Oranges are plentifully supplied, and very good. Nuta are propertied. very good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. Strawberies though plentiful maintain their prices. Young Carrots, Beans (1)18 French and Mazagan), Peas, Lettuces, and Artichokes continue to to be supplied from France. Potatoes are generally good in quality of New ones from open borders in the west of England are coming in plentifully, as are also green l'ens of excellent quality. Mushroun are cheaper. Cutflowers consist of Heaths, Cherarias, and Migh greater.

POTATOES.

Southwark, Waterside May 31.—During the past week the at at rivals, both coastwise and by rail, have been liberal for the scalor, on and a considerable redustion in prices has been submitted to, COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR.—The market has opened for the week with a firm appear gar, ance; prices have been fully supported, and a large amount of busing ness done. 1,820 hads. West India sold, including 500 in quality sile sole. 31a 6d to 26c ed. Record 8 1000 to a fine and nearly all rail ness done. 1,820 blids. West India sold, including 500 in power rate sale, 31 66 to 36s 6d. Bengal, 8,000 bags offered, and scall slip slip sold at and after the public sale. Benares, 31s 6d to 39s; Date ito 31s 6d; Dhobah, 31s 6d to 40s; 3,500 bags Madras offered, shothbot one-third bought in, the remainder sold, 26s to 29s 6d. Refael and The market has been firm at last week's currency; grocery [umphaph 47s 6d to 49s 6d.

COPFEE. 400 casks plantation Ceylon were offered in public sals, sals, a considerable portion was bought in, the remainder sold at lait laid week's prices. Good ordinary native Ceylon quoted buyers also at 44s, 6d., but no sales reported 44s. 6d., but no sales reported.

Cocoa.—450 bags Trinidad offered, and about half sold, 3le, 3le TEA,—The public sales to commence on Friday have partly sully sally anded havings a least to commence on Friday have partly sully sally sa

pended business by private contract.

Rice.—5,200 bags and 1,000 pockets were brought forward ingeliate. Rice.—5,200 bags and 1,000 pockets were brought forward ingeliate public sale; about half bought in; the remainder sold at privipality which scarcely supported previous rates, 9s. to 10s. 6d.

Sundates.—Nutmegs sold 1s 3d to 5s 11d; mace sold 25 Id. 15 Id. 15 Sundates.—Nutmegs sold 1s 3d to 5s 11d; mace sold 25 Id. 15 Id. 15 Sundates.—Nutmegs sold 1s 3d to 5s 11d; mace sold 25 Id. 15 Id. 15 Sundates.

Sundates are sold 1s 3d to 5s 11d; mace sold 25 Id. 15 Id. HOPS.

Borough.—The few fine Hops of last year's growth remaining hing hand met with a steady demand, and prices are very firmly many mail tained. Sound old Hops meet with inquiry.

 Sussex Pockets
 1085 to 1265

 Weald of Kents
 1208 to 1405

 Mid and East Kents
 1408 to 2503

SMITHFIELD.— Mendow Hay, 60s to 80s; Clover, 70s to 3 to 83s Straw, 23s to 28s per load. Trade dull, at cur quotations.

Cumperland.—Mendow Hay, 60s to 82s; Clover ditto 65s to 75s to 73 and 8 that Straw, 24s to 29s per load. HAY AND STRAW.

and Straw, 24s to 29s per load. A fuir average supply, and a said a sign damand TALLOW.

Although the deliveries continue limited, holders in general eneral levery firm, and the late advance in the quotations is well support of

WOOL.

The imports of Wool into London last week were 2,222 bale 52 bale 52 which 1,497 were from Van Diemen's Land. 538 from Germin and the rest from Peru and Belgium. The public tales have the going on very briskly, and the advance of 2d to 2½ d per lb. has belgium. In the public tales have the going on very briskly, and the advance of 2d to 2½ d per lb. has belgium.

COALS.

(Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.)

London, June 2.— Bate's West Hartley 138 6d—Carr's Hair's Hair's

Proted by JOHN BEZER at the Printing office, 15, re, 1