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PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY.

Review of the Week.

THE dispute as to the Labos Islands still drags on, and threatens to become more serious. Mr. Webster really seems determined to have a quarrel with somebody, if not with England, about the fisheries, then with Peru about guano. His latest doings are to be found in a correspondence with the Peruvian minister, in which he denies the right of Peru to the Islands in question. This letter is certainly an extraordinary production, and exhibits Mr. Webster in a very unfavourable light. Clever it no doubt is, but it is cleverness abused, for it sets national morality at defiance, and descends into quibbling and equivocation. Mr. Webster has rather shifted his ground. He no longer grounds the American claims on the discovery of the islands by an American citizen, in 1823, but on the discovery at that time that they contained guano. This is certainly a new title for sovereignty. No matter who has possessed a territory, or how long, if the subject of another nation discover upon it an article of commercial value previously unrecognized, that abrogates the title of the original holder. So that if a Yankee should discover gold in Canada, that province would cease to be a dependency of the British Crown. That is Mr. Webster's doctrine; of it it is sufficient to say that it is too absurd to be argued against, and too dishonest to be tolerated. It is worthy of notice too that Mr. Webster, while denying the Peruvian right, admits that in 1833 the Government of that Republic prohibited American fishermen from using these islands, and that in the remonstrance then presented by the United States Officers, the title of Peru was not only not denied but admitted. We cannot predict how this matter is to end, though the good sense and integrity of the Americans ought to lead them to put a stop to the vagaries of their Foreign Secretary.

We scarcely, however, hope for any expression of opinion from the American public, for there seems to be growing up among even the respectable and quiet trading class, a toleration of it, if not a love for conquest and annexation. It seems that Cuba is marked out for the next acquisition. If Spain will not sell it, or if too high a price is asked, then it must be conquered. America wants it, because it is fertile, beautiful, and has a splendid climate, and therefore America will have it. We do not accuse either the federal or any of the local Governments of participating in this design, which appears to be cherished by a society called "The Order of the Lone Star." This secret association, with officers, signs, passwords, &c., comprises men of all ranks, and is prepared to furnish considerable funds. Its object is to conquer Cuba in the first place, and then to see what can be done with the West Indian Islands, and that portion of the Western Continent over which the stars and stripes do not yet float. This is annexation with a vengeance.

It is quite true that Cuba is wretchedly misgoverned by Spain—that its revenue is squandered, its resources left undeveloped, and its people plundered and oppressed; any change can hardly be one for the worse. Yet we unhesitatingly say that we should regard as a great calamity to see Cuba successfully invaded by this society of the Lone Star. The object of the members of that conspiracy not only seek to add to the possessions of America, but to add new SLAVE STATES, so that the hands of the slave-holders may be strengthened. As may be expected, the chief strength of the association is in the slaved-cursed South. At all risks—at the risk of a struggle which should shake the two hemispheres—we should seek to interpose the power of England between Cuba and a band of invaders, seeking to uphold the perpetration of enormities beside which the grossest crimes appear venial and pardonable.

There has been a disgraceful scene in the United States legislature between the partisans of Generals Scott and Pierce. The chief actor was Mr. Polk, who threw about such terms of reproach as "liar," in abundance, and seemed anxious to fight everybody. It is supposed that two gentlemen at least will call on him to meet him in another arena. Possibly the next mail will bring an account of sundry doings with revolvers, and bowie-knives. Such scenes are a disgrace, not only to a legislative Assembly, but to the civilization of a

people. Republicanism would be more respected if such bullies were left to practice their brutality in the backwoods, instead of exhibiting it in the Legislature.

Another dreadful steam-boat accident had occurred near St. Louis, in which nine lives were sacrificed, and many scalded. A railroad accident is also recorded, in which the engineer and fireman are the only victims.

There is an item of the transatlantic intelligence, which deserves special notice. We often hear of soldiers in the British service singly deserting, and getting off to the States, but now we find that a whole detachment of the picked corps has deserted together. The fact that a sergeant, corporal, and eight men of the Artillery have gone over at once is remarkable enough to elicit attention.

French news, through the ordinary channels, is scanty in quantity, and uninteresting in quality. The correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* has received warning that if he does not mend his manners, and cease writing unpleasant facts about the Prince President, he will be expelled France. That is a high honour to the *Morning Advertiser*. Probably the threat will be kept; for, with Lord Malmesbury at the Foreign Office, an Englishman abroad is a person who may be ill-treated without compensation.

The notices to the provincial press are somewhat less frequent, the higher authorities in Paris having found it necessary to check the officiousness of the *Profects*. Those subordinates were making warnings as common as blackberries. Not only a journalist might not depreciate the government, but he might not ridicule a police-officer. In future, editors will probably be allowed to have some fun with the smaller deer, but as regards the president and his ministers the chain will be kept as tight as ever.

Preparations are making for another presidential progress—money is being raised, fetes are being prepared, a *claqueur* hired to shout. At Toulon, Napoleon is to be glorified by a representation of the first act which called the young subaltern of artillery into notice. The siege of Toulon will be acted out, and the French fleet will show how the English run away—a task for which it may be supposed practice has qualified them.

In Italy we hear of Military Commissions at Mantua Ferrara and Bologne, for the trial of patriots. The blood red hand of Austria presses heavily upon its victims.

The West India mail brings us intelligence from these colonies. The planters there are apparently convinced that protection is out of the question; but they look to the Derby Ministry for some redress, possibly in the shape of compensation. The overseers of the sugar estates, disgusted at the smallness of the salaries and fearing further reduction, are organizing and emigrating to Australia. The negroes squatting upon the waste land, or occupying small patches from which they draw enough to satisfy their wants, will not work except for high wages, and then only irregularly. In this strait, some of the planters are talking of an emigration from Africa, as the means of procuring available labour.

The news from the Cape is as dreary and unsatisfactory as it well can be, and General Cathcart as a last resource has addressed the inhabitants generally, calling upon all who are able, to take up arms to expel the enemy, and those who are not able to fight, to send their contributions of money, to assist in the equipment of those who are able and willing. The report seems to say, that this will be largely responded to. During the month there have been many skirmishes with, but no effectual routing of the Caffres. Neither life nor property is safe within 100 miles of Caffreland, unless under the protection of a large military force. Productive labour is paralysed—once fertile lands are thrown out of cultivation—valuable flocks of sheep are plundered and destroyed—labourers are dispersed, and families kept in continual alarm, liable at any moment to be huddled together, or exposed to all the demoralisation of crowded camps. The prospects of continual and ineffectual war, must be a source of dread to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose loomings will grow wondrously small, if a surplus is not at his disposal on presenting his next budget. And a source of uneasiness too, to the people of this country, who have so much money to pay for continuing a war that should never have taken

place, and which wise negotiation would have entirely prevented. Public opinion will have to express itself decidedly, before the war at the Cape is concluded, and justice must be made to supersede the sword.

Ireland furnishes another instance of landlord murder. Tipperary is the scene of the tragedy, in the features of which there is nothing new. It reads exactly like one of the thousand-and-one previous horrors. Mr. Ryan has had some dispute with his tenants, and has threatened eviction. He, however, makes one more attempt at an amicable settlement. On his way home he passes a policeman on the road—in a few minutes a shot is fired—the policeman runs back, Mr. Ryan lies in the ditch pierced by a ball and mangled with a hatchet. Two men have been arrested and will probably be committed for trial, perhaps eventually hung. That will add another page to the blood-stained annals of Tipperary.

The Commissioners who superintended the distributing of the relief to the suffering Irish during the period of famine, have made their report. They tell us but little new, although their details are valuable. They trace pestilence to famine more strictly than it has been done before, and they illustrate the acceleration or delay in the progress of death by tables showing the rise and fall in the price of potatoes—possibly some future Commissioners may treat crime in the same way. It would appear by this report that the potatoe is a calumniated plant, that the *Times* has been too hard upon, for the Commissioners state that the potatoe is one of the few kinds of food possessing all the elements for the formation of healthy blood—an advantage not shared by any grain in use in these Islands.

Of home news we are almost destitute, politicians though no doubt busy enough are as quiet as mice. The Court Circular informs us that the Queen is enjoying herself in Scotland, where she will receive the intelligence that an eccentric and parsimonious old gentleman, late of Lincoln's Inn, has bequeathed to her about £500,000. We hope her Majesty will recollect that the deceased forgot to leave anything to a housekeeper who had attended on him for nearly 30 years.

Mr. Stuart has been appointed to succeed the late Sir J. Parker as Vice Chancellor. This appointment bodes ill for law reform, the new dignitary, a *protege* of the late Duke of Newcastle, being notorious for his opposition to the purification of legal cesspools. It may be, however, that when he drops the advocate and assumes the dignity of the Judge, he will change his opinions. It sometimes turns out to be good policy to "set a thief to catch a thief."

There have been several meetings to celebrate the opening of the Manchester Free Library, at which Dickens, Thackeray, Milnes, and others have spoken, rejoicing in the spirit which prompts an extension to the working classes of the opportunities for self-education. The establishment of such institutions are among the brightest incidents of our time. We observe, however, the whole, or at all events the lion's share of the prize is lavished upon Sir John Potter, the Mayor of Manchester. We do not desire to detract from the merit of that gentleman, but it ought to be known that really the Free Library owes its existence to an old follower of Robert Owen. Listen to that, gentlemen! some of whom in the Free Library denounced "that horrid socialism" against which they were providing a safeguard. You little thought you were but consummating the work of a socialist.

The iron masters of Staffordshire have held a meeting and agreed to give their workmen the advance of wages for which they have been standing out; this is but an act of tardy justice obtained by the firmness of the men, and shows pretty clearly that the masters were unjust towards the men in their first refusal of the higher scale of remuneration.

There has been a fearful murder at Sheffield. The victim is a travelling draper—the presumed assassin, a discarded fellow-servant, who is in custody. Our readers may contrast this with the Irish murder, we have already referred to, in order to understand the difference between the crime of the two countries. There the motive was revenge, here plunder.

Our police reports contain the examination into the charge of cruelty against the lessee of Cremorne Gardens and the French mountebanks, who make brutal balloon ascents with various animals. The evidence was very contradictory as to whether the horses (which were produced in court) suffered or not, and the magistrate reserved his decision. Apart from considerations of actual pain one would think suspending a horse beneath the car of a balloon came within ordinary notions of cruelty to animals.

Funds still continue a little over par, and as accounts of the harvest are more cheering they will probably go higher, at least in the absence of any other untoward event.

The report of the Registrar General shows a considerable improvement in the health of the metropolis.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 7.

Your contemporary, the *Morning Advertiser*, has been seized by order of the Government. All the English in Paris are indignant regarding the treatment of the correspondent of that journal, not so much in respect to the seizure of the journal itself, as the infamous manner in which the letters of the correspondent, Mr. Bower, have been opened in the Post-office. I understand that that gentleman has been called upon by M. Latour Dumoulin, who begged him to be more moderate, so that he might avoid expulsion. Mr. Bower indignantly showed him a letter he had just received, which had not only been opened, in the Post-office, but impudently resealed with the Post-office stamp. Dumoulin insisted that it was the right of every Government to open letters addressed to foreigners, and that in the present instance the French Government had done no more than Sir James Graham, who opened the letters addressed to Mazzini, and openly avowed the act in his place in Parliament. It is no very honourable thing for England that Louis Bonaparte can plead the conduct of one of her ministers, as a precedent for the committal of one of the meanest of his many mean actions.

The *Moniteur* publishes a report from M. Maupas to the President of the Republic, on the extinction of banditism in Corsica. The *Constitutionnel* also has an article upon it, showing the fearful state of society in Corsica, which is in every way worthy to have been the birthplace, of not only the elder Bonaparte, but of the still more rascally bandit, this man of December 2. However, it was not the birthplace of the latter, and the "Emperor" is so far forgotten that a commission has been appointed for the purpose of putting down the Corsican bandits. Here we have another proof of the utter heartlessness of Louis Bonaparte. Doubtless the gentlemen of Corsica, who have been endeavouring to acquire greatness for themselves by a little murder and robbery, calculated upon the forbearance, if not the support of the occupant of the Elysee. They cannot, it seems to me, be otherwise than thoroughly disgusted by this determination of Bonaparte to put down weaker competitors.

M. de Rayvenel, the newly-accredited ambassador to Rome, has not been able to work in harmony with the Commander-in-Chief, General Gemenau. I understand that the Pope has been zealously working for the recall of the General, and probably with success, since I learn that Gemenau has just arrived here. The unhappy Pope would be very glad to get quit of the French troops altogether if he could. He has no faith in the stability of the present state of things in France, and fears, with reason, that one of these days, French "protection" may turn out to mean protection to the Roman Republic, and not to the tottering Papedom.

Meantime we hasten towards the empire. A pamphlet, by a certain writer, on its re-establishment is daily expected. Petitions, signed by 10,997 persons have been sent to the Senate from one hundred and eighteen villages of the Meuse, praying for it. It is decided, as I mentioned in a previous letter, that the proclamation of the empire will be delayed until after Bonaparte's return from the south. It is stated positively that the Senate will be extraordinarily convoked towards the end of November, when it will take into consideration the "petitions of the people." On the 2nd of December the French people will be called to vote on a new plebiscite, re-establishing the hereditary empire in the person of Louis Bonaparte. The title he has chosen is; "Emperor of the French, and King of Algeria." So be it! The following is a resume of the opinions or wishes expressed by the *Conseils généraux* as they have been daily recorded in the *Moniteur*: For the hereditary empire in the person of Louis Napoleon and in his descendants, direct legitimate, or adopted, 1. Explicit wishes for the re-establishment of the hereditary empire, 8. For the perpetuity of power in the hands of Louis Bonaparte, 31. For the stability of the institutions which now govern France, 18. Who have voted expressions of satisfaction, 5. Who have voted expressions of satisfaction, and promised their support, 21. The Chantal has not expressed any opinion, and the Seine is not yet elected. The Rue de Rivoli is to be completed before the return of Bonaparte from the south, as he desires to go that way to the Hotel de Ville and to Notre Dame, on the occasion of his coronation.

At the present moment this journey to the south forms the principal subject of public talk. In certain quarters it is a matter of peculiarly powerful interest. It is said that Jerome Bonaparte's son Napoleon has taken every precaution to secure to himself the supreme power in the event of anything happening to his cousin, whom by the way, he does not, *in private*, recognize as a relation at all. Old Jerome is quite as anxious as his son to see the President assassinated.

In consequence of the patronage bestowed upon the priestly party since the *Coup d'etat*, religious communities are increasing to an extraordinary degree throughout France. Cardinal Antonelli is said to have addressed a letter to M. Drouin de Lhuys, asking for the re-establishment of the orders of mendicants who existed prior to the Revolution. On learning this request M. Achille Fould said to de Lhuys: "Alas, mon cher collègue, we have plenty of beggars already." Yes, in all truth, there are plenty both of beggars and thieves in the neighbourhood of the Elysee.

La Presse has received a second warning in consequence of M. de Girardin's reply to the disgusting writings of that vile scribe of the Elysee, Granier de Cassagnac. It is pretty generally believed that all the journals which have still left a spark of independent life will be unceremoniously suppressed.

The effigy of the Republic, on the postage-stamp is about to share the fate of that upon the coin. It is forthwith to give place to the hang-dog features of the "Prince" President.

Whatever Bonaparte may do with the postage-stamps, incidents like the following are always turning up to show that he cannot efface the feeling of revenge from the minds of the people. On Thursday, a hairdresser, named Lanoc, was sentenced to six months imprisonment, and 100 fr. fine for having said: "The President ought to be hanged. With pleasure I would myself attach him to the lamp-post with the aristos of his *Clique*."

The *Moniteur* contains a decree making the following alteration in the amount of interest payable on Treasury bonds. Bonds at from four to five months' date will be at the rate of 1½ per cent.; at from five to eleven months' date, 2 per cent.; and at one year, 3 per cent.

Elihu Burritt has arrived here, bringing peace addresses from the inhabitants of London, Dublin, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, to the French people. The Ministerial prints make much of this circumstance, which they put in the light of a begging for peace on the part of the British people. I do not believe the British people have any desire so to demean themselves; that

whatever folly may be committed by a few sickly philanthropists among them, they desire *justice*, much rather than "peace."

A dreadful railway accident occurred in the Larmonet tunnel of the Angoulême and Bordeaux railway on the first inst. Two trains rushed against each other in the centre of the tunnel. A number of workmen, who were in one of the trains, leaped from the carriages and escaped unhurt, but Mr. Kenneth Mackenzie, an intelligent young man, son of Mr. Mackenzie the contractor, was killed. The accident was caused by one of the trains having by some mistake got on the wrong line of rails.

A funeral service to the memory of that young martyr for Republican freedom, Albert Darasz, was yesterday performed at the Eglise de Notre Dame des Victoires. A great number of those of his countrymen who are still allowed to remain here were present, and betrayed considerable emotion. Many of our French brothers in Democracy also attended.

There is published in the *Moniteur* of this morning, a letter from M. Prilly, Bishop of Chalons, to the clergy of his diocese, asking their prayers for the "great man, the man of God," Louis Bonaparte, during his journey to the south. This disgusting effusion is but another proof of the servility of the higher orders of the priesthood to the existing tyranny.

M. Proudhon's *Social Revolution* proved by December 2, has, it seems to be made more than ordinarily useful to Louis Bonaparte. 50,000 copies, with all the passages unfavourable to the *Coup d'etat* expunged have been printed and distributed among the workmen of the capital. At the same time the Government is endeavouring by threats and bribes to get possession of every copy of *Napoleon le Petit* in circulation France.

BELGIUM.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Austrian Envoy at Brussels has remitted to the Belgian government an energetic note on the indignities offered to Haynau a fortnight ago at Brussels.

HOLLAND.

The French government has recalled its minister at the Hague in consequence of the rejection of the literary convention with France.

GERMANY.

AUSTRIA.—A correspondent, dating Vienna, Sept. 1, says:

"To-day the censorship of books commences *de jure* throughout the entire Austrian monarchy, not excepting those provinces exempted from the state of siege. The legal establishment of this supervision can add little to the actual inconvenience suffered by the trade and the public, for *de facto* the censorship of books has long been in vigour."

A Vienna paper states that a court of inquest will shortly commence its sittings for the purpose of investigating the political conduct, during the four last years, of persons enjoying the title of privy councillor.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states that the Austrian police and customs officers in Silesia have been ordered to keep a sharp eye on the pocket-handkerchiefs of the people. Handkerchiefs in large numbers find their way across the frontier, presenting a very orderly and proper appearance to the eye; but after a first washing a part of their colour disappears, and revolutionary manifestoes and addresses meet the sight.

PRUSSIA.—The Berlin review commenced on the morning of the 4th instant, on the plain of Tempelhof, in presence of the King.

The accident that happened to the Prince of Prussia on the 27th was not the only one he had during the military manoeuvres; on the 25th the Prince's horse, in crossing some marshy ground, plunged into a quagmire and sank up to the girths, and it was not without difficulty that the attendants could extricate it.

The accounts of the cholera in Dantsic are very unfavourable; the last reports show 60 cases a-day, of which half are fatal, an excessively high proportion. In Silesia it has diminished. Private accounts from Warsaw describe the visitation as having been much more severe than would be supposed from the official reports.

BAVARIA.—The *Official Gazette* of Munich, of the 2nd, publishes the text of the treaty of extradition concluded between Bavaria and Switzerland on the 28th of June last, and now definitely ratified by both powers. It is to be in force for ten years. Its provisions are not applicable to political refugees.

BADEN.—The Regent of Baden has put an end to the state of siege in his territories.

HAMBURG.—The *Weser Zeitung* says:—"We have to announce in all seriousness that Herr Munchmeyer, consul of Hayti at Hamburg, has determined to protect the august person of his sovereign against the derisive allusions of our press, and against all caricatures, printed or otherwise, made public. For this purpose, Herr Munchmeyer has already addressed himself to Dr. H. Merck, Syndicus for Foreign Affairs, representing the injurious consequences which such sarcastic reference may entail on the commerce of Hamburg as well as on the natives of that city resident in the territories of his Imperial Majesty."

SWITZERLAND.

The King of Sweden has been making a tour in Switzerland, and been a spectator of the manoeuvres of the camp at Thun.

On the 27th ult., M. A. Mieville, the Nestor of Swiss journalism, was borne to his last resting-place. M. Mieville was founder and editor of the *Gazette de Lausanne*, and for the last half century has occupied a somewhat prominent place on the political stage. Although blind since 1837, he occupied himself with public business to the last, and died in his 88th year.

ITALY.

ROME.—The clandestine press has lately been hard at work here, as we may infer from the fact of a pamphlet of six closely printed pages being now in circulation, entitled "English Diplomacy and Roman Liberty," chiefly relating to the imprisonment and trial of Mr. Edward Murray, and the martyrdom of an artillery officer named Giuseppe Viola, who distinguished himself during the defence of Rome by his skillful direction of the large gun called *cannone-mostro*, or monster cannon, in the battery established at Monte Testaccio. With the exception of this publication we have nothing new in the Murray case, save a report that a communication has been forwarded from this city to Monsignor Amici, papal delegate in Ancona, informing him that his holiness is disposed to yield to the demands of the British government, and give up Murray, on condition of his quitting the Roman States at once and for ever.

With respect to the fate of Murray's fellow prisoners, it is expected that a few will have to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. A very extraordinary but not altogether unfounded suspicion is prevalent, that the priestly party had some of the murderers of Ancona in their pay. A Jesuit, who is well known, and a curate in the neighbourhood of that city, are pointed

out as having been the pay-masters, and five assassins are designated as having been their creatures. The house in which the payments were made is specified, and other details will probably transpire, he government does not take steps hush up so scandalous a revelation.

The French troops are constantly tormented by the satirical placards of the Republicans. The magic initials "L. N." have been profanely interpreted into "Liberta Nordica—Liberta Nulla" (Northern liberty—no liberty), and the imperial eagle compared to the one placed as a sign over a well-known Roman eating-house. The spirit of satire sticks to the Romans throughout their misfortunes.

The *Official Gazette* of Savoy states that the object of Cardinal Hohenlohe's visit to Vienna was to obtain the Emperor's mediation with Louis Napoleon for the removal of General Gemenau.

It was reported at Bologna and Ferrara that military commissions had been appointed to conduct with the "vigour required by circumstances" the proceedings against the members of the club Delta Fedelta-e-Mistero, who attempted to create disturbances in those towns on the 13th August.

PIEDMONT.—M. Alexandre Dumas arrived in Turin on the 30th ult. He is said to be engaged in a new novel, the scene of which is laid in Savoy.

TUSCANY.—The Tuscan state trials are proceeding before the Royal Court. The substance of the indictment against Guerrazzi is, that, while a minister and deputy, he played an important part in the meeting of the chiefs of clubs and other agitators, which was held at the Palazzo Vecchio on the night of the 7th of February, 1849 (just preceding the day on which the revolution broke out). That his nomination was agreed to there, which he accepted without hesitation or reserve, consenting to form a provisional government with Mazzini and Montanelli, which was to replace the legitimate government; and that at the said meeting the acts of violence were concerted which were executed on the following day. That he (Guerrazzi) made certain declarations in the senate which were openly hostile to the Grand Duke; ordered armed expeditions to drive the latter from Tuscany, and commanded one in person to oppose the attempt of General Laugier to restore the legitimate government. That he decreed laws for the same purpose, attempted to oppose the restoration of the 12th of April at Florence, abolished the Council-general and Senate, and replaced them by one single assembly. That he changed the electoral law and fundamental principle of election; and attempted as far as possible to destroy the independence of Tuscany. Against Romanelli, the indictment sets forth that he was a minister of the provisional government, and in that capacity aided in suppressing the name and authority of Leopold II. in all public acts; and in framing the laws of the 22nd of February and 23rd of March, which he afterwards executed, by going in person to Arezzo at the head of a column of troops to suppress a movement which had broken out there; that on this occasion he neglected no act by which he might show his hostility to monarchy and his enthusiasm for the republic. Joseph Lami, in the same indictment, is described as Secretary of the Popular Club at Florence, and accused of having, before and after the 8th of February, carried on criminal correspondence with emissaries from other clubs, in order to excite a republican feeling; been one of the most violent agitators; taken a prominent part in the troubles which broke out at Siena against the Grand Duke, and been a member of the military commission named for the province of Arezzo. Capeali, late sergeant of grenadiers, is accused of having excited the people to name the provisional government. Pantenelli, aged 23, is accused of having acted as secretary to the Popular Club of Siena, taken a prominent part in the troubles there, co-operated in the overthrow of the Grand Ducal arms, excited the soldiers to break their oath, and several times declaimed against the Grand Duke. Valtancolida Montazio, late director of the paper called the *Popolano*, is accused of having, by means of the press, provoked rebellion, the overthrow of the constitutional monarchy, recommended the sovereignty of the people, and the establishment of the Republic. Petracci is accused of having commanded the expedition to Elba, in order to expel the Grand Duke from that island, and of having attempted, at Boscolungo, to oppose the restoration which had already been effected.

A panic took place in the Austrian garrison stationed in Leghorn, on the morning of the 28th, which might have been productive of very serious consequences. It appears that there is an old custom, but fallen into disuse of late years, for trading vessels going out of the port of Leghorn to fire a salute in honour of the Madonna of Montenero, a statue of the Virgin in a shrine on an eminence about three miles from the town. The Madonna is the patron saint of Leghorn, and her protection is considered so efficacious that Tuscan bills of health commence by the formula, "We, by the grace of God and the Madonna of Montenero," &c. A Russian vessel cleared out of the port early on Saturday morning, and her captain resolved to revive the old observance by firing three guns in honour of the Madonna, which he did in quick succession. Now it so happens that the signal of alarm for the Austrian garrison is the firing of three guns from the fortress upon which they are to concentrate in positions of safety. When, therefore, the Russian cannons boomed through the stillness of the morning, the Austrians took it for granted that some mischief was at hand. Guardhouses were tumultuously abandoned, platoons of soldiers from different quarters met on the Piazza d'Armi before the governor's palace, the battalions in barracks got under arms, those in the fortresses prepared for immediate action, reinforcements were sent to the gates, and messengers were sent to call into the city the artillery stationed without. The peaceable inhabitants when about to open their shops were surprised and alarmed at this military hurry-scurry, and the panic spread throughout the whole city, nor did it cease for some hours, when the real cause of the cannonade was divulged. The garrison of Leghorn now consists of about two thousand men, under Colonel Merten, and their precipitation on this occasion has been rather criticised. Fortunately none of the republicans of Leghorn bethought themselves of making matters worse by an untimely demonstration.

LOMBARDY.—Vienna letters state that the sentences in the affair of the *Societo de la Mort*, at Mantua, have been pronounced and submitted to Radetsky. The leaders of the society are condemned to death. The *Opinione* of the 3rd inst., quotes the following from Milan:—"We have had at Milan a rather strange scene. Near the Church of St. Mary, an Englishman, speaking broken Italian and holding in his hand the Italian tricoloured flag, cried out from a window that that flag would one day be hoisted throughout Italy, and that in the meantime, he would hoist it himself in Lombardy. A crowd soon collected in front of the house. The commissary of police, Siccardi, vainly entreated the Englishman to be silent, but the latter, as a true son of Albion, turned the deaf ear to him. The gendarmes finding it impossible to restrain the mob, called on the commis-

ary to arrest the rioter. "I will take good care not," replied he latter, "he is an Englishman, and I am ordered to treat him with all due consideration." This scene lasted upwards of three hours, when the Englishman, having bellowed to exhaustion, thought proper to withdraw. The flag was immediately removed, and the window closed. The crowd then quietly dispersed, and it soon became known that the Englishman had been conducted to a mad-house."

SPAIN.

The *Diario Espanol* says it has observed with regret in the *La Gazette* not a shower of gold, but a shower of extraordinary credits, amounting in the whole to five millions of reals. This journal expresses uneasiness with regard to financial prospects.

PORTUGAL.

A letter from Lisbon, of August 25th, in the *Clamor Publico*, of Madrid, says there is no doubt of the rupture between the Saldaña ministry and the Septembrists. The Marshal is not contented with turning M.M. Seabra and Garrett out of the ministry. He desires to undo all that those ministers have done in their respective departments.

TURKEY.

The *Trieste Gazette* has correspondence from Constantinople of 21st ult., stating that on the 17th of August the British corvette *Modeste*, driven into the Dardanelles by stress of weather, was fired on with two guns from the fort, and was compelled to put to sea again.

The correspondent of the *Trieste Gazette* writes from Constantinople that there is every probability of the speedy re-instatement of Reschid Pacha, Ali Pacha, and Fuad Effendi, in their former ministries. Reschid Pacha is reconciled with Ali Pacha, his chief enemy, and the best possible understanding now exists between them. More than 5,000 families are left homeless by the recent fires; 3,000 have as yet found no place of shelter, and the government has granted them the use of a sufficient number of military tents. In Adrianople conflagrations have caused the destruction of property to the value of 4,000,000 piastres. According to reports from Syria, Abdurahman's band had fallen upon Hebron and pillaged it.

UNITED STATES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, AUGUST 25.

At the present moment the uppermost question in the public mind is that of the Lobos guano. Several official documents respecting it have been transmitted to the Senate by the President. Three of these documents are letters from Don Juan Y de Osma the Peruvian minister at Washington, to Mr. Secretary Webster. In those letters, the Peruvian minister seeks to show that the Lobos Islands indisputably belong to the Republic of Peru, inasmuch as they were known to navigators as early as the days of Pizarro, that they were always the acknowledged property of Spain, that from their discovery, the islands were frequented by the Peruvian Indians, and that on the separation of Peru from Spain, they naturally became the possession of the new state. In answer to these claims, Mr. Webster states, that the Islands never were really taken possession of, either by Spain or Peru, that they are uninhabited and uninhabitable, and that if they have been frequented by the Indians of Peru, who came there for the purpose of fishing, they have been still more so by citizens of the United States, who frequented their shores for a similar purpose. He alleges, moreover, that the decree of the Peruvian government in 1833, forbidding foreign vessels to fish on any of the coasts of Peru, was issued after, and in consequence of the discovery, by Captain Morrell, an American citizen, of the rich treasure of guano in the Lobos Islands. You will see from this that the whole question is as unsettled as ever. The only matter to be decided is: does or does not the Peruvian Republic possess an absolute sovereignty over the Lobos Islands? The fact of their lying nearer to Peru, than to the territories of any other state, does not of itself give the Peruvians an exclusive right over them, since they are at a greater distance than a marine league from the Peruvian shores. Neither have Spain or Peru ever taken formal possession of them, while America has acquired some title to them by long uninterrupted usage. In my opinion, the claim by Peru or by any other nation to exclusive property in the Lobos Islands, is altogether untenable, and the wisest and justest plan would certainly be their recognition as the common property of all.

By telegraphic dispatch from Washington, I learn that a most disgraceful scene took place in the senate yesterday, which is likely to end in a couple of hostile encounters. Speaking in a discussion on the bill on the light-houses, Mr. Polk chanced to say something not very creditable to General Scott, the Whig candidate for the Presidency, which at once brought up Mr. Callum in his defence. A most disgusting scene ensued, in the course of which the word "liar" was very profusely made use of by both parties. A declaration made by Mr. Polk during the debate, regarding the conduct of Scott at Molino del Rey, also awoke the wrath of Mr. White of Kentucky, so that by my next you may expect to hear of duels between Mr. Polk and each of those gentlemen.

A fearful collision took place on the 20th inst., on Lake Erie off Long point Light on the Canada shore, between the *Atlantic* steamer and the propeller *Ogdensburg*. The steamer was so much injured that she went down ten minutes afterwards, when above 300 of the passengers, who were principally Norwegians, met a watery grave. The remaining persons on board were taken off by the *Ogdensburg*. Those in charge of the respective vessels seek to throw the blame of the accident upon each other.

There is no change in the intelligence from the fishing grounds. Captain Pool of the *Mary Niles*, just arrived from St. Lawrence, states that the American fishermen have all been driven from the Bay of Chaleur, by the British ship of war, the *Devastation*. He was one of those driven out, and he says that the captain of the *Devastation* told him he would not suffer them to fish within three miles of any of the bays. It is stated positively that the Bay of Fundy has been completely cleared of American fishermen by the British cutter *Nelley*.

A letter from St. Louis, dated Monday, states that the steamer *Franklin* No. 2, burst her boiler six miles below that city on the previous day. Nine persons were killed, thirty scalded, and six more were still missing on the despatch of the letter.

Accounts from Ecuador to July 28th, state that Flores was completely routed in his attack on Guaquil. His land and sea forces surrendered to the President of the Republic, General Urbino. But Urbino is by no means firm; the country is represented to be in a most unsettled state. A party has been formed against the President, and it is expected that another revolution will soon take place.

CANADA.

The Canadian parliament has been opened with the customary formalities by the Governor-General.

The Selkirk settlement was visited on the 2nd of May with a flood as great and sweeping as one that fell twenty-six years ago. It lasted this time from the 2nd of May to the 25th, when it began to recede. A letter received but a few days since at St. Paul's, Minnesota, describes the spectacle which was there witnessed:—

"Twenty-two miles in length of the colony are now under water. For a distance of four miles the water has spread over the plain for six miles on each side of the river, and in all that distance not a house has escaped. Loaded boats may be seen sailing beyond the habitations. The sight is as melancholy as it is novel. Of the population, 3,500 have had to fly before the torrent, and abandon all. The loss of property is already estimated at £150,000 sterling."

Horses, cattle, houses, barns, crops, all were swept off, and the colony is almost ruined. The labour of 26 years is all gone.

MEXICO AND WEST INDIES.

The Royal Mail steam-ship *Medway*, bringing the Mexican and West Indian mails, arrived at Southampton on Sunday.

Mexico.—Mexico, on the departure of the *Medway*, was in a state of increasing confusion and disorder, betokening in all quarters symptoms of approaching dissolution. The courier of the British Legation reached Vera Cruz from the interior on the morning of the 4th of August, and in addition to the risings in the state of Vera Cruz and Sonora, brings the intelligence that a revolution had taken place in the State of Guadalupe, which would probably be followed in other parts. The conducta, which was detained at Puebla, would, it was believed, be able to proceed shortly to Vera Cruz, the force under Rebollo having retired to the mountains in the neighbourhood of Jalapa.

JAMAICA.—On the north side of the island, in the town of Montego Bay, there had been a very general movement among the overseers, who had cause to suspect that an attempt would be made further to reduce their already scanty stipends. In consequence of this they had resolved to remove from the island for Australia, and had appointed a committee to arrange preliminaries and devise the best and most economical means of effecting their purpose. This movement had caused some sensation among the planting attorneys, to whom the services of the overseers are invaluable. In most parts of the island the small-pox continued to rage.

PANAMA.—During the past month, cholera had carried off 100 or 150 of the 600 United States troops that had crossed the Isthmus, en route for California.

THE CAFFRE WAR.

The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's mail packet *Hellasport*, Captain W. Watts, arrived on Wednesday.

The intelligence from the seat of war continues to be of the same dubious character as ever, and it is the private opinion of those who have been practically conversant with military proceedings on the frontier that the settlement of this vexatious contest is as far off as it was twelve months since.

On the 1st of July General Cathcart issued a proclamation, calling for the assistance of every man capable of bearing arms, and on the 20th his Excellency issued an explanatory circular, in which it is stated that all he required was a deputation of all the fighting men who can really come to represent the district, and for those who cannot come to assist those who can. The Governor insists on this help. The mother country has sacrificed much life and treasure, while its only real advantage was the possession of Simon's Bay. The protection of certain colonists who settled on the frontier thirty years since might be considered an obligation, but such obligations have their limits. This must probably be the last Caffre war carried on at the cost of the British Government. The object of General Cathcart's intended expedition was twofold—first, to test the willingness of the colonists; and secondly, if they came forward, to demonstrate to the Caffres that, independently of the Imperial force, there was sufficient strength in the colony to chastise the enemy should he again attack the frontier. If the General found the colonists unwilling, he had ample force to cross the Kei and vindicate the national honour, but this would convince the world that the colonists were deficient in their former energy, and their chief opponent Krelli would ever after hold them in contempt. After returning from the expedition beyond the Kei, the Governor says it will be his duty to report to the home Government if the colonists had not rendered him proper support, in that case he will probably be ordered to withdraw his army, when his parting recommendation to them would be to keep less sheep and oxen and more shepherds and herdsmen, for wild men and wild beasts would soon recover their ancient sovereignty in the Fish River and Zuurburg, and the colonists will not be able to drive them out as their fathers did in the olden time.

The files of Cape papers give the usual accounts of cattle lifting by combined Hottentots and Caffres, and of reprisals by the regular forces and burghers. The only attack worthy of notice was one made on the Waterkloof by Colonel Buller, of the Rifles, on the 24th of July, when the Caffres were lured from their stronghold by a feigned retreat, and were thus exposed to the full fire of the Artillery and Rifles, suffering a loss of more than 100, while only three of Colonel Buller's force were wounded.

AUSTRALIA AND ITS WEALTH.

(Abridged from the *British Quarterly Review*.)

(Concluded from last Saturday's *Star of Freedom*.)

To determine what is to be the effect upon prices of a considerable addition to the stock of precious metals now existing in the world, is matter of extreme difficulty. In this case, the lights of the past are dim, obscure, and deceptive. We know, indeed, in the gross, that the discovery and opening out of the gold and silver mines of Mexico and Peru, during the early part of the sixteenth century, did at length, after a series of years, greatly lower the value of these metals, and caused a slow and gradual rise of prices, which hardly ceased even in the eighteenth; but how much was actually due to the additional coin in circulation, and how much to economic causes, it is hard to say. To fix, with anything like certainty, the value of the money of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. seems impossible. It is well known that the coinage was then debased to a considerable extent; but there exist no means for ascertaining, with any certainty, whether the debased coin passed generally at its nominal or its real value, or at some rate between a nominal and a real value. If we take as a criterion the rental

of the kingdom, we must lean to the conclusion that a rise in prices had taken place in consequence of the debasement of the current money, of which the subsequent rise caused by the real depreciation of the precious metals themselves towards the end of Henry's reign, was only a sort of continuation.

It has been estimated that the stock of gold and silver now existing in the world in the shape of money is about £400,000,000 sterling, of which more than half is silver. This is probably under the mark. There seems reason to believe that the money, where a silver currency has existed from time immemorial, is underrated, whilst that of Europe and other portions of the Asiatic continent is not overrated. Hence, to produce any sensible effect upon this mass, the addition in the shape of actual coin must be very great.

Our general conclusion is that the immediate effects apprehended from such accessions to our stocks of gold and silver as are now taking place, are exaggerated, and by some very highly. These additions have now been going on for some years, and yet the effect produced upon the money of the world is so minute as to be hardly appreciable. It is probable that a large mass of the proceeds of California and Australia will, instead of being coined in Europe, find its way to remote parts of the globe, to China, to India, and other semi-civilized Asiatic countries, and there be used to administer to luxury rather than to increase the circulating money of these countries.

A more important point, however than the gold, is the question—how shall a sufficient number of hands be obtained, and swiftly enough, for the exigencies of this most important colony? Although workers are emphatically required, there seems to be much work which might be done by men and women far advanced in years, beyond the government standard Sheep-keeping and shearing might be undertaken by comparatively aged men: while the easy duties of the hut-keeper could be fulfilled by equally aged women.

News from the Gold Diggings.

THE LABOUR MARKET IN AUSTRALIA.—Labour is scarce, and is rapidly becoming scarcer; wages are enormously high, and are still on the rise. As regards our chief city, we can safely say that never within our recollection was labour so difficult to procure as it is at the present time, nor do we believe that wages, taking all classes of operatives together, were ever so high. Not only do mechanics command their 8s. or 9s. per day, and common hodmen their 7s. and 7s. 6d., but even on these terms they are scarcely to be had. And, even with remunerations like these, the working classes are far from satisfied. There is among them an independence, a restlessness, a craving after more, which leaves no doubt that unless something be done, and done promptly, to redress this evil, it will wax worse and worse. But what is this something? Is there anything within the range of possibility whereby we can recruit our nearly-exhausted labour market? Recruit it, we mean, not with convicts, with Chinamen, or with savages from the Cannibal Islands, but with virtuous men and women of our own race, and from our own fatherland. This is the thing we want. Is this thing attainable? We think it is. We think our government possess the means of importing from the United Kingdom as many immigrants as the colony actually requires. Measures have already been adopted, since the golden era, for importing them to some extent—but not to the extent which present experience shows to be necessary.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, of the 1st of May.

Some time ago, a ship called the "Nelson" was plundered by a body of armed men in Hobson's Bay, off Melbourne. Three of those men have been arrested, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for life. They proved to be notorious London thieves, cracksmen, and swell mobsmen, who had been transported to the colony, and who had been let loose on the ticket-of leave system.

MURDER.—A young man named Delouesse, clerk in a *bureau d'enregistrement* at Angoulême, was a few days ago tried by the Court of Assizes of that city for the murder of a woman of loose character, named Louise Bourguignon. He had for several years maintained intimate relations with Louise, and in the evening of the 23rd of June last went to the house of ill-fame in which she resided, and told her to accompany him upstairs. She was eating her supper at the time, and begged him to wait. He did so, but told her to make haste, and as she kept him waiting longer than he wished, he said angrily, "You are a long time eating this evening." At length they went up stairs, and almost immediately after the girl was heard shrieking, "Help, murder!" Before the persons in the house could reach the staircase, she fell to the bottom covered with blood. "Who did that?" they cried; and the prisoner answered in a firm voice from the top of the stairs, "It was I, Delouesse!" Some one was about to go upstairs, but Louise said faintly, "Don't go—he has got a pistol!" "I have no pistol," answered the prisoner, who slowly descended the staircase and walked into the room. He was perfectly calm and impassible, and seemed pleased with what he had done. Louise became greatly terrified when she saw him. He applied some insulting epithets to her, and rushed on her to stab her with a poignard, but was prevented. A commissary of police arrived, and he calmly gave him the poignard, observing, "If the thing were to be done again, I would do it." He was taken to gaol. Meanwhile, it was ascertained that the girl had been stabbed in eight places, and she died in the course of a very short time. It was proved that he had exhausted all his resources with the girl, and had frequently declared that she should die by his hand. He was, it appeared, jealous of her. In his defence he alleged that the murder was not premeditated, but that he had done it in a moment of passion, on the girl refusing to restore two pieces of 20f. which he had confided to her, and telling him in a taunting tone, when he had questioned her about a man whom he suspected to be his rival, that he might leave her at once if he pleased. The jury brought in a verdict of Guilty, and he was condemned to death. The prisoner heard the sentence without the slightest emotion, but when he returned to gaol and was put in irons, he gave way to profound despair. After a while, however, he became calmer, and received the visit of the chaplain. He listened with great attention to his exhortations, and said that as he had nothing to hope for from man he would endeavour to make his peace with God.

PARACHUTE DESCENT.—Madame Poitevin made a successful parachute descent on Monday evening. She went up with the balloon from Cremorne, and descended safely on Clapham Common.

Ireland.

THUNDER STORM IN DUBLIN.—The Irish metropolis was visited on Saturday afternoon with one of the most violent and protracted storms of thunder and rain we have had this year. The sky was overcast with a dense cloud which caused the day to be as much obscured as in the darkest part of winter, and with the rain fell in tempestuous torrents deluging the streets for a couple of hours. It is to be feared that if similar weather prevailed to a great extent over the country the next harvest reports will be unsatisfactory.

ANOTHER AGRARIAN MURDER.—The *Dublin Express* of Saturday has the following brief notice of another agrarian murder, from which it now appears that the Tipperary boys are at their old work again—"Collaghan Ryan, Esq., was shot yesterday evening on his own property, Newcastle, about seven miles from Clonmel. It appears that Mr. Ryan had taken legal proceedings against some of his tenants, and it is said that the necessary process had been issued to enable him to eject them. About seven o'clock in the evening, as he was returning home from Clashganny, he was fired at near Kilmanahan, in the county of Waterford, about four miles from this town, and afterwards dragged inside the ditch; and, lest the gun-shot wound should prove insufficient for the accomplishment of the bloody deed, his head was battered in a most frightful manner—it is thought with a bill hook, or some such instrument. A policeman had been passed by the ill-fated gentleman at no great distance, who, hearing the report of the gun, at once hastened to the spot, where he perceived Mr. Ryan's horse standing without his rider, and also marks about the ditch which induced him to enter the plantation which skirts the road at either side; and being guided by traces of blood, he soon witnessed the horrifying spectacle of the gentleman whom he had but a few short moments passed in the enjoyment of health and vigour, now lying a mangled and lacerated corpse, and weltering in his blood. The police were soon scouring the country in all directions, but up to the present I have not heard that their efforts to effect the capture of the guilty parties have been successful. An inquest was held yesterday at Kilmanahan, before Mr. Dennehy, coroner for the county Waterford, assisted by numerous magistrates of both counties, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against some person or persons unknown." Two men named Hackett and Norman have been arrested on suspicion. Some of their clothes were found with spots of blood upon them, as also a hatchet on which there was blood.

THE PRIESTS OF SIX MILE-BRIDGE.—On this subject the *Nation* has the following piece of sublime boast:—"Whenever England has laid hands upon us she has learned the strength of the Irish priesthood. She has felt the power of the sanctuary. And she has laboured long to divorce the union of the priests and the people. It is a mysterious identification which her voluptuous materialism cannot penetrate, which her violence cannot rend, which her caresses cannot corrupt. It is too spiritual and divine for her comprehension. She rages at it; tugs at it, but it is here still, binding the people to the altar, and entreaching the altar in the affections of the faithful."

ELOPEMENT OF A LADY OF TITLE.—The *Leinster Express* says:—"Considerable excitement has been created in a south-eastern county by the elopement of a titled lady, the spouse of a wealthy commoner, with a gallant captain belonging to an adjoining garrison, a relative of her own, and who was before on very intimate terms with her husband." We (*Globe*) "believe that the parties alluded to are Lady Elizabeth Bryan, daughter of the Marquis of Conyngham, and wife of George Bryan, Esq., of Jenkinstown, county Kilkenny, and Captain James George Hay, of the 92nd Highlanders."

THE AMERICAN FORGER.—Murphy, the man charged with the forgery on the Hartford Bank of the United States, has been fully committed for trial.

THE SIXMILE-BRIDGE AFFRAY.

Two men named Keefe and Macnamara were arrested on Tuesday morning at Sixmile-bridge on the information of some soldiers of the 31st Regiment and Mr. Christopher Delnege, on a charge of having been engaged in the "riot" of the 22nd of July. They were brought into Limerick by directions of Mr. John O'Brien, R.M., Tulla, where they were conveyed to the police-office in William-street for the purpose of being identified. Keefe was identified, and was brought back to Sixmile-bridge. Macnamara, not being identified, was discharged.

Fires.

SERIOUS FIRE.—On Sunday afternoon, a destructive fire occurred at Sidmonton Warren Farm, occupied by Mr. Freemantle. It appeared that a boy about eight years of age, named Smith, was employed with his brother to mind the pigs in a field adjoining the premises. After dinner he was out again with the pigs, and then went back to light his pipe; he got some matches, and, on his way through the yard, lighted the pipe and threw the match down on some straw, and, from the dryness of the weather, the straw ignited, and drifted to a large straw rick. In a short time the whole of the rick was in flames, and extending itself to two large barns which were just filled with wheat and barley; then extending itself to the stabling, cart sheds, pig-styes, and other buildings. So rapid was the work of destruction that, in less than two hours from the discovery of the fire, the whole of the farm buildings were completely destroyed.

FIRE AT BRIGHTON.—The centre house of Brunswick-terrace West, Brighton, has fallen a prey to the flames. A few months ago it was purchased by Mr. Phillip Salomons, who has since been preparing it for his family residence. Carpenter, paper-hangers, and painters had possession of the premises; and only on Friday last a consignment of glass mirrors, the largest ever brought into Brighton, arrived from London per Pickford and Co., but were sent back in consequence of a mistake in the execution of the order. The workmen left as usual on Friday evening; and nothing amiss was observed till four o'clock on Saturday morning, when a market gardener from Sompting, on his way to market, observed smoke issuing from the top of the house, and gave an alarm. No water was immediately attainable, and it was soon seen that the house of Mr. Salomons was doomed; and the efforts of the firemen were then directed to the adjoining houses. One of them, the property of Mr. Maxse, has just been thoroughly repaired, papered, and painted, and a portion of the furniture was expected to arrive on Saturday. The fire broke through into an upper room of this house and destroyed it. The house on the other side was inhabited by Mrs. Nichols and family, who escaped in their night clothes, and were kindly received by Lady Rosse, a neighbour.

Crimes and Offences.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—Last week the Carlisle magistrates had brought before them a criminal of an extraordinary stamp. On the previous night, about nine o'clock, while disguised in a somewhat strange garb, he attacked several passengers on the Queen's highway between Carlisle and Scotby. To one young man, James Denham, a currier, he presented a pistol, exclaiming, "Your money or die!" at the same time frightening an inoffensive female in a terrific manner. And he actually discharged the contents of his pistol at a post-boy while returning to the Bush Hotel—shouting after him "Receive this." The report of these daring outrages soon spread consternation throughout the surrounding neighbourhood, when a band of men turned out of their houses and went in pursuit of the fellow. They had not haunted long before they unkenelled him in Mr. Hamilton's garden by the side of the main road, with his disguise still upon him. They seized him, strapped his hands behind his back, searched him, and then marched him off for the police-office. His name is James Henry, a wild-looking Irishman, apparently about 25 years of age. He was committed.

MANSLAUGHTER BY AN INNKEEPER.—On Wednesday, Mr. Blackburn, the coroner for Leeds, held an inquest at the Court-house on the body of Abraham Thresh, a labourer, aged 48, who had died on the previous Sunday from a blow received the day before from his master, Mr. David Williamson, of the Dog and Gun Inn, York-road. After hearing the evidence of an eye-witness, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and Williamson was committed to York Castle to take his trial at the next assizes.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.—On Saturday afternoon an inquest, which lasted five hours, was held by Mr. Langham, at St. George's Hospital, on the body of Edward Westwood, a stableman, aged 45, alleged to have died in consequence of a blow he received from Mr. David Sheward, son of a livery stable keeper, of Green-street, Grosvenor-square. The evidence was very conflicting, and after about an hour's consultation, the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased died from the effects of a fall, but whether that fall was caused by a blow or otherwise, there is not sufficient evidence to satisfy the jury." The coroner then said he considered it was right to state that the jury had given the case a very attentive consideration, and although this was their ultimate decision, a majority of them were in favour of a verdict of manslaughter.

REVOLTING OUTRAGE.—At the County Magistrates'-office at Rochester, a revolting case of criminal assault came before the Rev. G. Davies and Captain Baker, in which it appeared a female had taken an active part in assisting the prisoner to carry out his vile purpose. The victim of his brutal outrage is a young girl named Mary Costin, only 13 years of age, residing with her mother at Halling, her father-in-law, whose name is Spriggs, being a lime-burner. From the girl's statement it appears that on Wednesday night, about eight o'clock, as she was on her way home from Upper to Lower Halling, a village about four miles distant from Rochester, a man and woman came out of a chalk hole by the side of the road, and asked her what o'clock it was, to which she replied she did not know. She continued on her way, walking faster, when the man and woman also increased their pace, and being alarmed she commenced running, when they run also, and overtaking her by some trees along the roadside, the man called out "Come, come, money or your life." She told him that she had not any money, whereupon he threw her down, but she managed to get up and run a short distance, when she was again stopped by the woman, who had gone on a short distance to prevent her escape. The fellow then came up and a second time threw her down, at the same instant placing a handkerchief over her mouth to prevent her screaming, and which the woman tied, and then held her hands while the villain effected his purpose. The poor girl made her way home, and, throwing herself on the stairs, communicated to her mother what had happened, at once saying it was an Irish reaper whom she had seen cutting barley. She appeared much exhausted and alarmed, and continued throughout the night in a kind of hysterical fit. Next day, Rosebridge, the parish constable, apprehended the man, who on being brought before the justices, gave his name Cornelius Hennisy, and said he was 21 years of age. A female who was in court he stated to be his wife, and said that they were married at the Catholic chapel at Gravesend a fortnight ago. On being asked to produce the marriage certificate, she said they had not money enough to pay for it, although they had paid double fees to get married. The prosecutrix gave her statement with great firmness, and was most positive in identifying the prisoner as the guilty party. The woman, however, she could not swear to. The prisoner, who denied the charge, was remanded for further examination.

STABBING CASE IN SUNDERLAND.—On Sunday morning, about two o'clock, the neighbourhood of Long Bank, in the above town, were alarmed by the voice of a man calling murder. A policeman, having proceeded to the house from whence the cry issued and burst open the door, found a man named Richard Renny, with a knife in his hand, striking at and cutting another man named Cowen, who was all over blood. The latter was severely wounded upon the shoulder, the right cheek, and across the throat. The policeman searched Renny, who was in a state bordering on madness, and prevented him from doing any further mischief, and Cowen was conveyed to Dr. Torbock's surgery, where his wounds were dressed, but he remains in a precarious state. Renny has only been a short time married, and during the honeymoon he attempted, and very nearly succeeded, in strangling his wife.

BURGLARY AT THE ROYAL BERKS HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday morning some of the servants of the hospital discovered that a forcible entry had been made in the course of the preceding night into the laundry. An entrance had been effected by the removal of one of the sashes of the window. The thieves, it appeared, were determined upon carrying off the large copper, for they had emptied it of the water it contained, stripped off the lead, weighing about 1 cwt., rolled it up, and placed it near the window, and, in addition, had pulled down a portion of the brick work. Having accomplished thus much, they seemed to have abandoned their work, and it is supposed that it arose from their being disturbed. The only articles stolen were four cotton dresses, one silk and three cotton handkerchiefs.

ROBBERY OF £350.—Early on Tuesday morning last it was discovered, by the Rev. Maurice Day, residing in Westbury, Sherborne, that his house had been entered during the night, and that a robbery had been committed. All the rooms in the house except the bedrooms were found in a state of extreme confusion, every case and cupboard having been forced and ransacked. The large sum of £350 in notes and gold had been carried off.

DEATH FROM POISON.—An inquest was held on Thursday on the body of Charles M'Mullen, a man who lodged in Albert Street, Liverpool. It appeared that the deceased came home on Friday and complained of being ill, stating that he had been in a disreputable house, and a woman gave him a glass of punch, since which he had been very unwell. He also said he had been robbed of as much as would keep him a week or fortnight. He complained of a pain in his chest, and a burning in his inside, and drank cold water continually to relieve himself, saying he wanted to cool his stomach. These symptoms continued, and the deceased became gradually worse, and died on Tuesday morning last. The adjourned inquest was held on Friday, when the jury came to the conclusion that poison was administered, but was not known by whom.

REPUTED WITCHCRAFT.—A few days ago an itinerant jeweller, named Matthias, was summoned before the Mayor of Blandford, charged with an assault on the person of Sarah Squibb. This poor woman is very aged and decrepid, and by some ignorant persons reputed to be a witch, and strange to say, in these days of light and knowledge, the traveller before named having accidentally met her—imagining she had an evil influence over him—inflicted on her person several wounds with a knife. The wounds were not serious, but sufficient to draw blood, which, in accordance with the popular superstition, he hoped would avert the evil. The charge being admitted as above, he was fined 10s. and costs.

MURDER AT SHEFFIELD.

On Friday evening, about 7½, two children, who were gathering blackberries in a hedge-bottom at Eastbank, about a mile and a half from Sheffield, discovered the dead body of a man almost concealed among the bushes that had overgrown the ditch. Upon an examination of the body by persons drawn together by the information of the children, it was found that the right cheek was mangled by an extensive semicircular wound, extending from the lower lip down the chin, following the lower jaw, and turning upward to the corner of the eye. It was likewise found that there was a slight cut from the right side of the nose downward, crossing the larger wound, and that the jaw-bone was broken. A few yards further down the hill a pool of blood was discovered, and marks upon the grass as though a heavy body had been there, and been dragged away. The right hand trousers' pocket was turned inside out, and the only property found on the body were two small song-books and a new pair of lady's scissors. Various parts of the clothes were much smeared with blood. The appearance of the body led to the belief that it must have remained undisturbed for a day or two, for the blood was blackened, and the wound flyblown. At an inquest held on Saturday evidence was given which leads to the belief that the body was that of Mr. A. Robinson, a travelling draper, residing in Spring-gardens, Doncaster, but who regularly visited Sheffield once or twice a-week. After hearing this evidence the inquest was adjourned.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED MURDERER.

The medical examination, shows beyond all doubt, that the man has been murdered. That examination was made on Sunday, by Mr. Roper and H. Payne, surgeons. At the back of the head was found a shot-wound, about an inch in diameter, and penetrating two inches into the brain, where were lodged fragments of the skull and a quantity of No. 4 shot. There was another shot-wound behind the right ear. The shot in this wound had passed under the base of the skull and lodged in the bones of the nose, fracturing the temporal bones, the floor of the orbit of the right eye, and shattered the internal structure of the upper jawbone. The destructive weapon, probably a small pistol, must have been held close to the head of the murdered man, for the flesh around the wound under the ear was discoloured with the exploded gunpowder. It should be remarked, too, that the shot found in the brain from the wound behind the head had not spread, as would have been the case if fired from a distance, but lay in a space little larger than the orifice of the wound. There were also three incised wounds on the right side of the face, one extending from the lower lip round the chin, in a semi-circular direction to the outer coat of the eye; the others were of less extent. The lower jaw was fractured at the angle and at its centre (the chin); the upper jaw was also broken near its centre.

It was late on Saturday evening when the body was identified as that of Mr. Alexander Robinson, of Doncaster. His friends were communicated with immediately, and on Saturday his late employer, Mr. David Borber, draper, Doncaster, arrived at Sheffield. From information obtained from him it was clear that Robinson had been robbed of money, a silver lever watch, and his pack of drapery wares. From the active enquiries set on foot by the police, Robinson was traced to have dined at Gray's eating house, in Watson's-walk, Sheffield, in company with a young man named James Barber, and two other young Scotch travelling drapers. After dinner Robinson and Barber adjoured to Naylor's public-house. There they had something to drink, and Barber was heard to say that he would introduce Robinson to some good customers near Gleadless, a village about five miles from Sheffield. Robinson then made up his pack, and he and Barber left the house together about two o'clock. As yet there is no evidence of Robinson having been seen alive after that time. About five o'clock Barber, it is found, entered the Royal Standard public-house, Leadmill road, apparently in great haste. He placed in the care of the landlord a draper's pack, and at his (Barber's) urgent request, a cab was sent for. Between the messenger starting for and returning with the cab Barber asked for a clothesbrush, and was at considerable pains to cleanse his clothes and boots. He was driven to the Reindeer Inn, Devonshire-street, where he asked for a bed, but the landlord not being able to accommodate him, he went to his own lodgings at 105, New Meadow-street. This was the only information the police were enabled to obtain up to Monday. In the evening of that day circumstances were brought to light which quickly led to the unravelling of the whole mystery. They then received the number, maker's name, and a general description of the deceased's watch, and within one hour from the receipt of that intelligence, the watch was found in the possession of Mr. Beet, of West-street, with whom it had been pawned on Saturday evening for 30s. It having been found that the pack left at the Royal Standard by Barber, on Thursday afternoon was that belonging to the deceased. Barber was, at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, as mentioned above, taken into custody. He was told that he was suspected of the murder of Mr. Robinson, but with great sang froid he denied the whole affair. On searching him, however, there was found in his pocket-book, at the pawnbroker's duplicate of the murdered man's watch. But, on being confronted with the pawnbroker, it was found that he was not the person who had pawned it. There was found also, upon him £2 15s. in money, and a post-office receipt for a re-

registered letter, which he posted on Friday to a friend at Port Carlisle, Cumberland, and which it is thought contained a remittance of money. A young man named George McCormack, who was traced to having been in Barber's company, was next apprehended. He was identified as the person who had pawned the watch, and he at once admitted it, stating that he received it from Barber at the Reindeer Inn, on Saturday night, and gave to him the money for which it was pawned.

It is clear that the murder was committed between the time of Barber and the deceased's leaving Naylor's public-house, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, and the arrival of Barber, with the pack of the murdered man, at the Royal Standard. In addition to the other evidence upon this point, is the fact that in the stomach of the murdered man was found his undigested dinner.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The two prisoners were this afternoon brought before the Sheffield bench, when Mr. Raynor, the chief constable, briefly detailed the evidence against them as above.

Mr. Dunn, one of the magistrates, asked the prisoners whether they wished to go before a coroner's jury, or whether they desired that the investigation should be made by the borough magistrates? In either case they would be permitted professional assistance. It was for them to choose.

Barber carelessly said - I do not care. I should like to have professional assistance.

Mr. Dunn.—Then you have no objection to go before the coroner?

Barber.—No; none whatever.

M'Cormack also said he had no objection. He had nothing to do with the murder.

They were then remanded accordingly.

Barber displayed great coolness throughout.

THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS SARAH AND ANN RIMMER.—The only persons sentenced to death by Lord Campbell at the late Liverpool Assizes were the two women convicted of frequent attempts to poison the daughter of Sarah and the niece of the other prisoner. The case was one of harrowing atrocity; the poor girl was frequently in a swoon while giving her evidence, and the trial had to be postponed to allow the medical men to restore the prosecutrix sufficiently to detail the horrible attempts made upon her life by the mother and aunt, because they could not succeed in driving her upon the streets as a prostitute. The evidence of the police and the medical men fully confirmed that of the girl. The jury without hesitation found the prisoners guilty, and Lord Campbell, in a most impressive manner, passed sentence of death, holding out no hope of mercy. Not a single petition was presented on their behalf, yet a few days since the sister of the matron of Kirkdale Gaol conveyed the news to the prisoners that their lives would be spared. Their gratitude was evinced in the exclamation, alluding to Lord Campbell, "D—the old b——, why didn't he hang us; we don't want to live." A subscription to send the girl to Australia has been commenced.

Accidents and Casualties.

DEATH FROM THE ATTACK OF A BULL.—A few days ago a respectable female named Irving, residing at Heads, in the parish of Westward, near Wigton, was suddenly attacked by a bull belonging to Mr. John Irving of the above-named place. The unfortunate woman being attacked in the middle of a field, had no chance of making her escape, and there being no assistance at hand, she was instantly thrown down by the infuriated animal, and gored to death. An inquest was held before Wm. Lamb, Esq., on the remains of the deceased, and a verdict in accordance with the above-named facts was returned.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION AT WEST BROMWICH.—Another of the men injured by this melancholy accident has died, making in all five victims. At the inquest held on Saturday, Mr. Hackett, an engineer, gave it as his opinion that the explosion was the result of a sudden excess of steam acting upon the end of the boiler which was blown out, produced by some of the "stays" being broken. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

HYDROPHOBIA IN PARIS.—Among the victims to hydrophobia in Paris, which has made such lamentable progress lately, is to be added a *sergent de ville* police-officer. The unfortunate man, who was commanded some days since to conduct to a place of safety some dogs found wandering, killed in his own defence one of them which attempted to bite him. The dog's blood gushed out and covered his hand, which had been wounded. In two days afterwards hydrophobia of the most violent character declared itself, and caused his death.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—On the 3d inst., a little after nine o'clock, a large steam-boiler, at the bleachworks of Messrs. J. Smith, jun., and Co., Great Lever, near Bolton, exploded, killing three persons, named—William Grant, a stover; Michael Grant, a pipe coverer; and Jane Watson, a stitcher. The boiler was almost a new one, 27 feet long, 8 feet 6 inches in diameter, and worked at the high pressure of 53lbs. to the square inch. The cause of the accident is not known, but the boiler was torn into small fragments, so that there must have been an unusually explosive force at work. Nine other persons were hurt or scalded badly.

BURSTING OF A RAILWAY ENGINE.—A serious accident, but happily unattended with fatal consequences, occurred at the Lenton Junction, near Nottingham, on the Midland Railway, early on Saturday morning. The 7 o'clock train from Colnor park, heavily laden with passengers, was passing at the rate of about 30 miles an hour from the Erewash to the Nottingham and Derby line, when a slight explosion was heard, and suddenly the train came to a stand-still, but, the air for a considerable space suddenly becoming filled with vapour and smoke, some time elapsed before it could be ascertained what had happened. In the interim the terrified passengers rushed from the carriages in all directions, and several of them ran to a considerable distance from the line, fearing the possibility of a second and more disastrous explosion. This, however, was impossible, as was discovered on after examination, when the steam had entirely evaporated. It then appeared that one of the tubes leading from the fire—which, owing to having previously been damaged, had had a joint soldered thereto, and then been plugged—had burst, forcing the plug into the fire, the hot water and steam from the boiler following it, and ultimately damping the fire out. Happily the fire-hole door was shut at the time, or William Gibson, the driver, and Charles Mitchell the stoker, who were standing close to it would have been killed on the spot. As it was, Gibson was so dreadfully scalded and burnt about the face as to prevent him attending to his occupation for some time to come. Mitchell, who escaped

the effects of the first rush of hot vapour and flame, secured himself from after consequences by rapidly, and at great risk, climbing to the far side of the tender.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday week, when the shooting season commenced, a very melancholy occurrence took place at the village of Brantingham. Mr. P. Cockey and Mr. William Ward, of Hull, were out on a shooting excursion in the neighbourhood of Cave, and on their return to Mr. Holmes's, of Brantingham, were met on the road by that gentleman's groom with a dog-cart to hasten their arrival. Whilst they were in the act of alighting from the vehicle, on pulling up at Mr. Holmes's stable-door, one of the guns accidentally slipped from out of the back of the cart, the hammer catching the edge, and causing it to explode: the discharge unfortunately lodging in the side of the groom, produced instantaneous death. An inquest was held before Mr. Porter, the coroner, and a verdict returned of "Accidental death."

CATTLE DRIVING.—On Monday afternoon some bullocks were being driven into a slaughterhouse in Clare-market, when one of them smelt the blood, and darted off through the narrow streets of the market, knocking down several women and children, two of whom were carried, dangerously injured to King's College Hospital, where they met with prompt attention. In its flight it dashed through the small passage leading from Clare-market into St. Clement's-inn, bending the thick iron rod in the centre into a complete how to admit of its passing through the inn, and thenceforward into the Strand and Fleet-street, back to Smithfield, where it was ultimately secured.

SHOCKING DEATH BY FIREARMS.—A most shocking occurrence has just happened at the village of Longford, near Gloucester. It appears that a labouring man, named James Baylis, living at the Workhouse farm, Longford, who had lately been employed at harvest work, was going on Friday morning to stack some beans. It is supposed that he had seen some partridges on the previous day, for he had taken down his gun before going to work, and had loaded it for the purpose of taking it with him. Having, however, the fear of the law before his eyes, he resolved to put the gun, loaded as it was, into his jacket pocket. He therefore took the stock from the barrel, and, having loaded the barrel, and put the cap upon the nipple, he was in the act of depositing the barrel in his pocket, muzzle foremost, when it is supposed that the nipple, with the percussion cap upon it, struck with violence against a rafter in the ceiling of the room and exploded. The charge of shot passed completely through his body and heart, and, with an exclamation to his wife, he fell down a corpse in the room. His wife, who was in bed at the time, rushed down stairs, and was just in time to see her husband fall lifeless upon the floor. An inquest has since been held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

SERIOUS GUN ACCIDENT.—Mr. Charles Miles, a brother of Mr. P. W. S. Miles, late M.P. for Bristol, met with a very serious accident one day last week. While out grouse shooting, by some mischance his gun burst and shattered his hand very badly. It was at first anticipated that amputation of the hand was indispensable, but subsequently it was found that amputation of the thumb only was necessary, which operation has accordingly since been performed.

ACCIDENT ON THE SHREWSBURY AND CHESTER RAILWAY.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Woodward public house, Coton-hill, Shrewsbury, on the body of an aged woman, named Mary Lewis, of Baschurch, who had been killed by an excursion-train passing over her on Saturday night last. The remains of the poor creature presented a sad spectacle; the head was completely severed, and the other parts of the body were most dreadfully mutilated. Joseph Woodvine, a labourer on the line at Baschurch, stated that he saw deceased walking down the line, towards Perry-bridge, between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday night. He went up to her and told her she was on trespass, to which she replied, "I know all about it." He then asked her her name, and where she was going; but she refused to tell him, and, on his saying that he would follow her to see where she was going, she retorted, "If you follow me, I will knock your brains out!" Witness then went home. He further stated that poor people were in the habit of going on the line to pick up coke. Henry Whitaker said he was the driver of an excursion-train which left Chester for Shrewsbury at 7 25 p.m., arriving at the latter place at nine o'clock. The night was very dark and the rain came down in torrents. On examining the engine at the Shrewsbury terminus, he found the shawl produced on the buffer plank. He examined the wheels, but did not see the least symptoms of blood. Another train left Chester for Shrewsbury at eight o'clock the same evening. The shawl was here identified by Woodvine as the one worn by the woman whom he had seen walking on the line. Abraham Carlin, engine-driver, left Chester for Shrewsbury with a goods' train early on Tuesday morning, and when within 150 yards of the Perry-bridge he first saw the body of deceased. The body being on the up-rails, on which he was running, he could not see very distinctly what it was; but, thinking it was either a dog or a sheep, he did not stop the train. The stoker, however, fancied he saw a cap, and on the arrival of the train at Shrewsbury information was given to Mr. Jeffreys, the superintendent of the locomotive department, who returned with them on a special engine to the spot where they had seen the body. To their horror they found the mangled remains of the unfortunate woman, the head being about three yards distant from the body. The body was recognized by Edward Lewis, brother-in-law to the deceased. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally killed." Woodvine was recalled by the deputy-coroner, and severely reprimanded for not forcibly ejecting deceased from off the line.

FATAL COACH ACCIDENT.—The *Birmingham Gazette* states that a fatal coach accident occurred on Saturday evening last, which has terminated in the death of Mr. George Hemming, many years known as coachman on the Shrewsbury road. He left Worcester on Saturday evening about half-past four o'clock, and having reached Broomsgrove, changed horses, and proceeded towards Birmingham. He had then on the coach 12 outside and 4 inside passengers, and was proceeding along at an enormous pace until he arrived at about twenty yards beyond the Long Bridge Turnpike Gate. Here he perceived a horse and cart approaching him on the wrong side, and called out to the driver to turn. The man not doing so immediately, Hemming, in order to escape him, attempted to cross the road, when the driver of the cart unfortunately did the same, and a collision took place. The fore wheel of the coach was driven inside the cart wheel, and Hemming was thrown from the box with great violence, and falling on his head received a fracture, from the effects of which he expired almost instantly. All the passengers on the top of the coach were thrown off, and the vehicle being turned over, fell upon and severely injured many of them. Six young females who were on the outside of the coach escaped unhurt.

ACCIDENT.—A lady residing at Herne Bay was watching the action of a threshing machine at Herne Parsonage, when her dress, by some means, came in contact with the machinery, by which her arm was broken, and other parts of her body much injured.

A LUNATIC, named Trioche, detained in an asylum at Le Blanc, in the department of the Indre, was allowed by the authorities to have a pipe, with materials for lighting it, though he was constantly hoving violent attacks, in which he uttered dreadful cries, and committed other excesses. A few days ago smoke was seen issuing from his cell. On opening the door he was found enveloped in flames, and quite dead. The body was horribly burned. He had set fire to the bed-clothes in lighting his pipe.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Saturday, a woman, in the employ of Mr. White, of Leckhamstead, told her two children to go to a heap of straw on the above gentleman's farm, while she went into the fields to work. The eldest girl, about five years of age, took a box of lucifer matches with her, and put the youngest child, who is about twelve months old, on the straw, when she began playing with the matches, and ultimately set the straw on fire with the child on it. The mother, hearing the screams of her child, rushed to her rescue, and plunged into the burning mass and dragged the child out, but not before it was so dreadfully burnt that it only survived two hours afterwards. The mother was also very much burnt. A sheep-house was was close to the straw, which was totally destroyed, with a sieve, sacks, and a chaff-engine.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.—A frightful accident happened on Monday to the train which left Paddington station 9. 45 A.M. After leaving Bridgewater the train proceeded for seven miles at a rapid rate, and then slackened a little, when it passed under the Chard Canal-bridge, at Creech, where, from some unknown cause, the engine got off the line and ploughed itself right into the left or near bank, and became imbedded in the soft earth. When the up-express arrived, the four passenger-carriages were found to be some 150 yards in advance of the engine, the first of the second-class carriages with the front compartment smashed, and the off-front wheel on the up-line, so that the traffic was completely stopped. The tender to the engine was a complete wreck on the back of the engine, and the luggage van, greatly damaged, was diagonally across the down-line. It appears that this van was at first thrown on the embankment, and most providentially remained there until the four passenger carriages had gone on, when it fell again across the rails. Had it been otherwise, nearly all the passengers must have been injured, and the loss of life would have been fearful; as it was, the risk was very great; for the corner of the van, as it lay on the embankment, struck and grazed every passenger carriage, making a groove all along the train, in some places an inch deep. The immediate fatality was in the person of Humberstone, a Bristol and Exeter fireman, who appears to have met with instantaneous death; his head and the upper part of his body could be just perceived, the remainder being buried in the earth and in the wreck of the engine and tender. Two other of the railway servants are injured: Lamb Eaton, the engine-driver, has his left hand smashed, so that amputation will be necessary; his chest was crushed, and it is feared that his ribs are broken. Joseph Tozer, travelling porter, has his thigh and leg broken. The guard of the train is named Fickland, and the second guard Chivers; the former had a very close escape. He was in the luggage-van next the tender, and the first notice he had of the accident was finding himself on his back on the inside of the roof of the van, which at that time was in a reversed position. He crept out of a hole and escaped. None of the passengers were much injured. The cause of the accident is unknown.

DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—On Tuesday, about 1 o'clock, a thunderstorm of unexampled severity burst over the town of Lewes. The lightning is described as awfully vivid, the thunder was a succession of cracks, and a deluge of rain followed. Fortunately the storm was of short duration. Shortly after its cessation information reached the town that a poor boy who had been tending sheep on Spittal-hill, Ashcombe, was found dead. His body was blackened all over; his clothes were wrenched from his back, and the hobnails drawn from his boots. It is conjectured that the lightning was attracted by the metal end of his shepherd's crook, acting as a conductor, for the staff bore marks of the passage of the fluid.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF HYDROCEPHALUS.—Mr. G. S. Brent, the deputy-coroner for Middlesex, held an inquest on Wednesday at the College Arms, College-street, Camden-town, touching the death of Joseph Devine, a lad aged 14 years, residing at 28, Canterbury-street, Agar-town, whose body was found in the Regent's Canal on Sunday morning last. It appeared that the deceased had gone to the canal to fill a kettle, and that, being seized by a fit, he fell in and was drowned. Mr. Henry Charles Robinson, senior surgeon of the St. Pancras Infirmary, stated that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, which showed that death had been produced by drowning. The head was of such extraordinary magnitude that he would give its dimensions. It measured 27½ inches in circumference, 16½ inches across the top from ear to ear, 19½ inches from the nape of the neck up the centre of the back over the crown to the junction with the eyebrows, and 11½ inches from one parietal bone to the other. The skull was as thin as that of a child two years old, and the bones were open like those of an infant, never having closed. When punctured upwards of five pints of water escaped from it, and the substance of the brain itself weighed 3½lb. With the exception of the celebrated Cardinal, who lived till the age of 32, it was the largest head he had either seen or heard of. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.—On Friday week an association was publicly inaugurated at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, having for its grand primary object the prevention of accidents in mines, and incidentally the advancement of mining science generally. The society assumesto itself the title of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, but it is intended to incorporate, not only professional men of that particular class, but all persons who, by their talents or their position, may be capable of promoting the great end it has in view. Mr. Nicholas Wood presided on the occasion, and delivered a long and elaborate speech. A great number of gentlemen of considerable eminence in the mining interests were enrolled as members.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION.—A correspondent of the *Berks Chronicle*, in reference to a late fatal accident at Reading, asks, what should prevent persons who are employed in cleansing sewers, wells, &c., where bad air prevails, from making use of a helmet and air-pipe, of the same kind as are used by divers? By this means many sad and fatal accidents which occur might be avoided. The subject is at least worthy the consideration of the humane.

Police Courts.

GUILDHALL.

THE MAN WHO CAPTURED THISTLEWOOD.—*James Gains*, an old man, who was stated to be one of the police-officers who assisted in the capture of the Cato-street conspirators, and was severely wounded on that occasion, was charged with stealing some reins from a person who had given him a night's shelter in a stable. The case having been proved, the prisoner, in a very off-hand manner, said, "Oh, I dare say I wanted to drive something about, and took the reins for that purpose."—*Sir J. Musgrove*: It was very ungrateful to the person who sheltered you.—*Prisoner*: Oh, never mind that. Give him the reins.—*Sir J. Musgrove*: But the question is, what shall I do with you? I know something of you.—*Prisoner*: I didn't know you, although, for you're a new magistrate; but I'll tell you what, old boy—(laughter), I got this out in my head in taking Thistlewood in Cato-street, in 1819.—After several ludicrous remarks from the prisoner, *Sir J. Musgrove* sentenced him to fourteen days' imprisonment, stating that after that care should be taken of him.—*Prisoner*: Don't do that. You'd better give me sixpence, and let me go. (Laughter.) He was then removed in custody.

MANSION HOUSE.

POCKET PICKING.—*John Steel* was charged with having picked the pocket of a gentleman named *Harold*.—The prosecutor felt a tug at his pocket, and observing the prisoner standing next to him, said to him "Give me my handkerchief." The prisoner displayed an old handkerchief, and said it was the only one he had, but, upon being particularly requested to make restitution, he gave up the property, and wanted to go off. As, however, the prosecutor had a sum of money about him, which he considered had very narrowly escaped, he thought he was bound to give the thief into custody for examination as to other practices. The prisoner, upon finding that he was in danger of being detained, made an effort to get out of the way by biting the finger of the prosecutor, who, in his extremity, asked help of a seafaring man who was passing at the moment. The sailor at once took the prisoner by the collar, received from him a desperate blow between the eyes, and returned it with a force which prostrated his opponent, and stopped all powers of resistance.—Some of the police said the prisoner belonged to a resolute gang of thieves, who issued from Union-court, Field-lane, at night, and that he had been three times summarily convicted.—*Sir R. W. Carden* committed the prisoner for twelve weeks to Bridewell, with hard labour.

WORSHIP STREET.

DARING ROBBERY.—*James Green* was charged with the following daring robbery:—*Mrs. Marian Bennett*, the wife of *Mr. Wilkinson Bennett*, a gentleman residing in Thurlow-square, Brompton, had been upon a visit to a friend at Whitechapel on Saturday afternoon, and was returning through the High-street about four o'clock, with her silk purse, containing a quantity of gold and silver, from which she had been just paying for a purchase, twisted round her fingers, when the prisoner, who had been watching her movements, suddenly darted before her, seized her purse, and wrenched it from her grasp with such violence as almost to pull the lady upon her face. He immediately took to his heels with great swiftness, but was pursued by the lady, exclaiming that she had been robbed, and a bootmaker named *M'Namara*, who had witnessed his dexterity, and ultimately stopped and captured him; but before he could do so the prisoner ducked down his head, to let the bootmaker's hand pass over it, jerked the purse and its contents to a confederate, who got clear off with them, and then quietly surrendered himself, coolly offering the prosecutrix to get her money back for her if she did not prosecute. The lady, however, indignantly rejected his overture, and on an officer coming up and taking him into custody, he candidly acknowledged to the constable that he had robbed the prosecutrix and flung her purse away upon being secured, but denied that he had the slightest acquaintance with the thief who had got it.—Committed for trial.

A VENERABLE RUFFIAN.—*John Talfourd*, an old man about 70 years of age, of most extraordinary appearance, having long white silvery hair hanging down his neck, white mustachios, and an ample beard of the same colour, and who was stated by one of the solicitors in court to have sat for a number of years as a subject for crayon draughtsmen, was placed at the bar before *Mr. Tyrwhitt* upon the following charge of stabbing:—*Joseph Harvey*, a hairdresser, whose right hand and arm were slung in a kerchief, and enveloped in hospital splints, stated,—"Yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, I called at a lodging-house in George yard, Whitechapel, to visit a friend of mine who lived there, and finding, upon inquiry, that he was out, took a seat by the fire-place to wait for his return. On an opposite bench I saw a man lying at full length, and fast asleep, and on looking at him recognised him as the prisoner, whom I recollected to have seen before in the streets. I sat waiting for about five minutes, when the prisoner woke up, and stared across at me, and uttering a most disgusting expression, demanded what brought me there. I explained what I had called for,—to see one of the lodgers; and he ordered me out. I said I should not go until I thought proper, upon which the prisoner immediately jumped up, and walking across the room to a side table or settle where knives appeared to be kept, snatched up a table knife, the edge of which he felt with his finger to see if it was sharp. I did not suppose he was going to use it, and, therefore, did not feel uneasy at his conduct, but upon seeing the prisoner fling down that knife, and take up another, which he examined in a similar manner, I then became so, and was thinking of going, when the prisoner hastened up to me with the knife in his hand, and exclaiming, "Now, I'll see if you won't go," thrust the blade of the knife so close to the bridge of my nose that I felt the point of it touch my skin. He then rapidly drew the knife back a second time, and made a desperate plunge with it at my face, but I saw the blade coming down, and jerking my head, thrust out my arm to keep it off, and succeeded in saving my face, but the knife came down with such force that the point of it entered my hand deeply, just inside the thumb, where it inflicted such a wound that the blood poured out in a stream, and I lost a good deal. I jumped up immediately to prevent his repeating the blow, and struck at him with my left hand to keep him away from me while I got out, but before I could do so *Sergeant Price*, who is appointed to inspect lodging houses, fortunately came in, and on my calling to him to protect me he seized the prisoner, who was perfectly sober, and after a struggle wrenched the knife out of his hand and took him in charge. Committed.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—*Mary Ann Wilson*, an elderly person of ladylike appearance and address, who was stated to be the widow of a captain in the East India Company's service,

was brought up before *Mr. Hammill*, charged, at the instance of the authorities of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, with the following determined attempt at self-destruction:—*Sergeant Harvey*, of the G. division, stated, that on the morning of the 16th of June last he received information that an elderly lady had attempted to destroy herself by cutting her throat at the Metropolitan Coffee-house, in the City-road, where she had engaged an apartment for the night; and upon proceeding to the house he was shown into a room on the second floor, where he found the prisoner sitting up in bed, with a frightful gash in her throat, from which the blood had gushed in such profusion as nearly to fill the washhand-basin, which she had deliberately placed before her to receive it. Not observing any instrument about the place with which such an injury could have been inflicted, he questioned her upon the subject, and was informed by the prisoner, who was scarcely able to articulate, that she had committed the act with a table knife, which she had flung out of the window, and that it would be quite useless for him to trouble himself at all on her account, as she had previously taken a quantity of arsenic, and at the same time pointed to an empty phial, with the word "Poison" printed upon it, which was lying upon the bedclothes at her side. Witness instantly sent for a surgeon, under whose directions she was at once removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she had ever since remained, and in the course of subsequent visits to her in that institution, he had ascertained from her that her late husband, who was the captain of an Indian ship, had died of cholera at Calcutta, about two years since, and that her only son, who was also a junior officer in the Company's service, had shortly after fallen a victim to the same terrible visitation. She went on to state that at the time of their decease she was herself residing in Devonshire, in comfort and respectability, supported by a handsome income to which her husband and son jointly contributed, but which altogether ceased in consequence of that calamity; and, after disposing of the whole of her jewellery and other valuables for subsistence, she was reduced to such a state of distress and privation that she was compelled to make her way up to the metropolis on foot, in the hope of discovering a sister, from whom she had been a long time separated, but who she felt satisfied was in a condition to render her assistance. This toilsome journey she completed on the night of the 15th of June last, but upon reaching town, completely exhausted and footsore with incessant walking, she was grieved to find that her stock of money had been so reduced that she had scarcely sufficient left to provide her with a night's lodging, which she engaged at the coffee-house before mentioned, but was so overcome by a sense of her forlorn and friendless position that she made up her mind to terminate her life and her wretchedness together.

Mr. Hammill said that it was certainly a very melancholy case, but as the unhappy woman was at present clearly not in such a condition as would justify her being intrusted with her liberty, he should order her to be remanded for a week to the House of Detention, that the state of her mind might be positively ascertained, and proper means adopted for insuring her personal safety.

WANDSWORTH.

CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.—*Elizabeth Denyer*, a delicate looking young woman, late housemaid at Fenton's Hotel, St. James Street, was brought before *Mr. Beadon*, on the charge of concealing the birth of a child. The prisoner was so ill and exhausted that she was allowed to be seated. The following are the facts that led to the apprehension of the prisoner:—On Friday evening a boy named *Kirby* was in Battersea fields hunting rats with a dog. On looking into a dry ditch he saw a parcel tied up in brown paper, from which a child's foot protruded. He then gave it to a man, who took it to a public-house. The child, a male, was full-grown, with hair upon its head more than an inch long. The body was wrapped in black gauze, and enclosed in some brown paper, which had two directions upon it. At the inquest, *Dr. Statham*, of Wandsworth-road, Vauxhall, said the child had breathed. The umbilical cord had not been separated in the usual way, but apparently by a knife. The inquest was adjourned for a fortnight, and yesterday Police-constable *Potter*, 118 V, said he had ascertained from *Mr. Pool*, a tailor in Saville-row, that the brown paper in which the child was wrapped, had enclosed a pair of trowsers, which were sent to a gentleman staying at Fenton's hotel. The constable then asked *Mr. Fenton* if they had lately had a servant who they thought was likely to be pregnant. *Mrs. Fenton* said one of their housemaids was suspected, and she left on the 27th of August, but returned on the 1st of the present month to finish some needlework, and from that time she had not seen her. Witness on the previous day went to Reigate, and there found the prisoner lodging at the house of a laundress with whom she was acquainted. He asked the prisoner if she had not been in *Mrs. Fenton's* service, and she admitted she had for four months; that *Mrs. Fenton* had accused her, in July, of being enceinte, and she gave her mistress notice, but stopped till the 27th of August, as her mistress could not get another servant to suit her. The prisoner said nothing more till she got to the station, when she said, that after leaving the hotel she was walking down a street, when she was taken very unwell, and asked the landlady of a tavern to let her lie down on a bed for a short time. She refused to do so, and prisoner went to a water-closet, where she was delivered of a child. The prisoner was remanded until after the inquest; and as she went to the cells, crying, she said the child found in Battersea-fields was not hers.

CLERKENWELL.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT SELF-DESTRUCTION.—*Sarah Dunn*, a young woman, 18 years of age, was charged with attempting to commit suicide.—*Mrs. Pool*, of No. 5, Lizard-street, St. Luke's, stated that she was formerly acquainted with the parents of the prisoner. Her father was a respectable solicitor in the City-road, who gave her a liberal education. He died about nine years ago, and her mother four years since, leaving her destitute, when the prisoner was compelled to obtain a situation as servant, but she was obliged through illness to leave her service; and witness was induced, from motives of charity, to receive and protect her under her roof; but she was constantly in a state of melancholy. Yesterday morning she was informed that the prisoner had taken a quantity of oxalic acid, which witness kept in the house for the purpose of taking out stains. She found her suffering much from poison, which she admitted having taken. She immediately sent for a policeman, 70 G, who had her taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she was attended to, and was subsequently brought to this court. The prisoner had no friends or relations to assist her except witness, and, her circumstances not being sufficient, she had urged the prisoner to go into the workhouse. *Sarah Jones* saw the prisoner with the poison, which she threatened to take. She advised her not to do such a foolish thing, but she mixed it with water, and swallowed it off, when witness made an alarm.

Mr. Combe to the prisoner: I will send you to a place where every care will be taken of you until you are more composed in your mind, and in the meantime the parish authorities must be consulted, and everything proper should be done for you. He gave orders that *Mrs. Pool* should be allowed to visit and see her in the House of Detention in the infirmary, and that every care and attention should be afforded her.—The unfortunate creature was then supported out of court in strong convulsions, and the utmost sympathy was manifested toward her.

INDECENT ASSAULT.—*George Cohen*, a young man, who described himself as a leather-bag maker, residing at No. 1, Union-terrace, Islington, was charged by *Miss Mary Smith*, governess, of Highbury, with having assaulted her under the following aggravated circumstances:—*Mr. Charles D'Silva*, of Highbury-park, deposed that yesterday forenoon he was walking with his son in a field at the back of his residence, when they were attracted by the screams of a female, and, on looking towards the spot, they saw the prisoner and the prosecutrix struggling together, and the former had his clothes disordered. Witness and his son immediately repaired to the spot and gave the prisoner into custody.—*Mr. D'Silva*, jun., confirmed his father's evidence.—*Miss Smith* said she was a daily governess of Highbury. She was walking alone in Highbury-lane when she saw the prisoner standing near some palings. He came up to her and touched her on the shoulder, and conducted himself in a most indecent and violent manner towards her.—*Prisoner* (violently): It is all false. They have perjured themselves.—*Phillip Raymond*, 421 N division, said when he took the prisoner into custody he said, "It is all through drink." He was perfectly sober at the time. Great complaints had been recently made of similar attacks upon ladies about the same spot. It was a public thoroughfare.—*Mr. Corrie*: I shall treat you as a rogue and vagabond, and send you to the House of Correction with hard labour for three months.

THE BEGGING NUISANCE.—*Caroline Shaw*, a young woman, was charged by *William Horsford*, the mendicacy officer, with begging of *Mr. Solly*, an elderly gentleman, residing in Great Ormond Street, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. The officer said, that on the previous day he was in Lams'-conduit-street, when he saw *Mr. Solly*, who was followed by numerous women, young and old, importuning him for alms. He distinctly heard the prisoner ask *Mr. Solly* for money, on which he took something out of his pocket and handed it to her. Witness took her into custody and found the paper to contain two sovereigns. *Horsford* added that *Mr. Solly's* house was besieged every day by women of the prisoner's description to importune him for money, and the nuisance had become so great that they (the Mendicacy officers) received instructions to be on the alert, and apprehend any persons who were found begging or annoying *Mr. Solly*. *Mr. Tyrwhitt* who heard the case said the act of begging was proved against the prisoner, and he would send her to the House of Correction with hard labour for 14 days.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

CAPTURE OF A PRIVATEER AND A TRADER.—*Susan Sparkes*, a woman of the town, and *Mr. John Bennington*, a tradesman carrying on business at 97, Jermyn-street, St. James's, were charged, the former prisoner with annoying gentlemen in Hyde Park, and the latter with assaulting *Amos*, 232 A, and attempting to rescue the female prisoner from his custody.—The policeman said he was about to apprehend the female in Hyde Park on Saturday night for annoying gentlemen, when the prisoner interfered to prevent him, and struck him twice in the side with his fist.—*Mr. Hardwick* having gone through the whole of the evidence, thought that there had been some slight exaggeration on the part of the officer, and that *Mr. Bennington* had displayed more excitability than was called for.—Under these circumstances he (*Mr. Hardwick*) should fine him 20s.; and as the woman seems not to have made any resistance he should fine her 20s. also, or in default to be committed for fourteen days.—*Mr. Bennington* paid his fine, and the woman was locked up.

BOW-STREET.

ROBBERY AT THE WAR OFFICE.—*William Clout* and *William Dowding* were brought before *Mr. Henry* for final examination on the charge of stealing official forms and stationery from the War-office. *William C. Bussell* and *John Ladd*, appeared on their recognizances to answer the charge of having knowingly received the stolen property. The charges were established against *Clout* and *Dowding*, who were committed for trial: *Bussell* and *Ladd* were discharged.

SOUTHWARK.

GETTING OUT TO THE DIGGINGS.—*Alfred Taylor*, in the employ of *Mr. Howell*, general salesman in Blackfriars-road, and *Mary Wells*, a young woman in the service of *Mrs. Emma Best*, a milliner and bonnet-maker in Newington-causway, were placed at the bar before *Mr. Combe*, charged with plundering their employers of property to a considerable amount with the view of absconding and emigrating to South Australia. A table on the floor of the court facing the magistrate's bench, was covered with pieces of silk, linen, stockings, boots and shoes, blankets, and a variety of other articles purloined by the prisoners from the complainants. Both the complainants having identified the stolen property, the prisoners were committed.

WESTMINSTER.

BALLOONING WITH ANIMALS.—*Mr. Arnold* was engaged for several hours in investigating the charges of cruelty arising out of the conveyance of quadrupeds suspended from balloons which have ascended from Cremorne Gardens. There were in all five summonses, three of which charged *M. and Madame Poitevin* with unlawfully ill-treating the two horses on which balloon ascents were made on the 23rd and 26th ult., and the other two being against *Mr. Simpson* for causing the ill-treatment alleged. The ponies employed in the ascents were brought into court caparisoned and strapped just, it was said, as preparatory to an ascent. It was agreed, that all the cases should be heard together, the evidence in one serving for the other. The first witness called was *Mr. Harry Davis*, a veterinary surgeon, of 41, Duke-street, Manchester-square, who deposed to witnessing the ascent of the 23rd ult. The pony was supported by a portion of canvas under its abdomen, and a broad strap passed up behind the shoulders. The effect of hanging up the animal by these fastenings would be compression of the abdomen, and extravasation in the peritonium lining, the abdomen producing internal bruises, and giving a deal of pain and suffering to the animals. The external appearances would be, violent perspiration, and symptoms of great exhaustion from continued pain. The excessive perspiration would be a sign of nervous distress, &c.

arising from terror, together with other causes. Mr. Lewis, who appeared for the defendants, cross-examined the witnesses for an hour. Sergeant Underhill said he witnessed the descent on Wimbledon Common. The horse was exceedingly hot when at allighted, and perspiration was rolling down its shoulders, but it stood quiet. A gentleman jumped on it and galloped away. He knew little of the ordinary habit of horses. After the hearing of this evidence, Mr. Lewis addressed the court, contending that no cruelty had been proved or practised. Mr. Poitevin having been cautioned by the magistrate that by the law of this country he was liable to three months imprisonment if convicted upon this charge, and need not answer any question that might criminate himself, said he had had one horse three years, and the other four or five. One had gone up one hundred, and the other one hundred and fifty times. He had made altogether between five hundred and forty and five hundred and fifty ascents. The horse started quietly on the 23rd ult., merely moving its legs once or twice as living animals would do. When it came down it always fed heartily. The horse was fed when suspended for trial by the authorities, at Paris, between fifteen and twenty hours. In his opinion it did not suffer any pain by the ascents. Witness had communicated to Mr. Simpson that he had had the permission of foreign powers to ascend, and that the proprietor of another establishment in London had written to him word that the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty had given their sanction. Mr. Thomas denied that any permission had been given by them. Mr. Thomas wanted to know whether, on one occasion a horse of his had not bled at the nostrils after an ascent? Mr. Poitevin said he did slightly, but was uninjured, and ate directly afterwards; but this was owing to the altitude of the balloon. In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Arnold, Mr. Poitevin said that it depended upon the rapidity of the descent as to the heat or coolness of the body. Mr. Arnold.—If you are cool on ascending, when you have descended have you found yourself in a violent perspiration? Mr. Poitevin.—No. Mr. Arnold directed the officer to examine the ponies, which had now been standing four or five hours in the court-yard, in order to ascertain whether it was the bandages and slings that heated them. Sergeant Underhill returned and said they were very cool and comfortable. Madame Poitevin confirmed her husband's account. A number of other witnesses were called for the defence, including veterinary surgeons, whose evidence went to show that slinging for a period of years was a common practice with horses, and attended with beneficial results. The general testimony in other respects was exculpatory of the defendants. Mr. Arnold said he should reserve his decision in this case sine die, but would communicate with the parties when he had gone through the evidence. That although the evidence had been to show physical pain on the one side, and to rebut it on the other, another question arose to which Mr. Lewis, he thought, might have addressed himself—that of a horse being placed in a situation of risk, and deprived by his position of the means of assisting himself in difficulty. It was a different matter if a rational being pleased to do it. If a man were to place a child in such a position that in the moment of danger it could not assist itself, it was a question whether it would not be cruelty; and the question arose whether an animal strapped up in case of anything going wrong it would not be dashed to pieces. The court then adjourned.

HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE.

A "POT-HOUSE" PATRIOT AND HIS LADY-LOVE!—On Thursday, the 2nd instant, Mary McCloud (or McLeod) an Irish woman, was brought before the Mayor and Borough Magistrates of Halifax, on the following charge. It appeared that Mr. Cockroft, better known as "Lord Dollop" the commander-in-chief of the Halifax "Smashers," together with another person, was drinking at the Crispin Inn, the evening previous, along with the prisoner and some other "nymphs of the pave." After they had sung love and patriotic songs, and poured out their libations to the jolly god, until outraged reason laid down her sceptre and abdicated her throne, the worthy patriot engaged in amorous intercourse with the lady from the Emerald Isle. The reader must draw upon his imagination for the particulars; we can only record that suddenly Mr. Cockroft discovered that his "own true love" had been extra-fraternal, having walked off with his purse, containing £5 4s. "His lordship" gave chase, and succeeded in capturing the lady, at the same time bawling lustily for the aid of a policeman. A policeman named Crook came to his help, and the patriot and Peeler between them walked off their prize to the police-station, where she was searched, but no money found. A lucky thought suggested itself to the beer-bemuzzed patriot: She might have dropped the purse while being pursued. He immediately went in search of it in the company of the policeman, and to his great joy, Crook "hooked" it. Having heard the evidence, the magistrates committed the prisoner to the Wakefield House of Correction to await her trial at the ensuing Quarter Sessions. Some of "his lordship's" followers are beginning to look rather blue, and are asking each other how long they are to be led by such men; and whether it is not high time to begin to think and act for themselves? So be it. "Lord, open the eyes of the blind!"

Miscellaneous.

DEATH FROM JUMPING OFF SHAKESPEARE'S CLIFF.—An inquest was held on Monday at Dover, on the body of a soldier named Dunn, who met his death by jumping from Shakespeare's Cliff, the preceding evening. Verdict, "Temporary Insanity."

SUPPOSED HYDROPHOBIA.—A man was seized with illness at Reading last week. When a lad he had been bitten by a mad dog, and as he now had a perfect horror of water, it was supposed he had been attacked with Hydrophobia. It was not so, however, and he has since recovered.

BARTHOLOMEW FAIR.—Bartholomew Fair closed on Monday. The Lord Mayor and some City Officers attended on Friday according to ancient custom, but its glories have for ever departed.

A CURIOUS WEDDING took place at New Church, Isle of Wight, last week. The bride was 75 years of age, and the bridegroom 40, and very deformed. The old lady shuffled to church on crutches, and was desired by her intended benedict to "look up and not be ashamed," and to "never mind being laughed at." On his return to Ryde, the husband made himself so conspicuous that the police locked him up for the night in the station.

AN OLD EAST INDIAN.—A part of the rudder of the East India ship Hindostan has been taken into Whistable by the diving cutter Mandamus, Gann. The ship lies sunk in the Queen's Channel, and was lost in a heavy gale, January 11, 1803, consequently has been under water nearly 50 years.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—Last week Wm. Reed, a man under sentence of transportation, made his escape from Springfield County Gaol, and has not since been heard of.

EXTRAORDINARY MARRIAGE.—On Wednesday, the 1st inst., at the parish church of Holy Trinity, in this town, there were united in matrimony a pair of ardent lovers, the bride being already the wife of a third party, who was present at the ceremony, and had previously given his consent. The first marriage took place, we are told, thirteen years ago, the bridegroom on that occasion being only fourteen years of age.

CURIOUS DEATH OF A PONY.—A pony, which had been missing for several days from Stamford, was found at length, standing, quite dead, at the bottom of a deep ditch, which was entirely overgrown with herbage, so that it could not be seen by persons passing. It is believed the pony was frightened by the lightning, and in its terror, bolted through, or over, the hedge, falling into the ditch on the other side, where it was buried alive.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—An action was tried on Monday, at the Salford Court of Record, before the Judge, J. K. Blair, Esq., for a breach of promise of marriage. It was a case Brierly v. Farrow.—Mr. Monk, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that she was 21 years of age, and was the daughter of a farmer near Rochdale, who had died since the action was commenced. The defendant, who was 27, was also in business at Rochdale as a currier and leather dresser. The defendant had now married another lady, having deserted the plaintiff, who was *enclave*. The alleged promise of marriage was proved by the plaintiff's brother, and by other evidence.—Mr. Collett addressed the jury for the defendant. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 50l.

NEW REMEDY FOR THE CHOLERA.—The Posen correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* writes on the 2nd inst.:—"The local committee of health has unanimously agreed to combat the cholera with gunpowder. Application has been made to General Tietzen, the commander of the fortress, who has just had the misfortune to lose his consort by cholera, to make an attempt to purify the air by discharge of artillery, and he has declared his readiness to comply with the request, if the permission of the civil government can be obtained."

IMPORTATION OF RATTLESNAKES.—Among the extraordinary arrivals with which we have been lately favoured from America, none perhaps has excited more sensation than the importation into Liverpool of thirty-six rattle-snakes, which came over in two large cases, accompanied by their owner, Mr. Van Gordon, who caught them on the Alleghany mountains. Some difficulty existed on board in keeping the cases from being "broached," as the ship ran short of water, and the sailors hearing a fizzing noise inside the cases thought they contained bottled porter.

AUSTRIAN FEAR OF THE BIBLE.—A Breslau journal announces the arrival there of a freight of bibles, all under seal, which had been seized by the Austrian government at the Missionary Society's depot, and sent out of the country.

THE NEW BATTERSEA PARK BRIDGE.—The piers, foundations, and fastenings of the suspension bridge are now nearly completed.

HEAVY THUNDER STORM.—On Tuesday afternoon, the metropolis was visited by a heavy storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by a very copious fall of rain.

QUALMS OF CONSCIENCE.—About a twelvemonth ago, a lady residing in the Chapelside, Dundee, was robbed of a gold watch, chain, and trinkets. All the inquiries made through the police and otherwise proved ineffectual, and they were given up as lost. At a late hour on Monday night, a knock was heard at the door, which was partially opened to the extent of the night-chain, and enquiry made as to who knocked. The reply was a small box handed in without a word, or any one been seen, which was found to contain the above articles in every respect as when they mysteriously disappeared a year ago.

THE GREAT BRITAIN.—This noble vessel was spoken at 8 o'clock in the morning of the 25th ult., in lat. 42, 37, lon. 12, by the brig Lisbon, from Lisbon. The Great Britain was crowded with sail, and going at the rate of 13 knots an hour. An estimate of time and distance gives her, so far, 10 knots an hour.—*Liverpool Standard*.

VERDICT OF Felo DE SE.—An inquest was held at Thurston, on Wednesday week, on the body of a young soldier, named Cook who hanged himself on the preceding evening. The jury returned a verdict of *felo de se*, and the body was accordingly buried the same night.

THE CHOLERA.—Two of the superintendent medical inspectors of the General Board of Health have been directed to watch the progress and threatenings of cholera, as was done on its former progress.—Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Grainger.

THE CROPS IN SOUTH WALES.—The weather, with the exception of a few thunder-storms, has been extremely fine for the harvest. The principal bulk of the wheat is now housed, and the crops are acknowledged by three-fourths of the farmers to be a full average.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The German emigration newspaper, called the *Auswanderer Zeitung*, says, "One item of intelligence in the last South American mail is rather startling; German emigrants to Peru are articles of sale, and are advertised in the papers as merchandise. They are the remains of a band of emigrants who some time since was induced, by the representations of an agent, named Rodolfo, to sail for Lima; the enterprise totally failed, and sixty of the men took service in the army. General Flores had purchased 120 for the Ecuador expedition; a landed proprietor had bought eighty for his estate; forty were working on the guano islands; 100 had died, and fifty, left in the hands of the agent, were advertised in the paper as 'for sale.'"

A RIVAL TO JENNY LIND.—A Swedish lady, of the name of Westerstrand, is like to rival, if not to eclipse, the fame of Jenny Lind herself, if the report in the *Musical Gazette* be true. In a late number of that journal there is a letter from Herr Relstab, of Berlin, who says that "she possesses the art of singing in perfection; her organ is peerless as to quality, and as to charm, in its compass rising to F. Altissimo." This young lady is to commence her German career in the Opera House, Berlin.

LONDON LABOUR.—A writer in the *Daily News* asserts that a sable riding boot, "from tub to finish," costs in labour 9d.: its selling price is £3. 3s.!

A PHILANTHROPIST.—An anonymous individual has assisted the Chancellor of the Exchequer to "make both ends meet," by sending him 440 postage stamps.

"CIVILIZATION" IN INDIA.—The *Madras Circulator* reports progress on the introduction of gas:—"We see lamp-posts in course of erection in almost every direction; and for lighting them, they are, we understand, classified into divisions, corresponding with the police-stations. In the same journal, native merchants advertise their wares. Thus, C. Mooneapah, Moddelly recommends his English bottled ale, &c., and Rajah-gopaul, Vencatachella, Chetty & Co., announce the particulars of sale by auction of their "superior long cloths."

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The appointment of Mr. John Stuart, Q.C., to the Vice-Chancellorship, vacant by the death of Sir James Parker, has been confirmed. Mr. Stuart is chiefly known as a violent Tory, who has made himself especially prominent by his strong opposition to Chancery Reform.

LEGACY TO THE QUEEN.—It appears that the late Mr. Neild has bequeathed to the Queen nearly the whole of his property. It consists chiefly of land, scattered in various counties, and is valued at £500,000.

DEATH OF MR. G. R. PORTER.—A valuable appointment has become vacant by the death of Mr. G. R. Porter, of the Board of Trade. The deceased gentleman died at Tonbridge Wells. His disease was brought on by not taking sufficient exercise, or allowing himself sufficient relaxation from the duties of his office.

THE MORMONS.—The Latter-day Saints are prosecuting the propagation of their peculiar notions with characteristic industry, and, it would seem, with no want of success. Among us in Wales they have obtained not a few converts. We observe that they are now labouring energetically in spreading their doctrines in Norway and Sweden; that they have prepared an edition, in German, of the Book of Mormon; and that they have established a weekly paper in Hamburg, for the better advocacy of Latter-day Saintism among the dreamy Germans. Letters from their settlement in the Salt Lake district of Western America, report that the worldly affairs of the Saints are promising. Their corps were abundant; woollen factories have been erected; new settlements are being made; sugar manufacturing from beet-roots was about to be commenced; and the raising of cotton for home manufacturers was about to be tried. Whatever may be justly said of this fanatic body in other respects, it must be said, and with truth, that the great energy and determination they have shown in forming their plans has been equalled by their industry in carrying them out.—*Monmouth Herald*.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences several communications were read on the potato malady and the means of prevention. M. Brierre of Saint-Michel-en l'Herm informs the Academy that having perceived that the disease prevailed to a greater extent in lands which had not been at any time covered by the sea than in those which were known to have been formerly overflowed, imagined that by the addition of salt he could prevent the malady. He therefore prepared a strong mixture of salt and water, in which he placed his cuttings for several hours before planting them, and when the crop was gathered in all the potatoes were sound.—M. Bayard, of Chateau Gonthier, states that he had come to a conclusion that the disease was caused by an excess of vitality in the seed. He therefore introduced a pea into each cutting. The peas vegetated quickly, but without injuriously retarding the growth of the potato, and when the potatoes were gathered they were all perfectly sound, whilst from the cuttings without peas which he had planted in a portion of the ground nearly all the crop had the malady. He supposes that the earlier vegetation of the peas had carried off the excess of humidity, and thus saved the potato.

A LESSON.—Since Viscount de Cormenin, the veteran publicist, accepted the lucrative post of Councillor of State from the Government of Louis Napoleon, his wife, it is said, will not condescend to speak to him.

CAPTURE OF A MONSTER WHALE.—A whale, twenty-one feet long, and fifteen feet in girth, was recently caught near Harwich harbour. The captors towed it to Ipswich, where the whale was exhibited till the effluvia became so offensive that the authorities ordered its removal.

FEARFUL THUNDER STORM AND DELUGE.—The county of Worcester was visited during Saturday night and Sunday morning by one of the most awful thunderstorms within the memory of man, and this has been followed by an enormous destruction of property, to an extent which might almost bear comparison with the recent destruction at Holmfirth. Upwards of 2,000 sheep were drowned.

EMIGRATION OF MARY ANN HICKS.—Mary Ann Hicks, who, it will be recollected, was expelled from Hyde Park by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, is about to emigrate to Australia, Mr. Mark Lemon, the Editor of *Punch*, and a few other gentlemen, having paid her passage out.

MONSTER EXECUTIONS are far from infrequent in China. A writer in the *Hong Kong Gazette* witnessed in Canton, on May 1, the beheading of no less than fifty three criminals, chiefly rebels.

FATAL FIRE.—A married woman and her two young children have perished at Plymouth by the bed-clothes having caught fire from a candle which had been incautiously left burning.

REMUNERATION OF ART.—Sir Edwin Landseer is said to have received from Lord Londesborough, the munificent sum of three thousand pounds for his splendid picture of "Monarch of the Glen."

FLYING FISH.—A few days ago, Mr. John Pollard, of Bacup, and others, captured at Blackpool a flying fish, with four wings and two feet, and measuring in length 54 inches, and in breadth 27 inches.

MR. ALEXANDER SOMERVILLE, well known by his writings under the signature of "One who has Whistled at the Plough," is about to sail for Australia.

OATS.—A Glasgow paper describes a stalk of oats bearing the extraordinary number of 455 grains.

A DEFENCE FOR THE DERBYITES.—The Ministers have postponed the meeting of Parliament to the remotest period. As is no plausible reason has been offered for this proceeding, we beg to suggest that the Government, in postponing the assembly of off Parliament, may be actuated by the feeling, that, as the harvest has been rather late, the thrashing—which is inevitable—may as well be put off as long as possible.—*Punch*.

CAUTION FOR THE COUNTING-HOUSE.—It is peculiarly unadvisable for the partners of any mercantile firm to travel all together by railway, as in that case the whole house runs an imminent risk of being smashed.—*Ibid*.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL AND ORNAMENTAL ART.—A collection of works of decorative art, formed under the auspices of the Board of Trade, and now permanently arranged in a suite of rooms, at Marlborough-house, was opened to the public on Monday, and will continue open on Mondays and Tuesdays to all persons not students.

PLATE ROBBERY.—the further examination of Thomas Scottott (an American), buder to Mr. Matthew Forster, M.P., for Berwick-upon-Tweed, who was charged with having plundered his master of plate to the value of between £200 and £300, took place at Marylebone Police-court last Saturday. The prisoner will be brought up again to-day, when the whole of the depositions will be read over, and he will then be committed for trial.

JUSTICE—IMMUTABLE, UNIVERSAL, ETERNAL!
THE TYRANT BONAPARTE.—HIS FRIENDS AND
FOES.

THE brigand who, for the time being, humiliates France by his rule, and outrages Humanity by his very existence, has both his friends and his foes, each comprising two strongly-marked and widely-differing sub-divisions. His friends consist of two bodies—his partizans and his apologists. In the first class may be numbered the horde of spoliators and assassins—military, civil, commercial, clerical, and literary—who share his dominion over prostrate France, and share, too, the rich spoil of a nation's wealth and resources. From MAGNAN, to GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, the entire crew of vampires who swear by BONAPARTE the 2nd, (of December) are to the full as guilty as the chief they serve, and even still more vile, for they partake of his crimes under the pretence that he is "the destined Saviour of France from anarchy;" while well they know that he is simply a low, cunning pick-pocket; an impudent spoliator of a nation's liberties and riches; possessing no pretensions whatever—neither those of birth, talent, courage, nor popular election (for the pretended "Universal Suffrage" is a wretched farce) to justify and sanctify his domination. They inwardly despise, while outwardly they exalt him. Yet, in spite of the insincerity of their partizanship, they championize the cause of their worthy perjurious leader. Of course they have a sufficient reason. The ascendancy of Bonapartism is for them the reign of Rapine, a thieves millennium, in which might is right, and the polity of the State may be summed up in the poet's exposition of the political and social creed of ancient brigandage:—

The good (?) old way, the simple plan:
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.

BONAPARTE's less immediate supporters also include those enemies of Democracy, from NICHOLAS, the Autocrat, to England's Prime Minister, the EARL OF DERBY, who, though they would prefer that France should be ruled by the wretched Bourbons, the representatives of retrogression, obscurantism, hereditary imbecility, and "the right divine" of privileged banditti, nevertheless accept the usurper as a necessity, a barrier against "the encroachments of Democracy," a power commanding the force necessary to "compress the Revolution." By these magnates of "legitimacy" the bastard head of the BONAPARTES is regarded with sovereign contempt. Yet they hate, none the less that they despise him; but they may not dispense with him, for he is their only bulwark against the seething waves of the Revolutionary lava. Yet a little—a little more of patience, suffering, and retribution deferred, and that bulwark will be undermined; that fiery torrent will burst through the dyke and overleap the barrier, and then the great and mighty ones of the earth will vainly rue that they trusted for safety to a power so innately rotten and fore-doomed to perdition as that of BONAPARTE's usurpation.

BONAPARTE's apologists consist of all shades and varieties of politicians, inspired by interest, misled by prejudice, or blinded by passion. Some, like PROUDHON, pretend to look upon him as a necessity, the consequence of the impotency of the Republican, Legitimist, and Orleanist parties. Others affect to regard him as the mere blind instrument and tool of the usurers and landlords of France; and with no slight assumption of profound political wisdom, will declaim against those who have a word of condemnation for the tyrant, and who do not direct the entire of their hostility against the aforesaid landlords and usurers. There needs no "DANIEL come to judgment," no SAMUEL from the tomb, no Wise Man from the East, or Prophet from the West, to make plain that which must be patent to the meanest capacity: that the Cormorants of the Bourse, the holy impostors who live by the Church, the Algerine adventurers of the Army, and a large number of the landlords, big and little—especially the latter—the miserable, bigotted, priest-led possessors of a few acres, or diminutive plot of soil are in league with BONAPARTE, to uphold his supremacy, and stave off the Reign of Justice. But BONAPARTE is no "innocent," no political suckling, no blinded misled man of "good intentions," subserving the ends of conspirators against Humanity, and unaware of the odious part he is performing. On the contrary, it is precisely because he is the chief of villains, the very incarnation of cold, crafty, calculating crime, that he is sustained in his bad eminence by the landed, commercial, military, clerical, and literary enemies of the Revolution. His apologists who affect to regard him as blameless—wholly or comparatively—do but insult Reason, and outrage Common Sense. They may deny that they are his "friends," but the part they play—from PROUDHON downwards—is calculated to strengthen his position, subserve his aims, and weaken that Republican cause with which is bound up the last hopes and holiest aspirations of the good and true of all lands.

BONAPARTE's foes comprise two great and strikingly dissimilar divisions. The first may be denominated Constitutionalists—a title they will not disclaim; the second consist of the Democracy of Europe and America, the soldiers of Liberty, the advocates of Social Justice; in short, the men on whose banner is inscribed the words—"REPUBLIQUE UNIVERSELLE, DEMOCRATIQUE ET SOCIALE!"

The *Times* and the *Daily News* may be taken as representing in this country the Constitutionalists. The *Times* is notoriously Orleanist, while the *Daily News* leans to a "moderate Republic." But this point of difference—difference only as regards the name of the government, the externals of the Executive authority, is a matter of no real importance. Both mean by their constitutionalism the reign of the bourgeoisie (not merely the Lords of the Bourse) unfettered by co-partnership with priest and soldier. Both mean the establishment of that "English system" which has been proved by experience to be so much more profitable and less troublesome than unalloyed, undisguised sabre sway. The aim of the constitutionalists, both British and continental, is to ex-

tend over Europe that system of miscalled Freedom by which "the people are cheated with a show of Liberty," while the produce of their toil is wrung from them by means of rents, profits, taxes, interest, &c., &c. As this party can command a vast proportion of the venal talent in the literary world, and, moreover, has no lack of all other means necessary to overcome an enemy, and change defeat to victory, it is, for the time being, the most menacing to the French usurper and his partizans. With almost illimitable resources, the *Times* can command proportionate *pen-power*, and it must be acknowledged that its almost daily onslaughts upon BONAPARTE are matchless for telling crushing effect—matchless, unless in the immortal collection of *Junius's* letters, or the most trenchant of COBBETT's epistles. But while doing justice to the talent of the *Times*, it must be borne in mind that the thunders launched at the head of BONAPARTE are not launched for us, but for those who if less truculent, are not less deadly foes to Right and Justice. Up to the time of the *coup d'etat* the *Times* encouraged, applauded, and instigated every attack upon, every act of treason to the Republic, whether perpetrated by the traitorous President, or the re-actionary Assembly, or both combined. It was the same with other journals now opposed to the imperial pretender. Indeed, certain characters, at present taking credit for their hostility to BONAPARTE, did, at the first moment, applaud his usurpation; the editor of the *Morning Advertiser* to wit. In common with the *Post*, *Herald*, *Sun*, *Globe*, and other infamous prints, the *Advertiser* at the commencement applauded the *coup d'etat*, but, finding that the public opinion of the country revolted at the contemplation of the crimes of the arch-Decembrist, the judicious and "canny" editor of the *Tap-Tub* of "Random Recollections" notoriety, suddenly wheeled round and became the bitter assailant of the brigand, whom he had at first applauded. At this moment the organ of "publicans and sinners" is gaining some notoriety in consequence of having provoked the ire of the Elysean bandit. JAMIE knows which is the paying side and so can afford to "do" the patriotic, and masquerade in the guise of an indignant friend of freedom and humanity! Such is your "unfettered press," such are your "best possible instructors," O; free and enlightened Britons!

Next to the *Times*, the *Daily News* has done the best service in unmasking the hypocrisy, and exposing the crimes of LOUIS BONAPARTE. But no more than the *Times* is it the friend to true Freedom, and the rights (political and social) of the millions. In its impression of Monday last, the *Daily News* renews its assaults upon the usurper; but couples therewith a malignant attack upon the French Socialists and Red Republicans. It denounces the Socialists as "crafty theorists who seek to promote their views by argument and experiment." *Crafty*, forsooth! Might not that term be better applied to its own friends, to the chiefs of the Commercial and competitive world?—to ROTHSCHILD and COBDEN, to the "devil's dust" and "shoddy" men of the North, and the Stock Exchange gamblers of the South? But the Socialists seek to promote their views by argument and experiment! Surely the censure of the *News* is praise! The unlucky Red Republicans are more than a shade worse than the Socialists. They are described by the Manchester School organ as "those unreasoning blunderers who always appeal to arms, and to arms alone." Undoubtedly the Red Republicans blundered in a way which, circumstances favouring them, they are not likely to blunder again. On the 17th of March, 1848, every man of them, but BLANQUI, blundered; and he who saw farthest was powerless. Had the manifestation on that day resulted in the purging of the Provisional Government, of LAMARTINE and the rest of the gangrened majority, possibly, the Revolution would have progressed both within France and beyond the frontier, and in that case it is likely that at this hour not a throne would have had existence on the face of Continental Europe. "Their only idea," observes the *News*, still speaking of the same party, "their only mission, is destroying by brute force whatever exists. With such men there is only one way of dealing, they must of necessity be encountered with their own weapons." They have never been encountered by aught else than force. Will NICHOLAS disband his Cossacks and argue with KOSSUTH? will BONAPARTE lay aside his sabre, resume his pen and enter the lists with VICTOR HUGO? Will PRUS enter into fair and free discussion with MAZZINI? KOSSUTH, VICTOR HUGO, and MAZZINI, are not Red Republicans and if even they, moderate men, by comparison,—are compelled to rest their hopes upon the argument of force, is it to be wondered at that men of the stamp of BARBES have no hope of effecting Europe's regeneration by milder means. The calumniated Red Republicans in their day of power shed no blood. Dare the *Daily News* assert the same of its favourite the "honest and moderate" CAVAIGNAC—the butcher of the workmen in the fatal days of June '48? The peace-at-any-price journal has naturally a holy horror of men "whose mission is to destroy"; but let it not calumniate nor exaggerate; let it rather turn the lightnings of its indignation, the thunders of its wrath, against the executioners and free-booters, who render Red Republicanism a sad but indispensable necessity. Yes, the mission of the Red Republicans is to destroy—the destroyers of nations; and to put down by force, animated and directed by reason, those enemies of the human race who are inaccessible to every other kind of argument.

The *Daily News* admits that "socialism is an opinion, a faith that cannot be eradicated by prohibitory laws or force." The Socialists, in spite of their jarring theories and crude conceptions, are the apostles of the better Future; and the Republicans, be they termed "Red" or otherwise, are their pioneers.

This second division of BONAPARTE's foes need no elaborate portraiture. Incidentally they have already been described. They are not confined to his own countrymen, but belong to every clime where exist men who detest profligacy, perjury, hypocrisy, and murder. True, the usurper stands not alone. He is but one of the chiefs of a vast and truculent conspiracy organised to keep the nations in perpetual slavery—mental, political, and social. But he is the foremost and altogether the most hateful unit in that conspiracy; and in the proportion that a man loves Liberty and Justice, and abhors

Tyranny and Crime, in the like proportion will be his hatred towards the French despot. Frenchman or Englishman, European or American, it matters not, every true man will, by thought, word, and deed, proclaim himself the political, personal, inexorable foe of the tyrant BONAPARTE.

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

Notices to Correspondents.

TO THE READERS, NEWS AGENTS, AND FRIENDS OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

We are grieved to learn from several sources, that many of the subscribers to the *Star of Freedom*, were in several places disappointed by the non-delivery of last Saturday's number. We feel bound at once to declare that we are in no degree to blame for this negligence. We have long contemplated, and endeavoured to effect a rational change in the mode of conducting the business of this journal. We felt that to sustain it as an exponent of Democratic principles, we should abandon as speedily as possible the credit system, upon which most of the agencies of the *Star* had been conducted. We knew it to be opposed to the general practice of Newspaper business, as we know of no other Newspaper which does not demand "Cash with Orders." Impressed with these views, we issued circulars by post to the News-agents, requesting them to obtain their papers from the Publishers, who supply them with other journals. Notices to the same effect, have been repeatedly inserted in these columns. Having given ample warning, we were justified in concluding that those Agents who had not written to us, had transferred their orders as we had requested them to do. We now learn that many of them had neglected to do so. In a northern city which recently has been extensively placarded with announcements concerning the *Star of Freedom*, and where, consequently, the public demand had largely increased, not a copy of last Saturday's paper was to be had, not a copy having been ordered; the principal agent having taken no heed of our repeated notices. Thus occurred the non-delivery of the papers in many districts. We submit to our readers, that having given timely notice, the fault is not with us; although the loss and injury principally falls to our own share. Some of the agents who owe us money consider it a great grievance if they are required to cash up. Some have paid, but have thrown up the agency; others, finding there are no more papers to be had on credit, have thrown up the agency and intimated that they will pay that which they owe when it suits them; others treat our demand with sovereign contempt. Nor is this all. Our readers would be astonished, amused, and probably disgusted could they peruse certain letters with which we have been favoured. We are not speaking of the majority of the agents, only a small but mischievous minority. The majority we have found to be honourable men. The credit system was the bane of the *Northern Star*. When Mr. O'CONNOR gave up that paper the agents were indebted to him many hundreds of pounds. A large sum is already owing to the *Star of Freedom*, although it has existed only a few months. That it may continue to exist, it is necessary that the credit system be completely abolished. We pay weekly for paper, stamps, printing, publishing, and all other items of outlay; and it is both reasonable and necessary that those who take the paper shall do the same. Once again, therefore, we intimate that agents must give their orders for the *Star of Freedom* through the London publisher, by whom they are supplied with other journals (and whom ill pay us on delivery,) or send cash with their orders. In the latter case, agents will oblige by addressing their orders to Mr. John Phillip Crantz, 2, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.

We trust our friends who may hear of (would-be) readers being unable to obtain the *Star*, will make the above known to them.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

All communications intended for publication, or notice, in the *Star of Freedom*, must be addressed to G. JULIAN HARNEY, 4, Brunswick Row, Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, London.

* * * Correspondents will oblige by writing on one side only of their letter paper; and by forwarding their communications as early as possible in the week.

ORDERS FOR THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

In consequence of new publishing arrangements, each of our Agents will oblige by henceforth giving his orders for the *Star of Freedom* through his ordinary London publisher, by whom he is supplied with other London Newspapers.

Those agents in the habit of sending cash (or stamps) with their orders, may have their papers from Mr. JOHN PHILLIP CRANTZ, Publisher, 2, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, London.

No Credit can be given.

The *Star of Freedom* will henceforth be published at No. 2, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, London.

JOHN PONSFORD, Exeter.—Thanks for your valuable suggestions. The placards shall be sent.

ANGUS McLEOD, Gateshead.—We are glad to learn that the *Northern Political Union* is making progress. To publish the report of the vagaries of the person you mention, would only be to exalt him to undue importance. Thanks for your noble exertions. Persevere.

A. STUBBS, Manchester.—The publication of your article is unavoidably postponed. It shall appear. We shall be glad to receive future favours.

M. J. DE COGAN, Liverpool.—*Robert Owen's Journal* is published by Mr. McGowan, 16, Great Windmill Street, London; and may be had through Pavey, or Vickers, Publishers, Holywell Street. We are glad to hear that yourself and friends approve of the *Star of Freedom*. The Hammerman's Society may command our columns. The stamps received.

DAVID GIBSON, Greenwich.—Your noble sentiments command our warmest sympathy. Your efforts for the exiles we fully appreciate. In their name we thank you and your friends. The post-order received.

MR. BROOM, in Bradford.—Those friends in the towns surrounding Bradford, who are anxious to engage Mr. Broom, will be pleased to direct their letters to 213, Bolton Road, Bradford, Yorkshire.

C. SEGRAVE.—Many thanks for your kind letter. Stamps received. By all means call.

J. STALKER.—Received. Mr. Crantz will attend to the order. RECEIVED.—Mr. John Manners, Oxfordshire; Mr. Walton, Tadmorden; Mr. Broadbent, Lincoln; Mr. Stringer, Sandbach; Mr. Nelson, Birstall; J. Stansfield, Rotherham.

MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE REFUGEES. Mr. J. de Cogan, Liverpool, 6d.; Greenwich, per David Gibson, 1s.; C. Segrave, 1s.; A. Friend, Chippenham, 6d.; Alfred Cooper, 2s. 6d.

EUROPEAN FREEDOM FUND.—Received: A. Friend, Chippenham, 6d.; Greenwich, per Mr. A. Cooper, 5s.; subscribed by J. Meade, 1s.; J. Seader, 1s.; A. Cooper, 1s.; J. Wiltshire, 1s.; J. Robinson, 1s.

CO-PUBLISHERS OF THE "STAR OF FREEDOM."

NOTICE TO READERS AND THE TRADE.

The following Booksellers and News-agents undertake to supply the London Trade with copies of the *Star of Freedom* :

- Mr. Vickers, Holywell-street, Strand.
- Mr. Purkiss, Compton-street, Soho.
- Mr. Clements, Little Pultney-street, Soho.
- Mr. Nye, Theobald's-road.
- Mr. Truelove, John-street, Fitzroy-square.
- Mr. Cox, Drury-lane.
- Mr. Parkinson, Wilted-street, Somers' Town.
- Mr. Caffyn, Oxford-street, Mile End, Old Town.
- Mr. Mathias, 80, Broad-street, Ratcliff.
- Mr. Fellowes, George's Circus, Blackfriars-road.
- Mr. Harris, Blackfriars-road.
- Mr. Coulson, Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street, St. Luke's.
- Mr. Baker, Providence-place, Kentish Town.
- Mr. Steele, Clerkenwell-green.
- Mr. Brown, Charlotte-place, Goodge-street.
- Mr. Cooper, Trafalgar-road, Greenwich.

The Star of Freedom.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1852.

MINES AND MINERS.

An established mode of shelving a troublesome question brought before the Legislature is to make it the subject of inquiry, by a parliamentary committee, or a royal commission. The investigation—the examination of witnesses, &c., is sure to occupy the term of one session, and may possibly be prolonged over the existence of a three or four years parliament. The usual result is the production of a huge blue book containing "the evidence" which not one person out of fifty-thousand will ever think of looking into; with the addition of "a report," useful merely to the conductors of newspapers as subject-matter for "editorials." It may be that some particular evil, or grievance, with its corresponding remedy are by the investigation placed above the reach of cavil or denial; nevertheless the chances are a thousand to one that, in spite of the committee's labours, the evil or grievance will remain untouched. The result of the committee's report is tantamount to that gained by the firing of blank cartridge—considerable noise and nothing more!

It is to be hoped that some better result will issue from the document alluded to in last week's *STAR OF FREEDOM*—the Report of the Select Committee appointed (by parliament) to inquire into the causes of the frequency of explosions in coal mines. Similar inquiries preceded the one under notice. In 1835, a committee appointed by the House of Commons, objected to the undue confidence placed in the Davy-lamp, and suggested that reliance for security against explosions should chiefly be placed on increased ventilation. Excepting by a few "proprietors" no attention was given to the committee's suggestion; and the consequence has been a sacrifice of human life which might have been avoided had parliament compelled the "owners" to take the course suggested by Science and demanded by Humanity. In 1849, a beginning in the way of legislative interference was accomplished, the report of the Lords' Committee having been followed by the appointment of Government inspectors to examine, and from time to time report on the state of the mines.

The result of the third parliamentary inquiry is now before the country. The committee of 1852 having well weighed the evidence tendered to former committees, and having heard similar and confirmatory evidence, have come to the following conclusions:—

1. That the sacrifice of life consequent upon colliery explosions, is yearly increasing, and that the number of lives now sacrificed amount to about 1,000 per annum.
2. That these explosions are caused by the accumulations of poisonous vapours and destructive gases, the consequence of inadequate ventilation.
3. That the furnace system of ventilation already in extensive operation, is insufficient.
4. That the Davy lamp in a foul pit is eminently dangerous, and without sufficient ventilation a sure lure to destruction.
5. That boys and other incompetent persons are employed in mines to perform duties, neglect of, or inattention to which, often involves great loss of life.
6. That inquiries held after explosions are not properly conducted, and that the working colliers have good reason for their dissatisfaction at the manner in which those inquiries are prosecuted.
7. That the state of education among the miners, overlookers, managers, &c. is, as a general rule, not satisfactory.
8. That the present system of inspection is totally inadequate; each of the inspectors having about 400 mines in his district, the whole of which he would be unable to visit in less than four years.

So much for the evil. The conclusions of the committee as regards remedial measures may be summed up as follows:—

1. Full and efficient ventilation is the great, if not the only, means of guarding against explosions.
2. The steam-jet system of ventilation having been properly tested has been proved to be the most powerful, and at the same time least expensive, method for ventilating of mines.
3. All pits should be provided with a barometer to indicate the state of the atmosphere, and self-registering anemometer by which the inspector would know at each visit the rate at which the current of air had been passing through the mine in his absence.
- 4.—The Committee add a valuable suggestion by Mr. GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY, to the effect that refuge stalls be established in places familiar to the miners, to which, upon an explosion taking place, they could at once fly from the fatal effects of the after-damp.
- 5.—Competent persons should take the place of boys in

mines, for the performance of responsible duties, neglect of which would involve serious loss of life.

6.—It is advisable to appoint a special coroner, to preside over inquests, rendered necessary by accidents in mines.

7.—The better education of the miners is desirable, and schools of mines should be established, without certificates from which no overman, underlooker, or manager, should be legally appointed. The committee add that the qualification of inspectors should be rigidly tested by a competent Board.

8.—The number of inspectors should be increased, and two sub-inspectors to each inspector added.

9.—There should be a central board, composed of scientific and practical men, to whom the inspectors should report, and from whom they might receive official instructions. To this board should be given a power to enforce penalties under ordinary circumstances of neglect, and in cases of death a power to facilitate an enforcement of justice to the families of the victims through the ordinary channels of law.

10.—Where great danger evidently exists, and the owner of a mine refuses to resort to the most approved system for increasing its security, the inspector should have the power to order its working to cease until its condition be improved.

The above comprise the principal of the Committee's recommendations. Our object being to present the briefest and plainest analysis, rather than to indulge in rhetorical comment, we shall limit our remarks to the fewest possible words.

The Davy Lamp is now by universal consent considered worse than inefficient for protection; being, in fact, a lure to danger. "Sir" HUMPHRY DAVY himself admitted the danger of his lamp in currents of explosive air. In the year 1817 Dr. CLANNY received a gold medal from the Society of Arts, for the invention of a safety lamp which possesses the requirements needed in the Davy to insure perfect safety. We understand that it has been tried, and with complete success, in a northern pit, in which it has been in use during many years past. But, as a general rule, it has been scouted by the proprietors, and continues unknown to the mass of the public. It is alleged that the opposition of the owners is to be attributed to the fact that the light of the *Clanny lamp* diminishes in a foul state of the atmosphere, and that to render it useful the pit should be thoroughly ventilated. But this would occasion an outlay of cash, which unprincipled "owners" strive to avoid, no matter at what cost of suffering and loss of life.

The insufficiency of the furnace system of ventilation has been too fatally demonstrated by the oft-recurring and frightful catastrophes it is inadequate to prevent. The steam-jet, on the contrary, offers very superior advantages. The discovery or invention of Mr. GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY is calculated to send a current of air through a mine, at the rate of three miles an hour, and possesses the inestimable power not only of dissipating the explosive gas, but also the far more fatal "after-damp." The steam-jet is not a mere theoretical and untried scheme. It has been tested during the past four years in the Seaton Delaval mine, one of a very fiery and dangerous character. "Previous to the introduction of the steam-jet, the fire-damp was constantly seen playing around the face and edges of the goaves and other parts of the workings." Now the mine is swept so clean it is never observed, "and all danger of explosion seems removed." "The increase of ventilation is from 53,000 cubic feet per minute, under the furnace system, to 84,000 under the steam-jet." This quantity could be easily increased.

The value of Mr. GURNEY's suggestion relative to the proposed refuge-stalls will be best appreciated by recalling a terrific feature of the Aberdare tragedy in May last. On the occasion of that explosion, the persons who went to the rescue of the survivors found a heap of dead bodies, the one piled upon the other. It is supposed that those who were not instantly struck down at the moment of the explosion, rushed towards the place of egress. Overtaken by the fatal "after-damp," one fell to rise no more; the second fell upon the first, and so on in succession; the half-dead being unable to remove those already death-stricken. The fall of half-a-dozen effectually blocked up the way, and the remainder imprisoned within the fatal influence of the noxious vapour, saw themselves death-doomed by the stiffened corpses of their unfortunate comrades. Fifty yards further on, a similar pile was found. The two together contained the bodies of sixty men and children. "A father and his two sons were found among one of the heaps of the dead. The poor man in his frantic eagerness and anxiety to save himself and his two sons, had clutched one under each arm, and thus he sought to escape; but death seized them in the terrible entrance, and all three fell together, clasped in each others arms, among the ghastly dead." Had the stalls of refuge suggested by Mr. GURNEY been provided in the Aberdare mine, there is every probability that a considerable number of the victims would have escaped at least with their lives.

The suggestions—5, 6, and 7, (as we have numbered them) speak for themselves, and we trust will be fully carried out. The increase of inspectors, with the addition of sub-inspectors has been long demanded by the workers. The next suggestion—the appointment of a central board, with power to enforce penalties, &c.—is of great importance; the want of some such authority having hitherto rendered the inspectors powerless to do more than observe evils they were unable to extirpate. The suggestion we have marked (No. 10) is of vital interest to the workers. The committee propose to arm the inspector with the power to shut up a mine evidently in a dangerous state, and the owner of which may refuse to secure the safety of the workers. It may be expected that this suggestion will call forth indignant protests against "arbitrary interference, &c." The answer to these "cannot-I-do-what-I-like-with-my-own?" gentry, should be simply and sternly, "NO; you shall not do as you like with the lives of your fellow creatures. It is the duty of law and government to protect life before avarice; and if your insatiable cupidity prevents you doing justice to your workers, the makers and executors of the law must and will take that work into their own hands." We have already spoken of the Aberdare explosion. At the time of that tragical catastrophe it was industriously circulated that a very careful investigation of the

state of the mine had taken place a few hours previously. From this the public might have reasonably inferred that the manager, viewers, &c., were altogether blameless, and that the accident was owing to "recklessness" on the part of one or more of the workers. But, what say the committee? "In another case (that of the occurrence in the Aberdare Valley), Mr. Blackwell, the inspector, had directed certain precautions to be taken; the advice was disregarded, and the explosion ensued." Clearly those who had neglected to adopt the precautions advised by the inspector should have been held responsible for the lives so terribly sacrificed. This Aberdare mine appears to be one that, in the absence of extraordinary precautions, should be closed against working. The coal is literally saturated with poisonous and explosive gases; cargoes of this coal, shipped at Cardiff, have frequently exploded and destroyed the vessels. This mine is clearly one of those that should be placed under the strictest supervision, and in the event of the insecurity continuing, should be forthwith closed.

We have exhausted our available space without having exhausted the subject. Some important points in the committee's report commanding our dissent and comment, we have not yet touched upon, but we must defer our remarks to a future article. In the meantime we again urge the working miners to "renewed and vigorous action." We observe that a few days ago a society was inaugurated at Newcastle, having for its twofold object:—"First, by a union or concentration of professional experience to endeavour, if possible, to devise measures which might avert or alleviate those dreadful calamities which had too often produced destruction to life and property, and which left such misery and distress among the mining population of the district; and, secondly, to establish a literary institution more particularly applicable to the theory, art, and practice of mining than the institutions in the locality or within the reach of the profession." Such a society may, and we trust will, lead to some beneficial results. But in its ranks the working miners are not likely to find place; they must have their own organization. The mine, like all the rest of the wronged, may assure themselves that if they would have public help they must commence by helping themselves. The time is propitious; Science and Humanity are ranged on their side. Let them act *now*, and they may succeed in organizing public opinion in behalf of their righteous claims, and in making that organization effective for the obtainment of Justice.

BRITAIN AND HER AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

It seems strange that our rulers, with the example of the American Revolution before their eyes, should continue so infatuated as to turn a deaf ear to the representations of the colonists, treating them as contemptuously as if to drive them to armed rebellion and separation from the mother country, was the greatest good they could possibly accomplish.

Our Australian colonies have certainly been treated with as little consideration as were those of America in the last century, or any of our other neglected dependencies at the present day. This is as unwise as it is unjust. Australia is in every way calculated to become the home of a rich and powerful nation, and should therefore have been bound to us by the ties of love and gratitude, as it already is by those of language and kindred. Previous to the discovery of the gold regions we saw and deplored the neglect, and even insult of the home government; but there was then no such imminent danger of a rupture. It seemed that although such treatment would inevitably provoke the hostility of the colonists, it would be long before they became powerful enough to resent the tyranny to which they were subjected. The discovery of the much valued metal in the soil of Australia at once gave the settlers the power to set the mother country at defiance. We had hoped that before they would have been in a position to have done so, we should have had at home a people's government—the wise representative of an enlightened nation, whose care it would be to do justice to all the people, as well in the most distant provinces of the empire as at home. It was not destined to be so. The gold fields were discovered, and Australia began with lightning rapidity to acquire riches and population, and all the elements of power.

It was to be expected that the British Government would now have awakened to a sense of the danger to the integrity of the empire, run by persistence in the insultingly neglectful course hitherto pursued towards the colonists, and that they would now have sought to conciliate them that they might preserve to Britain such a valuable dependency. But no; their pride and imbecility would suffer them to be warned as little by the fear of losing the colony as they had hitherto been by the complaints of the colonists, for the injustice done them. All the old sins were persisted in; there was the same disregard for the rights and for the feelings of the colonists; continued mismanagement of the "crown lands," and no change in the disgraceful system of applying the revenue of the colonies to purposes altogether detrimental to the interests of the colonists themselves—to the payment of government-appointed officers, whose incapacity for the performance of the duties of the offices to which they were appointed was as patent to the public as was the unworthiness of their moral character. Moreover, the shuffling and faithless manner in which the government acted in the question of transportation was such as could only revolt every rightly constituted mind. Accordingly, none can now be surprised to find that the uppermost thought in the minds of the Australian population, is immediate and complete separation from the mother country.

On the 6th of April last a public meeting was convened by the Anti-convict League, at Sydney, New South Wales, to sympathize with the people of Van Dieman's Land, on receipt of the intelligence of the determination of Earl GREY, to continue to send convicts to the colony. If

the unanimous sentiments of the speakers on that occasion, and the hearty enthusiasm with which the expression of those sentiments were received by the assembled multitude, form any criterion of the state of public feeling in New South Wales, the one fixed idea of the people of that colony is that the ties which bind them to Great Britain are to them injurious and degrading, and ought, at the earliest opportunity, to be severed at once and for ever.

We cannot reasonably complain of this opinion on their part. It is one they have been driven to adopt, by continued neglect, and a long series of insults on the part of the central Executive. It has been the tyranny and want of faith of the British government which has driven them to seek safety in separation, and to desire to break asunder the ties of brotherhood which yet bind them to the British people. That they have still sympathy with, and faith in them, is apparent from the fact of their loudly applauding one of the speakers at the above mentioned meeting, who expressed his determination not yet, at least, to lay at the door of the British people the blame so justly merited by their rulers, and his refusal to transfer the indignation which the loathsome tyranny of Earl GREY had excited in his bosom to the yet venerated name of England.

It would be well if the people at home did something to merit this confidence, by awakening from their selfish apathy, and making it their care that Britain has a government which shall not deal in tyranny and deceit, but which shall deal justly and truly by all within the wide-spread dominions of Britannia, and they should do this before it is too late; for the same spirit of selfishness which renders them so careless of their own high duty, and of the freedom and welfare of their colonial brethren, has its advocates among them—let us hope it—yet untainted men of the colonies.

The *Sydney People's Advocate* finds, in the peril to which England is exposed from continental despotism, an additional cause for separation. In its number of April 30th the *Advocate* says:

"In the event of Louis Napoleon going to war with England, what ought we in New South Wales to do? This is a question to the consideration of which, in our opinion, the colonists ought to apply themselves at once. War between England and France is a contingency not unlikely to arise, and in that event how shall we be placed? Are we now the same insignificant and despised country we were even twelve months ago? We are of opinion that in the eyes of the world there is a vast difference between New South Wales in 1852, and New South Wales at the beginning of 1851; and should war be declared against England we need not expect to escape our share of the dreadful visitation. Should this be the case, how are we prepared to meet such a visitation? Could we successfully resist an incursion of French buccaneers, or are we prepared to sit down quietly, while our houses are plundered, our wives and families assaulted, and in all probability ourselves bayoneted?"

The best preparation after all, however, would be our entire and complete independency of Great Britain. So long as we remain a dependency of the British Crown, so long shall we be liable to be drawn into any quarrel in which the mother country may be unfortunately engaged. In all the measures which we may take, therefore, we should keep in view the ultimate independence of the country, and it would be well for both ourselves and for England if steps were immediately initiated for bringing about a peaceful separation of the Australasian colonies, from the mother country by the mutual consent of each, and for their erection into one grand federative government similar to that of the United States of America, and then we shall have no occasion to cultivate the dreadful arts of war, for we shall have no enemies to fight or fear."

We scarcely think it probable that the colonists, when they seek separation, will do so from a feeling of cowardice, such as the *Advocate* here suggests. No; when the colonists cast off their allegiance to Britain, it will be because they have ceased to hope for sympathy or justice from her, and not because they fear to share her misfortunes, or seek to slink from a combat with her enemies. When it recommends to the people of New South Wales such an unworthy course, we think the *People's Advocate* scarcely performs its duty as a moral teacher of the people. *Safety* may lie in the direction pointed out by our colonial contemporary, but honour and duty undoubtedly bid the men of Australia cling to their British brethren, to aid them to destroy all their mutual oppressions, and, when they have accomplished this, form with the other branches of the Anglo-Saxon family, a grand federal union of Democratic Republics.

BANKING FOR THE PEOPLE.

VERY few of the working classes have an adequate idea of the self-accumulating power of money when properly invested. "Knowledge is power," the adage tells us, and the power derived from that source is almost exclusively in the hands of the commercial and middle-classes. The immense sums which are paid as mere interest for the use of money, bear a great proportion to the revenue derived from the skill, industry, and enterprise of the country. There is that monster item the National Debt, the interest of which reaches to nearly Thirty millions per annum, but that only makes a part and not the largest of the grand total. There is a stupendous mass of Bills of Exchange bearing interest, rendered necessary by the inadequate amount of the legal currency of the country for the purposes of commerce. There are the piles of mortgages by which the majority of the landed estates are burdened. The various Insurance Companies, securing to those who pay them comparatively small sums, amounting to millions from their calculations upon the interest to be derived from careful investment. Bankers use their clients money, and look to interest for their profits. Millionaires contracting for foreign loans, loosen their purse-strings with an eye to future dividends. Pawnbrokers taking tangible security, turn their money to advantage by plundering the poor at a fearfully usurious rate. Bill-discounters giving accommodation upon bills at short date, frequently double their capital in the year—and Loan Societies lending small sums to the neces-

sitous, exact a return out of all proportion to the benefit conferred. It is thus that those who have money make it the means of gaining more, without themselves adding anything to the wealth of the world. The possession of capital gives them both the right and the power of taxing the industry of others—and large as is the revenue of governmental taxation, it may safely be stated that the sums paid for interest on private debts, amount to more than the whole burdens of the state.

We do not attempt to justify this system, either upon grounds of morality or policy. It is far worse to become a nation of usurers than a nation of shop-keepers. This state of things is both the parent and the child of avarice—the cause and the effect of evil. It lowers the tone of the public mind—makes gambling an occupation, rather than a crime—raises up a few immense fortunes, and breaks down many small ones, and diminishes the productive resources of the country. But one of its worst public effects is that it creates a mass of, what may be called, fictitious capital—not representing any real wealth, but assuming the form of securities for money—giving a right to the holders to draw upon the labour of the country without labouring themselves. It is quite possible for a nation to have too much capital, when that capital consists of debts from those that produce, to those who consume their productions. Nevertheless, whatever may be its merits—there is the system built up into a power—the greatest upon the face of the earth. The capitalists who are its ministers, hold in their hands the fate of the nations of the world—they may either give liberty, or impose despotism—they can shake down thrones, or crush revolutions—without their leave armies cannot march nor fleets sail. It was their money that butchered Poland, crushed Hungary, and smothered Italian nationality—and without them the Czar could not equip his barbarous hordes—deprived of their aid, the bank-rupt exchequer of Austria could not pay the instruments of tyranny—if they withheld their consent, the French usurper would not be able to bribe the soldiery—and here, in our own more peaceful island, the monied interest is the great agency, by which the poor are kept poor, by being prevented from rising into independence, and through which political wrongs of evil and social distinctions are perpetuated. It is scarcely a figure of speech to say, that the interests of humanity are sacrificed at the shrine of compound-interest.

Let it be remembered that though we write thus strongly, we do not wish to blame, or seek to throw the responsibility upon individuals. We only desire truthfully to describe the system under which we suffer, so that we may devise some means of meeting it.

It would seem that there are two ways which can be pointed out—the one, the application of force—the other, taking hold of the system itself, and using it to our own advantage. That is our alternative. We do not recommend a resort to force. We would not even, although we were sure it would be immediately successful. Force is a torrent which sweeps all, both good and evil before it. It destroys alike that which we would contrive, and that which we would annihilate. It might uproot the power of the moneyocracy, but it would also shake the foundations of civilisation. To let loose the worst passions of men, is a remedy worse than the disease. It is substituting the most active, for the chronic form of a disease, only to relapse again. Besides, to do as the tyrants of all times have done, and are doing—to set up the attribute of the brute above that of the man—to make mere strength the arbitrar of right and wrong—is to dry up those springs of rectitude which amid such soil, create all the good of the world. Force is not to be thought of. The only other means of working out our social redemption, is to take hold of the system—to make it our servant, instead of our master.

It may be urged, perhaps, that it is not justifiable to use an agency which we do not attempt to defend the morality of. We answer, that we have been judging of the system by its effects, which are most unquestionably bad, but we have yet to consider whether we cannot make it the agent of good. It is a misfortune imposed upon us by the accumulated circumstances of centuries, that we are denied the opportunity of walking in the way we should adopt, if we were free to choose. The world as it is, can only be moved by those powers which are capable of influencing it. We must use those or let it roll on without guidance. If we were at liberty to do so—if it presented any chance—we would throw aside motives of mere self-interest, and appeal to the higher, purer feelings of humanity. That course, however, would have a better chance with utter savages, than with the children of modern civilisation. We have now no better prospect of success than to use this system, divesting it however of its worst features, and applying it to the best possible purposes. In that spirit we urge the people to become their own Bankers—to co-operate for the purpose of Investment, as well as for production and distribution.

Some may think this is like advising a hungry man to eat without producing food. How are the workers to become their own bankers? What funds are they to deposit? How are they to invest them so that they may make them productive? These are some of the questions which will arise, and to which suitable replies must be given. The finding of funds is an easy matter if they have faith in the principle of co-operation, and we take a wrong estimate of them if their faith will not be in proportion to their knowledge of it. They have funds already. In their trade societies and benefit clubs they have accumulated deposits to a very large amount. They do not keep those locked up in their spring boxes, or hide them away in secret places; but they invest them now, although in a very imperfect manner. In some cases they open a deposit account with some banking firm, in others they resort to the commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt. They pass the money out of their hands either upon private security, or faith in the government, and in return they receive about three per cent. as interest. Except to meet emergencies arising from sickness or want of employment, and to do that very imperfectly, that is all the benefit they derive from their saving. They could do much more with the same means. Their mode of operation is as though a manufacturer worked his engine up to only half its power. Very safe, no doubt, but a great waste of strength. Besides providing for emergencies and gaining interest, those very funds, wisely employed, might yield the operatives money, power, and gain

for them a firm footing in the world of manufacture and trade. If an establishment were founded for the purposes of investment alone, such a stimulus would be given to the effort to become independent of the masters as would advance us half a century. The money of the labourer would then be accumulating for the benefit of his order as well as himself. He would have furnished by his own class all the essentials to successful enterprise. He would put the better upon the same footing of advantage as the worse system, and give it an equal chance of success. The co-operative bank would hold much the same relative position toward the workshop and the store, as the private banker does to the manufacturer or the dealer. Working men wishing to extend their operations, would borrow its funds upon the security of their buildings, or machinery or stock. That is fully as good security as their money is lent out upon now. It does at the present moment go, though indirectly, into the channels of trade; but trade, the profits of which belong to others. Then it would go there directly, and for their own benefit. Half a million of money, and the workers could easily produce that amount without drawing upon the future, invested in a co-operative bank under sufficient legal guarantees and distributed security, so as to assist working men to become something better than wages slaves, would do much towards altering the condition of society. It would confer power which might be used for political as well as social elevation; it would give us a standing in the world. Rendering employment more certain it would diminish the calls upon the funds of trade societies; diffusing comfort, it would render the necessity for aid from such societies less frequent. Engendering independent feelings, it would induce a higher moral tone, and avert part of the loss arising from crime and profligacy; and increasing the power of consumption, it would give to commerce and manufactures additional activity.

With all these benefits in view, it is hard to believe that the industrious masses will refuse to help in their attainment, if it can be shown that the endeavour is a safe one. That we shall attempt to demonstrate in our next article, which will be directed to the particular form in which a banking company for the people should be instituted.

Democratic Movements, PUBLIC MEETINGS, &c.

Is it advisable that a better and more conciliatory policy be adopted by the Democratic body?

A NATIONAL PARTY.

To the Editor of the STAR OF FREEDOM.

SIR,—From articles which have appeared in recent numbers of your Journal, showing the state of public feeling on those political questions which have for so long agitated the public mind of this country, and as it appears to be acknowledged on all hands that some plan of organization should be agreed on, in which the whole people could join, I offer my suggestions, in the hope that they will be discussed by your readers in all parts of the country; and in the hope, too, that out of that discussion there will arise an unity of the whole of the democratic elements of the people, in order that an agitation for the great question of political freedom may become general and useful.

There are two distinct kinds of agitation which for practical purposes may be distinguished as simple and complex. The simple are those which aim but at one object, and stand apart from all legislative details; the complex are those which asserting one or more principles, also embody secondary questions, by which those principles are to be worked out in practice.

The great advantage of simple agitations, is the unity of action and argument they induce, and the difficulty there is in evading them. In simple agitations, orators, lecturers, pamphleteers and journalists, all constantly hammering away at the same point, are sure to produce their effect, and there is no drawing off their attention. They have only one thing to attend to, instead of half a dozen; upon that they concentrate all their energies—to that they direct all their motions; and generally with success.

In complex agitations, on the contrary. There are so many points to attack, and so many to defend—so great a division of parties, one agreeing to this point, and opposing that, and *vice versa*—so many collateral arguments—so much difficulty in weaving the network of a system into one exposition, that all is tumult and confusion, instead of order and organisation.

For an illustration of the first kind of agitation to which I refer, that of the Anti-Corn-Law-League may be cited; and if the second, the great movement having for its object the enactment of the People's Charter. Year after year Mr. Villiers, in the House of Commons made his annual motion for the Repeal of the Corn Laws, with just about as much, or rather, as little success, as would attend the Radical Reformer of the present day, but year after year he came back again to that single point. He knew, and his party knew, that upon the settlement of that question, many other great changes—but to that one they mainly confined themselves. They saw, that with that, must be decided the Sugar question, the Navigation Laws, the relation of Government to Commerce, and the relative position of Land and Capital; and though frequent motions are made by independent members having the same tendency, still, as a party the league concentrated their whole force on the one motion, and, bearing in mind how the dropping of water upon one spot wears away the solid rock, they stuck to their point with a

force and pertinacity of continued reiteration, and in the of, of the greatest apparent odds, they won their victory. Their instruments were unity of purpose, singleness of object, perseverance: instruments which, when used with adequate talent, seldom fail. Look at the other illustration for a copy of the picture. The Charter had a better foundation of it than any other document; it was more consonant to the strict justice, and based upon purer reason than any other popular manifesto. It had in it nothing that was absolutely new or foreign to the constitution. It could not be met by any considerations of principle, the opposition to it rested on bare expediency. It is even now better loved by that portion of the great masses who understand it than any other system. Yet, except in its teachings to the people, that parliamentary movement has been singularly unsuccessful. It does not simply speak of its not being carried, for of that there has hitherto been but little chance; but of the want of persistency in the attempts to carry it, and the way in which it has been broken up and frittered away in details. There has been one motion for the ballot, another for the abolition of property qualification, a third talk about shortening the duration of Parliaments—debates, not about the Charter, or the first principles of representation, but about bits of the Charter, and those bits too by far the least important. We may say that advisedly, because the great right of Manhood Suffrage is the true basis of political liberty; and in these bit-by-bit movements it is precisely that which has been left out of sight.

Comparing, then, the great advantages of simple with the great disadvantages of and hindrances to complex movements, I am compelled to give an adhesion to the former wherever they are possible, and it may be worth while to think whether, or no, it be practicable to found a parliamentary party upon one point. I fancy I hear some of the men who have stood firm through all phases of hope and despondency, cry out when they read this, "What! abandon our old principles."—I ask you to abandon nothing; I only wish to see an effective organization for political enfranchisement; I do not presume to dictate to, or dogmatize for you; I hold as deep an interest in the success of our common cause as any other man. I seek to advise, and suggest, not to pronounce or command. I do but give these suggestions as materials upon which to form an opinion; you must register your own decision. Have patience then awhile; be thoughtful with me and then work out your own course.

We have been eminently unsuccessful hitherto, that at least must be conceded. Here, in 1852, we stand *apparently* further from our object than we were years ago. Our advocates in the legislature have done next to nothing, possibly the better phrase would be worse than nothing. Our petitions have miscarried, our processions have failed, our meetings have been scattered to the wind—our champions have tasted prison fare—all these are facts not to be denied. Can we do better now?—If so, how? That is the question to be decided and I submit to you, as worthy at least of discussion, whether or not, taking Manhood Suffrage as the first thing to be made law, it would not be wise to concentrate ourselves upon that, and have a simple, easily managed agitation.

I know that this proposal will be met with an outcry from some. I have well calculated all that, and am content to bide the storm, and let it abate in its own good time. I trust to the ebb of frenzy, and the flood tide of reason and common sense. There are men in the House of Commons who, if backed by a National Party, would present our petitions, and make an annual motion for manhood suffrage; and does any one believe that if that were obtained the rest would not follow, or that without that the rest would be of any real value?

It has been said, that if you will but settle principles aright, details will settle themselves. I wish to draw your attention practically to the distinction between principles and details: to make clear that which is primary and essential—and that which is secondary and dependent. That which is primary is the right of self-government, the right of every man in virtue of his manhood to have a voice in making the laws by which he is governed. Upon that the whole weight of the argument rests. The opponents of that are the real defenders of the citadel of tyranny and class rule. It is that right which constitutes the essence of real political freedom. The benefits to be derived from the rest are secondary to, and collateral with the attainment of that. We must have that first, else our political system will be like a set of numerals, incomplete from the absence of the unit from which they all proceed.

Let us see more clearly how all the corollaries arrange themselves under the head of this one great principle UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE—the right; the BALLOT—the mode in which the right is to be exercised; EQUAL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—the appointment of equal weight to the right of each; ANNUAL PARLIAMENTS—the frequency with which the right is to be exercised; NO PROPERTY QUALIFICATION—the privilege of all to be chosen by the exercise of the right; PAID MEMBERS—the duty of defraying the expenses of those who perform the business of the nation. This I take to be the true analysis of a pure system of representation and, if I am correct, the one right is the thing essentially needful—the several auxiliary propositions the things desirable; the one right is the thing to be mainly struggled for; that gained the others are sure to follow.

I beg of the people of this country earnestly to consider these things, and, before a conclusion is come to, to thoroughly understand your position, and how you might stand. A motion is made to amend the representative system. Upon what does the discussion, if there be a discussion, mainly turn? to what is attention chiefly directed?—to the right which stands at its head? No; that is slurred over—glanced at—thrown on one side. The other points furnish opportunities eagerly laid hold of for all manner of diversions, and greatly legislators divert themselves. The ballot is un-English, forsooth; equal electoral districts aim at a mathematical nicety unattainable in the broad operations of government; annual parliaments mean annual confusion and inexperienced legislators; no property qualification is but a cry, because only men of property have education and sufficient leisure; paid members are out of the question, because

it would destroy senatorial dignity and submerge independent feeling, make politics a trade, and politicians the slaves of the mob. This is what the half-fledged lordlings, the generals, and admirals, the lawyers and traders of the lower house would have to say, besides oceans more of talk about Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, our ancient constitution, and such like old lumber. In that fashion every political tyro would try to be eloquent in advocacy of "well-considered gradual conservative reform" and deprecation of revolutionary changes. I know that it is all fudge—that if we had the suffrage we could show it to be so, still they would say it, and it would have its effect. But on a simple motion for Manhood Suffrage, they would be placed in a different position. They would be restricted to that one point—to that, in some fashion, they must say "Aye" or "No." They would have no bushes to skirmish behind—no small fears to throw out as advanced guards; they would lose the topics for small wit; they would have to meet the people face to face and deny the equality of their manhood; they would have to say plainly, "You brawny smith, or skilful engineer, or sturdy labourer, or swart miner, you are not a free man, and shall not be; I, in virtue of some unseen and unmanifested divinity within me, am your master; you, by presence of some undefined defect, are my servant." They would have to say this outright, instead of as now, passing lightly over the question of the vote, and affirming that it is wrong to vote thus or thus.

No; a vote or no vote—that is what we must put to our rulers. Are we intelligent creatures fitted to think what we want, or brute beasts bound to obey what they order, and be content with what they choose to prescribe for us? That is the simple issue to raise and to be decided first of all. Not one of modes, or degrees, or privileges, but of right—right founded on our common humanity and patent in our persons. That issue is to be best raised on the point of Manhood Suffrage. Think well of it, and of the necessity of forming at once a national party for that purpose.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM NEWTON.

35, Arbour Square, London;
Sept. 8, 1852.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF CHARTISM.—Cannot some plan be propounded to amalgamate the ramified branches of Chartism, so as to have them in working order? Your readers must be aware that theories in endless variety have been propounded, but I think the time has fully come when we ought to have something practical. The walls of Chartism at present are broken down; her enemies as they pass by deride and laugh at her: whereas, let the friends of Chartism be united, and they would be a terror to these evil doers, who would be silent when they heard the great truths this glorious cause enshrines. It matters little to Chartism which party be in power, whether Whig, Tory, or the Manchester School—each and all of these desire the destruction of Chartism; but let the masses know their strength and power, and I ask, where is the government that dares to insult them? But a great work remains to be done; it is the people alone that can do it. They must work out their own political salvation; no one else can or will do so for them. Dangers will have to be overcome, difficulties braved, before this new era can dawn. The merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, the railway shareholder, with a host of others, are all united, and have conspired, one and all, to keep the present system just where it is, and as it is. They are all arduous and sincere in the matter. Why, I ask, cannot the down trodden proletarians be so united for their just and legitimate rights? Let them come forward, and identify themselves with those who are desirous to destroy the present state of things, and to elevate man morally, socially, and politically, as he ought to be.—DALSTON.

BRADFORD.—THE SECULAR SOCIETY.—Although Mr. Broom is an entire stranger to the town, he had a large audience to listen to him in the Odd Fellows Hall, last Sunday evening. His subject was a novel one, and had caused many surmises among free-thinkers as well as christians. It was, "Reasons why the Poor should not study Theology." He said, they had not time, nor means sufficient, hence they ought not to commence what cannot be concluded. The works on the historical evidences, are more than the longest liver can read—the internal evidence the poor cannot investigate, because, to enable them to do so, they must be masters of several languages, which they had not the time to acquire. For christians to enjoin the poor to do an impossibility is a gratuitous mockery. On Monday night he gave his first lecture on Thomas Paine.

STAR OF FREEDOM COMMITTEE.

On Tuesday evening last, the Committee met. Important business was discussed, the further consideration of which was adjourned till Tuesday evening next, when all members are earnestly requested to attend at No. 4, Brunswick Row, Queen Square, Bloomsbury.

WALTER COOPER, Secretary.

POLITICAL REFUGEE COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3RD.—Some small subscriptions were received. G. Julian Harney was instructed to correspond with M. Mazzini relative to an important question in connexion with the Refugee Fund. The committee then adjourned.

Co-operative.

LONDON.—A Society has been recently established as the "West London Co-operative House Painters Association." Each of its members have agreed to subscribe £10 in certain weekly instalments, for the purpose of raising the requisite capital with which to commence business.

We understand that the Metropolitan and Provincial Joint-Stock Brewery, established at the commencement of the present year, is proceeding very satisfactorily, and doing a large and increasing amount of business; any family may obtain from it a small barrel of beer, say four and a half, or nine gallons, delivered at their own homes, in any part of London, at much less than the ordinary prices, and, as is the case in all our co-operative establishments, the articles sold are unadulterated, and really what they profess to be.

Trades.

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

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES, 259, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON.

We have constantly affirmed that the great impediments or stumbling-blocks to *Industrial Reform* (if by that designation we may be permitted to particularise the phase of general progress to which, from our position, we consider ourselves more particularly, if not exclusively confined) are to be combatted, not so much in the ignorance and apathy of our working class brethren in the mass, as in the excessive egotism and greed for self-aggrandisement which prevails amongst the local functionaries of Trades Unions. To this cause we attribute the general apathy of the working men of this country, to all the appeals which have been made by our political and industrial reformers, for the purpose of awakening in them a due sense of their degraded slavery, which a united effort would most assuredly quietly put an end to. The grand object amongst these obstructions to general progress appears to be to pin down the sympathies and humanities of those under their influence and control within the narrow boundaries of their own trade and locality, for the noble purpose of perpetuating their own influence and emoluments. To expect to organise the labouring classes for any useful effort of industrial, social, or political reform, without first breaking through the *barricade* of selfish ignorance, is, we believe, a vain hope. These opinions are the result of a wide and lengthened experience, confirmed and strengthened by every day's proceedings. The following extracts from a colleague who has been for some time in the northern counties are singularly corroborative of our often-expressed opinion. Writing from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, he says, "I will now offer a few remarks on the general position of men and things as I find them in this place and neighbourhood. The worst paid trades are the most disorganised, and want immediate assistance, or would do so when their term of probation was expired. They look to have grievances which have been accumulating for years redressed in a day; and, secondly, their efforts to emancipate themselves by their own exertions have proved valueless, and so their want of success, as well, perhaps, as their frequent violations of the most partial and unjust laws, and of the one-sided contracts to which they are subjected, have so embittered the employing classes that they, in retaliation of the inconveniences submitted to by them at various periods, have forced a system of terrorism upon men unheard of before, and unequalled in any country. Men have, therefore, become dispirited and apathetic, and tamely submissive under the tyranny and threats of their masters and their superintendents. They are without soul or spirit, but not totally without hope that the tide will again turn, and a reaction take place; but their future policy must be upon a more conciliatory principle. They talk of the thousands they have paid men to advocate their cause who have forsaken them—of the thousands they have spent in law, and still they are under the same, or a more aggravated system of bondage than before. That as time goes on, they get more and more oppressed, and more and more discouraged; and will do so, until some new outrage upon their persons or rights arouse them into an active resistance, to again entrust themselves and their wrongs into the hands of rash and incompetent advisers, to be again deceived, and again deserted. There are also those who, influenced by their local position, seem to struggle to perpetuate the present state of things—men who discourage them from ever attempting a more pacific policy; and until this incubus, this local disgrace is worn away, there is little to hope for, by way of a general reformation among the miners and sailors of this part of the country. * * * But, fortunately, this description does not apply to all; the house-joiners, the coopers, the great body of the shipwrights, and others, have a different feeling; they, strengthened by recent events, are becoming impressed with the idea that National Union is the only kind which can effectually and permanently extricate them from their present abject dependence upon the whims and freaks of capital, and maintain them in their true position. Some of these trades will, I trust, shortly join our association."

That this is a true and faithful picture of the present condition of the large majority of the trades of this country, we unhesitatingly affirm, and, however discouraging a prospect it opens to the sanguine and earnest reformer, it by no means justifies the abandonment of the principle of protective union, but rather a more determined effort to lay siege to the apathy and prejudices of the masses, and to the interested selfishness of the few in their strongholds, and to trust for success to the workings of that strong common sense which, however slow in its development, has always been a distinctive trait; we may say, indeed, a national feature in the character of the working classes of Great Britain.

WILLIAM PEELE, Secretary.

AN ADDRESS TO THE TRADES.

FELLOW WORKMEN.—I have been requested by the committee of the Bolton Trades Defence Association, to address you on the desirability of preserving one of the most valuable trades associations that exists, and in complying with the request, I beg to state that I have no other motive than that of promoting, to the best of my ability, the condition of my fellow workmen.

I hold it to be not only the privilege but the duty of every man, and body of men, to avail themselves of all honest means of procuring fair and adequate remuneration for their labour and skill, and I believe it to be both laudable and lawful that associations should be formed of men willing to assist each other in carrying out principles which are calculated to promote their own comfort and prosperity.

I have for many years been a member of a trades' association. I have been actively engaged in at least one "strike," and was for a time very sanguine of success, but I was doomed to disappointment, and I am now quite satisfied that no trade in existence, standing in an isolated position, can successfully resist the encroachments constantly made upon their interest. But if the various trades of this country were to form themselves into associations for the defence of their common interests, no amount of oppression, come from whatever quarter it may, would be able to oppress them.

I would have no "strikes," God forbid we should ever have another among the trades of England. The late contest in the iron trades has taught both employers and workmen a lesson they will be very slow to forget; the bad effect of strikes are too well

cowdown to need illustration from me; but there seems to be only one way of doing away with them altogether, that is to bind together the working classes for better purposes. It is generally thought that the aim of trade societies is to fight against employers. Such is not the case. There are high moral and social purposes in these associations, and if sufficient power can be raised by them, and is wisely directed, strikes will no more be heard of, because oppression can no longer be practised. To alleviate the miseries of a working man's family during sickness, to solace the orphan when death strikes the head of the family, to solace the woes of those who are afflicted with physical infirmity, or who meet with calamity through accident, disabling them from following their ordinary occupations, are among the laudable objects of Trade Societies; and I wish to see them as general and useful as possible.

I have read with much interest a work entitled "Suggestions to aid in the Formation of a Legal Constitution for Working Men's Associations," by Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq. The author recommends and proves that "Associative Workshops" are the only things which can permanently emancipate the working men of this country, and my opinion is, that if there was a union of the various trades in every town, that reading, discussion and mutual instruction classes might be got up, and the ignorance which is the great barrier to the formation and success of Associative Workshops would be greatly reduced, and men would be much fitter for carrying out those great principles necessary for their own salvation.

I fear I am trespassing too much on your space and kindness, and in conclusion allow me to say that I hope, at least, those members who have contributed to the formation, &c., of the "Bolton Defence Association" will double their exertions, and show to other members of their trades the great advantages to be derived from such a general union, and so preserve one of the best institutions ever established. By doing this, they will not only confer great advantages upon themselves, but will enable those who follow them in their trades to enjoy the fruits of their industry in greater abundance than if no exertion had ever been made, and will earn for themselves the lasting gratitude of all who have to earn their bread by labour.

A MEMBER OF A TRADES SOCIETY.

Bolton, September, 1852.

CALICO BLOCK PRINTERS.

Mr. Walter Cooper delivered a lecture on Thursday night to the Calico Block Printers, of Merton. Subject, Association and its advantages. Mr. Cooper has also been requested to meet the Block Printers of Crayford, who are out on strike, to advise with them on the best means of settling the dispute.

NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—Relative to the formation of this society, we have received a lengthy report from Mr. Martin Jude. Of the importance to the miners of this society, our correspondent thus speaks:—"Thus has been inaugurated or ushered into being, one of the most important Societies ever projected in this country, for, with regard to the first object, the better ventilation of mines—the consequent saving of human life—the promotion of the health of the miners, and all the concomitants, wretchedness and poverty, which naturally follow the system hitherto pursued, whereby more than a thousand victims are annually immolated and sacrificed—all these important matters lay in their hands—all that appertains to the security of the miner's life—all that tends to the promotion of his health—all that serves to make his life worth a year or a day's purchase, may be said to come within the grasp and power of this Association. To the mining body then, and likewise to all true philanthropists, will devolve the great and important duty of watching over the proceedings of this Association, and to aid and assist it in all that legitimately comes within the first object of the Society—the speedy perfection of a system of ventilation which shall render explosion of fire-damp next to impossible. In a future communication I will follow up this subject, and show more particularly the duties of the said Society."

A FATAL DRAUGHT.—On the morning of Sunday last the wife of Mr. William Tudhope, merchant Coatbridge, had occasion to use vitriol for purposes connected with her household affairs, but by some incaution or neglect the cup which contained the burning liquid happened to fall within the reach of her child, a sprightly little boy or three years of age, who unperceived caught hold of the cup, swallowed its contents, and was instantly seized with the most excruciating internal pains, the effect of which on the minds of those who witnessed the agonizing cries and throes of the child will not soon be forgotten. Medical aid was speedily in attendance, and every effort made to relieve the little sufferer, but prolonged existence was only that of misery without the prospect of ultimate recovery, for the little boy expired the following day.—*Glasgow Constitutionnel*.

THE FRENCH PRESS.—On Thursday Louis Napoleon suppressed by decree the Paris journal the *Corsaire*.

A LADY DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—An inquest was held on Tuesday last by Mr. Coroner Davis, of Howth, on the body of Mrs. Maria Kirwan, who lost her life at Ireland's Eye, on the 6th inst., while bathing. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

COURT MARTIAL.—SENTENCE OF DEATH.—Alexander Williams, a gunner in the marine artillery, has been sentenced by a court martial at Portsmouth, to be hanged for striking a superior officer.

POLITICAL BANQUET AT NEWCASTLE.—On Wednesday evening from 200 to 300 of the nobility, gentry, and merchants of this town and neighbourhood met in the Great Assembly Room, at a public banquet given by them to Mr. William Ord, of Whitfield, Northumberland, one of the late representatives of this borough.

DINNER TO MR. LIDDELL, M. P.—At New Castle on Tuesday, the Conservative party in the county of Northumberland celebrated the return of Mr. Henry George Liddell for the Southern Division of that county by a public dinner.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The first concert took place in the Town Hall on Tuesday night.

MADAME POITEVIN and her husband have been summoned to appear before the magistrates to answer a charge of cruelty in "torturing and ill-treating a heifer by taking it up attached to a balloon."

DISGRACEFUL ASSAULT BY A POLICE SERGEANT.—Police-constable Sergeant Berry, of the Salisbury force, was fully committed on Friday to take his trial at the next Lent Assizes, charged with a criminal assault on a female who had been taken to the station on a stretcher.

THE PEEL STATUE AT BURY.—The inhabitants of Bury have raised to the memory of their distinguished townsman, the late Sir Robert Peel, a noble statue in bronze at a cost of £2,500, which was first uncovered and was publicly inaugurated on Wednesday.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT BATH.—A young woman named Ellen Foster, has mysteriously disappeared, and is supposed to have committed suicide, in consequence, it is said, of disappointed affections.

THE TENANT CONFERENCE.—The long impending conference of the friends of tenant-right in and out of Parliament commenced its sittings, on Wednesday, in the City Assembly-room, William-street, Dublin.

CAPTURE OF THE BANKRUPT, CROSS.—Cross the bankrupt, who had fled to the Cape of Good Hope, has been pursued and captured there.

THE SCOTT MONUMENT AT EDINBURGH.—A suggestion was made some time since by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, that some of the public bodies of the city should severally undertake to fill up with statues the vacant niches of the Scott monument. The "old Herioters," men educated at Heriot's Hospital, the old Blue-coat School of Scotland, have, by subscription, obtained a statue of George Heriot, executed by Mr. Slater, and have applied for leave to occupy the first vacant niche. George Heriot, the founder of the noble hospital in Edinburgh, is the well-known character in the "Fortunes of Nigel," the goldsmith of James I.

SCENTED NEWSPAPER.—A perfumed newspaper has been started "down east," by an enterprising Yankee. Each sheet upon being opened for perusal, emits all the exquisite perfume of eau de rose.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES.—There are 127 German newspapers published at the United States.

MR. INEERSOLL, the newly-appointed American Minister to England, is a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia. The appointment is deemed a wise one.

DECLINING A NICKNAME.—If the gossip be true, the "age of (mock) chivalry" does not indeed seem to be taking its departure. "It was stated during the festivities of Galway," says the *Limerick Chronicle* "that the honour of knighthood was tendered by the Lord Lieutenant to the High Sheriff, Thomas Joyce, Esq., of Rhassan Park, but declined by that gentleman."

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN CORK AND BELFAST.—The telegraph about to be constructed between Cork and Belfast is to be completed in two months.

PETITION AGAINST MR. TOWNLEY.—The petition against Mr. Townley's return for Sligo, will be certainly presented and conducted with the greatest spirit and determination.

THE TELEGRAPH.—A large staff is now in training in this country to work the electric telegraphs about to be constructed in India.

LIQUOR LAW RIOT AT LYNN.—A riot occurred at Lynn, Massachusetts, on the 22nd ult., while the officers were attempting to serve a liquor warrant. Considerable excitement prevailed, and one of the officers, named Artemas Chase, was wounded it is feared fatally.

THE LARGEST CAFE IN EUROPE has just been opened at Vienna. Not less than 14 billiard tables are to be found there, and there are 150 gas-lights. Fountains of water play in each room.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN IN SMITHFIELD.—The adjourned inquiry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital into the circumstances attending the death of Mary Ann Chamberlayne who, it was alleged, had been murdered by two men in Long-lane, Smithfield, on the morning of Thursday, the 19th ultimo, and with whose death a policeman, named White, of the Thames service, already stands charged, and is now under remand from Guildhall police-court. The jury returned a verdict to the effect "That the deceased died of the injuries received, but the jury were of opinion that White had no malicious motives at the time of the occurrence."

M. PROUDHON.—The *Salut Public* of Lyons states that M. Proudhon is about to return to the house of MM. Gauthier Brothers, of that place, where he had been employed since 1848.

NEW HOPS.—A pocket of Kent hops of very superior colour and quality, grown by J. Winn, Tonbridge, has arrived at market, and been sold by Messrs. Mease and Wild to Messrs. Kitchen and Thornton at £8 per ton.

THE ROBESPIERRES.—It has been stated that the M. Robespierre whose death was recently announced was the last of the family. An Arras journal, however, says, "The news of the death of M. Robespierre, a relative of the celebrated Robespierre, has caused his relatives to fancy that, like many other persons who die in America, he may have left a fortune of millions. The presumptive heiress is one of the Robespierres of the canton of Carvin, and is married to a commission-agent for sugar, residing at Arras. All the Robespierres, who, during a long time, have kept secret their relationship to the terrible revolutionist, will now turn up."

EMIGRATION.—A number of officers belonging to the ships of the Royal West India Steam Packet Company have resigned in order to emigrate to Australia.

THE WONDERS OF THE GREAT METROPOLIS.

The population of London exceed that of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany by 300,000; that of the Grand Duchy of Baden by upwards of 500,000, it is nearly or about five times the amount of the population of Nassau. Ascending to kingdoms that fill more or less prominent roles on the great stage of the political drama, we get the following results:—London is within 400,000 of 500,000 of half the population of Bavaria, exceeds by upwards of 100,000 half the population of Belgium, and by 400,000 half the population of Holland; is equal to the whole population of Hanover; exceed the whole population of Westphalia by 450,000; and is considerably more than the whole population of Greece. Some of us may learn for the first time, that "if the streets of the metropolis were put together they would extend 3000 miles in length," that "the main thoroughfares are traversed by 3000 omnibuses and 3500 cabs, employing 400,000 horses." There are 3000 omnibuses in London and the suburbs, which carry not less than 300,000,000 passengers yearly, a number equal to one-third the population of the world—employing 11,000 men and working a capital of £1,000,000, with an annual expenditure of £1,700,000 and paying to the revenue a duty of £400,000, or as much as all the stage-coaches in the empire contributed before the establishment of railways. These dry figures suggest a lively idea of the perfection to which we have brought the art of packing, illustrating to the last extremity the economical problem of the greatest possible number in the smallest space. Assuming the area of London to be 19 square miles, it yields us a population on each mile of 130,000 human creatures, performing within that stinted compass all the operations of life and death, mixed up in a fearful *mélée* of passions and interests, luxury and starvation, debauchery and criminality, hard work and idleness; besides an infinity of occupations—useful, ornamental and mischievous, making love, begging alms, picking pockets, juggling, grinding organs, rolling in carriages, exhibiting "happy families" in the streets, and returning at night to unspeakable misery at home.

BRUTAL ASSAULTS.—An overdressed man, named Smith, was fined at the Worship-street Police-court in two separate penalties, for a brutal attack upon a married woman, and upon a gentleman who came to her assistance.

SUICIDE ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Wednesday morning, the body of a man was found frightfully mutilated on the North Western Railway, near Harrow. The unfortunate man must have expressed some difficulty in getting on the line, which at this spot is well guarded. He had laid himself across the rails, and that several trains passed over him. The body is that of a man about 30, clad in a light coat, buff waistcoat, and drab trousers.

RAISING THE MILITIA.—On Saturday the Colonels of the metropolitan militia regiments commenced recruiting, in order to raise the required number of men to complete their corps. At present recruits come slowly in, though bringers are rewarded with 5s., and it is thought that the ballot will be required.

THE MILITIA IN DEVON.—It does not appear likely that the efforts of the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Devon, the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Fortescue, and his deputy-lieutenants in respect to promoting enlistments in the militia, are likely to be productive of any practical results. In several parishes in the neighbourhood of Plymouth not a single man can be got to entertain the notion of enlistment.

MANSLAUGHTER BY A POLICEMAN.—William White, a constable, has been remanded on a charge of causing the death of a woman by knocking her down in the street.

OBSEQUIES OF THE DUKE OF HAMILTON.—On Saturday last the remains of Alexander, tenth Duke of Hamilton, who died in Portman-square, London, on the 18th of August, were ceremoniously consigned to the family vault at Hamilton.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A SNAKE IN THE CITY.—On Saturday, while some of the workmen employed by Mr. Wallburton, builder, of Great Trinity-lane, were employed in removing a quantity of sashes, recently used as window-frames, at Mr. Curling's licensed victualler, in Queen-street, a snake was discovered underneath one of them.

THE RIVAL PRIESTS OF GRETN GREEN.—On the 18th ult., Simon Laing was fined £2 for assaulting John Douglass at Springfield. The prosecutor and defendant were both Gretna Green priests, and the assault arose from a desire on the part of Laing to take a "job" out of the hands of his rival.

DESERTION OF BRITISH ARTILLERY TO THE UNITED STATES.—We find the following in the *Ogdensburg (U. S.) Daily News*:—"Eight British soldiers, consisting of a sergeant, corporal, and six men, forming an artillery company, and attached to that branch of the British service stationed at Quebec, appeared here yesterday, stating that they had been ordered to the fort at Prescott as a reinforcement, but passed over the river some miles above. They were fine-looking young men, and sold or exchanged their uniforms."

A MAD DONKEY.—About two months ago, an ass belonging to Mr. Worn, of Gedney, Lincolnshire, was bitten by a mad dog. A few days ago it became very restless, and throughout the night was so boisterous that the owner, feeling convinced it was attacked with hydrophobia, had the animal destroyed.

FORBIDDING THE BANNS.—On Sunday morning during divine service in the church at Sleaford, and shortly after the Rev. R. Yerburch had published the banns of marriage, a stout rosy-faced lass rose in the midst of the congregation, and forbade from further publication the banns of marriage between herself and a certain Thomas Reet. It seems the "lady fair" had two admirers, but the one who caused the banns, not being the favourite, she took the above extraordinary mode of preventing her own marriage.

THE RESULT OF GOOD LIVING.—We wonder Mr. Moore is not afraid of holding so many good livings, lest he should die some fine morning of *pluracy*.—*Punch*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held before Mr. Benjamin Toy Midgley, coroner, at the Military Barracks, Egle near this town on the body of Francis Nugent, a drummer, aged 18, in No 2 Company of the 16th depot quartered here. The jury returned the following verdict:—"That on the 6th instant, at Colonghill, the deceased Francis Nugent, acting drummer of the 16th Regiment, was accidentally shot by Private Thornton, of the said regiment, having been the person who fired the last shot, the deceased being at the time under cover of a mound three feet thick at the place where the ball passed through, during ball practice with the Minie rifle.—*King's County Chronicle*."

THE CHEESEMONGER'S BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The 15th anniversary of this charitable society was celebrated yesterday evening by a public dinner, at the Highbury Barn Tavern, at which more than one hundred and fifty of the trade were present; Mr. James Freeman, junr., presided.

Who can describe a Yankee more graphically than the genius who perpetrated the following?

"Who'd kiss a queen till he'd raise a blister,
With his arm around her neck, and his old felt hat on;
Who'd address a king by the title of 'mister,'
And ask the price of the throne he sat on."

THE SCOTT MONUMENT AT EDINBURGH.—A suggestion was made some time since by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, that some of the public bodies of the city should severally undertake to fill up with statues the vacant niches of the Scott monument. The "old Herioters," men educated at Heriot's Hospital, the old Blue-coat School of Scotland, have, by subscription, obtained a statue of George Heriot, executed by Mr. Slater, and have for leave to occupy the first vacant niche.

MELANCHOLY INFERENCE.—"I declare, Mr. Goldthumb, it seems you have read everything." "Why, ma'am, after working 30 years as a trunk-maker, 'twould be to my shame if I didn't know something of the literature of my country."

THE DUTCH INDIES.—THE HAGUE.—According to the official report of the commerce between Java and Madeira in the year 1851, it appears that the imports amounted in value to 43,631,000 dollars, of which above 38,000,000 dollars were in goods, and above 5,000,000 dollars in ready money; of which there was from the Netherlands 20,238,805 dollars in goods, and 3,200,851 dollars in ready money. The exports amounted to 73,789,036 dollars, of which 72,000,000 dollars were in goods, and the rest in ready money. Of this the value of 22,000,000 dollars, and to the Netherlands, on account of the Government, through the Commercial Company, to the value of almost 4,450,000 dollars, which were exported for private hands, to the value of 4,508,952 dollars. In the year 1851 there arrived at Java and Madeira 300 ships more than in the preceding year, and 492 more left than in the previous years. The state revenue has also increased 1,508,275 dollars; in the year 1851 it amounted to 6,576,802 dollars.—*Weiner Zeitung*, Aug. 27.

Literature.

REVIEWS.

MASASA GUIDI WINDOWS.—A Poem, by Elizabeth Barrett Br Browning.

WHEN in the majestic presence of any of Nature's marvellous works, whether looking up to the sublime old mountain that lifts its silent peak into the face of heaven, or on the ocean when it is clothed in the terrors of the tempest, or the beauty of its summer-calm—or standing in the starry midnight as in God's own presence-chamber, we do not criticise, we are lost in admiration. It is with a kindred feeling we approach the works of Mrs. Barrett Browning. We feel that praise will be superfluous, and criticism impertinent. We look up to her as the greatest female writer of grand and melodious poetry the world has ever produced. A glorious singer, large in heart and brain! Next to Tennyson, she is the noblest of our living Poets, and only second to him, because less an artist. She has the seer's vision and faculty divine, in its highest and clearest manifestation: a soul running over with beauty luxuriantly, as a summer-eve brimming over with sun-set, and a heart that warbles into song as naturally as rich notes gush from a sky-lark, and fragrance comes from a rose. She has an imagination clothed in all the glory and tearful splendour of the rainbow. Her pathos pierces deep as human tenderness, and she is wondrously learned in the exquisite lore of love.

In the Poem under notice we find her with richer experiences, and a firmer grasp of life. "Casa Guidi Windows" has a noble purpose, as, in this her latest and wisest work, the Poetess comes forth as the Champion of Freedom and Italy, and well does she wrestle with Wrong and Tyranny. The poem is of Italy, sunny Italy! the land of the glorious but fatal dower of beauty. The loved and lovely Italy, with its peerless wealth of Genius, its palace-home of Art, and its proud array of martyrs. Italy! so full of startling memories and throbbing hopes. Finely does she bewail the broken hopes of '48, and paint the red sun-rise of retribution which will yet roll up the sky of the Future. Mrs. Browning resided in Florence during the revolutionary struggle, and was with the Italians in spirit. She fought for them then with all her soul and sympathies. She fights their battle now and for ever, with all the fiery force of her roused genius in verse, that beats and burns, with the living pulses of reality. She has dipped her pen in her heart, and her pencil in the hues of her own life-blood, and the result is a poem that goes heart-home as an arrow. Here is some cutting sarcasm shot at Italian bravado. It is intensely bitter, but wholesome.

"How grown men raged at Austria's wickedness,
And smoked,—while fifty striplings in a row
Marched straight to Piedmont for the wrong's redress!
Who says we failed in duty, we who wore
Black velvet like Italian democrats,
Who slashed our sleeves like patriots, nor forswore
The true republic in the form of hats?
We chased the archbishop from the duomo door—
We chalked the walls with bloody caveats
Against all tyrants. If we did not fight
Exactly, we fired muskets up the void
To show that victory was ours of right.
We met, discussed in every place, self-bouyed
Except, perhaps, in the chambers day and night:
We proved that all the poor should be employed,
And yet the rich not worked for anywise,—
Payers certified, yet payers abrogated,
Full work secured, yet liabilities
To overwork excluded,—not one bated
Of all our holidays, that still at twice
Or three a-week, are moderately rated.
We proved that Austria was dislodged, or would
Or should be, and that Tuscany in arms
Should, would, dislodge her, in high hardihood!
And yet, to leave our piazzas, shops, and farms,
For the bare sake of fighting, was not good.
We proved that also,—Did we carry charms
Against being killed ourselves, that we should rush
On killing others? What, desert herewith
Our wives and mothers!—was that duty? Tush!
At which we shook the sword within the sheath,
Like heroes—only louder! and the flash
Ran up our cheeks to meet the victor's wreath.
Nay, what we proved, we shouted—how we shouted,
(Especially the little boys did) planting
That tree of liberty whose fruit is doubted
Because the roots are not of nature's granting
A tree of good and evil!—none, without it,
Grow gods!—alas, and, with it, men were wanting."

The foolish and fickle people after driving out the Grand-Duke and doing nothing, begin to cry for him to come back, and return he does, to crush them into a deeper slavery with the aid of Austria.

"Then, gazing, I beheld the long-drawn street
Line out, from end to end, full in the sun,
With Austria's thousands. Sword and bayonet,
Horse, foot, artillery—cannons rolling on.
The key, O Tuscans, too well fits the wards!
Ye asked for mines; these bring you tragedies—
For purple; these shall wear it as your lords.
Ye played like children: die like innocents!
Ye mimicked lightnings with a torch: the crack
Of the actual bolt, your pastime, circumvents.
Ye called up ghosts, believing they were slack
To follow any voice from Gilboa's tents,
HERE'S SAMUEL!—AND, SO, GRAND-DUKE'S COME BACK!
And yet they are no prophets tho' they come.
That awful mantle they are drawing close,
Shall be searched, one day, by the shafts of Doom,
Through double fold now hoodwinking the brows.
Resuscitated monarchs disenthomb
Grave-reptiles with them, in their new life-throes:
Let such beware. Behold the people waits
Like God. As He, in His serene of might,
So they, in their endurance of long straits.
Ye stamp no nation out tho' day and night
Ye tread them with that absolute heels which grates
And grinds them flat from all attempted height.
You kill worms sooner with a garden spade
Than you kill peoples: peoples will not die;
'Tis hard to shrivel back a day of God's
Once fix'd for judgment: 'tis as hard to change
The people's, when they rise beneath their loads
And heave them from their backs with violent wrench,
To crush the oppressor. For that judgment rod's
The measure of this popular revenge."

Here is some beautiful writing which rises into the sublime—

"In the name of Italy
Meantime, her patriot dead have benizon!
They only have done well: and what they did
Being perfect, it shall triumph. Let them slumber,
No king of Egypt in a pyramid
Is safer from oblivion, though he number
Full seventy ceremonies for a coverlid.
These dead be seeds of life, and shall encumber
The sad heart of the land until it loose
The clammy clods and let out the spring-growth
In beatific green thro' every bruise.
The Tyrant should take heed to what he doth,
Since every victim-carrion turns to use,
And drives a chariot like a god made wroth,
Against each piled injustice. Ay, the least

Dead for Italia, not in vain hath died.
Of thanks, be, therefore, no one of these forlorn graves!
Not Hers—who, at her husband's side, in scorn,
Out-faced the whistling shot and hissing waves,
Until she felt her little babe unborn
Recoil within her, from the violent staves
And blood-hounds of the world: at which, her life
Dropt inwards from her eyes, and followed it
Beyond the hunters. GARIBALDI'S wife
And child died so. Perhaps, ere dying thus,
She looked up in his face which never stirred
From its clenched anguish, as if to make excuse
For leaving him for his, if so she erred.
Well he remembers that she could not choose."

With the sweetest womanly tenderness, Mrs. Browning combines the finest masculine vigour. What can be loftier, or grander, than the following soul-stirring out-burst on that false "PEACE," which they call for, who mean an armistice to give them leisure to put the wounded to death. What withering, annihilating scorn for the peace-mongering hypocrites it breathes; and what glorious poetry it is!

"A cry is up in England, which doth ring
The hollow world through, that for ends of trade
And virtue, and God's better worshipping,
We henceforth should exalt the name of Peace,
And leave those rusty wars that eat the soul—
(Besides their clippings at our golden fleece).
I, too, have loved peace, and from hole to hole
Of immemorial, undeciduous trees,
Would write, as lovers use, upon a scroll
The holy name of Peace, and set it high
Where none should pluck it down. On trees, I say,—
Not upon gibbets!—With the greenery
Of dewy branches and the flowery May,
Sweet meditation 'twixt the earth and sky,
Providing, for the shepherd's holiday!
Not upon gibbets!—though the vulture leaves
Some quiet to the bones he first picked bare.
Not upon dungeons! though the wretch who grieves
And groans within, stirs not the outer air
As much as little field-mice stir the sheaves.
Not upon chain-bolts! though the slave's despair
Has dulled his helpless, miserable brain,
And left him blank beneath the freeman's whip,
To sing and laugh out idiocies of pain.
Nor yet on starving homes! where many a lip
Has sobbed itself to sleep through curses vain!
I love no peace which is not fellowship,
And which includes not mercy. I would have,
Rather, the raking of the guns across
The world, and shrieks against Heaven's architrave.
Rather, the struggle in the slippery fosse,
Of dying men and horses, and the wave
Blood-ubbling. Enough said!—By Christ's own cross,
And by the faint heart of my womanhood,
Such things are better than a Peace which sits
Beside the hearth in self-contented mood,
And takes no thought how wind and rain by fits
Are howling out of doors against the good
Of the poor wanderer. What! your peace admits
Of outside anguish while it sits at home?
I loathe to take its name upon my tongue—
It is no peace. 'Tis treason, stiff with doom,—
'Tis gagged despair, and inarticulate wrong,
Annihilated Poland, stifled Rome,
Dazed Naples, Hungary fainting 'neath the thong,
And Austria wearing a smooth olive-leaf
On her brute forehead, while her hoofs outpress
The life from these Italian souls, in brief.
O Lord of Peace, who art Lord of Righteousness,
Constrain the anguished world from sin and grief,
Pierce them with conscience, purge them with redress
And give us peace which is no counterfeit!"

AUSTRIAN BANDITRY.—The Vienna journals contain an account of a very horrible affair: "A peasant of Galician Podolia went ten days ago to the fair of Zharaz to sell a pair of oxen. On his return, having been drinking rather too much, he placed his money in a girdle, which he fastened round the body of his daughter, who accompanied him. On passing through a wood a man stopped them and imperatively demanded their money or their lives. The peasant declared that he had no money on him; but the man, knowing that he had sold his oxen, seized him by the hair, and dragged him a little way into the wood. There two other men joined him, and the three murdered the unfortunate man. The girl distinctly saw the crime perpetrated. Greatly terrified she took to flight, and after proceeding some distance saw a cottage. She rushed into it, and found a woman. She told the woman what had occurred, and said that she had the money on her. This money the woman took and fastened in a drawer, and in compliance with the prayer of the girl placed her in a bedroom for safety. After a while three men entered the cottage—they were those who had committed the murder. One of them was the woman's husband. They told her that they had killed the man, and that they had been dreadfully disappointed on finding no money on him. The woman, with a loud laugh, produced the belt, and told them that the girl who had confided it to her was in the next room. The murderers manifested great joy at the sight of the cash. But after a while they reflected that the girl might denounce them, and they deliberated as to what they should do with her. The poor creature distinctly heard all they said. They determined to kill her, and that no trace of the crime might remain, resolved to burn her to death in the oven. They proceeded at once to light the oven, and in a short time the poor girl heard the flames crackling. Driven to desperation, she looked about for means of escape. Fortunately she ascertained that the wall was only of clay, and she was able to make a hole in it large enough to creep through. She escaped, and after proceeding some distance met two gendarmes. To them she related what had occurred. They proceeded at once to the cottage, and arrested the three murderers and the woman.

IMPROVED PUBLIC OMNIBUS.—On Wednesday much interest was excited in Great Scotland-yard by the appearance of a very light and tastefully constructed vehicle for public conveyance, which had been brought to the spot for the inspection of Commissioner Sir R. Mayne and other gentlemen previous to its proceeding on an experimental trip with the inventor, Mr. Franklinski and friends. The examination showed the great conveniences and comfort in its construction, there being a separate compartment for each passenger about thirty inches in width (14 inches wider than in the ordinary omnibus), thus affording also an effectual bar against the pick-pocket or other annoyances, but at the same time giving the power of communication between each compartment when desirable. Each is lined with crimson cloth, fitted with looking-glasses and effective ventilating apparatus, as also the means of communicating with the conductor by a bell. This portion is arranged for 12 passengers, and the approach is by an outside gallery on either side, with a separate door to each compartment. The ascent to the roof is by a flight of steps of easy gradation, with a hand-rail on each side, placed at the back of the carriage. It bears the inscription of "Franklinski's Patent Conveyance," but is a great improvement on that exhibited in the Crystal Palace, particularly in respect to lightness, for although about 6 inches higher and nearly 4 inches wider than the ordinary omnibus, it is 2 cwt. lighter.

HOUSES FOR CALIFORNIA.—Bending sheet iron into flutes or hollows is a new way of constructing portable houses for California, if you choose to go there. California? What! the tubular principle, the Fairbairn hollowness, the plate and rivet, going to California? Even so. It is now almost as easy to go to the diggings with an iron house to your back, as to go to Alabama with a banjo on your knee. The Eagle Foundry at Manchester will tell us all about this corrugated iron. In 1844, iron houses for California began to be made at those works. One such house was twenty feet long by ten wide; it comprised a sitting-room and a bedroom, one outer and one inner door, and a window to each room. The walls and roof were formed of sheet iron, only one-eighth of an inch in thickness, in sheets sixty inches by thirty. The upright supports were of hollow rolled iron filled up with wood; the doors had frames of bar-iron, with panels of sheet-iron, and the window shutters were similarly constructed. Every sheet, and every bit of angle-iron and T-iron and bolt and rivet, were numbered, so that three or four men could put up the house in three or four days; and thus was a fifty pound house built in a Manchester factory in a week, and neatly packed up ship-wise to the far west. Another iron house for California was of loftier pretension—and if it ever come to the hammer of a Californian auctioneer, he will doubtless describe it in his advertisement as "a spacious detached residence, capable of accommodating a family of distinction"—it was twenty-seven feet long by twenty-two wide; was two stores high, and had eight rooms; but still its walls and roofs were mere sheet-iron.—Dickens's "Household Words."

CHANGE OF FORTUNE.—A private in the 4th Light Dragoons has lately become entitled to about half-a-million of money.

A STORY OF FORTUNE.—A young man who left Paisley about three years ago, to push his fortune in Australia, has within these few days returned home. On entering his mother's dwelling he found her engaged winding weft on weaver's pirns. After mutual greetings on the happy meeting, the son told his mother to cast by her pirn-wheel. "Na, na, Jamie," said she, "I'll no cast by my pirn-wheel till I ken o' something better." "Weel," said Jamie, "look at this," at the same time producing a bank cheque for £10,000, the produce of his industry at the Australian gold diggings.

ESSEX CALVES.—Chelmsford seems resolved to emerge into notoriety. A popular definition asserts that dirt is, a good thing in a wrong place,—and it would seem as if every good thing or good idea which has the misfortune to wander into the twin-capital of Essex must, by getting into that decidedly wrong place, become mere dirt. Baily's statue of Chief Justice Tindal was a very good thing before it was mounted on the town pump. International communication was a good idea before it found its way into Chelmsford. But the old ladies and gentlemen of that town—with the facility for practical blunders which our readers have so frequently been called on to admire—have contrived to cover this respectable principle with ridicule. Warned by some tardy remembrance of the amenities—generous and cordial on both sides of the Channel—which passed between the people of London and the citizens of Paris in 1848, when France was a free country, and the inhabitants of the two capitals could speak their sentiments with equal unreserve,—Chelmsford, after turning the subject over in its own slow mind for four years or so, has at this late period and unseasonable season finally bethought itself of taking its own modest share in those pleasant interchanges of national courtesy. Searching on the map for a town of something like its own degree of importance, it has ultimately fallen upon Caen—probably selecting its correspondent on the principle made famous by Fluellen, of the initial letter common to each. Having chosen Caen for their especial correspondent,—the men of Chelmsford, forgetful of all the indifferences of time and events, proceed to indite to it a letter of peace, congratulation, and benediction. Fancy the Napoleonic mayor of Caen smiling over this simple epistle, and inditing an answer in formal phrase, in which he assures his correspondents of his profound consideration for the burgesses of Chelmsford! These Essex friends of ours have, we repeat, a capacity for doing the right thing at the wrong time—for putting a good thing in a bad place—which amounts to a sort of genius. They are the men to have congratulated Silvio Pellico on the success of his poems, after those poems had procured him a dungeon in Spielberg.—Athenaeum.

DRINKING.—The Springfield (Illinois) Register relates the following—"In March last, three men in this city agreed to drink themselves to death. The first died in April, the second in May. The survivor on the happening of the last event, showed symptoms of breaking the compact, and he kept sober two or three days afterwards, but honour revived, and he died in June. This is literally true."

A MONSTER SHIP.—It is in contemplation by one of the most eminent and enterprising of Liverpool merchants, to build an iron screw steam-ship of ten thousand tons burthen for the American trade.

GENERAL PACHECO.—We are sorry to learn that the celebrated South American General Pacheco, who is known as the founder of liberty in the Uruguay, and who recently occupied the distinguished post of ambassador at Paris from that republic, was, on his return to the scene of his patriotism, attacked by a violent yellow fever, at Rio Janeiro.

GUIDE TO THE LECTURE ROOM.

Literary Institution, John Street, Fitzroy Square. Friday evenings [8] [8] a Discussion. Sept. 12th [7½], Peter Livingston, 'Emigration in Connection with the Gold Regions of the Earth.'
Hall of Science, City Road.—Sept. 12th [7½], Henry Tyrrell, 'Wisdom and Madness of Shakespeare.'
National Hall, 242, High Holborn.—Sept. 12th, [7½], P. W. Peritt, will will Lecture.
South London Hall, Webber Street, Blackfriars Road.—Sept. 5th, [7½] [7½] Charles Southwell will Lecture.
Sadler's Wells Discussion Society, three doors from the Hugh Myddelton Monument.—Sept. 2nd [8½], Discussion.
East London Literary Institution, Bethnal Green.—Sept. 6th, [8], Mr. M. Taylor, 'Punch, and its Writers.'
Areopagus Coffee and Reading Room, 59, Church Lane, Whitechapel.—Every Sunday, Monday, and Wednesday [8], a Lecture or Discussion.
Hoxton Mutual Instruction Society, 13, Gloucester Terrace.—Sept. 6, [8½], [8½] Mr. W. T. Matson, 'Shakespeare.'
Commercial Hall, Philpot Street, Commercial Road, East.—Sept. 12th 12th [11 a.m.], Charles Southwell will lecture.—Theological Discussions every Sunday evening [7], Tuesday [8], Thursday [8], and Saturday [8].
Democratic Mutual Instruction Society, White Horse, Mare Street, Bethnal Green. Lectures and Discussions every Sunday evening.
St. Ann's Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, at the Eclectic Institution, Denmark Street, Soho, every Monday evening [8].
Social Institution, Charles Street, Old Garratt, Manchester.—Sept. 12th. 12th [11 a.m.], a Lecture.
Progressionist Hall, Cheapside, Leeds.—Sept. 12th [6½], a Lecture.
Eclectic Institute, 14, Garthland Street, Glasgow.—Sept. 12th [7½], M. J. M. Scott, 'Confessions of a Roman Catholic.'

Science and Art.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BELFAST.

The annual general assembly of the Members of the Association commenced at Belfast on the 1st inst. Following the accustomed course, the first day was devoted mainly to arranging the order of proceedings for the remainder of the Meeting, and to the election of officers for the various Sections.

Col. Sabine read the report of the Committee appointed last year to watch the interests of Science in Parliament. Letters were read between Lord Wrottesley (the Chairman) and the Earl of Derby on the subject of facilitating the transit by post at a cheaper rate in foreign countries of Transactions of Societies and printed papers.

The President then proceeded to read his address, which was very lengthy. Our space will allow us to give only one or two extracts. This is on a subject of universal interest:—"The analogy of the configuration of the land and sea on the north of the continents of Asia and America has for some time past caused an opinion to be entertained that the sea on the north of the Parry Islands might be as open as it is known to be throughout the year in the same latitude on the north of the Siberian Islands. The expectation that Wellington Strait might as a continuation of Barrow's Strait, prove a channel of communication from the Atlantic into that part of the Polar Ocean, has been considerably strengthened in the last year by the discoveries which we owe to the hardihood and intrepidity of our merchant seamen. The access to the Polar Ocean, and the degree in which it may be navigable for purposes of discovery or of scientific research, are amongst the few geographical problems of high interest which remain to be solved; and we may confidently look for a solution, in the direction at least that has been adverted to, by the Expedition which has been dispatched under Sir Edward Belcher to follow up the discovered traces of Sir John Franklin's vessels."

Relative to what may be called the politics of science, the address said, "Allusions have been made by influential men, and in influential places, to a direct representation of Science in Parliament; and we frequently hear opinions expressed that Parliament might be improved by a greater admixture of men who might be chosen as the representatives of the intellectual cultivation of the nation amongst those who represent its material interests. The benefit which the Legislature might derive from a change of this description is a question rather for statesmen than for men of science, and would be quite unsuitable for discussion here: but in respect to the influence which such change would exercise on Science itself, and on its cultivators, it does belong to us to consider both its probable advantages and disadvantages. I have no hesitation in expressing, as an individual opinion, my belief that the possible gain would be incalculably outweighed by the too certain evils; and that scientific men cannot too highly value and desire to retain the advantage they now possess in the undisturbed enjoyment of their own pursuits untroubled by the excitements and distractions of political life. * * * We cannot read over the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who form the Parliamentary Committee of the British Association without being satisfied that science would not be likely to be more honourably represented by any system of direct representation."

Among the numerous papers read on the succeeding days, we may mention the following, by Lieutenant-Colonel Sykes, on the census of the Island of Bombay.—Some very interesting matter was contained in this paper, and some remarkable features of the district given. It appears that the men are in great excess over the women—350,000 to 212,059—a difference due mainly to the crime of female infanticide. This crime is due to an extraordinary cause. It is considered a disgrace if females do not get married, and to save this disgrace in some cases and, in others to save the expenses, which are heavy in India, in their marriage customs, the female children are murdered to a horrible extent. The Government have checked this deplorable crime considerably by establishing a fund, out of which, under certain conditions, sums shall be allotted for marriage purposes.

G. R. Porter.—On the productive industry of Paris. This paper, read by Mr. M'Adam, secretary, contained most valuable details of the productive industry of Paris, furnishing important data for comparison with our own. In it will be found matter for the serious consideration of our political economists, as in several of these branches of manufacture, which are supposed to press most weightily on our own trade, it appears that the wages paid for labour are higher than with us, while the raw material is about the same price. An interesting portion was that in reference to the education of the workmen. Of the entire number, 87 per cent. of the men and 79 per cent. of the women could read and write.

Professor Hancock.—Are there any impediments to the fair competition of free labour with slave in the West Indies? Professor Hancock's deductions were all based upon the recognised principles of moral philosophy and political economy, and were supported by statistical evidence, and by quotations from Adam Smith, Bigelow, Candler, Alexander, and other high authorities.

Mr. Griffiths.—On his new geological map of Ireland.—The most important of the economic features had reference to the limestones, and to the recent discovery of a bed of salt in the neighbourhood of Belfast. He also stated his opinion that coal is not to be found in any quantity in Ireland; and, therefore, every attempt to induce parties to embark in speculations which must prove fruitless ought to be discouraged.

Dr. Royle.—On the species of tea which yield the black and green teas of commerce.—The author, after the general history and characters of the tea in its natural and in its manufactured state, showed clearly that both black and green teas were made from the same plant, and that the difference in colour and appearance was due to the methods of manipulation, and not to the addition of any extraneous substance, such as Prussian blue, turmeric, copper salts, indigo, &c., though these were often used by unprincipled manufacturers.

Mr. W. Ogilby.—On the geographical distribution of animals in connexion with the progress of human civilization.—The author, in a long and extremely interesting paper, entering largely into details, showed that no nation located in a country destitute of domesticated animals has ever attained to a high state of civilization, and that the condition of man in any geographical region is greatly dependent upon the animals inhabiting that region. He traced the connection of certain animals with man's civilization through a long range of history, and concluded by stating an opinion that we were now, in regard to civilisation only in the same state various nations were in in the East 3,000 or 4,000 years ago. The Prince of Canino offered some remarks on the zoological portions, which were replied to by the author.

Mr. W. Fairbairn.—Description of a new kind of tubular boiler.—The boiler, the particulars of arrangement of which were given verbally and diagrammatically, was stated by the author to contain all the advantages of the double flue boiler, combined with the tubular arrangements of the locomotive boiler. A mixing chamber is introduced behind the firebars, and between them and the tubes, and vertical tubular stays are inserted for the purpose of strengthening the chambers and of increasing the heating surface.

Mr. James Thompson, C.E.—On vortex waterwheels.—The author exhibited plans of the principal parts of this water-wheel, which was brought into operation at the buildings of Messrs. Hunter, of Dunadry. It differs considerably from the turbine-wheel, as the water is supplied to the circumference, and passes out at the centre. It was stated that in a small model the effective power obtained was 68 per cent., which was considerably increased in the large wheels.

THE PRESIDENT'S DINNER.—On Saturday evening, at five o'clock, the usual presidential dinner of the members of the British Association took place in the Music-hall. Upwards of 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Colonel Sabine, President of the British Association, occupied the chair.

A Caloric Ship.—New Motive power.—The *New York Tribune* states that a ship is now being built to test Ericsson's wonderful Caloric Engine. In regard to this wonderful engine, we hardly know if we can convey to the reader any accurate idea, but, with the valuable aid of the editor of "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine," we will make the attempt. Two Caloric engines are at work in the foundry of Messrs. Hogg and Delameter, foot of Thirteenth-street, one of five and the other sixty horse-power, the latter has four cylinders. Two, of seventy-two inches in diameter, stand side by side. Over each of these is placed one much smaller. Within these, are pistons, exactly fitting their respective cylinders, and so connected that those within the lower and upper cylinders move together. Under the bottom of each of the lower cylinders a fire is applied. No other furnaces are employed. Neither boilers nor water are used. The lower is called the working cylinder; the upper the supply cylinder. As the piston in the supply cylinder moves down, valves placed in its top open, and it becomes filled with cold air. As the piston rises within it, these valves close, and the air within, unable to escape as it came, passes through another set of valves, into a receiver, from whence it has to pass into the working cylinder, to force up the working piston within it. As it leaves the receiver to perform this duty, it passes through what is called the regenerator, which we shall soon explain, where it becomes heated to about four hundred and fifty degrees, and upon entering the working cylinder, it is further heated by the fire underneath. We have said the working cylinder is much larger in diameter than the supply cylinder. Let us, for the sake of illustration merely, suppose it to contain double the area. The cold air which entered the upper cylinder will, therefore, but half fill the lower one. In the course of its passage to the latter, however, we have said that it passes through a regenerator, and let us suppose, that as it enters the working cylinder, it has become heated to about four hundred and eighty degrees. At this temperature, atmospheric air expands to double its volume. The same atmospheric air, therefore, which was contained within the supply cylinder, is now capable of filling one of twice its size. With this enlarged capacity, it enters the working cylinder. We will further suppose the area of the piston within this cylinder to contain a thousand square inches, and the area of the piston in the supply cylinder above, to contain but five hundred. The air presses upon this with a mean force, we will suppose, of about eleven pounds to each square inch; or in other words, with a weight of 5,500 pounds. Upon the surface of the lower piston, the heated air is, however, pressing upward with a like force upon each of its one thousand square inches; or, in other words, with a force of 11,000 pounds. Here, then, is a force which, after overcoming the weight above, leaves a surplus of 5,500 pounds, if we make no allowance for friction. This surplus furnishes the working power of the engine. It will be readily seen that, after one stroke of its piston is made, it will continue to work with this force, so long as sufficient heat is supplied to expand the air in the working cylinder to the extent stated; for, so long as the area of the lower piston is greater than that of the upper, and a like pressure is upon every square inch of each, so long will the greater piston push forward the smaller, as a two-pound weight upon one end of a balance will be quite sure to bear down one pound placed upon the other. We need hardly say, that after the air in the working cylinder has forced up the piston within it, a valve opens, and as it passes out the piston, by force of gravity, descend, and cold air again rushes into, and fills the supply cylinder, as we have before described. In this manner the two cylinders are alternately supplied and discharged, causing the pistons in each to play up and down, substantially as they do in the steam-engine. We trust our readers will be able to understand at least the general principles upon which this machine operates. Its cylinders draw their supply from the atmosphere. The cylinders of the steam-engine are supplied by scalding vapor, drawn from hissing boilers. The caloric engine draws in its iron lungs the same element which expands those of the most delicate child, and derives its motion and its power from that sustaining source upon which depends the existence of all animate life.

Public Amusements.

STRAND THEATRE.

This neat little theatre was once more opened to the public on Monday week, under the management of Mr. Dumbolton. The title of the performance was "The African Troupe"—six comedians—Messrs. Pell, Pierce, Templeton, Williams, Hanis, and Hooley. We promised ourselves a treat on the revival of this entertainment, and we have not been disappointed. We should be almost afraid to speak of the company under the influence of first impressions, less we should run into exaggeration; but having seen them upon several occasions within these few days, we are enabled to give a favourable notice. The most prominent amongst the "Troupe" is Mr. Pell. Our readers are doubtless acquainted with this name, and perhaps have often heard him. We can assure them that he has in no way retrograded from his former excellence; but, like all other good things, improves upon repetition and more intimate acquaintance. The next is Mr. Pierce. He is in possession of a fine base voice, and good taste, and is a great acquisition to the company. Mr. Templeton is likewise very clever, but is out of place in some instances. His comicality has too much solidity, and he occasionally changes the tone of his voice, forgetting that he is "African." Mr. Hanis is also exceedingly clever on the violin, and is received with vociferous cheering. The remainder of the company are very good. The house has been well attended on each evening, and, on the whole, gave great satisfaction. We have been informed, that the spirited manager intends introducing some operative farces.

THEATRICALS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(From the *Sydney "People's Advocate."*)

Few of the many wonderful novels of Sir Walter Scott ever more thoroughly captivated our boyish admiration than that wild and singular tale in which the sorrowful destiny of *Lucy Ashton* and her noble lover, the *Master of Ravenswood*, is so vividly portrayed. Who, that has ever read the novel, can forget the gallant and adventurous raid of *Caleb Balderstone*, on the Cooper's kitchen, or his quick rooted appropriation of the *thunder storm* which "came to hand like the bowl of a pint stoup," and furnished him with such an excellent apocryphal dinner. All honor then to the fertility of his invention; however outrageous his lies may be, *Caleb* never falls in our good opinion from his first entrance upon the scene to the last sad moment when he takes leave of his master for ever. Nor are the other less prominent personages uninteresting; each has his own distinct individuality; while the minor incidents introduced assist us in forming no faint or incorrect conception of the manners, habits, and prejudices of Scotch society at that distant day. With such notions in our editorial mind, we no sooner saw the announcement, on Monday last, of a drama entitled the "Bride of Lammemoor, than we resolved upon going to see it, and found no reason to repent of our determination. The dignified part of *Edgar Ravenswood* was, of course, sustained by Mr. Nesbitt, who, notwithstanding his recent illness, exerted himself not unsuccessfully to do it justice. The gem of the whole thing was decidedly the hapless *Miss Ashton* of Mrs. Guerin, her second lover, *Hayston of Bucklaw*, being very fairly played by Mr. Howard. Griffiths, too, as dear old *Caleb* made a decided hit; continual merry shouts of laughter from all sides, testifying how keenly his manifold apologies and expedients were appreciated. This interesting drama (repeated on Wednesday evening in the presence of a rather thin house), was followed at its first production by an extravaganza under the title of the "Queen of Beauty," which passed off well, but of which, not being great admirers of dramatic amusements of the kind, we shall say no more than that it will be repeated this evening. On Tuesday the lovers of good music had another opportunity of gratifying their taste by listening to the deservedly popular opera of the "Mountain Sylph," after which came the pleasant interlude of "Sent to the Tower," with the racy and highly successful farce of "Naval Engagements" as a finale. "Norma" was again reproduced on Thursday, to a numerous and attentive audience, by whom a new after-piece, the "Loan of a Lover," was well received, and appears likely to become a favourite. Besides the extravaganza of the "Queen of Beauty," the performances of this evening will include the musical interlude last mentioned, and the highly diverting farce of the "Teacher Taught."

OLYMPIC CIRCUS.—The performances at this place of amusement during the week have been of a most varied and delightful description, and have been attended by crowded and applauding houses. Master Granville, one of the pupils of Mr. Ashton, has distinguished himself, not only as an equestrian, but also as an acrobatic performer, both on horseback and in the ring. Master Griffiths and Miss Griffiths have gone through their usual performances with great eclat. In fact, both these young Australian Equestrian performers have during the past week won for themselves the most unbounded applause from crowded houses. Signor Cardoza's performances on the tight rope have also elicited great applause. Our old friend *Axtelle* has if possible exceeded himself,—some of his witticisms and bon mots during the past week have been amongst the raciest things we have ever heard.

Clairs and Straps.

YOUNG LOVE.

All milliners who start from bed
To gaze upon a coat of red,
Or listen to a drum,
Know very well the Paphian Queen
Was never yet at Paphos seen;
That Cupid's all a hum,
That minstrels forge confounded lies,
About the Deities and skies,
That torches all go out sometimes,
That flowers all fade except in rhymes,
That maids are seldom shot with arrows,
And coaches never drawn by sparrows.
And yet, fair cousin do not deem,
That all is false which poets tell
Of Passion's first and dearest dream,
Of haunted spot, and silent spell,
Of long low musing, such as suits
The terrace on your own dark hill,
Of whispers which are as sweet as lutes,
And silence which is sweeter still;
Believe, believe—for May shall pass,
And summer sun and winter shower
Shall dim the freshness of the grass,
And mar the fragrance of the flower—
Believe it all, whate'er you hear
Of plighted vow, and treasured token,
And hues which only once appear,
And words which only once are spoken,
And prayers whose natural voice is song,
And schemes that die in wild endeavour
And tears so pleasant, you will long
To weep such pleasant tears for ever.
Believe it all, believe it all!
Oh! Virtue's frown is all divine;
And Folly hides his happy thrall
In sneers as cold and false as mine:
And Reason prates of wrong and right,
And marvels hearts can break or bleed,
And flings on all that's warm and bright
The winter of his icy creed;
But when the soul has ceased to glow,
And years and cares are coming fast,
There's nothing like young love! no, no!
There's nothing like young love at last!

—Winthrop Poet.

"GREENWOOD LEAVES FROM OVER THE SEA" is the title of a series of papers appearing in the *Ira* from "Grace Greenwood." They consist of descriptions of English lions, and deal more freely with the homes and circumstances of some of our literary notables than quite accords with our sense of propriety. Here is one of the sketches:—"On the day succeeding this visit, I first saw Joseph Mazzini—I had brought a letter from his friend, Kossuth—and he spent a generous part of the morning with us, Mazzini is not a large man, though taller, I should say, than Kossuth; he is slight in person, and extremely pale. His beard is one of the grandest I have ever seen, his eyes have the true southern depth of darkness and gleam of passionate fire, yet are softened with poetic feeling, and are pathetic with all their power. They are darkly shadowed, as by great sorrows and weary watchings. To give you an idea of the high generous thought, the noble aspirations, the enthusiasm and eloquence, to which we were charmed listeners that morning, I have only to say that Mazzini talks as he writes."

Uncle Tom's Cabin is about to be dramatised at one of the Boston theatres.

New Review.—Mr. Russell Smith has announced a new quarterly journal, to be called "The Retrospective Review."

One of Nature's Nobles.—One fine morning last month the armorial shield of Baron Peter de Wallenerona was publicly broken in the Church of the Nobles' Palace in Stockholm, by one of the heralds of the Order of Seraphim. Such is the custom in Sweden when the male line of a family becomes extinct,—and in the person of Baron Peter, a nobility conferred by Charles the Twelfth, on the field of Pultowa had just expired. But the Baron had taken guarantees against the mortality of his name, and earned for himself a cognizance which is not broken over graves. The first noble of the race was a soldier—the last was a citizen. The title born of the sword died wearing the civic crown. Baron Peter de Wallenerona, Knight of the Order of Charles the Twelfth, and of the Order of Gustavus Vasa, devoted a life protracted far beyond man's allotted span—for he died at the great age of ninety-five—to the task of morally and mentally elevating his countrymen, and to the cure of their physical and social ills. At Carlstadt, where he passed the greater part of his days, he established, and edited for thirty-two years, a journal called the "Gazette of Rural and Domestic economy" (*Hushallsteden*), for the diffusion of sound and useful knowledge among the people. He founded in his country eleven savings' banks, three schools, and two infant asylums,—and enlarged several of the hospitals of the kingdom. These are amongst the good deeds of Baron Peter; and so, when the herald broke his escutcheon, and proclaimed the name extinct, other proclamation was made over the Baron's grave to contradict the herald. The name of the good knight and noble lives in the popular heart—and will be written by the true herald in the moral history of Sweden.

An Intellectual Young Lady.—"Oh, mamma, I asked Miss Brown, what is dew? She says it is the moisture imbibed by plants during the summer months. Now, mamma, dear, dew is the condensation of aqueous vapour by a body which has radiated its atomic motion of caloric below the atmospheric temperature."

The Brainless.—A lady asked her physician whether snuff was injurious to the brain? "No," said he, "for nobody who has any brains ever takes snuff."

THE PRIDE OF LONDON.

(Being a slight liberty taken with "The Bride of Abydos.")

Know ye the stream where the cesspool and sewer
Are emptied of all their foul slushes and slimes,
Where the feculent tide of rich liquid manure
Now sickens the City, now maddens the Times?
Know ye the filth of that great open sink,
Which no filter can sweeten, no "navey" can drink:
Where in boats overcrowded the Cockney is borne
To the mud-bombed gardens of joyous Cremorne:
Where the gas-works rain down the blackest of soot,
And the oath of the coal-whipper never is mute:
Where the liquefied mud which as "water we buy,
With the richest of pea-soup in colour may vie,
And deodorisation completely defy:
Where the air's filled with smells that no nose can define,
And the banks team prolific with corpses canine?
'Tis the stream of the Thames! 'tis the Pride of the Town!
Can a nuisance so dear to us e'er be put down?
Oh! fouler than words can in decency tell
Are the sights we see there, and the scents which we smell!—Punch.

Missing.—The Crown of Hungary.—A handsome Reward will be given to whosoever shall restore it—say a million of florins—and all will be forgiven, and no questions asked. Gentleman of the Hebrew persuasion readily treated with. No Kossuth need apply—address to Francis Joseph, Vienna: who, when the Crown shall be restored, has the very head that will fit it—*Ibid.*

Epitaph for a Stockbroker.—Waiting for a rise.—*Ibid.*
Patriotic Fishing Sentiment.—If England would keep her laurels, she must preserve her bays.—*Ibid.*

The Smoke-dried Germans.—The author of a book just published, entitled, "My Journal during the Summer of 1851, by a Member of the late Parliament," says that he was astonished to find how far the cigar has superseded the pipe in Germany. In some cases the cigar is so placed in a meerschaum mouthpiece as to send forth its curling smoke into the nose of the operator—probably an additional recommendation. "We say enough is as good as a feast—that is not so with a German. I doubt whether any quantity of smoke would be too much for him; and a patented invention which would enable the possessor to continue smoking while asleep through the night would, I am convinced, make a man's fortune. My driver on this day, during more than eleven hours we were on the road, never discontinued for a moment; and if the villainous weeds which he consumed had been all put down in a line, they must have reached fully half the entire distance."

GARDENING CALENDAR.

K. KITCHEN GARDEN.—In earthing up Celery the greatest care is necessary to prevent any portion of the earth from falling into the heart of the plant, which would prevent the upright growth of the inside leaves, and spoil its appearance for the table; nor should the earth be pressed too closely round the upper part of the plant, as frequently, when such is the case, it bulges out on both sides. The best practice is to tie each part up loosely with matting (having previously removed the suckers and small leaves,) and then a little earthen soil can be added every week, as the plant increases in height. Another common error arises from earthing Celery too soon. It should be allowed to grow to a considerable size before earthing up is attempted; and be frequently soaked with water, as but little rain will reach the roots afterwards; it should likewise never be touched when the plants are damp. Leeks in dry drills may have earth drawn up to them by the hoe. Autumn Cauliflowers and Broccoli planted in shallow trenches should now have been filled up; for unless in very dry situations the natural rains will keep them moist. Late Peas and Beans will require close attention, to prevent mildew; well supply the former with liquid manure. The advancing winter crops of Broccoli, Borecole, &c., should be kept frequently hoed, and vacant ground may yet be filled up with the later kinds. Tomatoes are likely to be late, and the leaves shading the fruit should be removed; and prevent the plants from making any further growth by constant stopping. As time permits, the Potato crop may be taken up, beginning with the earliest kinds first.

STATISTICS OF THE WEEK.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.

The official return says:—In the week ending last Saturday 966 deaths were registered in the metropolitan districts, showing a considerable decrease on the mortality of August. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51 the average number of deaths was 1,143, which, with a correction for increase of population, becomes 1,257. In comparing the deaths of last week with this average it is proper to bear in mind that the latter is much increased by the cholera that prevailed at this season in 1849. Last week the births of 735 boys and 739 girls, in all 1,524 children, were registered in London.

Troops in the Colonies.—From a Parliamentary paper just published it appears that the number of troops employed in our colonial possessions during the year 1850, was:—Officers, 1,675, and men, 38,752, at a cost of £1,329,656. This is exclusive of artillery and engineers.

Population of Belgium.—The Belgian Government has just published returns, from which it appears that the total population of Belgium on the 31st of December, 1850, was 4,407,241. In the course of the year the number of births was 131,416, and of deaths 92,909.

The Railway System.—Apart from its higher developments, a few very gross facts will show the position of the railway system in our country. It appears that up to the end of 1850 railway companies had raised a sum equal to £250,270,000 sterling, and retained powers to raise a further sum of £122,500,000. In June, 1851, the number of persons employed on railways open for traffic was 63,500, and on those in course of construction 43,000. In the United Kingdom, 85,500,000 persons travelled by railways in 1851, and paid £3,000,000 sterling for doing so; while, for the transport of goods £7,000,000 were paid, according to the official report of Captain Simmons, recently published.

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Plaid Doe Shooting Coats	-	-	-	0	18	0
Strong Pilot, prime quality, from	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mild Tweed—a serviceable article	-	-	-	0	12	0
Overcoats	-	-	-	1	1	0
VESTS.						
Black Cloth, double-breasted	-	-	-	0	7	6
Ditto single-breasted	-	-	-	0	6	6
Doeskins	-	-	-	0	5	6
Black Satins	-	-	-	0	8	6
Fancy Silks—rich patterns—	-	-	-	0	6	6
Black Cloth or Doe Trousers	-	-	-	0	11	6
Doeskin, Fancy—lined throughout	-	-	-	0	9	0
BOYS.						
Boys' French Suits	-	-	-	0	5	0
Tunic Suits	-	-	-	1	0	0
Shooting Coats	-	-	-	0	12	0
Black Vests	-	-	-	0	5	0
Black Trousers	-	-	-	0	8	0
Fancy Trousers	-	-	-	0	7	0
Tweed Coats—well lined	-	-	-	0	8	0
CORD OR MOLE JACKETS—double sewn						
Vests	-	-	-	0	7	0
Trousers—Double Genoa	-	-	-	0	6	6
Mole Shooting Coats	-	-	-	0	16	0
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22	1 13 5	3 3
23	1 14 2	3 4
24	1 15 3	3 5
25	1 16 3	3 6
26	1 17 3	3 7
27	1 18 3	3 8
28	1 19 5	3 9
29	2 0 5	3 10
30	2 1 8	3 11
31	2 2 9	4 2
32	2 3 10	4 3
33	2 5 0	4 4
34	2 6 3	4 5
35	2 7 8	4 8
40	2 15 4	5 3
45	3 4 1	6 1
50	3 17 1	7 3
55	4 16 6	9 1
60	6 2 7	11 7

SPECIMEN OF TABLE II. WITH PARTICIPATION.

Next age	Annual premiums	Monthly prems.
20	1 16 4	3 6
21	1 17 3	3 7
22	1 18 2	3 8
23	1 19 2	3 9
24	2 0 3	3 10
25	2 1 4	3 11
26	2 2 6	4 0
27	2 3 9	4 2
28	2 5 0	4 3
29	2 6 2	4 4
30	2 7 6	4 6
31	2 8 9	4 7
32	2 10 0	4 8
33	2 11 4	4 11
34	2 12 10	5 0
35	2 14 4	5 2
40	3 3 2	5 11
45	3 13 2	6 11
50	4 7 11	8 3
55	5 10 1	10 5
60	6 19 11	13 3

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40	" 1 2½	40	" 1 0
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'Many can help one, where one cannot help many.'

Office, 13, Tottenham-court (thirteen doors from Tottenham-court-road), New-road, St. Pancras, London.

The late gold discoveries in Australia, and the great want of labour experienced in both the agricultural and commercial districts consequent on that fact, calling loudly for an extension of the means of emigration, it is proposed that a number of working men should associate together, and, by the gifts of

ONE SHILLING EACH,

A certain number should be enabled without expense to themselves to receive a FREE PASSAGE to

AUSTRALIA, AMERICA, NEW ZEALAND,

or any other part of the World, at the option of the receiver, who will be, allowed to expend £26, without deduction, for the purpose of Emigration, Outfit, &c.

The Society will be divided into Sections, and, immediately on the completion of a Section of 1,200 at 1s. each, a Free Passage, to be decided by a Public Ballot at some public place of meeting, shall be given to a certain number of members, the holders of the numbers declared gifts to be entitled to a Free Passage as above stated.

TRANSFERABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE RECEIVER.

The whole of the money received will be expended in procuring passages at the current charge, outfit, &c., with the exception of a deduction on the gross amount received, for the payment of expenses of Management, Advertising, &c.

The books will be open for general inspection at the weekly meetings every Monday evening till ten o'clock at

MR. COLLEN'S, 'WHITE HORSE TAVERN,' 100, HIGH HOLBORN.

All communications, enclosing fourteen postage stamps for Return Ticket to be addressed to Mr. Duffy, at the Office, 13, Tottenham-court, New-road St. Pancras, London.

Money Orders to be made payable at Tottenham-court-road.

FEMALES AND CHILDREN ARE ELIGIBLE.

On the completion of each Section the Ballot will be advertised in 'Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper,' 'Star of Freedom,' 'The Times,' or 'Morning Advertiser,' one week previous.

N.B.—The names and residences of the parties who obtain the Gift will be given on application at the Office.

A deduction allowed to Agents in Town and Country.

THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

Published every Saturday.

TERMS (Cash in advance):—

Per Year, 19s. 4d.; Half Year, 9s. 8d.; Quarter, 4s. 10d.; Single Copies, 4½d.

As an Advertising medium the STAR OF FREEDOM affords a sure and wide-spread channel of publicity among all classes.

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Fifteen Lines	£0 7s. 6d.	£0 14s.	£1 5s.	£3 10s.
Twenty ditto	0 9	0 16	1 10	4 0
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Each Advertiser supplied with a copy of the Paper containing his Advertisements

The First Edition of the STAR OF FREEDOM is Published on Friday at Three o'clock, and is immediately circulated extensively throughout the Country; The Second Edition, containing all the latest information, is Published at Two o'clock on Saturday.

OFFICE, 2, SHOE LANE, FLEET STREET.

The following appeared in our Town Edition of last Saturday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Three men and one woman were found guilty, by the tribunal of correctional police, of the crime of evil speaking against the Prince President of the Republic. They were all sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three to six months, and three of them were besides fined 100fr. each.

ROME.

Letters from Rome speak of new arrests at Spoleto and other parts of the Roman territory.

WORSHIP-STREET.—MANSLAUGHTER.—Yesterday, *Adam Clark*, a butcher, in Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury, was placed at the bar before Mr. Hammill, charged with assaulting and causing the death of a boy 15 years of age, whose name was unknown.—Jno. Bartlett said, I am a letter-sorter in the General Post-office, and was passing through Tabernacle-walk on my way home about a quarter past eight, when I saw a boy, without hat or cap, running as fast as he could, and pursued by a man dressed like a butcher, and resembling the prisoner. The boy passed me at a rapid pace, but on reaching the corner, the man struck him, on the side of the face. The boy had slid down when he was caught by the man, to avoid being hit, and the butcher spoke to him, but not angrily. What was said I could not hear, but the boy made something like a denial, and I think his words were, "I did not do it." The butcher hit him with both his hands, on either side of the head, and on receiving the second blow the boy fell to the ground and rolled over on his side. A mob collected and the butcher went away, as I did also, thinking nothing of it.—Other witnesses corroborated the evidence. Mr. Lewis contended that the whole of the evidence only went to prove that the unhappy affair was a fortuitous occurrence, and the result of the purest accident, and trusted, if the magistrates felt bound to commit his client upon it, that he would consent to accept substantial bail for his future appearance. Mr. Hammill said, after some consideration, that under the circumstances he thought he would be justified in acceding to this request; but he should fix the bail at the prisoner himself in £200 and two responsible sureties in £100 each. The bail was shortly after procured, and the prisoner, who displayed much firmness, was thereupon liberated.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT LAMBETH.

Yesterday, Mr. W. Payne held an inquest at Guy's Hospital, on view of the body of Chas. Noble Farebrother, aged 30 years, a mathematical instrument maker, who lost his life by an explosion on the premises of Mr. Darker, of No. 9, Paradise-street, Lambeth-walk, under the following circumstances:—

Henry Sexton, a brass finisher, stated that he had worked with the deceased in the service of Mr. Darker. On Thursday afternoon last, the deceased had charge of a wrought iron boiler, which was intended for an hydro-electric machine, ordered for University College, which they were fitting up according to the original plan. The deceased was at the forge about three o'clock in the afternoon, and had charged the boiler (which was only nine inches in diameter) with the usual quantity of water for the purpose of testing it, when witness said, "Charley, how is the steam?" when the deceased replied, "Oh, just up." Witness left the forge to go to the vice, when Mr. Darker entered the shop, and in about a minute afterwards a loud explosion took place. Witness ran to the forge, but the smoke and dust was so thick that he could not see them for a few minutes. The forge was blown down, and a portion of the roof had been carried away. Witness heard the deceased calling for help, and exclaim, "Drag me out." Witness then discovered the deceased nearly covered over with the bricks and rubbish, with difficulty got him into the yard. He groaned, and seemed much injured by the weight which had fallen upon him. Mr. Jeffries, the surgeon, of Paradise-street, was called, who advised the deceased's removal to the hospital. Witness could not account for the explosion, as the boiler had been tested in the regular way. It was the 16th of an inch in thickness, and the means adopted to try them were by testing them with a safety valve, which has a certain weight attached to a lever. The deceased thoroughly understood the nature of the work he was engaged in, and although only a small portion of the boiler had been found, witness did not believe it was defective in any way. The boiler was always tested and heated by placing it on the forge fire. They had tested many others in the same way, but never had an accident before. Mr. Darker was also much injured about the head and body, and at present was lying in a very dangerous state.

William Weaver, another workman, was examined at great length, but he was unable to account for the bursting of the boiler. He did not consider it dangerous to test them in such a manner. If the iron was defective, they had no other means of detecting their imperfections.

James Farebrother said the deceased made a statement to his wife before he died to the effect that he had got the steam to a proper height, when Mr. Darker requested him to test it more. Deceased told him that it would be dangerous, but Mr. Darker shifted the weight to the end of the lever, and directly afterwards the boiler exploded. The deceased's wife requested witness to make these facts known to the jury, as she considered them important.

Mr. Ramskill, the house surgeon, deposed to the deceased being admitted on Tuesday afternoon, suffering from severe contusions and bruises on various parts of the body; but, although every assistance was rendered, he expired on Friday (yesterday) morning. Witness had since made a *post mortem* examination, and found that the deceased had died from an extensive rupture of the intestines, which had no doubt been caused by some heavy substance falling upon him. The deceased told witness he had been testing a small boiler intended for an hydro-electric machine, when it burst.

Other evidence having been adduced, the coroner remarked on the case. He thought there was no blame to be attached to any one, for the deceased was considered fully competent to test the boiler which had exploded. It was probable that the iron might have been defective, and caused the melancholy disaster; but they were to say whether any individual was to blame.

The jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening, as the express train of the London and North Western Railway Company, which left Euston-square at five o'clock, was on its way to Manchester from Crewe, a little after nine o'clock, it ran off the line under most alarming circumstances. It appears to have attained a speed of about forty miles an hour when, about three miles north of Crewe, a buffer, with the long iron rod attached, which had probably dropped off a preceding train, obstructed the line. The driver became aware that one of the fore wheel guards was in contact with something, and he slackened speed. About 200 yards further he ascertained that the obstruction was still driving before him, and was so alarmed that he instantly reversed his engine, and brought the train to a stand 100 yards further on, just as one of the fore-wheel guards had broken and the two fore-wheels of the engine went off the rails, and became embedded in the sand forming the ballast of the line. So well had the driver managed, that he in reality brought the train to a stand almost without a sensible shock. The passengers, however, were much alarmed by the great quantity of sand which was thrown up, and which found its way into the carriages till the seats and floors were coated nearly an inch thick. The train was detained about two hours. The guard had to run back to Crewe, and bring up another engine, and a force of men to get the engine of the train on the line again. The passengers, 20 in number, were so pleased with the conduct of the engine driver, in sticking to his post after he must have been almost enveloped in a cloud of sand, that they offered him a handsome collection made on the spot, but he declined it. It is almost unnecessary to say that the buffer had been pushed before the engine until it had broken the fore-wheel guard, and the wheels then went over it, and the engine was thrown off the rails by these means.

AN ENGLISH BULL FIGHT.—On Monday morning a desperate encounter took place between two two-year-old bulls on the land of Mr. Guy, of Hamsey, Lewes. It appears that Mr. Elwyn, whose farm adjoins Mr. Guy's, has a bull which broke through into a field where Mr. Guy's bull was grazing. A fearful conflict took place between the animals. They fought with the most fearful violence for upwards of a quarter of an hour; and our informant states that one of them had his horn broken broken off close to the head. When they were almost exhausted, the man on the farm succeeded in separating them. —*Brighton Gazette.*

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The telegraph on this line from Swindon to Gloucester, has just been laid down. It was sufficiently perfect on the occasion of her Majesty's journey to be used to telegraph the royal progress.

MR. RICE, M.P., AT DOVER.—The demonstration given in honour of the return to parliament, for the fourth time, of Edward Royd Rice, Esq., took place on Thursday last in the spacious building used as the New Market, which was commodiously fitted up for the occasion. Steriker Finnis, Esq., occupied the chair.

THE THREE ENGLISHMEN who have engaged to steer their course down the Danube to Constantinople, reached Vienna, the 29th ult. The voyagers hoisted the Union Jack on entering the Vienna canal.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—One night last week, as Mrs. Cracknell, of Exning, near Newmarket, was going to bed, she took up a small china image, which she frequently used instead of an extinguisher, and putting it on the candle, it instantly burst with a terrible report, flying over the room to the danger of the occupants, and singeing the hair and eyebrows of Mrs. Cracknell. It appears that the image had been filled with gunpowder, but how or when is still a mystery. —*Bury Post.*

SHEFFIELD CUTLERS' FEAST.—This banquet, given annually in honour of the inauguration of the newly-erected master cutler, took place at the Cutler's Hall, on Thursday last.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—Yesterday a quarterly general court of the committee of management of the society's school, at Red-hill Farm, Reigate, was held at the London Tavern; William Gladstone, Esq. in the chair.

A CONFIRMED MURDERESS.—The woman, Louisa Ferris, who was transported for cutting a policeman's throat, at Bristol, having behaved herself in a most exemplary manner while in Van Diemen's Land, obtained a ticket of leave; almost immediately afterwards she cut another man's throat, at Melbourne, and she had been left for execution when this intelligence was despatched. —*Bath Chronicle.*

GREAT FIRE IN HAMBURG.—A fire broke out at Hamburg on Monday, in the Deich-Strasse, near the spot where the conflagration of 1842 commenced, but was got under in about three hours. The damage is estimated at 80,000 marks banco. From the pressure of the crowd on one of the bridges the balustrade gave way, and about thirty persons were thrown into the canal.

A TALE OF A PROSELYTE.—A case, at which of course the profane smile, has just occurred in this neighbourhood, showing how good intentions and religious zeal may at times be imposed on by the worldly-minded. A gentleman, who takes more than ordinary interest in the spiritual welfare of the Jewish race, fell in with one of the wanderers from Canaan, and, attracted by his hook nose, sharp eye, and black hair, began to angle for a convert, texts being thrown at him as tenderly as a fisherman flings his artificial fly before rising trout. The son of Israel fairly began to nibble, till at interview after interview he appeared to be fairly caught. He listened with an attentive ear and a solemn face, and at last the good man proposed that he should be formally introduced into the Christian Church, preparatory to his producing him at the next anniversary meeting as a live Jew converted by his eloquence. This was agreed to; but first he had some worldly gear that encumbered him, a little lot of jewellery worth £60, that he must convert into cash to seek a fresh mode of life after embracing his new faith; and out of pure benevolence, and as a return for the interest taken in his welfare, he offered it for £40. At first there was some hesitation as to taking advantage of the warm feelings of the convert—his gratitude appeared to have overcome the proverbial discretion of his race; but at length the work was completed—the £40 was paid, and the stumbling block removed. The denouement may be easily divided. The jewellery looks delicious by candlelight, but its worth at the utmost is about £10, and the Jew has fled unbaptized either to Duke's-place or the gold-diggings. —*Chelmsford Chronicle.*

Markets.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 6.

There was a larger quantity of Wheat offering from Kent this morning, of which much was very indifferent in quality and condition, and although offering at lower prices, some quantity remained unsold; from Essex we had less at market, and generally of better quality than last week's samples: the best runs sold at last Monday's prices, but the trade upon the whole was far from active. For old Wheat, both English and Foreign, there was a fair sale to consumers at prices 1s. per qr. under last week's. English Flour scarce and wanted, but Foreign, unless fresh and sweet, met with little inquiry; prices nominally as before. Barley without material change. Beans and Peas scarce, and would have sold at full prices. The arrivals of Oats were not large, the sale was nevertheless slow, and last Monday's quotations could not be exceeded.

PRICES PER QUARTER OF ENGLISH GRAIN.

		OLD.		NEW.	
		s.	s.	s.	s.
BRITISH.					
WHEAT...	Essex, Kent, Suffolk, white—[per qr.	41	to 52	41	to 46
"	Ditto, fine selected runs	49	to 54	47	to 48
"	Ditto red	40	to 45	35	to 41
"	Ditto, ditto, extra	45	to 48	41	to 44
"	Ditto, Talavera	51	to 54	46	to 48
"	Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, white...	44	to 49	43	to 46
"	Ditto, red	40	to 47	38	to 42
BARLEY...	Malting	—	to —	—	to —
"	Grinding and distilling	—	to —	31	to 32
"	Chevalier	—	to —	25	to 27
MALT.....	Essex, Norfolk, and Sussex	44	to 51	53	to 58
"	Kingston, Ware, and town-made	48	to 55	58	to 60
OATS.....	Essex and Suffolk	—	to —	16	to 19
"	Scotch and Lincolnshire, potato	19	to 23	19	to 23
"	Ditto ditto feed	16	to 19	16	to 20
"	Irish, potato	16	to 20	17	to 20
"	Ditto feed	—	to —	16	to 19
RYE.....	Mazagan	27	to 29	27	to 29
BEANS.....	Mazagan	28	to 30	27	to 29
"	Tick and Harrow	30	to 33	29	to 32
"	Pigeon	32	to 34	32	to 34
"	Windsor	—	to —	32	to 34
"	Long Pod	—	to —	32	to 34
PEAS.....	Non-boilers	—	to —	32	to 34
"	White, Essex, Kent, boilers	—	to —	27	to 33
"	Ditto, fine Suffolk	—	to —	32	to 35
"	Maple	—	to —	33	to 35
"	Grey	—	to —	29	to 32
FLOUR.....	Best marks, delivered, per sack	—	to —	28	to 31
"	Country markets, ex ship	—	to —	28	to 33

PRICE OF BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

SMITHFIELD—CATTLE.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		
Inferior coarse beasts ...	2	6	2	8	Prime Southdown 4	4	6
Second quality	2	10	3	0	Large coarse calves 2	10	3
Prime large oxen	3	2	3	8	Prime small ditto 3	10	4
Prime Scots, &c.	3	10	4	0	Large hogs 2	8	4
Inferior coarse sheep ...	3	2	3	6	Neat small porkers 3	6	3
Second quality	3	8	3	10	Sucking calves 19	0	24
Prime coarse woolled ...	4	0	4	2	Quarter-old store pigs ... 16	0	20

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.			
Inferior Beef -	2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inferior Mutton -	2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.
Middling ditto -	2 8 - 2 10	Middling ditto -	3 2 - 3 8
Prime large -	3 0 - 3 2	Prime ditto -	3 10 - 4 2
Prime Small -	3 4 - 3 6	Veal -	2 8 - 4 0
Large Pork -	2 8 - 3 0	Small Pork -	3 2 - 3 8
Lamb -	4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.		

SEEDS.

	s. d.	s. d.
Turnip, white, new, per bushel.....	8	0 to 11 0
Ditto, Swede	10	0 to 12 0
Mustard, brown.....	7	0 to 8 0
Mustard, white, new	8	0 to 11 0
Tares, new	8	0 to 9 0
Canary, per quarter.....	38	0 to 42 0
Rye Grass	28	0 to 35 0
Clover, red, English, per cwt.....	38	0 to 48 0
Clover, white	39	0 to 45 0
Trefoil, new	21	0 to 23 0
Caraway, new	33	0 to 37 0
Coriander, new	12	0 to 13 0
Hempseed, per quarter	32	0 to 37 0

ENGLISH LINSEED.

Sowing.....	50	0 to 55 0
Crushing	45	0 to 48 0

HOPS.

The accounts from the plantations continue to report favourable progress, and in the absence of demand prices are nominally those of last week.

Sussex Pockets	115s. to 120s.
Weald of Kents	120s. to 130s.
Mid. and East Kents	135s. to 210s.

HAY AND STRAW.

At per Load of 36 Trusses.

	s.	s.
Prime Meadow Hay ...	80	to 85
Inferior	65	to 72
New	60	to 75
Rowen	63	to —
Clover, old	90	to 100
New	80	to 90
Straw	33	to 40

COALS.

Market without alteration from last day. Hetton's, 15s. 6d.; Stewart's, 15s. 6d.; Braddyl's, 15s. 3d.; Kelloe, 15s.; South Hartlepool, —s.; Eden, 14s. 3d.; Harley's, 14s. 6d.; Tanfield, —s.

Fresh arrivals, 23; left from last day, 37; Total, 60.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with a firm appearance, and the first prices of last week to a slight advance have been paid to-day.

COFFEE.—Eighty casks and 1,500 bags plantation Ceylon sold freely in public sale at 1s. advance on the fine descriptions prices ranged from 48s. to 67s. 6d.

TEA.—The trade is occupied with samples of the sales for Wednesday.

SPIRITS.—Rum continues dull of sale, but Brandy is very firm at the late advance.

BANKRUPTS.

(From Tuesday's Gazette).

H. N. BREWER, Deptford, Kent, Bermondsey-wall, Bermondsey, master-maker, and South-Eastern Arcade, St. Olave, Southwark, tobacconist.

J. FOWLER, Bristol, and Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire, builder.

D. SPARKS, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, surgeon.

S. WARNER, Blackheath, Kent, plasterer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. M'NICOL, Dumbarton, carrier.

G. PHILIP, Russell Mill, Fifeshire, millspinner.

A. SMELLIE, Springburn, grocer.

A. SPRUNT, Glasgow, merchant.

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