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NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN THE THEATRE, WORCESTER, ON MONDAY, DEC. 18TH, 1848.

F. O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P. *versus* O. RICARDO, ESQ., M.P. AND THE REV. MR GOODRICH, REDMARLEY.

"TO OSMAN RICARDO, ESQ., M P, AND THE REVEREND MR GOODRICH, CURATE OF THE PARISH OF REDMARLEY.

"GENTLEMEN.—Having heard several rumours, and seen some letters written by you in connexion with the National Land Company, which, if true, would merit the deepest censure of every honest man, and if false, should be contradicted for your own characters' sake—

"I act upon the just legal maxim, that every man should be presumed innocent until he is found guilty, and, therefore, I do not use the offensive word challenge, *but I invite you to meet me*, you, Mr Ricardo, before your constituents, and you, Mr Goodrich, before the flock of your Bishop, in the City of Worcester, at the Theatre, on Monday, the 18th of December, instant, at seven o'clock, in the evening, and there, although a stranger, never having attended a meeting in that city in my life, I shall be prepared, and I am sure so will the audience, to hear dispassionately and impartially any charge that you are prepared to make against my character, not only in connexion with the Land Company, but in connexion with my political character, allowing you the widest possible range as to time; while it is but fair to apprise you that I shall charge you both with the foulest, most ungenerous, ungentlemanlike, and unchristian conspiracy against the National Land Company and myself; and as I go to Worcester to meet my assailants in a gentlemanlike and not in a blustering spirit, I beg to inform you that should you appear to substantiate your charges against me, or to defend those I shall urge against you, that if in the course of the proceedings any, the slightest, interruption or insult be offered to you, or partiality or partisanship be evinced, I shall leave the meeting, as my desire is that both parties shall have a fair and impartial hearing.

"I have directed proofs of my invitation to be forwarded to you on Friday, the 8th, thus allowing you nearly a fortnight for consideration, and, in conclusion, I beg to state, that, though determined to have a fair and impartial trial, I am equally determined ~~that the meeter shall not be~~ considered finally settled if you deny me the opportunity.

"I have the honour to remain,
"Your obedient servant,
"FEARGUS O'CONNOR."

Admission, for defraying the expenses of the Theatre—gallery, 2d.; pit, 4d.; upper boxes, 6d.; lower boxes, 1s. each.

Tickets may be had of J. D. Stevenson, New Street; Mr Cramp, New Street; Mr Harding, City Arms; Mr Pullin, St John's; Mr Merrick, London Road Gate; and Mr Watkins, Foundry Street.

TO THE CHARTISTS.

MY FRIENDS,

I never droop or despair, when you for whom I struggle despond. This has been a busy week, and this (Thursday) is the only day of the week I have to provide food for your minds on Saturday; and, therefore, I shall devote this letter to an account of my visit to Manchester, Dewsbury, and Liverpool.

On Sunday night I addressed the most crowded audience I ever saw in the People's Hall at Manchester; and what made the sight more cheering to me was, that they did not expect me. William Grocott—a most fit and proper person—was in the chair, and he was surrounded by many who, perhaps, when you read this, together with himself, may be immured in Whig tombs. However, their spirits did not droop. They were conscious, not only of their innocence, but that they had faithfully discharged their duties to your principles, and faith in you, and hope in the realisation of those principles, sustained them.

My friend Grocott, in introducing me, stated that many had asserted, that confidence in me was destroyed, and that I dared not show my face in Manchester. However, in the most bustling times, I never had a more enthusiastic reception; and I told my audience that, instead of talking about confidence in me, they should ask me if I had confidence in them—and yet I could have answered the question myself thus: that if ninety-nine in every hundred withdrew their confidence from me, I would not withdraw my confidence from my own principles. I showed them that I was not a follower of their principles, but a teacher of my own. I spoke at considerable length upon the Labour Question, and the approaching trials, and was more than repaid by the love and kindness of my own children, and especially the women, for whose release from bondage I principally struggle.

On Monday I went to Dewsbury, and the good Chartists of that town not being able to procure a place sufficiently large to hold the dead body of Chartism, they were obliged to take a large chapel at Batley, and there I went, accompanied by my friend Kydd, and escorted by a band and procession. When I arrived I could scarcely squeeze myself into the dense mass. I was received in the kindest and warmest manner; the Chairman made a most admirable speech, basing Chartist principles upon divine right, and, as at Manchester, I was compelled to strip to my shirt. I had the honour to introduce my friend and yours—Mr Samuel Kydd—as the veritable member for the West Riding; his qualification being your confidence, and his allegiance—devotion to your cause. Those are the two oaths that Members of Parliament are compelled to take. Kydd, though hoarse, made an admirable speech upon the Rights of Labour, the Land and the Charter. And now I will tell you why I call him the member for the West Riding. The train by which I went from Manchester to Dewsbury, stopped at all the stations, and when we approached Wakefield all the middle classes who were in conversation upon the several platforms, declared that Kydd had a tremendous majority; but then the sub-sheriff, who officiated for the high-sheriff, and who is known by the ominous name of Gray, and who is a Whig, declared the show of hands was in favour of his partisan, and every man who went from Dewsbury declared that Kydd had a majority of three to one. Now this is the miniature of class legislation. This shows you how units can trample upon, and overpower the will of thousands; but heed it not—Labour's day is coming, and these acts of treachery but sting you, and spur me on. The concourse of people at Wakefield was larger than has been known for many years. Kydd received the best hearing, the loudest and most unanimous cheers, and made the only speech, and yet Kydd has not even a vote. Ah! but I do not require to go back to the alphabet of Chartism now, there is a breeze coming across the Channel from all countries of Europe, and upon it the principles of democracy ride. It is finding its way as well into the mansions of the great and the palaces of monarchs, as into the hovels of the wretched—THEY CANNOT KEEP IT FROM US.

From Dewsbury I went to Liverpool, and, although it was announced that they could not get a place to meet in until Thursday, they assembled in a good large Hall. Many of my own countrymen were there. I addressed them for nearly two hours, and at the conclusion they moved that I had deserved well of my country. However, I told them that I rejected the compliment until my country deserved as well of me.

Throughout my short tour, I was more than confirmed in the hopeful anticipation that Whig tyranny had not destroyed Chartism. They have used every appliance in their power—the ascendancy of capital—the silence or abuse of their Press—the tyranny of their judges—and the prostitution of their jurors—but the nine-lived thing has survived their combined oppression.

What think you, brother Chartists, of a Constitutional English Judge, who is taught, and should teach, that every man is presumed innocent until he is found guilty—what would you think of that Judge, who is the sworn impartial administrator of the law, refusing chair, table, pen, ink, and paper, to an uneducated man, acting as his own counsel, and called upon to defend his own liberty, and compelling that man to stand in that position for twelve hours, in the hope that his charge to the Jury may be based, not upon the prisoner's defence, but upon the official's persecution? And what would you think of a Judge telling his client—for every undefended man is the Judge's client—that he was a vain fool and a fop? However, such was the language—such was the conduct of a Constitutional English Judge (the Baron Alderson,) to a *freeborn Englishman on trial for his* liberty. Mantle—who was the victim of this irascible party-rascality—stood in the double character of prisoner and advocate—and what would be the indignation of the English bar, if a Judge upon the bench dared to withhold the use of pen, ink, and paper from a *Barrister-at-Law*? Perhaps, the Constitutional Judge may urge, as a justification, that the prisoner was in custody, and was not out upon bail; but will this nice distinction apply to two parties charged with the same offence—the one who could procure bail, and the other not; thus constituting the absence of bail, instead of the evidence, as a *proof of guilt*? No doubt, from what is daily published in the Irish Press, the Government will hear something of the mode of packing Irish Juries, and they shall also hear something of the injustice of English Judges; for what boots it to the prosecutor, whether the conviction of an opponent is procured through the instrumentality of a packed jury or a partisan judge. Just reflect, for a moment, upon the brutality of compelling a working man to stand through twelve hours of fatigue, and then to be subjected to the impossibility of meeting the charges brought against him. How different from the JUST AND HOLY JUDGE, who strengthened the law at Lancaster, by assigning the best places in the Court-house, and allowing every indulgence, as well to those in custody as to those on bail. There is a striking contrast for you; and if ever it should be my misfortune to witness the funeral of that "Just Judge," which God forbid, I promise you that the most popular man in England never had such a funeral procession, while the remains of the unjust Judge will be consigned unlamented to the grave, and his memory execrated by all good men.

There never was a greater act of tyranny practised. How could the most accomplished and practised lawyer, with the most retentive memory, and accustomed to legal disputation, defend his client, standing without pen, ink, or paper? And there is no difference in the two cases—Mantle was the prisoner's advocate, and the verdict is the conviction of the Judge, and not of the prisoner.

Brother Chartists, in every case of libel I have suffered from the vindictiveness of Whig Judges. I may be told, that in the troublesome times that are coming it is impolitic to place myself in hostility to one of the Judges, but if my life depended upon it my nature would not allow me to withhold censure in such a case. Think of a man called upon to answer every charge adduced against him, *upon the most complicated indictment, being* denied the means of defending himself! Was tyranny ever equal to this? or do the musty volumes of which they are so fond, furnish any precedent for such cold-blooded tyranny and injustice? and always bear in mind, from one who should be not only the impartial administrator of the law, but the advocate of the prisoner, and the assertor and defender of his innocence until proved guilty by the verdict of a jury. And God knows that's an ultimatum to which the Judge may look with certainty, wholly irrespective of evidence, when a Chartist is the victim.

Well, never mind, every Chartist in York, and every Chartist in Liverpool, will be defended, as we will fight the battle of Chartism out, even in the illegal courts, as you and I have resolved that our motto shall be,

"Onward and we conquer,
Backward and we fall."

"THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER AND NO SURRENDER."

Next week I will give you an analysis of the constitution of the Houses of Lords and Commons, and when you read the materials of which they are composed, if ever you wonder again at the tyranny to which you are subjected, I shall only laugh at you. It has taken no small time to make this analysis, and it will cause no little astonishment when read.

Your faithful Friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Last week Doctors Backhoffner and Ryan were engaged in delivering a series of lectures at the above named establishment, on Electricity and Chemistry. The principal feature in Dr Backhoffner's lecture was, the application of electricity for the purpose of light. In his experiments he succeeded most admirably in keeping up a steady light, equal to 250 wax candles. The result was most brilliant and effective. The learned professor very properly stated, that it was not his object to depreciate the labours of those gentlemen who were securing their discoveries by patent rights, but merely to show, by the usual experiments of the lecture table, how valuable such a light would be could it ever be rendered permanent, and economic. The lecture was well attended, and the Doctor received great applause during his able discourse.—The lecture by Dr Ryan was on the philosophy of an Empty Bottle; obtaining from a subject apparently so barren, sufficient to illustrate, in a remarkable degree, the laws which govern the universe around us. The course pursued by the learned gentleman may be imagined, when we give the heads into which his discourse was divided. In the first place, he proceeded to explain the conventional meaning of the term empty; secondly, the nature of many of the airs or gases which may occupy space, and yet that space be continually empty. The novel nature of the subject, and the manner in which the Professor delivered his ideas, appeared to be highly relished by his auditors, who testified their approbation by loud applause.

Dr Ryan has commenced a series of popular lectures at this institution, on the important subject of Agricultural Chemistry. The principal feature of his lecture was to show by appropriate experiments, the process of separation by plants of the carbon from the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, the assimilation of the elements of water and the abstraction of nitrogen from the atmosphere, of carbonate and nitrate of ammonia. The learned Doctor also described the food of plants, and concluded by congratulating the audience upon the removal of much of that prejudice against chemical agriculture which formerly existed, and regretted that it should still exist in some minds. The Doctor also stated that by the aid of chemistry alone could farming become a perfect science; and that it was only by an analytical examination of the soils, and a comparison with their constituents of the future crop, that the system of manuring could be successfully carried out. The theatre of the institution was perfectly crowded by an audience which appeared to be chiefly farmers, numbers of whom visit the metropolis at this season of the year.

BIRMINGHAM.—THE INFAMOUS POOR LAW.—A correspondent informs us that Ed. Moran, a poor Irish labourer, and who has been twenty years resident in this town, during which time he has borne an irreproachable character, was, about a year ago, totally deprived of sight. His friends being poor like himself, he applied and was admitted into the workhouse, where he remained until he was suddenly ejected. It appears that this poor man has brothers in the town, who are bricklayer's labourers, with wives and families dependent upon them, and Moran was told that his brothers must support him, or otherwise the authorities would pass him over to Ireland, as they could not allow him out-door relief. Fearful of perishing in Ireland among (to him) strangers, and his brothers being incapable of supporting him, this blind working man is now hawking lucifer matches in the streets of Birmingham, in order to obtain a precarious subsistence, thus presenting a living example of the reward of honest industry, the excellence of our benevolent institutions, and the blessings of civilisation.

THE NORFOLK ASSASSINATIONS.

On Wednesday at Wymondham, the coroner and jury again assembled to continue their inquiries relative to the murders at Stanfield Hall.

Robert Smith said: I am twelve years of age, and reside with my mother at Hethel. I have lived with Mr Rush during the last two months. My occupation was to scare crows, and I have littered some straw on the footpath from the dwelling of Potash Farm as far as a turnip field in the direction of Stanfield Hall. Coroner: Now, be careful how you answer. First tell me where you commenced to litter the straw, and where you left off? Witness: I began at the turnip field gate.—Not from the door of the farm house? No, sir.—Was it along a road or footpath through a field? Along a footpath. I commenced at the gate, and littered the straw through the fifteen-acre field (turnip field) as far as the turnips went. I finished at the bank of the twenty-acre field called 'The look,' which leads to Stanfield Hall.—When did you do this? On the Tuesday the murders were committed.—Who told you? Mr Rush.—At what time? About twelve o'clock. There had been straw laid down before, and Mr Rush said to me, 'Litter the straw (fresh) where it is dirty; the worst of the places.'—Did you ever lay any straw down before? No. While I was laying it Rush came to me and said, 'Litter it thin; don't lay it very thick.' I commenced to scatter it about twelve, and left off in the middle of the afternoon. Mr Rush pointed out the place where I was to lay it. —How long did Rush stay with you when you were littering the straw? About half an hour. He came at one o'clock and looked at what I was doing.—Have you seen Mr Rush walk over this straw before? I have, but I don't know where he went. The field was not so dirty where the straw was not littered. Young Mr Rush was my master: he paid me my wages. I am certain that old Mr Rush never ordered me to lay the straw before. I have all along been alluding to the old Mr Rush, and not the younger one. The fifteen-acre field was the last field on the farm; it adjoins Mr Colman's.

A Juror: Was any stock kept in the turnip field? There was not; the stock was in the field nearer the farm. I am sure there was none in any field beyond the fifteen acre: it was the last on the farm. [It may be well to explain that the straw along the footpath was strewn to the length of about three furlongs, and the commencement of it is between 200 or 300 yards from Potash farm.]

Solomon Savery, the lad in the service of the supposed murderer, who has been detained in the town bridewell since the last inquiry, was here brought into the inquest room, in custody of the police. It may be recollected that from the guarded evidence he gave before the coroner and magistrates, it was conjectured that he was endeavouring to screen the accused, his testimony disagreeing, in many particulars, with that adduced by the widow James; and, in order that he might not be tampered with, it was deemed prudent to place him under the surveillance of the police. You tell us that you cleaned Mr Rush's boots on the Tuesday afternoon? I cleaned his boots between five and six o'clock; both pairs were wet; the heavy ones however, not so much so. I only washed them, and did not black them. I wiped both pairs. Do not remember if Tuesday was a wet or foggy day. Did you always fasten the door you have previously mentioned? No.—[It may be mentioned that the witness had before stated that Rush could not have got the boots in the night without Savory hearing him, and that he had fastened a door through which any one must have passed to get the boots.] Why I fastened it on this night was because there was only Mr Rush and Mrs James in the house. It was a door between the back kitchen and the kitchen, and I fastened it by putting a wooden peg at the top of the sneck or latch. I have since seen it, and I find it can be undone from the kitchen side notwithstanding the peg. I made the peg purposely to secure the door.—Had you any direction to make it. I had not? I received no order about the fastening the door. I did not do it every night.—Was Mr Rush in the habit of going out after dark? No.—Did you ever hear of him going out after poachers? No, not to my knowledge.—Examination in chief continued: Never knew of the boots being dirty after they had been cleaned on the previous night. If the boots had been used they must have been washed and put in the same position. Before I came down on Wednesday morning I had not spoken to Mr Rush until after I was called up by the police. When Rush came down, after I had called him, he asked me what was the matter. I said I did not know. Nothing was said about the boots. I looked into the kitchen and saw the boots as I had left them on the previous night. I never saw any pistol in the house. I have guns.—What reason had you for making a peg for the door? I had no particular reason. It was about five or six inches long, and as broad as my two fingers. It was more of a wedge than a peg. I had no trouble to make it. I got the wood out of the cart-lodge. I made it about a week before the Tuesday. I well remember fitting the peg on the Monday and Tuesday nights. It was made of light coloured wood, or a piece of deal. It was longer than it is now when I first made it. I shortened it to fit better. —When was this? After this job had happened. On the Wednesday or Thursday afterwards I dirtied the part that I shortened.—That was after Rush had been taken into custody? Yes, after he had been taken into custody.—What did you do with it afterwards? I carried it away in my pocket.—Did any one tell you to put it in your pocket? No. No one told me to do so, nor to do anything with it. —Did you ever carry it in your pocket before? No.—(Examination in chief continued): I am sure I slept in the house on the Monday and Tuesday night. My reason for the pegging the door was, that no one wanted to come in. There is a door into a passage, which Mr Rush had done up that day, and which prevented me going into the pantry, and I thought, as he had done up that door, he must come to me if he wanted anything out of the kitchen. I did not tell him I had done up the door until Thursday week—when I saw him at the Bridewell, in the Justice room. Mr Rush asked me a great many questions. He asked me if I cleaned his boots on Tuesday night. I said 'Yes.' He asked what time. I said, 'Between five and six o'clock.' He asked me if the kitchen-door could be opened, and if any person could get in without my knowing it. I said 'I did not think they could.'—When did you put the wedge in the door on Tuesday night? A long time before I went to bed. I never recollect putting the wedge in so badly that the door might be opened.—Now, have you had any conversation with any person about the wedge? Yes, I asked the team-man to say that he had seen the door done up with the peg.—When was this? On the Wednesday morning shortly after my master was taken away.—What was your reason for asking him such a favour? The reason I had for putting the question was, that if he stated he saw me put the peg in, it would screen Mr Rush. —Did you show him the wedge? I did.—Did he see you fix the peg? I do not know whether he did.—How would it screen Mr Rush if he had said he had seen you fix the peg? Because it was thought he went into the back kitchen to get his boots, and I thought if he (the team-man) said he saw the peg fixed as well as I, it would assist him.—But how could his not getting the boots screen him? Why, if he had not got his boots during the night, it would have screened him.—How so? Because he hadn't them I had no conversation with Rush about the wedge.—No conversation at all? When he was going away in the gig he said, 'Don't you go away, I shall send for you and that lady' (meaning Mrs James).—The examination of Savory was very lengthened, but the above are the main facts.

The Coroner here said that an important change had transpired in the evidence, for it was now proved that the boots could have been removed.

Police superintendent Witheford.—I have been to Potash Farm with Savory. I had the wedge which I now produce, and which Savory admitted he had made and used for the purpose of fastening a door from the kitchen into a back kitchen. I desired Savory to fix the wedge into the door in the manner he had used it. He did so, and I being on the same side, I placed my finger on the latch, and it opened immediately without any difficulty. It was put in a second time by Savory, and it was as easily opened on the other side. I then asked Savory if that was his usual way of fastening it. He said, 'Yes, it is.' I remarked to him how easily it could be opened. He said, 'I see now, it can be opened from the other side.'

Policeman J. Howes said, on the 30th of Nov. I assisted in the search of Potash farm. Amongst the things I searched was a writing desk, in which I found a quantity of letters. There was one dated April 28, 1848, signed J. B. Rush, directed to J. B. Rush, jun., Potash Farm, Wymondham, bearing London post-mark. There were expressions in the letter showing an ill-feeling towards Mr Jermy. Another letter contained opprobrious epithets in reference to Mr Jermy. Other letters were found written in the same style, all tending to show the feeling that existed towards Mr Jermy. Could not produce the letters, having given them into the hands of Col. Oakes, the chief constable.

The inquiry was again adjourned.

The final examination of James Blomfield Rush, which was resumed on Wednesday morning at the Castle, before the magistrates, was brought to a close late on Thursday night, by the committal of the prisoner for trial at the ensuing assizes, on the charge of wilful murder. Forged deeds were discovered in Rush's house, concealed under the flooring.

Police Report.

LAMBETH.—STREET ROBBERY.—Mary Ann Smith was charged before Mr Elliott with being an accessory to the following robbery:—Mr Vannimere, a gentleman residing in Watt's Terrace, Kent Road, deposed that on the preceding night, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock, while passing along the New Cut, Lambeth, he was accosted by a female, who pressed him to accompany him to her lodgings. He declined complying with her request, and endeavoured to get rid of her, but while doing so she put her hand into his pocket, laid hold of his gold watch, broke it from the guard, and instantly darted from him. He was about to follow her, when the prisoner, to whom she had just before spoken, placed herself in the way, and observing that the other female had by the impediment got beyond his reach, he secured the prisoner, and handed her over to the charge of the police. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said she was unacquainted with the name or person of the party who stole the watch. She was, however, remanded until Thursday.

A FORGIVING HUSBAND.—A decently dressed man, about forty years of age, entered the witness box, when the magistrate was about to leave the bench, and addressing Mr Elliott, said:—'Some time ago, your lordship, my wife left me to go and live with another. She has latterly repented her conduct and wishes to come back to me. I am agreeable to forgive and take her back; but the man she has been living with, refuses to deliver up several articles of property belonging to me, and which my wife took away with her.'—Mr Elliott: Then you can have a summons against him for illegally detaining your property?—Applicant: Thank you, sir; then I'll take out a summons.—A summons was accordingly made out.

WORSHIP STREET.—CENSORSHIP OF THE POLICE.—James Elmslie Duncan, a person of grotesque appearance, who described himself as a poet and divinarian, was charged before Mr Hammill, with having caused an obstruction in the public thoroughfare, by selling Chartist publications.—Police-constable Baker, G 228, stated that shortly after nine o'clock on the preceding evening, his attention was attracted to the prisoner, who was standing at the corner of a court leading to the Hall of Science, in the City Road, with a bundle of printed papers in his hand, and surrounded by a crowd of at least one hundred and fifty persons. Some of the papers were entitled 'Blood Money for Powell, the Spy;' 'A Scourge for the Gag;' 'The Murdered Chartists,' &c., and the prisoner was loudly descanting upon the merits and character of the productions, which he stated to be his own composition, and succeeded in disposing of a large number of them at a half-penny each. Witness requested the prisoner to move on, as the pathway was completely obstructed, but he positively refused to do so, and he was therefore compelled to take him into custody.—Prisoner: Pray, sir, how did I behave towards you after you took me in charge?—Witness: You shook your head at me like a savage, and dared me to touch you.—Prisoner: Did I not exhort the people to be patient and peaceable, notwithstanding my unwarrantable arrest?—Witness: No, you did everything you could to excite them to resistance.—In answer to the charge, the prisoner said that he was not at all aware that he had violated the law, as he had been in the habit, for a considerable period, of publicly distributing his productions, and had even disposed of them to members of parliament, in the corridor of the House of Commons, but had never been at all interfered with on any previous occasion.—Mr Hammill told the prisoner that he could not be permitted to dispose of his commodities in such a manner as would necessarily cause an obstruction of the public thoroughfare, but in the hope that what had taken place would operate as a warning to him for the future, he should now order him to be discharged.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.—William Roberts, an inmate of the Bethnal Green Union Workhouse, was brought before Mr Hammill, at the instance of the parish authorities, charged with an assault of an aggravated character upon a young married woman named Jane Welden, also an inmate of that establishment.—The complainant, a delicate-looking woman, stated, that in consequence of the destitute condition to which she and her husband had been reduced, they were compelled, in the early part of last week, to seek an asylum in the workhouse. On the morning of Friday last, she was ordered by the matron to assist a woman named Bishop in cleaning the men's sleeping ward, and whilst so occupied in one of the rooms, during the temporary absence of the other woman, the prisoner suddenly entered, and after addressing to her an indecent overture, which she indignantly repelled, he seized her round the waist and threw her forcibly down. The prisoner then proceeded to conduct himself in a manner that cannot be described, when the woman Bishop fortunately returned to the apartment, and frustrated his infamous design. As soon as she recovered from her agitation, she hastened down stairs and sought out the master of the workhouse, to whom she communicated the particulars of the outrage; but the instant she left the room, the prisoner made a similar attack upon the other woman, which she also successfully resisted, and he then hastily retreated to the day-ward appropriated to the male paupers, where he was shortly afterwards secured.—Mr Fairfield, the master of the workhouse, stated that an investigation having been set on foot to ascertain how he had contrived to reach the ward in question, which was constantly kept locked during the day, it was discovered that he had abstracted a key belonging to the superintendent of that department. In consequence of the scandalous nature of the outrage, the strictest injunctions had been given for the exercise of greater caution in future, and to preclude the possibility of its recurrence, it was resolved that the services of the female inmates in the men's wards should be henceforth altogether dispensed with. Mr Hammill said that the offence was one of such a serious description, that he considered it necessary to give the guardians an opportunity of deciding whether or not they would undertake to prosecute the case before a jury, and he should therefore order it to stand over for that purpose.

HORSE CHAUNTERS.—John Dobson Jones was charged with having obtained under false pretences the sum of £26 5s., from Mr George Hiell, a master baker in the Bethnal Green Road. The prosecutor, an elderly German, who gave his evidence in broken English, and with an air of drollery which created much amusement stated that he had occasion on Tuesday last to attend a horse and cattle sale in his own neighbourhood, and had just left the premises, when the prisoner engaged him in conversation, and having introduced himself as a large livery-stable-keeper at Croydon, intimated that he had just met with a grievous disappointment, through the pig-headed perverseness of a gentlemen's groom, who had brought there a splendid horse for sale, but positively refused to let him purchase it, because he said something offensive to his master in the morning. The prisoner added, that the animal was to be sold for the paltry sum of £26 5s.; and as he had set his mind upon having it, entreated the witness to become the nominal purchaser on his behalf, and he would immediately furnish him with the amount, and present him with a gratuity of 15s. for his services. Whilst they were in conversation another man, in the garb of a groom, suddenly made his appearance, when the prisoner whispered to him 'That's the very man,' and stealthily slipping twenty-seven sovereigns into his hand, left them together to negociate the bargain. This was speedily effected, and he was conducted by the man in livery down an adjoining gateway, where the horse was standing, but he had no sooner struck the bargain, and handed over the stipulated price, than the fellow appeared to be seized with a sudden misgiving, and expressing his conviction that witness had received the money from the man he had been conversing with, and with whom he could have no dealings, as he had grossly insulted his master, declared that he could not reconcile it with his conscience to countenance such a piece of duplicity, and returned him the money, with an intimation that to obviate the difficulty, he must himself be the actual purchaser. After a fruitless attempt to overcome this virtuous resolution, witness returned to the prisoner, who received back the sovereigns with an air of infinite chagrin, and strongly urged him to purchase the horse with his own money, which he would cheerfully reimburse with a handsome compensation for his trouble. He accordingly hastened home and procured the amount, which was pocketed without further scruple by the conscientious groom, who then left him with the horse, and he was immediately after surrounded and hustled by a host of fellows, who clamorously advised him to get rid of it at once upon any terms, as it was utterly worthless, and eaten up with the glanders. After waiting in vain for the prisoner, he managed, with some difficulty, to get the horse to his stables, and immediately sent for a farrier to examine it, who informed him, after looking at the brute, that he ought rather to have sent for a knacker, as it was only fit to be converted into dog's meat, and would be a dear bargain at £3. He subsequently obtained the assistance of the police, and accompanied Smith, an active officer of the K division to Dixon's Repository, where they fortunately encountered the prisoner, who no sooner caught sight of them than he darted off like a deer, but after a sharp chase he was ultimately run down, and lodged in the station house.—On being called upon for his defence the prisoner, with imperturbable coolness, declared that he faithfully paid the prosecutor his commission of 15s., and afterwards waited for him to receive the horse, till his patience was tired out; but he never kept his appointment.—The magistrate ordered the prisoner to be remanded for a week.

WESTMINSTER.—SEDUCTION AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mary Faulkner, a respectable young woman, was charged with attempting to commit suicide.—Thomas Rowland, 195 B, stated that about two o'clock that morning he observed the defendant hastening from Westbourne Street, Pimlico, towards the bank of the Ranelagh sewer, and suspecting by her manner that she meditated self-destruction, he asked her what she wanted there at that hour in the morning, when she replied—'Nothing,'—and inquired whether the water was very deep there (alluding to the open sewer). He informed her that it was not deep at that time, and recommended her to go home, which she said she would do in a few minutes. He then walked a few paces away, but finding that she remained as before, he returned to her and repeated his inquiry, when she burst into tears and cried bitterly for some minutes after which she requested him to leave her, and he again moved a few yards away, but finding that she suddenly threw her bonnet and shawl off and rushed towards the sewer, he took her into custody.—The prisoner, who had buried her face in her hands, and sobbed convulsively during the constable's statement, when asked whether she wished to say anything, replied, 'I began to think of my home, and I could not help fretting. I took a little to drink, and my mind was in such a state that I did not care what I did. I never was in a police-station or before a magistrate until now. I am sorry, very sorry, for having done as I did.'—Mr Broderip inquired whether she had any friends present, and upon the police replying in the affirmative, an elderly female stepped forward, and stated that the defendant had been seduced from her home by a person who was shortly after discovered to be a married man. The circumstance preyed very heavily upon the unfortunate young woman's mind. The prisoner was ultimately discharged.

THAMES.—DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH THIEVES.—George Kimbley, Thomas Whiting, John Dolward, Elizabeth White, Elizabeth Martin, and Caroline Edwards were brought before Mr Yardley, charged with being concerned in plundering the extensive warehouse of Mr Moss, plate and looking glass manufacturer, Leman Street, Whitechapel. The circumstances connected with the robbery, and detection of the thieves, are somewhat curious. About half-past four o'clock on Friday evening Sergeant Kelly and Giffard, of the H division, two officers, generally engaged on detective duty, were informed that four persons, one of whom carried a large square of plate glass, had left the house No. 8, Flower and Dean Street, proceeding towards Petticoat Lane. They followed, but losing the track, thought it advisable to go back to Flower and Dean Street, suspecting, as the fact turned out, that the parties had taken the square merely as a sample, and would ultimately return for the bulk. They ensconced themselves in an opposite house, and had scarcely done so when the fellows returned. Giffard immediately went to procure further assistance, but had scarcely left when the prisoner Kimbley came out laden with about sixteen squares of plate glass, and to prevent alarm he was allowed to pass to the corner of the street, when Kelly seized him and took possession of the property. A desperate struggle ensued, in which, notwithstanding Kelly's endeavours to save the glass, the greater part of it was broken. A number of thieves, who since the destruction of Essex Street have thronged into this vicinity, making it their stronghold, rushed out upon the sergeant, who was in imminent danger, when Gifford fortunately came up with a reinforcement, some of whom he left with the sergeant, and with the remainder proceeded to the house No. 8. On entering the passage he met White coming out with a quantity of plate glass under his arm. On seeing the constable he instantly retreated, laid down the glass, and attempted to escape; but Giffard secured him, and a desperate struggle ensued in the dark passage between the officers and the thieves who came to White's assistance. Gifford having received a severe blow on the leg with some heavy weapon he attempted to return it, but it unfortunately alighted on one of his own party, who was coming to his aid. After a quarter of an hour's fighting in complete darkness the officers succeeded in securing the doors and windows, Kelly keeping watch in front, and the six prisoners were secured and conveyed to the station house, though a crowd of thieves frequently attempted to rescue them. Kelly and Gifford then searched the houses. Of the glass in the hall, only four squares remained unbroken; a quantity of plate glass was found in a bed in the first floor front room occupied by the Whites; and in a back room occupied by the women Martin and Edwards, pieces of wood were discovered, which, when put together, made component parts of two boxes such as plate glass is usually packed in. One box was discovered on the premises which had only been partially broken up. Kelly and Gifford having instituted an inquiry in the neighbourhood, found that three boxes of plate glass had been missed from a passage where twenty had been previously placed, leading through folding doors to the counting house of Mr Moss. The boxes taken at Flower and Dean Street, when put together, were found exactly to correspond with the marks made by the absence of dust in the place from which Mr Moss's property had been abstracted, and from which they could not have been long removed before the officers discovered the theft. The glass was worth from £9 to £10 per box, and the removing it from the premises required an extraordinary combination of dexterity and daring.—White, who said he was a tailor by trade, and could bring several witnesses as to his respectability, denied any knowledge of the robbery.—It was shown that Dolward had gone into the house No. 8 from the next house only a few minutes before he was arrested, and he was accordingly discharged.—The women Martin and Edwards said they got the wood in their rooms from the female prisoner White, who said she found it on the premises, but did not know where it came from.—The depositions were taken at length in the cases of White, Kimbley, and Elizabeth White, who were fully committed on the charge. The other prisoners, Martin and Edwards, were remanded, but the whole of the parties will be brought up again, when it is expected that some other charges will be established against them. In the meantime Kelly and Gifford are on the look out for others who belong to the gang, which is said to be a most numerous and daring one, having extensive ramifications in the district.

DISTRESSING CASE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Alice Harding, a rather good-looking woman, twenty-nine years of age, was charged with attempting to destroy herself, by plunging into the water, from the St Katharine's Dock Bridge.—Anne Flannery stated, that about nine o'clock on the previous night she saw a woman, who was standing on the middle of the bridge, suddenly fling off her cloak and bonnet, and cast herself into the water. She instantly gave the alarm, when Curtis, a man in the employment of the dock company, was promptly in attendance with the drags, and the prisoner was immediately rescued from the water, and conveyed to the station-house, where Serjeant Price, 15 H, having procured her a change of dress and succeeded in restoring animation, handed her over to her friends, getting bail for her appearance.—Mr Yardley to the prisoner.—What have you to say respecting this rash and wicked act? Prisoner: Oh, nothing, sir, nothing; but to thank God from being preserved from such an untimely end. I was in great trouble, everything was going wrong with me. I was compelled to see my poor father dragged to the workhouse; my husband has a bad knee; we were getting every day deeper and deeper in debt, and I could not see the end of it. Thinking drove me mad, but now I see what an escape I have had, and I am truly thankful.—The husband, a respectable-looking poor man, who said he was a shoemaker, residing at Prince's Place Prince's Street, Aldgate, said his wife had been very low-spirited since her father went to the workhouse, and some person out of kindness had given her a little drink, which being unaccustomed to, had no doubt influenced her to the rash act, of which he was sure she heartily repented, and would not attempt to repeat.—Prisoner: No, never, never. I see the wickedness of it. Mr Yardley said, she had been guilty of a serious offence, as well in the eye of the law as of the Great Being into whose presence she had attempted to rush uncalled. As, however, her repentance appeared to be sincere, he would suffer her to depart with her husband. He would also cause inquiry to be made by one of the officers, and if she and her husband were found to be deserving, he would grant them some assistance.—The poor people then retired, gratefully thanking his worship for his kindness and sympathy.

'ACCORDING TO LAW.'—Ann Murphy was charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from a young woman, named Bridget Kirk. The circumstances of the case were very extraordinary. Early in November Kirk took a box, containing a quantity of clothes, to the house of the prisoner, No. 2, Plough Street, Whitechapel. In a few days after, the prisoner said her house had been entered, the box broken open, and its contents rifled. Kirk, suspecting the statement to be false, gave her into custody, when she admitted that she pawned the articles herself, and offered to redeem them; but the case had gone too far, and she was committed for trial on the charge from this court. Pending the trial, the prisoner's niece went to a Mrs Moses, in Rosemary Lane, where the young woman Kirk was a servant, and told Mrs Moses that Kirk had robbed her of stockings and various other articles, upon which the young woman was arrested and taken before the Lord Mayor. She was remanded several times, and during the period of her confinement the prisoner Murphy was taken before the grand jury, but Kirk being in custody and not forthcoming, the bill of indictment was ignored, and she got off. On Friday, Kirk was finally examined before the Lord Mayor, when she was discharged. On coming home to her aunt's, who lived next door to the prisoner, in Plough Street, the latter thrust her head out of the window, and putting out her tongue said, 'I had a good swig of gin out of your clothes, but you can't touch me now, for I have gone through the law for it.' Here, however, she proved to be mistaken, for she was taken up a second time on the charge, and the depositions being taken at length, Mr Yardley fully committed her for trial.—At the close of the proceedings, Mrs Moses came forward and said, 'What am I to do, your worship, about my things?'—Mr Yardley: I know nothing of you or your things; your case has been decided by the Lord Mayor; and it appears to me that you have lent yourself to a very discreditable proceeding, and laid yourself open to an indictment on the charge of conspiracy.

SOUTHWARK.—THE BITERS BIT.—John Richards and William Arkwright, two well-dressed men, were brought before Mr Cottingham on a charge of conspiring to rob Louis Vandal of £20. The complainant stated that he was carpenter on board the barque Geelong, and that on Saturday last, while occupied in viewing the outside of Buckingham Palace, Richards came up and entered into conversation, remarking that the alterations in the building then in progress would entail a great expense to the country. While they were talking the other prisoner joined them, and it was proposed they should go to see the Wellington statue, and on the road thither Arkwright began to talk of having had a brother who recently died at Demerara, and who he said left him considerable property. He went on to say that he was then going to a lawyer in Chancery Lane, from whom he was to have a large sum of money, and that his intention was to lend it out at interest in small sums to those who required such assistance. Richards, who assumed to be unacquainted with his fellow-prisoner, whispered to complainant that they were lucky in meeting such an acquaintance, and soon afterwards Arkwright asked complainant if he stood in need of any cash, adding that if he did he would soon assist him with some. Arkwright then asked complainant if he had been paid his wages for his last voyage, and the answer being in the affirmative, he proposed that, if he produced £20 to convince him that he was worth that sum, and had saved so much wages, he (Arkwright) would give him £50. Complainant said that he had not the money about him then, and it was agreed that they should all meet on the succeeding evening, at seven o'clock, on the south side of London Bridge, in order to settle the business. Complainant satisfied from what had passed that he had fallen into the hands of two 'London sharpers,' who wanted to plunder him of his money, gave information to the police. On the next evening the complainant, accompanied by two policemen, Wild and Hunt, repaired to the place of meeting, the two latter watching at some distance. The prisoners were true to their appointment, and the moment they saw complainant, Arkwright inquired if he was prepared to exhibit the £20. The answer being in the affirmative, it was then proposed that they should adjourn to the White Horse, in Union Street. They accordingly proceeded to that house, followed by the two policemen, who stationed themselves at the door. When they got into the parlour Arkwright drew forth a long purse, from one end of which he took out a number of coins which looked like sovereigns, and from the other a roll of notes resembling Bank of England notes. Having made this display of his money, he then asked complainant if he was prepared to produce his £20, when the latter said that he had a cheque on the Sailors' Home, in Wellclose Square, for the amount. Arkwright wanted to get the cheque into his hands, but expressed a wish that he had brought the cash instead of the cheque, and then complainant got up as if for the purpose of going for the money; when he was followed closely by the two prisoners, who were taken into custody at the door of the public-house. They were quite indignant that they should be interfered with. They were, however, searched on the spot, and in their pockets were found a number of coins, resembling sovereigns, together with rolls of flash notes, and amongst them were some notes of a Cheltenham bank which stopped payment upwards of twenty years ago.—The prisoners were committed for trial.

BOW STREET.—TOWN GRAVE YARD ABOMINATIONS.—Mr George Archer, solicitor, 62, Charing Cross, who was accompanied by several persons occupying premises in Drury Lane and Crown Court, waited on Mr Jardine to solicit his assistance for the removal of nuisances of a most revolting nature, which are daily taking place in the disposal of dead bodies. From what he was given to understand, a respectable inhabitant of Crown Court saw from his window a man raise a body from a grave, by means of a lever, and after dropping it into another hole, he thrust an instrument repeatedly upon it, apparently for the purpose of crushing the corpse, in order to make room for another. As such an occurrence was daily seen by persons who had a full view of the burial ground from their apartments, he would call a witness who would give such evidence as would entitle him to have a summons served upon the parties in question.—Mr Jardine observed, that a clause in the new act directed that a representation of such a circumstance should be made to the local board of health, whose inspector would immediately visit the place, and if the facts were borne out by his report, burials would be prevented taking place there in future.—Mr Archer said that the clause applied only to rural districts.—Mr John Tucker Muggeridge, a stationer, residing at 14, Crown Court, then stated, that on Monday, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he was looking out of his room window, when he saw two men digging round a hole, and presently the regular grave-digger's wife having joined them, and supplied them with some spirituous liquor, they, by her directions, procured a long piece of iron, one end of which had attached to it a hook like the fluke of an anchor, which they drove into a grave, and a rope being affixed to the other end, they used the instrument as a lever, and with some force, they raised to the surface a coffin which was quite black, and apparently containing the body of a child, which the grave digger immediately covered with some clay. Witness then went to the shop of Mr Walker, the surgeon, in Drury Lane, and his assistant having accompanied him to the same room, they saw the grave digger partake of more spirituous liquors, and after placing another coffin in a hole, he laid hold of something like a sledge hammer, which he continued to jam into the hole upon the corpse, while his assistant threw what appeared to be quick lime upon it. They called out to the men, threatening to bring the police to them, upon which they used insulting language, saying they would use them in the same way. Information being given to the police, the men got away, when they saw the inspector approach, after which the ground was levelled, to make it appear that nothing of the kind had taken place. The stench in all the houses in Crown Court was exceedingly offensive, and although considerable expense had been incurred in getting rid of a cesspool which was thought to be the cause of it, the nuisance continued unabated, and at present witness's wife was labouring under serious illness from its effects.—Mr Jardine said that enough had been stated against the persons concerned upon which to grant summonses in order to raise the question.—Mr Archer said he could bring forward proof that a fire, which seemed not to be caused by coal had been seen burning on the ground during the night, and he thought that a warrant might be granted to ascertain if bones had not been consumed in a small house which is within the enclosure. Mr Jardine, however, did not consider that the police had power to go to such an extent; but when the names of the parties alluded to were ascertained, the summonses should be served upon them.

PROCEEDINGS OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF DERBY SWEEPS.—Thomas Carey, Alfred Marshall, John Bradshaw, John Croft, and Thomas Maneger were summoned under the 42nd Geo. III, c. 119, before Mr Henry, for having on the 4th September unlawfully conspired with others to keep a certain office at No. 12, Haymarket, where was kept open and exposed to be played and drawn certain lotteries not authorised by law, called 'Monster St Leger Sweeps.'—A second summons charged them with suffering a lottery to be drawn at the above-named premises, and the defendants were charged in a third summons as rogues and vagabonds with keeping an office or place for a game or lottery not authorised by law.—Mr Bodkin attended as counsel, assisted by Mr Hayward from the office of the solicitor to the Treasury, to conduct the prosecution, and Mr Clarkson appeared for the defendants.—The defendants Carey and Marshall were the only persons who appeared to answer the charge.—Mr Henry directed the warrant officers to prove the service of the summonses.—Mr Bodkin inquired if the constable had taken any steps to serve the other defendants, at their office in the Haymarket?—Blundel, 93 F, a warrant officer, replied that he made inquiries there, and was informed by a person who seemed to be a clerk, that they were not there, nor was it their place of abode.—Mr Bodkin said that if the officer was allowed a longer time he could have reported the progress he had made to the Treasury; but he had no objection to proceed against the defendants present, or to postpone the further hearing of the case until the addresses of the others could be ascertained, it being his intention to proceed against the defendants jointly for conspiracy, in order to call upon them to put in bail for an indictable offence.—Mr Clarkson—Not without going into the case, I suppose?—Mr Bodkin—I mean eventually.—Mr Clarkson observed that he had been concerned for a licensed victualler on a former occasion for transgressing against the tenor of his licence, but the present charges were of a different character, being against lotteries generally.—The defendant Carey said that as he was separately charged, he was anxious the case against him should be proceeded with at once, it being a matter of serious consideration to him, particularly as he knew nothing whatever of the other parties. —The learned counsel were about to agree that the case should stand over until Saturday, when the defendant Carey said he could not attend on that day, and he saw no reason why he should be dragged a second time to the court when no cause was assigned on the other side for such a course.—Mr Clarkson advised him to be silent unless he felt disposed to conduct his own case.—Mr Bodkin said he was anxious that the indictment might be preferred at the next sessions, and he hoped any arrangements that were made would enable him to do so. —After some further conversation, it was agreed that the further hearing should be postponed till Saturday at twelve o'clock.—The Hon. Mr Bouverie, the banker, was in court to give evidence of his being the landlord of the house occupied by the defendants.—It may be necessary to state, that the 2nd section of the act of George III, entitled 'An Act to suppress certain Games and Lotteries not authorised by Law,' provides that any persons, after July 1, 1802, publicly or privately keeping any office or place for any game or lottery called 'A Little Go,' or any other lottery whatsoever, not authorised by act of parliament, shall forfeit the sum of £500, to be recovered in the Court of Exchequer at the suit of the Attorney General, and shall be deemed rogues and vagabonds accordingly.

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To Professor Holloway.
SIR,—I before informed you that my wife had been tapped three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and her perseverance in taking them, the water has now been kept off eighteen months by their means, which is a great mercy,
(Signed) WILLIAM GARDNER.

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.
Extract of a Letter from J. K. Heydon, dated 78, King-street, Sydney, New South Wales, the 30th September 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., an eminent merchant and agriculturalist, and also a magistrate of this town, called on me on the 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the amount of FOURTEEN POUNDS to be forwarded to his sheep stations in New England. He stated that one of his overseers had come to Sydney some time previously for medical aid, his disorder being an affection of the Liver and Kidneys — that he had placed the man for three months under the care of one of the best surgeons, without any good resulting from the treatment; the man then in despair used your pills and ointment, and much to his own and Mr Donaldson's astonishment, was completely restored to his health by their means. Now, this surprising cure was effected in about ten days.
(Signed) J. R. HEYDON,

A DISORDER OF THE CHEST.
Extract of a Letter from Mr William Browne, of 21, South Main-street, Bandon, Ireland, dated March 2nd, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
SIR,—A young lady who was suffering from a disorder of the chest, with her lungs so exceedingly delicate that she had the greatest difficulty of breathing if she took a little cold, which was generally accompanied by nearly total loss of appetite, together with such general debility of body as to oblige her to rest herself when going up but one flight of stairs; she commenced taking your pills about six months since, and I am happy to inform you they have restored her to perfect health.
(Signed) WILLIAM BROWNE.

A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.
Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister, at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th, 1845.
To Professor Holloway.
SIR,—The pills which I requested you to send me were for a poor man of the name of Hugh Davis, who before he took them, was almost unable to walk for the want of breath! and had only taken them a few days when he appeared quite another man; his breath is now easy and natural, and he is increasing daily and strong.
(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS.

THE Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.
Extract of a letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845:—
To Professor Holloway.
SIR,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.
Your most obliged and obedient servant,
(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.—

Bilious Complaints	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or Kings Evil
Ague	Fits	Sore Throats
Asthma	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on Skin	Headache	Tic Douloreux
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion	Tumours
Colics	Inflammation	Ulcers
Constipation of the Bowels	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Consumption	Liver Complaints	Worms, all kinds
Debility	Lumbago	Weakness, from whatever cause
Dropsy	Piles	&c., &c.
Dysentery	Rheumatism	
Erysipelas	Retention of Urine	
Fevers of all kinds	Stone and Gravel	

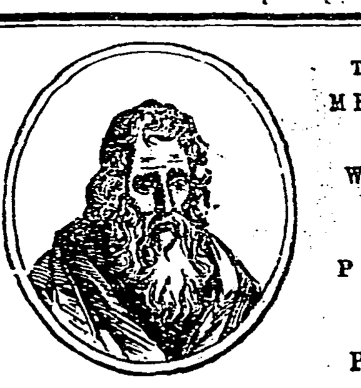
Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

WRECK OF A FRENCH BRIG OF WAR.—By the French vessel Jose, arrived at Havre from Monte Video, which she left on the 2nd of Oct., we learn that the French brig-of-war Pandour had been lost with almost all hands on board. A few of the crew succeeded in saving themselves.

ROUGH AND READY.—A young girl, arrested in Philadelphia at night drunk, refused to give any other name than that of 'Rough and Ready,' and under that appellation was committed as a vagrant.

The Recordership of Norwich, an office which was recently vacated in so sudden and horrible a manner by the murder of Mr Jermy, has been given to Mr Prendergast, of the Norfolk Circuit.

THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.



PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

This medicine has been before the British public only a few years, and perhaps in the annals of the world was never seen success equal to their progress; the virtues of this Medicine were at once acknowledged wherever tried, and recommendation followed recommendation; hundreds had soon to acknowledge that PARR'S LIFE PILLS had saved them, and were loud in their praise. The startling facts that were continually brought before the public at once removed any prejudice which some may have felt; the continual good which resulted from their use spread their fame far and wide, at this moment there is scarcely a country on the face of the globe which has not heard of their benefits, and have sought for supplies, whatever might be the cost of transmission. The United States, Canada, India, and even China, have had immense quantities shipped to their respective countries, and with the same result as in England—UNIVERSAL GOOD.

Communicated by Mr JOHN HEATON, Leeds.
Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARR'S LIFE PILLS: to enumerate the cases would be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of LIFE PILLS, for LIFE PILLS they were to him, they had done him so much good in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma.
Another said they were WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD; as he was not *like the same man since* he had taken them.
Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, it was quite as well as the other.
A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken PARR'S LIFE PILLS he was quite a new man.
You will please send immediately, thirty-six dozen boxes at 1s. 1½d., and six dozen at 2s. 9d.
I am, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,
7, Briggate, Leeds. JOHN HEATON.

TO PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
These Pills are particularly recommended to all persons going abroad and subjecting themselves to great change of climate. OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, MISSIONARIES, EMIGRANTS, &c., will find them an invaluable appendage to their medicine chests as a preventive of the attacks of those diseases so prevalent in our colonies, especially in the West Indies, where a small box recently sold for 10s. In America, also, its fame is getting known, and its virtues duly appreciated, causing an immense demand for it; and there is no country or port in the world where it will not speedily become an article of extensive traffic and general utility, as it may be had recourse to in all cases of sickness, with confidence in its simplicity, and in it power to produce relief.
None are genuine, unless the words 'PARR'S LIFE PILLS,' are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the *fac simile* of the Signature of the Proprietors, 'T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London, on the Directions.
Sold in boxes at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and family packets at 11s each, by all respectable medicine venders throughout the world. Full directions are given with each box.

LIVERPOOL ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY.—The special commission of assize for this county commenced here to day before Mr Baron Alderson and Mr Justice Erle. There were no less than 158 prisoners for trial, sixty-five of whom were *charged with conspiracy and sedition.*

Mr Baron Alderson having delivered his charge to the grand jury, proceeded to try the ordinary cases in the calendar.

[Before Mr Justice Erle.]

CONSPIRACY AND SEDITION AT LIVERPOOL.

Francis O'Donnell, 29, Joseph Cuddy, 32, Matthew Somers, 23, Robert Hopper, 22, Edward Murphy, 20 James O'Brien, 22, Martin Boshill, (out on bail), Peter Herbert Delamere, (out on bail), George Smith, (out on bail), and James West (out on bail), were charged with conspiracy at Liverpool. There were eleven counts in the indictment. The first count charged the prisoners with procuring and sending arms to Ireland, to be used in a breach of the peace, and in opposing the execution of the laws, and for the purpose of insurrection and tumult. The second count charged them with procuring arms, with intent to send them to Ireland. The third count to aid and assist conspiracy in Ireland generally. The fourth count charged them with an intent to raise insurrection in England, and to arm, and procure arms for themselves, and cause others to do so, for the purpose of obstructing the execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace. The fifth count, to incite others to raise insurrection in England, and to arm, and procure arms, for the purpose of obstructing the laws. The sixth and seventh counts were similar to some of the preceding, with some technical difference. The eight count charged the prisoners with inducing persons to form clubs, to create terror and disaffection. The ninth, to form *clubs to arm; the tenth, to form illegal clubs;* and the eleventh to riot and levy war.

The Attorney General (Sir John Jervis), the Attorney General for the County Palatine (Mr Knowles, Q.C.). Mr Welsby (specially retained). Mr Compton, and Mr Pagett, appeared for the Crown; Mr Pollock and Mr Simon defended O'Donnell, Cuddy, Somers, Hopper, and Murphy. Mr Tindal Atkinson defended O'Brien; Mr James, Boshill; Mr Segar, Delamere, and Mr Dearsley and Mr Aspinall, Smith.

On behalf of the prisoners defended by Mr Pollock, the learned counsel applied for the remission of the fees, on the ground of their poverty, and of the trials being postponed at the last assizes against the wish of the prisoners.

The Attorney General for the County Palatine, objected to the application, and denied that the Crown had stood in the way of the cases being tried at the last assizes.

Affidavits in support of the statement made by the learned counsel for the prisoners were ordered to be prepared.

The Attorney General, in stating the case, said that it deserved particular attention from its great importance, and more especially so from the position of the prisoners, who had been the leaders in the late *conspiracy,* and not the dupes of others, and upon whom, therefore, if they were found guilty, the most severe punishment ought to follow. The learned gentleman then proceeded to say that it would be proved that the prisoners had organised themselves to set fire to Liverpool if the Government would not grant the demands of the Irish, and referred to the appearance in Liverpool of Meagher, now convicted of high treason. Meetings were held on the occasion of his visit to Liverpool, and clubs formed called the Emmett and the Mitchel clubs, certainly not names implying a peaceful agitation, for the purpose of assisting the Irish to obtain the Repeal of the Union. He then referred to the first meeting of the Repealers in Liverpool, in September last, when the prisoners were present; and he read from the minute-book at that meeting, of which the authorities had obtained possession. He also read from the minutes of subsequent meetings, one of which was to this effect—Dr Reynolds be requested to write an address to the French, and three cheers given for the French Republic. Minutes of subsequent meetings spoke of the necessity of arming. Somers said petitioning was of no use. M'Manus said England was in a state of siege, and that the government did not know at what point the attack would commence. This was so, for in the early part of this conspiracy the government had not the means of knowing how the organisation was going on, or by what secret agency it was moved. It appeared that M'Manus was continually writing to the disaffected in Ireland, reporting the progress of the organisation in Liverpool. The learned gentleman went on at considerable length to read from the minutes of the different meetings, which disclosed the arrangements made for procuring arms, and the appointment of different sub-committees to cause their sale and distribution among the people. He proceeded to describe the continued formation of clubs in Liverpool, and read extracts from the minute books, some of which referred to the trial of Mitchel, and described him as the champion of the people, and that they would not allow him to be trampled upon; and resolutions passed that they would would submit to any orders which might be received from Ireland in the event of Mitchel's conviction. At another meeting it was resolved that no one should be considered eligible to serve on the committee who could not satisfy the members of the club that he was possessed of arms. Other resolutions and minutes disclosed the organisation, and the manner in which the town had been divided into districts. The learned gentleman proceeded to state that no one could read the minutes of these meetings without being struck with what was intended, and that the constitution itself was in danger. He then said he would, in the next place, read from the speeches of the prisoners, one of which, delivered by Somers, was the most outrageous he had ever yet had to bring before a court of justice. Amongst other topics, the speaker asked his audience if they were resisted in Liverpool, and a massacre took place, what would they do? The answer was 'Moscow!' Towards the close of his speech Somers stated that he was reminded of Warsaw in flames, and that if the government did not grant their demands, the sky would be reddened with this Babylon (Liverpool) on fire. He then cited extracts from speeches delivered by Dr Reynolds, who publicly advised the people to get pikes and guns. He also read from speeches of the other prisoners at different meetings, in which the conviction of John Mitchel was alluded to in the most violent terms, and the people requested to arm for his rescue. In one of the speeches the speaker observed, amongst other things, that Lord John Russell had made a tool of an apostate Attorney General, and that it would give him great pleasure to see Lord John Russell's head on the top of a pike. The speaker then stated the price at which pikes could be had. The learned gentleman referred to the arrest of several of the prisoners, and to the pikes and fire-arms found in their possession. He mentioned the journey of M'Manus to Ireland from Liverpool, and the report which got into circulation a few days after in Dublin, that Liverpool was in flames, and also the report circulated at the same time, that the station at Thurles was on fire, and that the military had been beaten. There was a singular coincidence in the two reports, which he thought proved it to be the result of a previous understanding among the conspirators, in order to distract the attention of government. It was immediately followed, as they all knew, by great excitement in the metropolis, and by the apprehension of several persons. The learned gentleman having concluded an address of nearly two hours,

Peter M'Nally was examined by Mr Knowles, Q.C.: He said he was a policeman, and in July went to the house of the prisoner Murphy, in Peover Street, Liverpool, and made a search. Murphy was not there. In the house he found a book. [One of the minute books referred to by the Attorney General was here identified by the witness.]

Inspector Haynes deposed to a gun being taken from the house of the prisoner Murphy, and to receiving the book spoken to by the last witness.

Charles Parkins, an inspector, deposed to finding a musket in the clock case, and a pikehead in the cupboard of the same house. Witness also found some papers. [The papers were here handed to the witness, and he identified them.]

William Kevel said he lived at No. 6, Peover Street, in Liverpool. The house No. 16, belonged to him, and the prisoner Edward Murphy was the tenant.

By Mr Pollock: Believed that the prisoner had lodgers living with him.

Joseph Bunrow, an inspector of police, remembered Murphy coming to the police station on the 17th of July for the gun. He said a book and something else had been taken out of his house. He applied for both the book and the gun. Prisoner said the book belonged to a club of which he was secretary. Witness then took him into custody. On their way to the main Bridewell, prisoner said he had been in Ireland and returned the day before.

John Williams, a shaper, residing in Liverpool, knew the prisoner Murphy. He was once in witness's employ. [The minute book was handed to the witness.] Could swear to different words in the book as the handwriting of the prisoner.

William Hall called: Was a Liverpool merchant. The prisoner Martin Boshill was a clerk in his employ. The entries in the book from pages 22 to 35 were principally Boshill's handwriting. Pages 45 to 92 were also in his handwriting. Page 144 was also principally the prisoner's writing.

By Mr James: Boshill continued a clerk in witness's employ up to the present time. Was in Mr M'Kay's employment before he came to witness. He was a young man of a very good character. He was *very attentive to business, whether witness was present or absent.*

Ralph Harvey Thompson: Was formerly a clerk of Mr Terence Bellew M'Manus. Was so up to the time of M'Manus's leaving Liverpool, which was on a Monday night about the end of July. In page 16 of the book, he saw M'Manus's handwriting. The same handwriting was also in pages, 35, 49, and 92. Knew the prisoner Murphy. He was intimate with M'Manus. They had lodged together. Page 41 in the book was in Murphy's handwriting, also pages 45 and 57, and the signatures in 93, 106, and 119. Knew the prisoner Delamere. He was in the employ of Tayleure and Copley, coal merchants. He had before that been in the employ of Mr M'Manus. Pages 62 and 85 in the book were in his handwriting. Delamere was in the habit of calling on M'Manus Dr Murphy, Dr Reynolds, and Smith, were also in the habit of calling.

By Mr Segar: M'Manus is thirty-seven years of age. He had been in business seven or eight years. Delamere is managing clerk at Tayleure's. It was a responsible situation.

By Mr Dearsley: Latterly Smith did not visit M'Manus.

Mr Dearsley: Did not Smith speak in condemnation of M'Manus's physical force notions?

The Attorney General objected to the question.

Thomas Staines knew Dr Reynolds. The witness identified Dr Reynolds's handwriting in the minute books. He also identified the handwriting in the books of the prisoner, Dr O'Donnell,

Thomas Fell, a shaper, in Liverpool, identified some of the handwriting *in the books* as that of Patrick O'Hanlon. Was acquainted with George Smith. Saw his signatures in pages 38, 65, and 83. A file of letters was here handed to the witness, two of which he identified as the prisoner's handwriting.

Thomas Horley was in the employ of Turners and Kilpin, joiners, in Liverpool. O'Brien was also in their employ. The witness swore to his handwriting in the minute books.

The Attorney General for the county palatine then proceeded to read in detail from the minute books found in the possession of the prisoners, and which had been referred to by the Attorney General in his opening address. Amongst the proceedings recorded was a protest against the Irish Crime and Prevention Act, and a speech against it by M'Manus and some of the prisoners. *Minutes of subsequent meetings* declared war to the MORNING CHRONICLE, TIMES, POST, and the press generally. Mr Knowles was proceeding to read from the minutes, which detailed certain acts of Patrick Murphy, not now on his trial, when

Mr Pollock objected to the book being received as evidence of conspiracy as against the prisoner Edward Murphy.

His Lordship ruled that the evidence was admissible.

Mr Knowles, in continuation from the minute books, read the further proceedings of the clubs and the prisoners, which embraced a most voluminous account of the organisation effected, their general correspondence, the formation of the clubs, and the progress made in arming. Amongst the correspondence which the reading of the minutes disclosed, was that which had taken place between the various clubs in Liverpool and the Confederates in Dublin, and the suggestions made for a general organisation on the arrest of Martin, Duffy, and the other Irish prisoners. Several of the speakers declared that the covenant between the people and the government was broken, and that they were without a constitution.

Letters found in the possession of the prisoners were then read by the learned gentleman. One of them recommended that addresses should be sent to the people of France from all the large towns in England for their encouragement, and in order to attract the attention of the Ministers.

Charles Alched was then examined by Mr Crompton. He said he was a newspaper reporter, and on the 31st of March last reported a speech at the Music Hall, delivered by the prisoner Somers. The witness then read at length, from his notes, the speech in question. The tenor of it was to advise the people to arm, and that there were 50,000 people in Ireland ready to join them. The witness then deposed to a speech delivered by Dr Reynolds on the 7th of April.

Simon Harker, a reporter, was next examined by Mr Welsby; On the 7th of April he attended a meeting, and heard Somers speak.

By Mr Pollock: Would swear that the prisoner was the same person he saw at the meeting.

Examination continued: The witness read from his notes of the prisoner's speech. The speaker said they could not face bristling bayonets with sticks. He preferred a pike to a musket. He was no friend to the burning of warehouses. The prisoner, in continuation said, as he saw in imagination Warsaw in flames before him, he could tell the merchants of Liverpool, and also the government, that four hours would not elapse after a massacre of his countrymen before the sky would be reddened with the Babylons of England. The witness then deposed to a speech delivered by Dr Reynolds, in which he stated that he was about to give up dealing in physic to deal in pikes. He then stated to the meeting the price at which he could supply them with pikes.

By Mr Dearsley: When he went to the meeting, he understood that the resolutions to be passed were Chartist resolutions. The meeting was an open one. He had no difficulty in gaining admission.

Mr Pollock: Were you present when a complaint was made by Dr Reynolds to the police magistrate for having taken possession of certain——

The Attorney General: I object to the question.

Mr Pollock contended that he had a right to ask the question, as it was in consequence of arms having been found in possession of Dr Reynolds, that a charge of conspiracy was sought to be brought home to the prisoner, and that the authorities had decided that he had a right to have the arms in his possession.

After a conversation between his Lordship, the Attorney General, and Mr Pollock, the question was allowed to be put.

By Mr Pollock: Remembered Dr Reynolds complaining to Mr Rushton that the police had taken arms away from his store. Mr Rushton reprimanded the police.

By the Attorney General: Mr Rushton's observations were accompanied by a warning to Dr Reynolds.

Robert Roche, a reporter, was present at a meeting in Queen Square, on the 26th of March. Mr Doheny was one of the speakers. He said he had been requested to come over to this country. He was then examined to prove speeches delivered on the 5th of April by Mr Doheny and others. Objections were urged to the receipt of the evidence; and the witness was directed to stand aside.

—Povah, policeman, deposed to the presence of several of the prisoners.

Mr Roche was recalled, and read Doheny's speech, calling upon the meeting to arm, to get rifles and pikes; and afterwards a speech of Dr Reynolds of a *similar character.* Witness was also present on the 11th of June at a meeting on the North Shore. Hopper, Somers, and Dr Reynolds were there. M'Lean, the chairman, spoke first; afterwards Jones spoke, and Dr Reynolds followed. The witness read Dr Reynolds's speech, which was denunciatory of Lord J. Russell's government, the police, the law and its officers in general, and in which the speaker gloried in the defeat of the English troops in India, and called upon the people to form clubs, and to arm and organise themselves, as they were doing in Ireland, where they did not intend to allow a morsel of their harvest to leave the land without fighting for it, and concluded by stating that he had been as seditious as he could, and defied the government to touch him. Witness next read a speech by Hopper, one of the prisoners, denouncing the conduct of government towards John Mitchel, and calling upon the meeting to draw the sword. A speech by Somers, accusing the authorities of packing Mitchel's jury, and abusing the editor of the JOURNAL followed.

The Attorney General here offered to produce the notice in the ALBION of the proceedings before Mr Rushton in the case of Dr Reynolds's complaint; but Mr Pollock withdrew the point he had intended to raise upon it.

—Jabez, policeman, attended a meeting on the 6th of June, in Circus Street, at which were several of the prisoners, and took notes of the proceedings, which consisted of information as to the formation and arming of the clubs. Was present also at a meeting on the 14th of June, at Bevington Bush. The chairman was named Parks, and the meeting was said to have been called to form clubs. Hopper was present, and asked the meeting to visit his club in Birkenhead. They could defy the government. Ernest Jones was also present, and spoke in favour of forming clubs. The witness also deposed to the proceedings of a meeting in Circus Street, on the 22nd of June, at which Hopper and others were present, when violent insurrectionary speeches were delivered; and to those of another meeting on the 7th July, in Great Howard Street. This witness said that he followed M'Manus to Ireland, and gave information at the Castle.

Cross examined by Mr Pollock as to his proficiency in reporting, and how many speeches he reported in a night. Witness stated that he was not examined on any of the cases before the magistrate. Was present on Cuddy's case, but was not examined. His deposition, signed by Mr Rushton, was handed up to him; when he explained that the depositions were drawn up in the clerk's office, and sworn before Mr Rushton, but that he was never examined in the court. A difference was noticed by Mr Roebuck between the evidence given by witness as to the proceedings on the 6th June, and that stated in his depositions, which he accounted for by saying that he spoke them from memory, the magistrate's clerk having his notes.

Matthew Willcck, policeman, gave evidence of the proceedings at the meeting in Circus Street, which was very similar to that of the preceding witness, and also deposed to the proceedings at some other meetings.

Cross-examined by Mr Pollock as to his practice and mode of reporting —Witness explained that his *depositions were taken down in the magistrates'* clerks'-room.

His lordship interfered to prevent any inquiry which might tend to throw blame on the mode of conducting the magisterial business in Liverpool.

Mr Pollock explained that his object was only to show that the prisoners might be damaged by their not having an opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses.

The Attorney General showed that some of the witnesses had been cross-examined.

Henry Banner (who was very ill) knows Cuddy, and met him on the 22nd of July, in Church Street, who asked him to cart a few pikes for him. He went with him to a back yard, and held a sack, into which Cuddy put two dozen or more pikes. At first he refused to have anything to do with him. He went with him, however, by the back streets and along Byrom Street, into Scotland Road, where both were taken into custody by Inspector Burrell.

Cross-examined.—Cuddy told the inspector that witness was only engaged by him.

Mary Williams let the Baptist Chapel to Cuddy for four nights, two in each week; and subsequently stopped the meetings, because she saw pikes there.

His lordship, it being six o'clock and a number of witnesses remaining to be examined for the Crown, adjourned the Court until next morning.

TUESDAY.

This case was then resumed, when the following evidence was called on behalf of the prosecution.

Joseph Burrell, police-inspector, deposed, that in July last he stopped a man named Banner, employed by Cuddy, with a bag containing thirty-two pikes in his possession. Cuddy said the pikes belonged to him; that he had more of them, and on Tuesday he intended to send 100 of a similar kind to Waterford. On cross-examination he said he did not know that the instruments were boarding pikes.

Thomas Hall, a police officer, said he knew that Reynolds had a shop in Leeds street for the sale of pikes, knives, and other weapons. On the 16th of May he was directed by Cuddy to come into the shop, where he saw cutlasses, guns, and pikes, some of the pikes having handles from eight to ten feet in length. Dr Reynolds was the proprietor of the shop, and employed Cuddy as salesman. Witness met Cuddy on the 11th of June, in Hatton Garden, and he said that Reynolds had gone to Manchester, as he had two large orders for the supply of pikes to *secret societies in that town.* In cross-examination by Mr Pollock, the witness said he did not report the conversation with Cuddy to his inspector; but, as he was accidentally present at the examination before the magistrates, he mentioned the circumstance.

Thomas Dickenson deposed, that last summer Reynolds brought a number of guns, pikes, &c., to a stable in the neighbourhood of Pickup Street. He seemed to have the control of them, as he came backwards and forwards.

Lawrence Kehoe, one of the detective police, said, *he went with the last witness to the place in question,* where he found thirteen pike-heads, twenty-three sword-knives, twenty-two pike-shafts, and a bayonet. Several of the weapons were produced.

In cross-examination by Mr Pollock, the witness said he had heard these sword-knives were used in the West Indies for the purpose of cutting down the sugar canes, and that they were sent over in large quantities from Liverpool for that purpose.

Edward Heywood, a tool grinder, proved that he had ground pikes and cutlasses for Cuddy, and the latter once said jocularly, in reply to a question as to what they were for, 'that they were to kill people with.'

John Slee deposed, that on the 25th of July last he saw a boy carrying a sword in Hurst Street. He followed him to the house of O'Brien, where he was refused admission, but he broke open the door, and found in a garret four pikes, three bayonets, and a knife of curious formation, with a hole, in which a shaft was to be introduced. He also found some gunpowder. In cross examination, the witness said that O'Brien told him the owner of the room had gone out, and the things found there did not belong to him.

Joseph Acton produced a paper of gunpowder, and a box containing seven packages of ball cartridges, which he found in O'Brien's house. There were also found 500 percussion caps, forty or fifty balls, and ten flints.

William Bond deposed, that in April last he attended a Repeal club room in Hurst Street. Had seen O'Brien there and heard him speak. In one of his addresses he said, 'The government is based on a rotten basis, and we are the boys who can bring it to the ground. The ball lies at your feet, and it is your own fault if you don't kick it.' There were *some pikes near him, in reference to which he remarked,—' These are the instruments which frightened the bloody Orange tribe in '98.'* One person advocated the necessity of peace, but he was assailed with hisses. At one of the meetings O'Brien held up a pike, and intimated that 'it would give him great pleasure to see Graham's and Russell's heads upon such instruments as those.' He added—'This is an Irish pike; perhaps some of you have not seen one;' and passed one through the room. He said 'pikes were slap-up government pills,' and the price ranged from 1s 6d to 2s 6d each. He added—'I appeal to you all. Will you release that murdered man Mitchel? Purchase things like these, and use them; then you will see again the exile of Erin.' He wished the people to purchase muskets, saying there were plenty to be had, with bayonets attached, for 12s 6d each.

Mr Davidson, a cabinet-maker, said he formerly lived in Peover Street, and his house overlooked that of Murphy. He saw Murphy on the 21st of July with a pike in his hand.

Joseph Bates, a detective-police officer, deposed that on the 24th of July last he went on board the Dublin steamer, when he saw M'Manus come there in the company of Delamere. He left the boat, and at the time they were both standing together.

Frederick Slater deposed to letting a house in Paradise Street to Mr Savage, from whom (when he died) Smythe became one of the executors, and remained in possession till the 28th of June last.

John Trigg, a clerk, formerly employed at the Confederation rooms, Dublin, proved that two letters shown to him, one from Boshell and the other from Smythe, were received by the Confederation.

This was the whole of the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr Segar then addressed the jury on behalf of Delamere. He referred more particularly to the good character of the prisoner, and thought he was not a person likely to sympathise with those who advocated the carrying out of their objects by other than peaceable and lawful means.

Mr James made an appeal on behalf of his client, Boshell. He read several extracts from the book of the association which had been produced, in order to show that the leading objects which the prisoners sought to obtain were legitimate subjects for discussion. He admitted that inflammatory language had been used by Dr Reynolds and other persons, but there was no evidence to show that Boshell countenanced any of his unlawful and dangerous proceedings. Under all the circumstances, and taking into consideration the good character the prisoner had received from his employer, he thought the jury would be justified in his acquittal.

Mr Dearsley addressed the jury for Smythe, and contended that, though strong and exciting language had been used, and arms spoken of, there was no intention to make use of them. He conceived there was no ground for coming to the conclusion that a conspiracy existed amongst the prisoners of the formidable and dangerous character which had been spoken of.

Mr J Pollock defended all the other prisoners except O'Brien, and, in a humorous speech, took a review of the evidence as it affected his clients. He contended that though the prisoners had been found in the possession of arms, the mere fact of such a state of things did not constitute an illegal act. Every Englishman had a *right to have arms if he chose,* so long as they were not used for an unlawful purpose, and there was no evidence to show that a resort to physical force was ever intended. Everything had been done openly and publicly—there was no reservation—the police and the reporters were admitted, and if anything illegal had been going forward it was not likely such a course would have been pursued. A great deal had been said as to Dr Reynolds, who had fled to America, and whatever the intentions of that person might be, there is *no reason* why others should be visited with punishment on account of his intemperate language. The learned Attorney General had alluded to Dr Reynolds as having exhibited cowardice, in the hour of danger; it might, however, be the case, that Dr Reynolds could not stand his learned friend's eloquence, though he might be able to oppose himself against a regiment of soldiers; and in so doing he (Mr Pollock) could not but entertain a respect for the good sense he had exhibited in not meeting the fire which would have assailed him had he been present that day. He concluded his address by calling on the jury to acquit his clients, who had not committed any act that was opposed to the laws of their country.

Mr H. T. Atkinson followed as council for O'Brien, and called for his acquittal on the ground that there was no evidence showing he was a party to any conspiracy such as that charged against the prisoners.

Some applause followed the delivery of the addresses for the defence, which was speedily suppressed by his Lordship, who intimated that there should be no such exhibitions in a court of justice.

Witnesses were called to the good characters of Delamere, Smythe, and O'Brien.

The Attorney General then replied on the whole case, and said, that if the classic coldness of former days which his learned friend (Mr Atkinson) had lamented had not accompanied the proceedings against the defendants, had accompanied it, his (Mr Atkinson's) client would have found himself in a very different position; for instead of being placed in that dock as a defendant on a charge of misdemeanour, the classic coldness of former days would have placed him on his trial for high treason. Anybody had a right to advocate Chartism or Repeal; but it was a strange time to advocate the Repeal of the Union when England, having sufficient burdens of her own, had generously relieved the sister country by taking upon herself a burden of £12,000,000 of money. Were the defendants poor?—No. Smythe, O'Donnell, Delamere, and Boshell were in good circumstances. Not suffering themselves, they assembled together those who were smarting under real grievances, and became leaders for the sake of popularity. It was denied by the counsel for any of the defendants that a dangerous conspiracy existed. Meagher came from Ireland in 1847; and in 1848, when the French Revolution broke out, clubs were formed, and meetings held from time to time, and the minute book in evidence proved the meetings. In February these meetings took a different character—the Chartists and Confederates blended together in order to excite terror and alarm in the government, so that they might obtain, by force, what they could not obtain by argument. They little knew the mettle of the men who formed the government. Liverpool was divided into districts; clubs were formed, called the Emmett, Mitchel, Felon, and Sarsfield clubs; Doctor Reynolds abandoned his profession of a surgeon, and entered into what he called the 'ironmongery business' for the sale of pikes, muskets, and cutlasses, and the defendant Somers proclaimed at a meeting of 35,000 *men, that if those men suffered who were in Dublin,* the 'dying throes of the martyrs would be consoled by seeing the skies of heaven reddened by the blaze of the Babylons of England.' The learned Attorney General then went through the evidence, applying it to the defendants, as it affected each.

After which the Court adjourned until the next morning.

THE MURDER AT ASHTON.

A true bill was found by the grand jury against Jos. Radcliffe for the wilful murder of James Bright, one of the officers of the Ashton police force. The offence was alleged to have been committed during the recent Chartist riots in the town of Ashton. A true bill was also found against five other persons charged in the indictment along with Radcliffe, for aiding and abetting.

The Attorney General made an application to have the case fixed, when his Lordship consented to take it on Thursday morning. The Attorney General intimated that at present it was his intention to proceed against Radcliffe, Constantine, and Tassiker only for the murder, and until the issue of that trial he would not be prepared to say what course he would pursue with regard to the other prisoners.

Mr Pollock, who had been engaged to defend the prisoner Radcliffe, subsequently applied for a postponement of the trial, as he believed Sergeant Wilkins was retained for some of the other prisoners.

His Lordship said, that as an arrangement had been made with the Attorney General he was in a position of some difficulty. If he agreed with it he might retard the business of the assizes, whereas, if he objected, he might very likely be held up as the hard-hearted judge, as he had been in the London newspapers during the last few days, because he *would not depart from the ordinary course, by allowing* the prisoner on his trial the use of a table and chair. He could not, however, grant the application. The case must come on in the order as fixed.

WEDNESDAY.

This morning, at nine o'clock, his lordship proceeded to sum up to the jury.

His lordship said, that there were eleven counts in the indictment, the general effect of which was, that the prisoners had conspired together to prevent the execution of the law in Ireland, and to assist and aid tumult and insurrection there, and to procure arms to send there for that purpose; and also that they conspired to raise tumults and breaches of the peace to prevent the execution of the laws in England. If a number of persons conspire together to effect an act criminal in itself, that is no doubt an illegal act. Whether the defendants' intentions were to procure a repeal of the Union and for the Charter, or whether their intentions were against repeal and against the Charter, was perfectly immaterial. The charge was conspiracy, and evidence is not very often to be procured of the parties being heard or seen to conspire, but if they are shown to have pursued a line of conduct which, in the estimation of the jury, leads them (the jury) to the conclusion that the *parties indicted endeavoured to bring about a common purpose,* that was sufficient evidence to establish the conspiracy. The main facts in this case were the speeches made by the defendants, or others in their company, of an inflammatory nature to large bodies of people, which speeches were adopted by them, they at the time they were uttered not saying anything in opposition. Another branch of the evidence was the minute book of the society to which a large majority of the defendants belonged, showing the course that went on, the organisation of the society, and the procuration of arms. As soon as the jury were satisfied that a conspiracy existed, the act of any one of the conspirators was the act of all, and the speeches that might be proved against one, would be evidence against all. Did such a conspiracy as described in the indictment exist? His lordship then went through the whole of the evidence, as it applied to each of the prisoners; and having done so, left the case to the jury; his lordship's summing up having occupied two hours and a half.

CONVICTION OF THE PRISONERS.

The jury retired for about an hour, when they returned bringing in a verdict of guilty against all the defendants, with the exception of Peter Herbert Delamere, whom they acquitted.

Mr Pollock, on behalf of the defendants, Murphy, O'Donnell, Hopper, Cuddy, and Somers, then moved in arrest of judgment. He contended that the indictment was bad, inasmuch as this being a charge of misdemeanour some of the counts amounted to charges of high treason; and it was a rule of law that a charge of felony and a charge which only amounted to a misdemeanour could not be joined together in the same indictment. The jury were sworn in a different manner in the one case from the other, and besides, in cases of treason, the prisoners were entitled to a copy of the indictment, which was not the case in misdemeanour. It was also a misjoinder of offences The eleventh count charged a conspiracy to levy war with arms, &c.; and he (Mr Pollock) contended that that count amounted to a charge of high treason.

Mr Simon, Mr Dearsley, and Mr Aspinall followed the same line of argument for their respective clients.

Mr Justice Erle overruled the objection, and said he was bound to consider whether the counts contained charges of misdemeanour. He thought that the indictment was not vitiated, although overt acts of high treason were alleged. The charge of conspiracy being the essential part in the indictment, he did not think that the rest need be proved.

THE SENTENCE.

His Lordship then proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners, and said that they had been convicted of a crime of great magnitude. Counsel had contended that the charge amounted to one of high treason, but he thought otherwise, although he must say that in the case of some of the prisoners it amounted very nearly to high treason. They had conspired to put down the power of the law, by which means crimes of the very worst description would have become rife, especially as murder and fire had been so much in the minds of some of them. There was a considerable difference between them, for some had addressed very violent language to large mobs, and presided at the meetings, while others of them had not taken so conspicuous a part. Upon Matthew Somers, Francis O'Donnell, Robert Hopper, and George Smythe, they having spoken and presided at some of the meetings, the sentence would be, that they be imprisoned and kept to hard labour, in the county gaol of the county of Lancaster, for two years; at the end of that time to find sureties to keep the peace for two years longer; and each to be bound, himself in £100, and two sureties of £25 each. Upon Martin Boshell (who had never attended the meetings) and Joseph Cuddy, the sentence was, that they be imprisoned, with hard labour, in the gaol at Kirkdale for one year, and enter into their own recognizances in £100 each for one year. The sentence upon James O'Brien was six months' hard labour in the gaol of Kirkdale. And upon Edward Murphy the sentence was, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three months, having been already imprisoned since the last assizes, when he requested to be tried.

Delamere was liberated at once.

Smythe said—I am a man in business, and it has not been much improved in consequence of this prosecution. I wish, therefore, to know if I may correspond with my wife in matters of business?

Mr Justice Erle—I cannot give you an answer to that application. By the laws of this country the internal regulations of a gaol are vested in the resident authorities.

O'Brien, addressing his lordship, said—I am sure, sir, I shall not be able to stand six months of the gaol.

Mr Atkinson—He has been in delicate health, my lord, from the confinement he has already suffered at Kirkdale, and his application is, that his place of imprisonment may be changed to Lancaster Castle.

Mr Justice Erle—Well, there is no reason why that should not be done.

The prisoners were then removed from the dock.

MURDER OF THE ASHTON POLICEMAN.—In this case Mr Pollock made a further application to the court to have the trial postponed for an additional day, on the ground that the prisoners were desirous to have the services of Mr Sergeant Wilkins, and it would be impracticable for that learned gentleman to be brought here before Friday morning.—The Attorney General (Sir J Jervis) acquiesced in the application, but remarked that he hoped that meetings similar to the one held on the previous night, which was an exceedingly violent one, would not be the result of the delay. Such matters immediately came to his knowledge, and he was in duty bound to take cognisance of them.—His Lordship expressed a hope that those out of doors, professing to be friends of the prisoners, would not damage their cause by holding such meetings pending the trial.—The trial was then fixed for Friday morning,

TO THE MINERS OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

FELLOW-MEN.—In the late memorable and lengthened struggle, viz. the strike in 1844, I, with many other people, was called upon to assist you, and I can only say that I did so to the utmost of my power, which amounted upon the whole to a considerable sum of money; the delegates at each meeting guaranteeing to see me paid when the strike ended. The strike ended different than what was anticipated, and I am yet unpaid, hence the necessity of the present appeal for you to take the matter up, and by your numbers and small subscriptions, re-pay me the amount lent at that time.

Fellow-men,—*Having waited until this time with* a full assurance that the organisation of the miners would again be effected, and thereby establish a proper channel for the collection of the debt due to me and others, but from present appearances there is but slight hopes of any effective organisation being brought round, therefore I am constrained to appeal to you to take such steps as have been recommended by the various parties to whom I have applied for advice and counsel in this matter.

A short time ago I visited the following collieries to ascertain the opinion of the leading men on each colliery, as follows; viz.. Seghill, Old Cramlington, Seaton Dalevel, West Cramlington, and Bedlington. The above parties, who were more or less conversant of the affairs, have agreed that each man on the several collieries contribute sixpence; and that after the lapse of three months some person from each colliery shall meet at Newcastle and ascertain the amount subscribed and strike a fair balance, and if a surplus, to determine the proper application of such surplus, and if a deficiency, to devise the best method of making up the same.

Fellow-men,—The above is a plain statement of facts, and the books can be shown for proof of the same, and they have been looked over by several parties of the above-named collieries; therefore I feel conscious that you as a body of men (for whose advantage the money was lent,) will not see me wrecked upon the stormy ocean of truth and justice, when so small a sum as sixpence per man will amply suffice to reimburse me for all my out-goings and the money expended on your account.

Fellow-men,—Although I hardly expect any material objections to the payment of so small a sum, for so just a purpose, yet in so great a multitude we must expect strange men; and as it will almost be impossible for me to attend each colliery to give an explanation personally, hence I am bound to rely upon those friends on each colliery, conversant with the affair, to do me the favour of exerting themselves on my behalf, and to endeavour to collect from all disposed to give the specified sum of sixpence each man, and to bring or forward the same to me, at the sign of the Cock, Head of the Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In conclusion, I beg to state, that as the money was cheerfully lent I anticipate a cheerful compliance with the re-payment of the same; and although the object for which you struggled was not obtained, yet had all parties who got a livelihood from your earnings lent as much as I did, and had as cheerfully assisted you in your time of need, perhaps the issue of that struggle would have been different, and you might have been spared the many sacrifices so nobly made upon the unpopular altar of truth and justice.

The books, which any man may view, will show an amount lent of upwards of £100;* and should this appeal prove effectual and a considerable surplus remain, then a proper committee shall be called, who shall dispose of the same to the best of their judgment.

It may be proper here to intimate, that some individuals who cheerfully worked night and day to serve your cause, and who did all that men could do to keep alive that spirit of union which alone can bring salvation to the miners, that these men who were engaged by the delegates, after the strike ended, are minus their wages to a considerable amount; therefore, the more general the subscription, the greater chance there will be to pay these individuals, who are fairly entitled to the same, they being engaged as local lecturers by the delegate meeting. Yours, &c.,

M. JUDE.

* £60, of this amount was borrowed and interest has been paid thereon up to this time. Money received, Seaton Dalevel, £1 5s. 3d., Bedlington and Netherton, £2 9s. 6d.

BARON ALDERSON'S CHARGE.—Sir: I trust you will allow me to enter my protest in your columns against the charge of Mr Baron Alderson to the grand jury of Cheshire, delivered at the special commission now sitting. As if country gentlemen were not already bigoted and prejudiced enough against Chartists and Democrats, Mr Baron Alderson treats them to a lecture upon the present state of Europe, its causes and consequences, and 'holds out' (in the words of the report), 'the present convulsions of foreign states as a warning to the disaffected.' Now, sir, what business has a judge with the events passing in foreign countries? What business has he to warn the disaffected? If he talks in this way with reference to the cases coming before the grand jury, he prejudges them. If without reference to them, he merely wastes time. Let a judge merely mind his own business, which is to expound the law as it is, and leave political lectures to those whose proper business it is to criticise or to defend the law, as their *convictions may lead them. I have heard in my time* a fair quantity of judicial balderdash inflicted upon grand and petty juries. I dare say you, in your vocation, have heard still more; and I am sure you will agree with me, that it is a growing and crying nuisance.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, PUBLICOLA.—P.S. I hope you will duly animadvert upon the refusal of the same judge to allow the unfortunate prisoner a table upon which to take notes. The judge no doubt considered himself bound by precedent, but such cruel relics of the old barbarity towards prisoners ought to be done away with.—Correspondent of *Daily Paper.*

DEATH OF A NOTED CHARACTER.—On Wednesday an inquest was held on the body of Thomas Jones, aged forty-nine years, who had been for several years past known by the cognomen of 'The Ship-maker of Tower Hill.' The deceased was a negro, and, about fourteen years since, both his legs were amputated in the London Hospital. He obtained his livelihood by cutting ships and full-rigged schooners out of pieces of wood, and he was always to be seen sitting upon the stones on Tower Hill, from morning till night, employed at that work. A number of small vessels were always exposed for sale, and the small sum he obtained for such entirely supported him and his negro wife. He died on Friday last, at his lodgings in Blue Anchor Yard, without having been seen by a medical gentleman, and his death is supposed to have been caused by an attack of the Asiatic cholera. Verdict, 'Natural death.'

Reviews.

MEMOIRS OF CITIZEN CAUSSIDIERE, Ex-Prefect of Police and Representative of the People. London: R. Bentley, New Burlington Street.

[Second notice.]

We continue our extracts from this interesting work. L'Ami du Peuple's criticism precludes the necessity of comment in this place.

In our first notice we extracted an account of the spy Delahodde. Here is an account of another spy who made

AN OFFER TO ASSASSINATE THE DUKE OF BORDEAUX.

Charles Marchal, arrested after the events of the 15th of May, was brought before M. Cremieux, and set at liberty on his denial that he acted as a spy. He was always to be found in the *Salle des Pas Perdus*, and entered familiarly into every conversation. One day he came up to me, desirous to enter into conversation. 'You are Charles Marchal,' I said. 'I am,' he replied. 'You are number 589. Be off then as soon as possible.' I warned M. La Rochejaquelin, two or three days afterwards, to be on his guard against the officiousness of this amiable citizen, who endeavoured to pump and then to betray him. Under Louis Philippe, Charles Marchal tendered his services to M. Delessert, then Prefect of Police. He offered to assassinate the Duke of Bordeaux for a million of francs. 'I am a man,' he writes, 'of good education and engaging manners; I shall live in grand style—on an aristocratic scale—and shall get introduced to him. I shall by degrees become intimate with him. Opportunity and my own courage will do the rest.' On the margin of this letter I read the following note in the handwriting of M. Delessert:—'If this villain repeats his demand, have him arrested immediately.' My reason for making this revelation is, that Charles Marchal had the impudence to solicit the post of secretary at the Prefecture, and to demand a pension from the National Assembly on the plea of having been imprisoned for political offences, and *for having* rendered service to the cause of the Republic. It is true that he was sentenced to imprisonment for publishing a pamphlet against Louis Philippe, *but his trial* proved that he was in the pay of the Court. This attack against his royal protector originated in a refusal to give him a sum of money he had demanded.

Citizen Caussidiere gives the following affecting account of the

LIBERATION OF LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VICTIMS.

Our first act at the Prefecture was to set at liberty all those citizens who had been imprisoned by the Monarchy *for political* offences; and one morning they waited upon me in a body, a drum at their head, and bearing a flag, the emblem of their wretched fate as political prisoners. With what joy I embraced these noble victims! How many old faces did I recognise, furrowed and care-worn by long imprisonment, but their spirits were as youthful as ever. Many of them entered the ranks of the Montagnards. It was a touching scene that, within the sad and mournful walls of the Prefecture.

Many of these brave Republicans had been incarcerated for ten years. We embraced them as brothers risen from the grave. We questioned them on their sufferings and their present confidence and courage. This scene of fraternity was one of my few happy moments at the Prefecture. It encouraged me in my labours. I saw a rose-coloured, not a red or a white Republic. But my illusions were shortly to be trodden under foot by the enemies of the revolution!

We next make a brief extract concerning

THE RED.

To distinguish *those of my men at the Prefecture* who were on military service, I made them wear a red sash and a brassart. The *brassart* was a distinction of authority.

The red colour alarmed many timid persons, who always pay more attention to the form than the substance. Some distinctive sign was necessary, to avoid blunders, and the introduction of dishonest men amongst our body. Red, the symbol of unity, did not mean that we had sanguinary views. Except when in the combat, I have generally found republicans men of humane and gentle manners, while many who adopt white for their colour, often conceal, under that pure and snowy covering, vindictive and cruel passions. Read history.

We next select an extract describing the

PLANTING OF THE TREES OF LIBERTY.

The *bourgeoisie* seemed inclined to make concessions to the '*droit de la blouse.*' Evil passions were on the decrease. Paris had a certain festive air about it; some of the theatres presented patriotic plays; the song of the Marseillaise repeated night after night at the Theatre National, by the energetic talent of Mademoiselle Rachel, excited a holy enthusiasm. The people were invited as guests to behold the masterpieces of Corneille and of Voltaire. It may be said that never did the Theatre National boast of a more attentive or better-conducted audience. It was the least that could be done to mitigate their sufferings by a few hours of honest and elevating amusement. The song of the *Girondins* blending with the *Chant des Montagnards*, was like the prophetic announcement of a fusion of all interests and opinion, which in its action was *to destroy, for years to come*, all feelings of hatred and enmity. Paris breathed freely. Trees of liberty were planted in every district. The *bourgeoisie*, the National Guard, and the workmen, *figured* in these processions. The clergy were always invited to attend, and speak words of peace and of conciliation. Bands of military music and choral singers added to the splendour of these popular ceremonies. It seemed as if the tree of liberty was never more to be sprinkled with blood. Sad illusions, too soon destroyed! The Prefecture of Police inaugurated one of the first trees of liberty. My speech to the enthusiastic multitude that crowded around me, if not spoken in set phrases and choice sentences, came directly from my heart. Like the priest of the Redeemer, I also preached fraternity, that I might assure them that the *Prefecture*, formerly a place of terror to the people, was henceforth the sanctuary of permanent justice, and could in future inspire fear only in those who should break the laws of the land. The most ardent indications of sympathy, the deepest emotions and promises of fraternity, hailed my words. Those men of the barricades swore, with tears in their eyes, to contribute towards the police of conciliation I was endeavouring to establish, and they encouraged me in the fulfilment of the duties imposed on me by my sense of duty, and the public exigencies. A few days afterwards I was invited to attend with a detachment of Montagnards the planting of a tree of liberty in the court-yard of the Opera House. The orchestra and choruses of this theatre were assembled, and performed various patriotic airs during the ceremony. The clergy had been invited to bestow their blessing upon the tree. A numerous and brilliant company, grouped in the windows of the surrounding houses, formed a rich frame to the scene in the court-yard. A portion of the enclosure was occupied by a detachment of National Guards and my Montagnards, who had made themselves a little less warlike in appearance than usual. Ledru Rollin, at that time Minister of the Interior, made a speech in praise of the arts, and on the necessity of their co-operating in the work of the Republic, a speech which was loudly applauded, and *followed* by the chorus of the *Girondins*. Desirous of addressing the assembly likewise, I did so, and commenced as follows:—'*Apres la Gironde, la Montagne*'—'After the Gironde, the Mountain.'

Citizen Caussidiere's account of the propagandist expedition to Belgium throws new light on an affair which has been so much canvassed, but hitherto so little understood. Ledru Rollin has had the entire blame of that expedition laid to his account, but it would appear that the blame is due to the 'moderate' majority of the Provisional Government.

We suspect that the same party could explain the 'snare' better than either Fosse, or those Fosse accuses of treachery. Here is Citizen Caussidiere's account of

THE EXPEDITION TO BELGIUM.

The Belgians, especially, numbered strong in Paris, and they soon resolved *to return to their country in armed bands* to propagate Republican principles. Belgium seemed half inclined to follow the example of France, and to establish a democracy. Citizen Blervacq assembled together about two thousand of his compatriots who incessantly requested means to enable them to depart. I notified to M. Ledru Rollin, the Minister of the Interior, the importunate solicitations to which I was exposed. He told me that he should consult his colleagues, for that he could do nothing without their consent. Some days passed. The Belgians became more pressing than ever in their demands to obtain a decision from me. The minister at length declared that the French government could not bind itself to take any steps of a nature to excite alarm in Belgium, with which State they entertained amicable relations, that the utmost they could do was to give a gratuitous passage to all such as were desirous of returning to their country; but that they would have nothing further to do in the matter. I had proposed to M. Ledru Rollin, in case the council should have approved of and encouraged a revolutionary movement, to give the Belgians the auxiliary aid of 2,000 Municipal Guards, who were good soldiers, and quite ready to march. In fact, the ex-Municipal Guards, reduced to the rations I had allotted them and execrated by the people of Paris, would have been only too glad to wipe out the recollections of the past by some brilliant exploit. They had nothing to do, and two or three of the officers to whom I broached the subject, assured me of their readiness. I communicated the resolutions of the government to the Belgian deputation, stating my inability to assist them. I must frankly avow that personal feelings far more strongly inclined me energetically to protect this expedition than to refuse assistance to it. The deputation withdrew, very little pleased, and some days elapsed without my hearing anything further respecting it. I looked upon it as a failure, and thought no more about it, when I was waited upon by Citizen Petiot, head engineer of the Northern Railway. He came to tell me that a certain Fosse demanded a special train for that very evening to take him to Mouscron. He said that he was proceeding with a detachment of Belgians to proclaim the Republic in Belgium. I advised M. Petiot not to do anything of the sort unless he received direct instructions to that effect from the Prefecture of Police. I also gave immediate orders to Citizen Mercier to seek out Fosse and to bring him to me. Mercier found Fosse at the Hotel de Ville, in conference with M. Buchez, the mayor's assistant, in a large room where many persons were busy writing. Citizen Mercier addressed Fosse as follows:—'I am sent by the Prefect of Police to tell you that unless you follow me immediately to render an account of the object of your journey, he will prevent your departure.' At these words Citizen Buchez said to Mercier, 'Hush! not so loud, I entreat you!' It is worthy of remark that as Mercier entered M. Buchez gave Fosse two bank notes and a letter of credit on a Brussels banker from M. Lamartine. *Moreover*, whilst Fosse was on his way to the Prefecture, he told Mercier that he had the support of MM. Lamartine and Marrast to organise this movement. Perhaps the news of the insurrection at Berlin, where it was said the Republic had been declared, had moved the Hotel de Ville. It appears, besides, that all the agents of the Hotel de Ville were aware of this expedition. As they were leaving the Hotel de Ville, Mercier and Fosse met Colonel Rey, the governor of the Hotel, and Fosse asked him if he could not provide him with muskets. Citizen Rey seemed by no means astonished at the *request*, but *simply replied* that he had already distributed all the weapons at his disposal, and that consequently he could not at present give him any. The Sieur Fosse made similar statements to myself, adding that he had had an interview with M. Bastide, and had obtained his consent. He showed me the letter of credit he had received from M. Buchez, and renewed *his request for a special train*. He had to meet the Belgians that very evening at the railway station, where he had appointed to join them, and he desired absolutely to start that very day. I told him to return in two hours, and had all his movements watched. I wished to consult the Minister of the Interior, but he was at council, and I could not obtain anything from him. At the appointed hour Fosse returned once more to request permission to leave. I scarcely knew how to act, so I took Fosse along with me to the Minister of the Interior. After waiting an hour, M. Ledru Rollin's secretary informed me that the members of the government were to attend a popular representation at the *Theatre National*, and that I should probably find the Minister of the Interior there.

I was now at last obliged, *for fear* of countermanding orders beyond my jurisdiction, to grant the permission required. Mercier, whom I had instructed to keep an eye on the railway-station, came and informed me that the departure bell had rung, and that the station was crowded with Belgians. A train had been prepared for the two detachments. I say two, because the fifteen hundred Belgians who left were divided amongst themselves, those commanded by Blervacq accusing Fosse and his party of having sold themselves to the Prince of Orange; *these, on the other hand*, declared that Blervacq and his companions supported the bad cause. A violent dispute arose, and it was with difficulty that a fight was prevented; they threatened to set fire to the station and called out *for separate trains*. Citizen Mercier, in the presence of the principal director of the railway, addressed a *few* energetic words to them, and whether from their *fear* or their good sense, these men, so loud in their demands but a *few moments before*, agreed to leave in the same train. A second detachment left on the following day. The details of that adventurous expedition are well known. The Belgians procured arms on their way as soon as they had left Lille behind them. The muskets in their possession had been almost all captured by them, and were destined to arm the National Guards of the *frontier*. On the evening of the 28th of March, a column about 1,100 strong, took the direction of Menin, purposing to enter *Belgium* by Courbecque; but whether from unforeseen difficulties, treason, or fatality, they retraced their steps in the direction of Mouscron, a passage well defended by the royalist troops. In open daylight they entered and searched the custom-house, which was deserted; and they had the audacity to enter the Belgian territory, when a regiment of infantry, of *light dragoons, and artillery, suddenly* appeared and *opposed* them. A brisk fire was kept up on both sides for more than an hour, although the brave workmen, isolated, were compelled to separate and fight as sharpshooters, to avoid the *ravages* of the grape shot. They regained the French territory, leaving about a dozen of the enemy dead, and about as many of their *own party on the field, with* about five-and-twenty wounded on both sides. They had in fact fallen into a regular snare. Fosse accuses Blervacq, O'Spilton,* and Delestree with having acted the part of *agens provocateurs*, but they are in prison, and under a sentence of capital punishment, nor is it usual for governments to give *salaries* to agents whose position might compromise them, and lead to revelations. We do not, however, mean to imply that Fosse was guilty of this crime; it is much more probable that some secret agent, whose name has not transpired, had informed the Belgian government of what was going on, and that the latter had taken its measures accordingly. However this may be, the remnant of this melancholy expedition returned to Paris in a much more pitiable plight than they left it. They were lodged for a few days in the '*Caserne des Gres*,' where rations were allowed them. Thus ended this affair, the responsibility of which still hangs over other heads than those of the real instigators.

Here we conclude our extracts from the first volume.

The second volume sketches the history of the Revolution from the 16th of April to the 29th of August.

The commencement of the plots of the re-actionists, and the counter-efforts of the democratic clubs, excited considerable agitation early in April. This state of things led to an interview between

CAUSSIDIERE AND LAMARTINE.

This excitement of the public mind was a continual source of anxiety to the men of the Hotel de Ville.

I, with others, beheld with sorrow this complicated and dangerous state of things. It was with repugnance that the thought flashed across my mind, that soon perhaps reason and justice would perforce have recourse to violence.

I called upon some devoted friends who had influence with the *bourgeoisie*, to impress it upon them how much it was their interest to maintain peace, and to show them that they should not compromise the Government, by forcing it into a retrograde line of policy.

I had a conversation on the subject with M. Lamartine, who came to see me. He expressed to me his fears of the intentions of the people. I told him they would always be found magnanimous, provided the promises of February were kept; and that, with the assistance of my friends, I hoped to prevent them from resorting to false and precipitate measures.

I must add, that I pressed him warmly to join the democratic minority of the Provisional Government, so as to establish an equilibrium which was indispensable to the success of the revolution.

He replied that he would think of it. M. Lamartine and myself agreed on many points; for instance, on all questions respecting order, and the general interests of the public, though our principles were not the same. He seemed to fear the *enfranchisement of the working* classes, whilst I desired by every practicable extension to abolish class interests.

There are few practical men who have made a *serious* study of the social questions now mooted concerning the working classes. The majority of new political and social problems are often discussed by the workmen, with a power of *reasoning which would at times bring* our statesmen to a stand-still. I do not hesitate to assert that that man is ignorant or superficial, who would condemn or desire to adjourn so many imperious measures.

We gave in our last a ridiculous story concerning Garnier Pages. We will now extract another. On the occasion of the extraordinary affair of the 16th of April, there occurred the following exhibition of

GARNIER PAGES' PASSION FOR POPULARITY.

Whilst these cries were uttered of 'Down with the Communists,' the *cortege*, as it passed, shouted 'Long life to the democratic Republic! long life to Louis Blanc! long life to Ledru Rollin!' M. Garnier Pages, who has always had a most unhappy passion for popularity slipped in between his two colleagues, who were thus cheered by the people, and passed his arm through that of Ledru Rollin. The latter attempted to shake him off.

'How, *mon bon*, will you not give me your arm?' said Garnier Pages. 'If you gave me your hand oftener at the council table,' replied Ledru Rollin, 'you would have a better claim to my arm in public.'

We quote Citizen Caussidiere's opinion as to the value of a

NATIONAL GUARD.

Our neighbours across the Channel cannot understand the institution of the National Guard. They are of opinion that a wise government should disband it entirely, and entrust the *safety of the capital to a standing* army within the walls. Besides the great number of troops that such a system would render necessary, the people, if they thought themselves justified in bringing about a revolution, would find arms somehow or the other, and everything would be made use of as a means of attack. A horrible civil war would be the result, which would terminate only when there were no more combatants. Cause the acts of the government to be in accordance with the general will, and you may lock up your muskets without fear of disturbances.

We quote the following extract on the subject of the 'National Workshops' and the 'Commission of Workmen.' It sufficiently answers the calumnies directed against those truly noble patriots

LOUIS BLANC AND ALBERT.

The reactionists, already powerful, accused Louis Blanc and Albert of agitating and *attempting to trouble* society. They sent in their resignations as President and Vice-President of the Luxembourg.

No funds had been allowed them to facilitate a system of association between the working classes; whilst the national workshops, under the direction of M. Emile Thomas, and *under the patronage of M. Marie*, absorbed enormous sums, without any other result than the demoralisation of the citizens.

Louis Blanc was always strenuously opposed to these workshops, which employed fifteen thousand men at useless embankments; his opposition, however, has not prevented the *responsibility* of the national workshops being thrown, most unjustly, upon his shoulders.

He was also accused of living sumptuously at the Palace of the Luxembourg, notwithstanding that his expenses were so small that M. Garnier Pages thought fit to address some observations to him and Albert on what he styled their parsimony.

Neither *of them spent, in truth*, more than two francs and a half for their dinner.

'It has the appearance of a reflection upon your colleagues,' said M. Garnier Pages, and on the expenses they are obliged to incur.'

'It is very well for you and your colleagues who receive bankers and millionaires as guests at your table,' Louis Blanc is *reported* to have replied, 'to entertain handsomely, but I—constantly with workmen *sitting opposite to me*, who often stand in need of the common necessaries of life—I could not, without insulting their misery, make a *display of a sumptuous table*.'

A few days before the elections I was invited to a dinner at M. Cremieux's, where I found MM. Lamoriciere, Bedeau, Etienne Arago, Louis Blanc, and Albert. I said to the last, that M. Grandmesnil had *complained* of the bad fare of the Luxembourg, asserting that the *employes* kept a far better table.

'It is true,' replied Albert, 'we endeavour to live as simply as possible; we could not find it in our hearts to live sumptuously when the people are suffering.'

This incident reminds me of another. At this very same dinner at M. Cremieux's, a great deal was said about the days of February. Etienne Arago addressed Lamoriciere respecting the affair of the Palais Royal. The General avowed that he was then in a most critical position, and that if it had not been for the timely assistance of Etienne Arago he might have fared badly. A great deal was said about the chances of that day, and Lamoriciere observed, 'Matters would not have taken the turn they did, if I had not met with so much hesitation at Court.' He then told how, on the 24th of February, at about eleven o'clock in the morning, he waited upon the King to receive his orders. His Majesty seemed much cast down, and referred him to the Duke of Nemours. The future Regent, more undecided and more terrified than the King, *refused* to have recourse to any extraordinary measures. It was this want of instructions that paralysed the zeal of the General. 'All the zeal in the world would have been of no avail,' returned Albert, 'Everything was prepared for success. The secret societies would have stirred up the military population of Paris. After the massacre on the Boulevard des Capucines, the insurgents were determined to conquer or die. The soldiers of Louis Philippe, in case of a deadly-bought victory, would have had to walk over corpses and ruins.' I supported Albert's opinion. After what I myself had been a witness to, the issue could not have been doubtful. If the struggle had been prolonged for a few days more, it would only have tended to establish the enfranchisement of the people on a firmer basis.

* This name should be printed SPILTHORN.—ED. N. S.

We shall conclude our extracts for this week with the following account of the popular manifestation on

THE FIFTEENTH OF MAY.

The demonstration, which numbered one hundred and fifty thousand citizens, on arriving at the Pont de la Concorde, forced the passage, which was kept by a detachment of the National Guard. The enthusiasm which this immense column received all along its passage,—a burning sun, the abstinence from food since eight in the morning, the electric principle which circulates in all great masses, the patriotic shouts,—all tended to increase the general excitement, when, about two o'clock, the advanced ranks presented themselves at the gates of the palace of the Assembly. They had not, however, any premeditated plan of action. There were more than one hundred different institutes in the procession, each with its own banner and own leaders, who would act according to their own view of the case, and according to circumstances; they were, however, so far agreed that they wished to impart a democratic impulse to the Chamber, which had already betrayed its reactionary tendencies. *At first*, not more than one hundred men entered the court-yard to present the petition, but the numerous corporations, collected together at the other extremity of the column, endeavoured to force their way to the Chamber, or at least to approach it as near as possible. This caused a pressure of the living mass, which *gradually swelled onwards* to the principal entrance. The only way to have stopped this living sea of human beings would have been to have prevented them from crossing the bridge, by placing a sufficient force there. The space before the House of Assembly would then have remained clear. The few guards on duty at the entrance kept their footing as long as possible; but the progressive crush became so great that the iron railings gave way, and the court-yard was immediately inundated by the crowd. Another circumstance admitted five hundred at one rush. One of the soldiers on duty in the court-yard having by accident let his musket fall, it went off. This incident caused a scene of indescribable uproar, and cries were uttered, 'They are assassinating our brethren!' which cry was transferred from mouth to mouth, from phalanx to phalanx, as far as the Place de la Concorde. The whole crowd now precipitated itself towards the doors of the palace, and many of them were literally suffocated. It was soon known that the shot fired was the result of accident, but the people exclaimed, 'The military then have their muskets loaded!' The Salle des Pas Perdus was occupied by a knot of conspicuous politicians of every faction, who formed a little chamber, as it were, of their own. Many of them addressed the people in vehement language. General Courtais was stopped here for some length of time, and he was violently demanded to explain his intentions. Thus urged, he declared that if, in his capacity of general, he was ordered to beat the *rappel* as a signal for firing upon the citizens, he should at once give in his resignation. After his departure a company of one hundred men were admitted by the gate that opens upon the quay, and were ordered to clear the Salle des Pas Perdus; but they were soon compelled to withdraw. Similar scenes were enacting in different *parts of the hall of the Assembly*, the interior of which wore quite a dramatic appearance. During the speech of M. Wolowski, shouts and the hum of many voices were heard approaching nearer and nearer to the Chamber, and on the report of the musket every one thought that a conflict had commenced. The tumult out of doors soon drowned the voices of the representatives; the entrances to the galleries were burst open with a tremendous crash, and men in blouses rushed in, waving flags and shouting '*Vive la Pologne!*' Many of them slid down the columns, and placed themselves on the benches of the representatives. The people now poured in, headlong at every entrance; the galleries were so crowded that they groaned under the weight. A tank burst, and the water flooded one of the passages. The whole building cracked again, and threatened to involve all in one common ruin. The great gates of the semicircle were at length thrown open, and gave admittance to the multitude and their leaders. The people were now masters of the Assembly. After the petition had been read, with the various episodes recorded in the MONITEUR, another attempt was made to clear the hall. All the issues and passages were crowded with citizens eager to enter. At the same time a report was spread that a battle had commenced on the quays, and that in a few minutes there would be a general massacre. Huber then mounted the tribune, and declared that the National Assembly was dissolved. The deputies now flew in every direction, some towards the house of the President, whilst others sought shelter in the ranks of the National Guard, who were mustering strong outside. On the desks, in the tribune, on the benches of the adjacent rooms, the members of the *different clubs* were busily engaged writing out lists of names to constitute a new Provisional Government. Various groups took the direction of the Hotel de Ville. Gradually the Chamber thinned, and some hundreds of the people alone remained, when the National Guard entered at quick march, and reinstated the representatives in their seats.

* * * *

About five o'clock, whilst one body of the Republicans was advancing towards the Hotel de Ville, the Prefecture was invaded by a crowd of some two hundred persons, declaring that the Government and the Assembly had been dissolved. They demanded arms. It was a moment of indescribable confusion. Every one seemed to have gone mad. Some of these new comers made their way to my cabinet, and announced to me the formation of a new government. 'You are to be one of them,' they exclaimed,—'come and show yourself to the people.'—'I am,' I replied, 'Prefect of Police here, and when *I shall have received orders from a duly constituted* government, I shall then see how to act; at present, I must request you to withdraw.' I endeavoured to descend the staircase into the court-yard, that I might do my best to re-establish order. I put on my sash and took my sabre, and at the moment, I dare say, cut a sorry figure as a soldier. On the staircase, which was crowded with men demanding arms, one of them pointed to the door of a hall which served as our arsenal, and exclaimed, 'there are arms there.'—'If you repeat that again,' I said, 'I shall pass my sword through your body.'—Upon this he said no more; and with the assistance of the Republican guard I cleared the Prefecture. I gave strict orders that not a soul should be admitted, unless he belonged to the establishment, under any pretext whatever. By these means I saved the Prefecture, which continued under arms all night. The Fire Brigade and Guardians were also armed, and we escaped another invasion. I was extremely sorry to hear that the precincts of the National Assembly had been violated; and loudly manifested my dissatisfaction. A person who was all this time in my cabinet heard me exclaim,—'The act of folly that has been committed this day may perhaps prove a death-blow to the Republic.'

(To be concluded in next Saturday's *Star*.)

Simmonds's Colonial Magazine. December. London: Simmonds and Co., Barge Yard, Bucklersbury.

The 'Projected purchase of Cuba by the American Government,' is the subject of one of the principal articles in the present number of this magazine. There can be no doubt that sooner or later the Americans will annex Cuba, 'and something more.' An interesting article on 'Arctic Discovery,' tells how the bold Northmen of Scandinavia, discovered and colonised Iceland and Greenland. The ultimate fate of the Norwegian settlers in Greenland, is terrible to contemplate.

It would seem that the inhabitants of the most western settlement of the two were 'sorely infested with a wild nation,' with whom they had maintained constant warfare, and on whom they had bestowed the contemptuous title of *Skrœlings*, or dwarfs, which at length ended in their total extermination, and the destruction of the once flourishing Colony. The fate of the eastern settlement, was, if possible, still more appalling. The seventeenth bishop was proceeding in 1406 from Norway, to take possession of his see, when, almost at the end of his voyage, he was stopped by that impassable barrier of ice which has from that moment shut out from the world the unfortunate colonisers of East Greenland. It is supposed, however, that the Colony continued to flourish for at least 150 years after all communication with them had ceased, 'and, for aught we know to the contrary, Greenland is not yet wholly destitute of its old Norwegian inhabitants.'

There are good grounds for believing that centuries before the time of Columbus, the continent of America was discovered by the Northmen of Iceland. It is supposed that Newfoundland or Labrador was the part visited. There is no authentic information of any settlement having been planted, although recent discoveries in Newfoundland would seem to indicate the remains of an ancient colony.

This number contains several other valuable and interesting articles on colonial and commercial subjects.

'THE PRISONER OF STATE.'—This is the title affixed *to a portrait* of *Mr G. B. Mullins*, surgeon, one of the victims of the 'Powell Plot.' The portrait was drawn by another of the victims—Mr W. Dowling, the artist. The friends of the unfortunate young man pronounce the portrait an excellent likeness, and we can testify to the superior manner in which the lithographer has performed his part of the work. Mr Watson, 3, Queen's-head Passage Paternoster Row, has kindly consented to act as publisher. The price is a mere trifle. When we add that any profit on the sale will be paid over to the sorrow stricken parents of the martyr, we doubt not, that we have said sufficient to induce a large number of our friends and readers to become purchasers of this interesting memorial of one of the latest victims of Whiggery.

THE RATIONAL MODE OF PERMANENTLY AND PEACEABLY ADJUSTING THE PRESENT DISORDERED STATE OF EUROPE.

(*Concluded from our last.*)

Law 4. "All children from their birth shall be under the especial care of the township in which they are born; but the parents shall have free access to them at all times."

REASONS FOR THIS LAW.

There are many important causes to render this law necessary.

1st. The affections of parents for their own children are too strong for their judgments ever to do justice to themselves, their children, or the public, in the education of their own children, even if private families possessed the machinery, *which they never do*, to well manufacture character from birth.

2nd. Children in small numbers can never be placed within the proper machinery to well form their physical, mental, moral, and practical characters, and make them full formed men and women.

3rd. The township, as the general parental authority over all, has a much wider and deeper interest in the formation of the character of each child, than its immediate physical parents; for the well-being, peace, and happiness of the township, and its federative townships, extending to the widest circle, depend upon the character formed for each member of each township.

4th. A superior rational character can never be formed by one or two, or a few being trained in a confined place and in private.

To form a superior and useful character in man or woman, suitable machinery must be devised; and every age will require, at stated intervals, a change of this machinery, to suit the growth of the physical and mental powers, as well as the propensities and other qualities of humanity.

Although the children will not be trained and educated by their parents, as in the present state of society, which unfits them for members of a pure democracy, yet the parents will have free access to them at all times, and will see them trained and educated to become, in disposition, habits, manners, temper, and judgment, so superior to that which any family formation of character could give, that there would arise a feeling and consideration between the parents and children very superior to the *frequently silly affection and desire for injurious* partial privileges, on both sides, which are now so common throughout all classes. The present family training well prepares the children to take advantage of all out of their immediate family circle. But there is no fear so unfounded, as the writer experienced during thirty years' practice upon a large scale, as that this new and superior formation of character will weaken the best affections between parents and children. And certain it is, that a pure democratic character can never be given by family training.

Law 5. "All the children in the township shall be trained and educated together, as the children of the same family; and shall be early taught to comprehend the laws of God, and thus learn to know themselves—decidedly the most important of all knowledge.

REASONS FOR THIS LAW.

To form superior men and women, they must be trained from their birth alike, without partialities of any kind, and without the desire of being better treated than any others of the same age, or to have anything which all the others have not.

All the children of the township being trained and educated together, proper machinery for the formation of character may be created upon the scale best adapted to secure the qualities of mind and body most beneficial for the individuals, for the townships, and for the circle of townships, to their widest extent.

But that which will be soon discovered to be the most essential element in the formation of character, is to enable children at an early age to "know themselves," and to comprehend what human nature is. When they shall be taught to understand the causes of their formation, of their feelings, of their opinions, and of their conduct, they will then "know themselves," and what humanity is, through a knowledge of the unchanging laws of God. By children being enabled to ascertain this knowledge for themselves, through an accurate investigation of the facts on which the knowledge is based, their minds will be made rational, which no minds have ever yet been; the necessary consequences of which will be, that all anger, ill-will, envy, jealousy, and every repulsive feeling between themselves, and for the human race, will die a natural death; and instead of these evils to man, a new spirit of knowledge, sound judgment, charity, and kindness, will be made to pervade the mind and direct the conduct of every one. The laws of man have created every kind of repulsive and irrational feeling from man to man; the laws of God will change these for feelings the most attractive and rational. The laws of man create crime, and then punish it in the individual, whose character they have previously formed to commit the crime. The laws of God prevent crime, and render individual punishment unnecessary, and individual reward unjust. The laws of God early instilled into the mind, and fully understood, will make the individual a rational being; and then, without trouble or expense to society, he will always feel, think, and act rationally; and thus all the cumbrous machinery and expensive paraphernalias now most ineffectually applied to prevent crime by *punishment*, will be superseded. Every punishment of an individual by society is a direct crime against the laws of God; and if there were any justice in punishment, the society, rather than the individual, ought to suffer; for society has the power to form the character of the individual, but the individual has not the means to form the qualities of society.

Law 6. "Every individual shall be encouraged to express his feelings and convictions, as by the laws of God he is compelled to have them, and thus to speak the truth only on all occasions."

REASONS FOR THIS LAW:

While society shall be based and constructed on the laws of men, falsehood must be, of necessity, the language of the human race, as it ever has been, and is to this day. These laws are the *father of all lies*, and the cause of all deception, cunning, and fraud. So long as the causes which render the language of falsehood unavoidable shall be permitted to form the character and govern the affairs of mankind, it is a waste of words, most childish and worse than useless, to expect that virtue can be known, or charity practised. There must be substantial causes to produce crime, falsehood, and uncharitableness among men; these causes are the ever demoralising laws of man. There are equally certain and fixed causes which can alone ever produce truth, and good and kind conduct in all. Until the genuine language of truth shall become alone the language of mankind, it will be most irrational to expect an open, honest character to be formed, or any real knowledge of humanity attained, while exhibited under the veil of falsehood, in all men and women, as they are now formed by and placed in society.

The world, *created by the laws of men*, has ever been and now is a compound of falsehood, and consequent deception; and is governed, in consequence, alone by force and fraud; the strong ever deceiving, or forcibly oppressing the weak. This state of gross irrationality must continue until the authorities which influence the destinies of nations can be convinced of the miseries generated by falsehood and deception; and of the happiness which will arise to all from the language of truth, and the conduct of open, straightforward honesty.

LAW 7. "Both sexes shall have equal education, rights, privileges, and personal liberty; their marriages will arise from the general sympathies of their nature, uninfluenced by any artificial distinctions."

REASONS FOR THIS LAW.

The entirely new practical arrangement of society, created by the exchange of men's for God's laws on the one hand, and by the illimitable progress of science, increasing so enormously the power of producing wealth with ease and pleasure, on the other, will render an entire change also necessary in the condition of women, and at once make it the permanent interest of both sexes, that a just and full equality should be now prepared, that the happiness of both may be largely increased, and be continually progressive. In the new constitution, based on the laws of God, this change is provided for under new arrangements, devised to remove the causes of differences in marriage, which, under the existing system, are innumerable; scarcely any will remain—none, indeed, that can destroy confidence and friendship *between the parties, should it* be beyond their power to retain their feelings of love.

Under the ignorant laws of men, no arrangements have been made by any lawgiver in any code extant to unite the sexes without producing more crime and misery than virtue and happiness; nor can any arrangements be made under those laws which so unite them. At this day the hidden vice and misery, falsehood and deception, created solely by the errors proceeding from men's laws, are most appalling; and if the sufferings thereby produced, especially to the finest formed in body and mind of the female sex, were not thus hidden, and were made public, they could not be longer permitted if it were known that they are necessary results of false and most injurious legislation, emanating from the grossly mistaken first principles on which the present system of society over the world is alone based and supported.

In a pure democracy, there will be no motive to sexual crime, and soon sexual disease will be eradicated from society. Marriages will be formed, as the laws of God unequivocally direct, at a proper period of life, under such arrangements as will be the most likely to prevent ill-assorted unions and to insure the greatest permanency of the first natural affections between the parties.

As a constitution of pure democracy will insure to all equal education, occupation, and condition through life, according to age and capacity, the field of choice for the parties will be greatly enlarged, and the real character of *every one in the townships will be accurately* known from birth, through every stage of life, and as the language of the townships will be alone the language of truth, there will be no deception before marriages, to destroy mutual confidence, as so generally occurs under the present system, after marriage. The law of God is, that humanity is compelled to like or love that which is agreeable or lovely to the peculiar combination of qualities given by God to each individual at birth, and as cultivated by society, and to dislike or loathe those qualities which are made to be disagreeable or hateful to the instincts or natural feelings of the same individual.

Any arrangements of ignorant men which contravene this universal and unchanging law of God, are sure to produce physical and mental disease, crime, and misery, to a fearful extent. And, whatever ignorance may say to the contrary, the laws of men have, in every country, in all ages, opposed this law of nature which changes not; and, by such irrational opposition to the laws of God, have created and forced upon the human race more disappointment to natural innocent good feelings, more loathsome afflicting diseases, more unnatural crimes, more murders, more disordered imaginations, and more insanity, than the human mind is capable of fully apprehending, or supposing to be possible, so cautiously are these dreadful evils veiled from public disclosure. The remedy for these diseases of body and mind, is to abandon the laws of men on this subject, to stay their endless practical evils—evils often producing, to the female sex especially, more agonising mental suffering than their nature can endure; so that they are compelled to terminate them by suicide.

Who can estimate, who can compress within the limits of the *most comprehensive powers* of his imagination, the *extent of the excruciating* suffering experienced at this moment, from these ignorant sexual laws of man attempting to contravene the laws of God? Those who, through their knowledge of the anatomy of the human frame, and their professional duties, are necessarily made acquainted with a small part only of these scourges of deceived humanity, could a tale unfold—were they but placed under circumstances that would permit them to disclose their secret knowledge—that would appal the stoutest hearts, and make them wonder that humanity has so long endured the irrationality of appearing to be blind to this great insanity, now prevalent throughout the world, but carried to all manner of excesses in large towns, and especially in the most populous cities. Let the inexperienced inquire of the police authorities in London, and other large cities, and of those who have charge of lunatic asylums; and, if not deterred from speaking out, these persons can well paint the desolation made of the finest feelings, faculties, and powers of humanity, by the yet untaught authorities of the world blindly *forcing* the most unjust and cruel laws of men to govern human destinies, instead of the all-wise, good, and most merciful laws of God or nature; thus making men to be less rational, and less capable of wisely directing their natural instincts than all other animals, *who obey no priesthood, but the laws of their* Creator.

ROBERT OWEN.

London, December 1848.

SIMPLE MODE OF PRESERVING HEALTH.—The public health would be greatly improved, and ringworm prevented, by washing the head daily with vinegar and water. One part vinegar to three parts of water should be applied to the head with a sponge. All schools, public and private, large families, and persons of sedentary habits, ought to use this cheap and simple remedy, which, besides preventing or eradicating all diseases of the skin, will be found to impart a beautiful and healthy hue to the most delicate complexion.

Varieties.

Some New-York printers talk of establishing an American newspaper in Paris.

SILK GROWN IN SYDNEY.—An institution has been founded at Sydney *for the purpose of promoting* the produce of silk in New South Wales.

A PROLIFIC BEAN.—Mr Knowles, of Wrington, has in his possession the produce of one *bean, 100 pods, producing 316 beans*.

GUTTA PERCHA.—A vessel arrived last week from Singapore, brought 4294 packages, 710 lumps, and 10,441 blocks of gutta percha.

A wheat stack built fourteen years since is now standing at Lanchester, in Durham.

UNION NOT STRENGTH.—'Union is not always strength,' as the sailor observed when he saw the purser mixing his rum with water.

HEAD QUARTERS.—An officer being intoxicated, an old soldier observed, he was afraid there was something wrong at 'head quarters.'

MAGISTRATES AND POLICEMEN.—The number of magistrates for Stockport is seventeen, the number of policemen eleven.

LONGEVITY.—There died in Dundalk lately an old woman, named Jane Crolly, who had attained the extraordinary age of 111 years.

IMPORTATION OF HORSERADISH.—A vessel arrived from Hamburgh has brought the large quantity of 300 bundles of horseradish as a portion of her cargo.

CHIEF COMMITTEE CLERK.—Mr Peregrine Birch, succeeds the late Mr Edward Courtenay as Chief Clerk in the House of Lords.

FLATTERY LIKE GUTTA PERCHA.—Flattery is the gutta purcha of society. The lowest understandings are most capable of receiving it; but, even then, it will not adhere when it becomes too warm.

PENSIONS.—Major General Edward Parkinson and Major General Philip Bainbridge have respectively succeeded to the pension of £100 per annum.

AN AGED PARTY.—A few Sundays since there were five persons attending divine service at Diseworth, whose united ages amounted to 404 years.

CRISPIN'S BLESSING AND MALEDICTION.—At a supper held last week in this place, by a number of Welchmen, one of the guests, who was a shoemaker, gave the following toast:—'Here his good helth to my trate, and to h— with coota pertsha.'—*Dublin World.*

JENNY LIND.—It is said that the munificent Jenny Lind intends to transmit the net proceeds of her provincial tour, calculated at six thousand pounds, to Stockholm, for the completion of the hospital commenced under her auspices.

A QUICK PASSAGE.—The NORTH BRITISH DAILY MAIL states that the screw-steamer Fire Queen recently made the passage from Ayr to Glasgow, a distance of seventy two miles, in four hours and a half, exclusive of stoppages: the latter part of the passage steaming a heavy river current.

OPIUM.—The quantity of opium imported for ten months, ending 5th November, 1846, was 63,670 lbs; 1847, 109,275lbs; 1848, 100 441lbs. The quantities charged with duty for home consumption during the same periods was—in 1846, 24,276lbs; 1847, 39,856lbs; in 1848, 56,430lbs.

A few days ago a pensioner, residing at Carlisle, cut out of his left arm a flattened piece of lead, about the size of sixpence, being a portion of a ball which shattered the upper bone at the battle of Waterloo, he being at the time in the seventy-third Regiment.

EXPORT OF POTATOES FROM PERTH.—Considerable quantities of potatoes continue to be shipped for London and Glasgow, and the exports of grain consist of *300 quarters of barley and 200 quarters of* wheat.—*Northern Warder.*

RUNAWAY HUSBANDS.—There are at present eighty families dependent upon the Leicester Union, whose fathers have deserted them, and gone to America or elsewhere, leaving them to be supported at the public expense.

NO GO!—At a recent sitting of the Chipping Norton County Court, a plaintiff was told he was 'nonsuited.' At this he became nonplussed; and the meaning being explained to him, he at last appeared to comprehend it, and thus expressed his translation of the term:—'Oh! *no go* you mean.'

EQUINE SUICIDE.—On Tuesday week a cart horse belonging to Mr George Trenchard of Chard, which was fastened to the manger by a chain, hung itself by having got its hind leg over the chain, and so pressing the head under the body dislocated the neck.—*Exeter Gazette.*

CHURCH PATRONAGE.—Within the last five years the Rev. J. P. Eden has been presented to four benefices in succession, by the Bishop of Durham. The last is Bishop Wearmouth, value £2,000 a year! Thus it is the Edens have greatness forced upon them.

'THE GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY.'—At the recent Herefordshire Quarter Sessions, a man was acquitted upon a charge of felony, because he was indicted for stealing 'Bank notes,' instead of naming the bank to which they belonged, as the term 'Bank notes' only applies to Bank of England notes.

MURDEROUS BARBARITY.—A man of the name of [illegible] named Bourke, near Castleconnell. Bourke caught the deceased in the act of stealing his *turnips*, and struck him with a two-handed wattle on the head, which immediately deprived him of life. These acts *of murderous barbarity are now becoming very* common.

ONE OF THE HONEST JURY CLASS.—A seizure of sweets, or bon-bons, was made lately in the market of Montrose, which, on examination, were found to contain forty-five per cent. of flour, eighteen per cent. of plaster of Paris, and only thirty-seven of sugar. The whole stock was immediately thrown into the river, and the confectioner is to be further punished.

ANCIENT GOLDEN BRACELETS.—The GLOBE states that a golden bracelet worth about £20, which is thought to have been deposited at the time of the conflict between the Romans and the sons of the British King Cunobelin, was lately found by a ploughman on the estate of Mr B. Fox, near Wendover, Bucks, and is to be presented to the British Museum.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The opening of the new Roman Catholic church, Liverpool, took place on Monday week. This edifice has been upwards of three years in course of erection, and is the first in Liverpool in connexion with the order of the Jesuits. The building, which is an exceedingly large one, will cost, when completed, upwards of £30 000.

POISON AT THE ANTIPODES.—Recent accounts from the antipodes announce the fact that the cultivation of opium has been commenced in the district of Western Australia, with present success of no mean amount, and a prospect of an important feature arising thereby at no distant period in the growing trade of our colonial empire in that part of the world. The quality is reported to be very high.

PATENT STEEL PENS.—In the use of the best steel pens the nibs are constantly undergoing oxidation, wear to a fine point, and in a short time become useless. Drs Babbington and Spurgin have taken out a patent for the application of a piece of zinc to the nib, whereby a galvanic action takes place, and the zinc alone being destroyed, the nib of the pen is worn only to the extent of the friction occasioned in writing.

A scientific acquisition has just been made by M. Andrand, the engineer, so well known by his works and experiments on compressed air. At the shop of a dealer in second-hand articles, he discovered and purchased the electrifying machine—still, after a lapse of nearly eighty years, in an excellent state of preservation—of Benjamin Franklin, which is supposed to have been made at Philadelphia.

CURE FOR THE TOOTHACHE.—Take a piece of sheet zinc, about the size of a sixpence, and a piece of silver, say a quarter of a dollar, place them together, and hold the *defective tooth between or contiguous* to them; in a few minutes the pain will be gone as if by magic. The zinc and silver acting as a galvanic battery, will produce on the nerves of the tooth sufficient electricity to establish a current, and consequently to relieve the pain.

A MISTAKE.—A humorous error took place in a love affair at Philadelphia. A couple of young folks agreed to elope together, and by some strange mistake in the preliminary arrangement, the male lover put his ladder up to the window next to that where his sweetheart slept, which proved to be that where her mamma, a handsome widow, reposed. She turned the mistake to her advantage, got into his arms, returned his embraces, was borne by him to the carriage, and by preserving a becoming silence until daylight, kept him in error, and then, by the potent power of her blandishments, actually charmed him into matrimony with herself.

PROFESSIONAL TOASTS.—At a town in Derbyshire, south of Wirksworth, the clerk and sexton of the parish church were, a few days since, each presented with a half sovereign: the former, as his fee for having officiated at a christening: the latter, for his services at an interment. A jollification followed the same evening, when, among other toasts patriotic, convivial, and sentimental, the clerk arose, and with an expression of countenance indicating the most unbounded philanthropy, gave 'May Providence speedily increase our population,' to which the man of spades and mattocks, with a grave looking face becoming the sentiment he was about to give utterance to, proposed as an amendment, '*And may* the same Providence speedily send them all to rest.'

SOMETHING WONDERFUL.—Theophilus Jarecki, a Polish refugee, states, through the SUN, that he has made a discovery in the sciences, of the greatest importance to mankind, and, feeling certain of that importance, he desires to make it public. He wishes to communicate it to a company of the learned, to whom he will, he says, be prepared 'to demonstrate, by irrevocable proofs, the universal system—the two extremes—infinity—causes primitive of the difference of the sexes—of mirage—of electricity—heat—light—magnetism—the nature and formation of the celestial bodies—principle of life—causes of cholera, &c.; in fact, he will 'give solutions to all phenomena, which, until now, were considered the mysteries of science.'

CHARTIST PORK!
FED BY A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

EDMUND STALLWOOD respectfully informs his brother Democrats that he shall make his first consignment of Fat Pigs, which were fed by him at Charterville, to Mr ROBERT PARKS, 32, LITTLE WINDMILL STREET, Haymarket, London, the week preceding Christmas, and solicits the custom of all his friends for his REAL DAIRY-FED PORK.

Remember, and be at 32, LITTLE WINDMILL STREET, on Friday and Saturday, the 22nd and 23rd instant.

TO TAILORS.

By approbation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and H. R. H. Prince Albert.

NOW READY,

THE LONDON AND PARIS WINTER FASHIONS for 1848-49, by Messrs Benjamin READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; and by G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand; a very splendid PRINT, superbly coloured, accompanied with the most fashionable, novel, and extra-fitting Riding Dress, Hunting and Frock-Coat Patterns; the Albert Paletot, Dress and Morning Waistcoats, both single and double-breasted. Also, the theory of Cutting Cloaks of every description fully explained, with diagrams, and every thing respecting style and fashion illustrated. The method of increasing and diminishing all the patterns, or any others particularly explained. Price 10s.

READ and Co. beg to inform those who consider it not right to pay the full price for the new system of Cutting, having recently purchased the old one, that any persons having done so within the last year, will be charged only half price for the whole; or any parts of the new system, published 1848, which will supersede everything of the kind before conceived. Particulars and terms sent, post free. Patent Measures, with full explanation, 5s. the set. Patent Indicator, 7s post-free. Registered patterns to measure, 1s, each post-free. Sold by READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; and all Booksellers. Post-office orders, and Post Stamps, taken as Cash. Habits performed for the Trade. Busts for fitting Coats on; Boys' figures. Foremen provided. — Instructions in cutting complete, for all kinds of Style and Fashion, which can be accomplished in an incredibly short time.

N.B.—Ladies' Paletot Patterns, 1s. each, Post Free.

HEALTH AND ECONOMY.

O'CONNORVILLE, NEAR RICKMANSWORTH, HERTS.

THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER will receive as BOARDERS, TWO BOYS, between the ages of ten and fourteen years. Every attention will be paid to their mental developement and physical comfort. Terms (including washing, &c.), £4 per quarter—payable in advance.

All communications to be prepaid, and contain a stamp for reply.

N.B. A paid-up FOUR-ACRE SHARE in the National Land Company, to be disposed of—price, £4.

DO YOU SUFFER TOOTHACHE?—If so, use BRANDE'S ENAMEL for filling the decayed spots, rendering defective teeth sound and painless. Price One Shilling only, similar to that sold at Two Shillings and Sixpence. Sold by chemists everywhere.

Testimonials.—'It has given me the use of one side of my mouth, which luxury I had not enjoyed for about two years.'—E. J. MACDONALD, Belford, Northumberland.

'It is the most effective and painless cure for toothache I have ever found. I have no hesitation in recommending it to all sufferers.'—Captain THOMAS WRIGHT, 12, Newington-crescent, London.

'I have filled two teeth, and find I can use them as well as ever I did in my life. I have not had the toothache since.' — ABRAHAM COLLINS, North-brook-place, Bradford, Yorkshire.

See numerous other testimonials in various newspapers, every one of which is strictly authentic. If any difficulty in obtaining it occurs send One Shilling and a Stamp to J. Willis, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, London, and you will ensure it by return of post.—Agents wanted.

FREEHOLD LAND and COTTAGES, the property of a private Gentleman, with immediate possession, 2½ miles from O'Connorville, may be bought so as to confer VOTES for the County of Buckingham, or will be let on leases for any number of years—999, if required. Rent for a two-roomed cottage and garden, 19s. 6d. per quarter; with one acre of land, in addition 36s. per quarter. Persons having a small income, or who can manufacture articles for London employers, will do well to attend to this immediately. Twelve families of weavers, shoemakers, tailors, &c., &c., were located on this estate through one single advertisement. Applicants who could not then be accommodated should renew their applications, as they may now rent, or purchase, from one-eighth of an acre to twenty acres of rich corn, growing, or building land; the Freeholder contracting in all cases to take upon himself the whole of the law expenses.

For full particulars, apply (if by letter, post-paid, and enclosing a stamp) to Mr J. HIBBERT, model lodging house, George Street, Bloomsbury, London—(and not to Mr Brook stationer, who was referred to last week by mistake)—who will be at home from eight till nine in the morning, November 18th to the 25th, December 2nd to the 9th, and every alternate week through the winter.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A FOUR-ACRE SHARE in the National Land Company.

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid), for terms and other particulars, to Mr ROBERT LODGE, tile-maker, Tanfield, County Durham.

TO BE LET (for a Term of Years), at MINSTER LOVEL an excellent FOUR-ACRE ALLOTMENT, well situated, with a good well, with paved court yard, piggeries, &c., complete. This is an advantageous offer as the proprietor has spared no expense to render it a comfortable situation.

Also, a COMFORTABLE NEAT COTTAGE, with HALF AN ACRE OF LAND, at Minster Lovel, pleasantly situated on the high road towards Cheltenham. This situation offers well for any person wishing to engage in the grocery or baking trade, or both together. Either of the above trades might command a good business, being surrounded by a thick population, and much required.

For particulars of both the above, apply to FRANCIS CAULK, Charterville, Minster Lovel, Oxfordshire, enclosing a stamp.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

A DECIDED OPPORTUNITY NOW OFFERS for speculation. THREE SHARES of FOUR ACRES each, with all expenses paid for the present year, for the small sum of £15 together, or £5 each share.

Apply (by letter post-paid) to X. Y. Z., Post-Office, Rickmansworth, Herts.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH,
In Ten Minutes after use, and a rapid Cure of Asthma and Consumption, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by

DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth testimonials from all ranks of society, in all quarters of the world. The following have been just received:—

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA.

From Mr Edwin Squire, Corn Market, Loughborough, March 19, 1846.

Gentlemen,—A lady (whose name and address is below) called at my shop yesterday, and made the following statement respecting the beneficial effects produced by your popular medicine. She has been severely afflicted with asthma for seven years until about three months ago, when having received a letter from a friend in Louth, recommending Dr Locock's Wafers, she purchased a box, and although she had not been able to lie down for twelve or fourteen weeks, the first dose enabled her to do so, and take a comfortable night's sleep, and she is effectually cured by five boxes. The lady added, that since her wonderful restoration to health, she has walked a distance of eight miles in one day, without being particularly fatigued. And whenever she takes cold she has recourse to a dose of the Wafers, which afford her instant and never-failing relief. I can prove the genuineness of this case, and furnish the name and address of the lady, which is Mrs Martha Raven, St Laurence, near Ventnor, Isle of Wight.—EDWIN SQUIRE.

ANOTHER CURE OF COUGH AND HOARSENESS.

To Mr P. Roberts, Ranelagh-street.

Sir,—It is with much pleasure I bear testimony to the extraordinary powers of Locock's Pulmonic Wafers. I had been troubled with a cough and hoarseness for nearly two years, without relief, when I was induced to try Locock's Wafers, the effect of which was soon visible, for one large box (2s. 9d.) has quite cured me. I have since recommended them to several of my friends, and they have also experienced the greatest relief from them.—JOHN WILLIAMS.—Parliament-street, Liverpool, Jan. 1, 1847.

CURES OF PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Gentlemen,—I can speak of your wafers myself, with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of Pulmonary Consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted to meet with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste, &c.—(Signed) JNO. MAWSON, surgeon, 13, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, December 5, 1847.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

From S. Pearsall, Esq., Her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Gentlemen,—A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find by allowing a few of the wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used.—S. PEARSALL, Lichfield, July 10, 1845.

Dr Locock's Wafers give instant relief, and are a rapid cure of asthmas, consumption, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs, &c.

To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, as in two hours they remove all hoarseness and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s 1½d; 2s 9d; and 11s per box; or sent by post for 1s 3d, 3s, or 11s 6d, by DA SILVA & Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London.

** Sold by all Medicine Venders.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Unprincipled persons (Chemists and others) prepare Counterfeits of that popular remedy, 'DR LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.' Purchasers are therefore cautioned not to purchase any 'Pulmonic' Medicine or 'Wafers' unless the words 'DR LOCOCK'S WAFERS' appear in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp outside each Box; without which all are counterfeits and an imposition.

THE NATIONAL VICTIM AND DEFENCE FUND.

A GRAND NEW YEAR'S TEA PARTY, CONCERT AND BALL, will be held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John Street, Fitzroy Square, on Tuesday evening, January 2nd, 1849, in aid of the above fund.

Mr THOMAS COOPER will preside.

Tea on table at five o'clock, and the ball to commence at half-past eight.

Tickets for tea, concert and ball, single, 1s 6d, double, 2s 6d; ditto for ball and concert only, single, 1s, double, 1s 6d; to be had at the following places:—

Mr James Grassby, 8, Noah's Ark Court, Stangate, Lambeth; Mr G. Antill, 2, Thrawl Street, Spitalfields; Mr Stallwood, Hammersmith; Mr. G. Greenslade, 21, Allerton Street, Hoxton New Town; Mr A. Dyson, 221, Shoreditch; Mr Bidwell, 17, Ivy Lane, Hoxton; Mr W. Smith, 32, Rupert Street, Haymarket; Mr T. Holmes, 1, Riding House Lane, Portland Place; Mr T. Grey, 13, Meard's Court, Wardour Street, Soho; Mr Knowles, 89, New Gravel Lane, Shadwell; Mr Scotter, 12, Castle Street, Kent Street, Borough; Mr R. H. Side, 5, Princes Street, Union Street, Southwark; Mr Sims, 11, Little Chapel Street, Gray's Inn Lane; Mr R. Parkes, 32, Little Windmill Street, Haymarket; Mr C. Duddridge, Bricklayer's Arms, Tonbridge Street, New Road; Land Office, 144, High Holborn; Colliver's Coffee House, 266½, Strand; at the Institution; and of the Secretary, John Arnott, 11, Middlesex Place, Somers Town.

FOR SALE, A BARGAIN.

THREE FOUR-ACRE PAID-UP SHARES in the National Land Company. Price, £3 10s. each. If taken before the 24th inst., they will be sold for £3 3s. each, together or separate, as the advertiser will leave England before the first of January, 1849.

Apply to Mr Brewer, grocer, Harper Street, New Kent Road, London.

WELCOME THE "FAMILY FRIEND." Price TWOPENCE. December 23rd. All Booksellers.

Just published, pp. 313, closely-printed, price 5s. cloth.

AMERICA COMPARED WITH ENGLAND. The Respective Social Effects of the American and English Systems of Government and Legislation; and THE MISSION OF DEMOCRACY. This work explains the institutions and the laws of the United States, shows the actual condition of all classes of the people, whether natives or emigrants, and contains an abstract and review of the principal English Works on that country. London: EFFINGHAM WILSON, publisher, 11, Royal Exchange.

Now Ready, a New Edition of

MR. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS.

THE CHEAPEST EDITION EVER PUBLISHED.

Price 1s. 6d.,

A new and elegant edition, with Steel Plate of the Author, of

PAINE'S POLITICAL WORKS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

No. 24,

THE 'LABOURER' MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS:—

1. Female Slavery in England.
2. Position and Prospects of the National Land Company.
3. The Foreign Events of the Month.
4. National Literature.

This number completes Vol. IV., which is now ready, neatly bound, price 3s. 6d.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Any imperfect copies of the 'LABOURER' Magazine must be completed *this Month*; all the back numbers are now on sale: but it will not be practicable to perfect copies after this Month.

Just Published, price 1s. 6d., forming a neat volume,

EVIDENCE TAKEN BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE

Appointed to inquire into THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY; with a review of the same, and an Outline of the Propositions for amending the Constitution of the Company, so as to comply with the Provisions of the Law.

Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row, London: A. Heywood, Manchester: and all Booksellers in Town and Country.

PORTRAIT OF MITCHEL.

Parcels are yet laying by us for Truro, Stafford, Ledbury, Corse, Lynn, Kidderminster, Coventry, Sudbury, Scarborough, Morpeth, and Abergavenny. Will the Agents say how we shall forward them?

THE "NORTHERN STAR."

Early in the approaching year our broad sheet shall bear comparison with any in the Empire. It shall appear with its old principles under the old flag, but with new type, to make those principles, if possible, more *prominent*; and we have made *arrangements* for the approaching Session of Parliament, to give a report of important debates down to the latest moment, as we are determined not to lag behind our cotemporaries, except in the "horribles," in which we shall not compete with them.

THE NORTHERN STAR,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1848.

THE CHAOS.

"Out of chaos comes order," and "Coming events cast their shadows before;" and if ever there was a period of the world's history when the future could be guessed at from the present, it is now—when all society is one great chaos, and its several branches are endeavouring to shadow the general future, each through its own peculiar kaleidescope. The mind, if not attached to, becomes by degrees, familiarised with, the most extraordinary events, and occurrences—changes repugnant to the human feelings, and antagonistic to Nature's laws—may come upon society with a hop, step, and jump, when man will either tolerate them from utter ignorance of their probable consequences, or will be compelled to accept them through fear.

The constitution of society, under such altered circumstances, cannot even be guessed at until the change, if evil and injurious to society, becomes part and parcel of its laws and discipline, and then constituting the basis, we are told by those who have gathered power under its influence, that too rapid progress, or too violent changes, are sure to be destructive, and precedent is flashed in our face to explain the dangers consequent upon over hasty legislation.

Thus England was, by degrees, redeeming herself from the barbarism of feudal ages, when machinery came upon us with a hop, step, and jump. Its results, in infancy, together with our great naval power, which enabled us to force its produce in times of war upon those countries whose people were employed in the battle-field, were so fascinating to the labourer, and so congenial to the feelings of the Government, whose Exchequer it replenished, that none looked beyond the passing hour—all were satisfied—all were contented, hoping that the thing would last for ever; and those several Governments which have been endeavouring to establish the principle of centralisation, had not the brains to see that this sectionalising of society under different heads—each employer constituting an autocrat—would place them in the double difficulty of seducing the rich, and compelling the poor, to bear the burdens of the State.

It is much easier to extract a large amount of taxation from a whole people, than to extract a more moderate amount from a party which possesses exclusive power.

Our debt was contracted—our lands were taken from the poor, and given to the pious sons of the rich—our navy was augmented—our army was increased—our pensions were provided—our Governmental expenditure was multiplied—all under the feudal system; but, then, the feudal lord paid for all. Taxation was direct, and the working classes of this country have yet to understand the meaning of the Whig maxim, "Taxation without representation, is tyranny, and should be resisted." The great change in our system of taxation gave birth to this maxim. Formerly, all taxes were direct, and then they fell exclusively upon those who made the laws; but when the system of indirect taxation was substituted for direct taxation, all who smoked a pipe—all who saw light through a window—all who breathed and lived, were taxed, and those who died were buried in taxed ground, until at length the country is distracted by the devices of our new aristocracy as to how they shall relieve themselves of the old feudal burdens; while, under their discipline and rule, they have enormously increased the local burdens, which are the individual burdens of the poor; and yet the poor have not the brains to see through that crooked policy by which they would now use them as the means of accomplishing their own ends.

The new system under which we live, has come upon us with a hop, step, and jump; influential parties, incited by their fears and apprehensions of what is passing abroad, are dull enough, ignorant enough, and foolish enough to prefer existing chaos to order, which might now be moulded out of existing confusion, followed by those timely and prudent changes for which the progressive mind of man is prepared, and which the requirements and resolution of man will enforce.

The fascinating theories of the peace preservation gentlemen, the promising figures of the Financial Reformers, the cleanliness of the washers and scourers of the poor, the sympathisers with the indigent, the philosophical champions of sectarian education, the bold advocates of THEIR OWN RIGHTS, and the monopolists of all other men's rights, may hope to tickle their hearers, their readers, their disciples, and their pupils, with their fascinating theories; but we tell them, that by one process only can the promised benefits be realised, and that is by the selection by the people themselves of those representatives who are to effect the promised changes by law, and render them nationally and not sectionally beneficial.

The practical result of class legislation has been the feeding that class of which the Government is the shadow and representative, upon those classes who are opposed to their shadow; and, therefore, under the altered system and the present constitution of society, we are not for the acceptance of direct taxation as a substitute for indirect taxation, inasmuch as that although Government is centralised as far as the National Debt, the Church, the Army, the Navy, and Governmental expenditure is concerned, legislation and taxation are sectionalised, inasmuch as the power of inflicting local burdens and taxes is assumed by the local authorities, and cannot be resisted. Nay, we go further, and assert that that legislation which imposes local burdens, is not only sectionalised, but individualised, as the amount of indirect taxation paid by the poor consumer is but a small per centage when compared with the amount extracted from him in the shape of rent, 'batings,' fines, reduction of wages, and the innumerable whimsical tyrannies practised upon the unprotected operative by the protected master.

The workman in most instances, in Lancashire, is as much the serf of the employer, as the old English serf was of his feudal lord; nay, more so; if the old serf held land and a house upon the condition of rendering certain services to the feudal lord, he could till that land, and the house was the castle of his family for the whole seven days in the week; whereas the manufacturing serf is compelled to take his house at the price put upon it by his feudal lord, while he is but too happy if he can secure four days work in the week, although he has to pay seven days' rent.

These are the anomalies—the galling anomalies—which we have been endeavouring for years to destroy, while political tinkers have been trying to patch the old pot, to ensure its boiling during their time. We have looked to a sound principle—the principle of Universal Suffrage—as the means of effecting safely for all, those several changes which crotchet-mongers—whether political or religious—would secure for their sect or their class.

We have told our readers, twelve years since, that the day would come when the fact of a man, dressed like a monkey, with a sword by his side, a muff upon his head, and a musket in his hand, would be told by nursemaids as a fairy tale to little children—but we tell those, who so enthusiastically contend for the abolition of this beastiality, that it is only to be beneficially effected by Universal Suffrage, when, not only every man of twenty-one years of age, but every woman and child, would be soldiers in the National Army, to defend the rights of all.

How long have we laboured to convince the English people, that if the army was abolished to-morrow, a large local police force, to keep Labour in trammels, and paid by Labour, would be established in its stead—and that no change—however fascinating in anticipation—is worth to LABOUR a single straw, except emanating from the united mind of Labour itself. This is what the Continent of Europe is now struggling for. Here we find countries basing their systems upon our persecuted principles. It will not do to tell us that it is upon the principles of Fox, Richmond, and the Whigs, accepted and promised in 1780, that these nations are now about to base their political system. We say "No." That it is upon the Chartist trials, upon Chartist speeches, upon Chartist writings, and persecution of the Chartist people, for the last twelve years—Chartist speeches in the House of Commons—Chartist triumph upon Kennington Common—and the dread of Chartism, entertained by faction, that the political mind of Europe is now formed. And, strange to say, the material elements of Chartism have been adopted by the most powerful despot in Europe—the successor of the martial Frederic, the Prussian warrior, whose troops in the dead of night, at the sound of the trumpet, were obliged to muster, fully accoutred, at a few minutes' notice. This Monarch who came to England, six years ago, with his kingdom in his hand, and his Constitution in his hat, to stand sponsor for our Princess Royal.

This Monarch is now a prisoner in the Chartist prison. Its principles are his gaoler, with the option of holding his crown by the grace of the people, or surrendering it by the grace of God; and, tenaciously as he has adhered to the title of Divine right, no doubt he will cheerfully accept the tenancy under the new lessors.

Here was Prussia, with its regiment of nobles, after the manner of the young Roman Legion, holding the balance of power in Europe, obliged to concede Universal Suffrage, No Property Qualification for a Member of the Lower House, and only 75*l.* a-year—what a well-employed mechanic would earn—as a qualification for the Upper House; thus substituting the most humble means of frugal life for gilded imbecility and hereditary folly, and the total abolition of titles.

Is not this a greater hop, step, and jump for Prussia, than the whole Charter would be for reformed England? and, although twenty-four years is the standard of age for a voter—and although the Constitution says that the voter must be independent—that is, not dependent upon alms or charity for subsistence—we hail the promised Constitution with surpassing joy, as under it few will be dependent upon charity or alms, and the vigour of youth will speedily diminish the standard of years to twenty-one, as the necessity of our paternal Government has compelled it to reduce the standard height of soldiers.

There is no greater folly or injustice than that of hating or despising a King because Kings have been tyrants; but, upon the contrary, when we see a wise King at the head of a military nation, preferring the acceptance, not of manacles, but of proper restrictions to the shedding of human blood; we accept him as a proud example to cruel Monarchs, and say,

"GO AND DO THOU LIKEWISE."

This example will go further with the league of Kings, notwithstanding the vituperation of the Press-Gang, than all the armed force that could be opposed to them.

When Charles Albert was fantastically engaged in his Quixotic freaks, he was the Cæsar of the age; but when he failed he was the nincompoop of the Press. When the Despot of Austria abandoned the Palace of the Cæsars, he was lauded for his humanity, and his anxiety to spare the blood of his loved people; but when he abdicated he was an IMBECILE. When the King of Prussia resisted the popular voice, and presented himself in peacock's plumes, as chief mourner at the funeral of his slaughtered people, he was worthy of his great ancestor, who was every inch a King, and the most fitting Sponsor for our Princess Royal; but when he wisely discovered that the voice of knowledge was stronger than the cannon's roar, and when he conceded to justice what he could no longer withhold by force, he was a hesitating fool, a prisoner at Potsdam, a Monarch without power, and a weak-minded man.

This is the stability of our independent Press; and before twelve months elapse the same corps will loudly declaim against our tyrant rulers, for not sooner having conceded to justice what, within that period, they will be obliged to yield to fear.

KING CONSTABLE.

It now appears that the Special Constable of the 10th of April is to be President of the French Republic. It no longer remains doubtful, although it is possible that he may not have polled the required majority. It will not be doubtful in that case, because then the very difficulty—nay, the danger—which we have seen in this mode of election, would come upon the Judges in the Court of Appeal.

If the Constable has not the required majority, the BAG OF MOONSHINE declares that the National Assembly may reverse the national verdict, and give judgment for the appellant. But suppose the case—suppose the final judgment to rest with the National Assembly, and suppose that Assembly to reject the accepted of the actual, though not the required, majority of the people, in such case the struggle would not be confined within the narrow limits of Paris, which, heretofore has been the national battle ground; it would not resolve itself into a battle between civil indignation and military force; it would not resolve itself into a struggle of indigence against wealth, or of labour against capital, but into a struggle of class against class—of soldier against soldier—sailor against sailor—banker against banker—merchant against merchant—partisan against partisan—favourite against favourite—expectant against expectant—civilian against civilian—and fool against fool.

We may be told that the apathy of the majority of the electoral body would justly constitute the National Assembly as a Court of Appeal; but our answer to our learned brethren is, that although such maxim may hold good in Westminster Hall, where the judgment of the Judge or the verdict of the Jury is final, conclusive, and irresistible; that in the case of President, an actual majority being the plaintiffs, and the rejected and an actual minority being the defendants, with an appeal from the Court to the nation, that the judgment would not only be reversed, but the Court would be deposed for endeavouring to substitute party whim for national decision. Whereas, if the decision had been left to the Assembly, the Assembly would not have been operated upon by the name, the pretensions, or the ambition of the English Special Constable, but by the promise, the business habits, and the fitness of the candidate.

Can anything be more ridiculous than the fact of electing a National Assembly by Universal Suffrage, of allowing that Assembly to declare a Constitution, and frame laws under it, and yet strip that Assembly of the responsibility of electing him who is responsible for observance of that constitution, and those under him, for the just administration of those laws? But when we know that King Constable is a tool in the hands of the professed Monarchists of France, and that, with them, the question is not WHO but WHAT—not who shall be the first magistrate but what shall be the form of government—we lose all faith in the realisation of Republican principles.

Is there a working man in England so foolish, so silly, or so insane as to imagine that King Constable will realise the anticipation of the working classes? or is there an imbecile who cannot see the future ambition of Caviagnac shadowed in his past ingenious and treacherous diplomacy? and can it be doubted that a struggle is at hand, the result of which no foresight can guess at—the result of which no mind can contemplate without a shudder? While this struggle was going on Labour was holding its out-door meetings and its in-door feasts, but, throughout, not a speaker has ventured even a guess at the policy of either candidate.

We, however, venture to predict, that should King Constable be returned by the required majority, that the friends of Cavaignac will enunciate some new theory, unpalatable to the Buonapartists but suiting to the appetite of the gapers, and then the most deadly national feud will commence.

The "*Times*" of Wednesday, always ready to accept a misfortune which it cannot avert, maps out the line of policy which ought to be adopted by King Constable; and that policy is to fraternise with the English government, which is still strong enough, and united enough, and, no doubt, willing enough, to assist in the preservation of peace in France, and in the maintenance of sound principles and peaceful policy. These sound principles, if translated into common sense, would read, the Ascendancy of Capital, the Dependence of Labour, and, according to the old Irish proverb,

"SCRATCH ME AND I'LL SCRATCH YOU."

However, notwithstanding all this flourish of trumpets, Froggy and JOHN BULL will have quite enough to do to scratch themselves, without stretching their horns across their channel.

Italy was the first battle-ground of King Constable's uncle. This child of the Revolution of '93, the spawn of the Republic, as his first work destroyed every Republic in Italy; and having made France a martial nation, he placed his brothers and relatives upon the several thrones of Europe, tickled the national mind by filling the national treasury with foreign plunder, and tickled the national taste by making Paris the depositary of foreign works of art. He looked upon men as ninepins, and relied upon the desolation of war as a substitute for the cholera and pestilence. He gave the nation a character, and its people pride; he cost England some hundreds of millions of pounds, which John Bull cheerfully paid upon the assurance that he should receive thirty shillings in the pound, and which John's successors not now being able to pay, will pause before he again becomes the arbiter between King Constable and French factions.

The Labour Question is the question—the veritable question—the only question—which should occupy the minds of wise statesmen; and yet it is the one question to which the representatives of capital turn a deaf ear.

"Better keep the ills we have
Than fly to those we know not of"—

is now the maxim of the leading men of all classes in England; while, without a change in the Labour System, we tell them that, much as they approve the ills they have—namely, their National Debt, their Army and Navy Establishments, their Pension List, and Governmental Expenditure, that they cannot keep those ills so dear to them, without "flying to others that they know not of."

The war-cry of England is gone—she can no longer convoy her manufactures to all the ports of the world, for other nations are manufacturing for themselves; while, as we find by the statistical returns of bread stuffs in America, the English farmer can no longer hope to receive his fifteen and his twenty shillings a bushel for wheat. John did not care what duty he paid upon leather, wine, and malt—what tax he paid for horses, servants, light and fire; he cared not what the military or governmental expense was so long as he was able to live upon the profits. But experience has made John wise. John reads the following list as the result of the second year of Free Trade; he scratches his head, looks gloomy, puts his cavalry horse to the plough, gets his old boots soled and heeled, his coat patched, diminishes his household, reduces the wages of his labourers, discharges his governess, takes his children from school, declines the accepted offer for his daughter—the required portion not being compatible with his present means—and thus he is a very different contributor to the Exchequer, as compared with the good old days of the veritable Boney. Here follows John's death warrant:—

AMERICAN PROVISIONS.—The following supplies of provisions have recently been received from the United States of America: — The line of packet ship Victoria, from New York, has brought 8355 boxes and 194 casks of cheese, 2288 barrels of flour, and 24 of lard, 2195 casks of beef, 430 barrels of apples, 9 of bread, and 106 hogsheads and 774 barrels of oil-cake; the Isaac Allerton, from New Orleans, 86 bags and 5317 sacks of Indian corn; the Gertrude, from New Orleans, 2896 sacks of Indian corn, and 4321 bags of wheat; the Medallion, from Philadelphia, 1550 barrels of flour, 1201 barrels of Indian corn meal, 1060 bushels and 1899 sacks of Indian corn, and 1877 sacks of wheat; the Lydia, from Baltimore, 7200 barrels of flour; the Switzerland, from Baltimore, 5306 barrels of flour, 6 barrels of lard, and 2122 bags and 6987 bushels of wheat; the A. Z., from New York 5051 barrels of flour, 10000 bushels of corn, 5354 bushels of wheat, and 260 barrels of meal; the W. A. Cooper, from New York, 3200 barrels of flour, 99.9 bushels and 5593 bags of Indian corn, 915 sacks of wheat, and a quantity of bread, beans, rice, oatmeal, and pork; the Victoria, from New York, 1672 barrels of flour, and 7581 bushels of wheat; the Wakefield from New York, 2167 bushels of flour, and 108 barrels of apples; the Virginia from New York, 5860 barrels of flour, 3880 bushels of wheat, 10322 bushels of corn, 42 barrels of bread, and some of beans and bacon; the Claiborne from New Orleans, 152 tierces and 267 barrels of lard; the Minnesota from New York, 1687 barrels of flour, 137 boxes of bacon, 2751 bags of Indian corn, 100 barrels of bread, 12 of vinegar, 749 packages of lard, 924 barrels of corn meal, and 60 tierces of rice; the Granada from New Orleans, 8692 sacks of Indian corn; the Denmark from New Orleans, 1931 barrels of flour, 148 barrels of bread, and 810 bags of corn; the Savannah from Philadelphia, 1220 bushels of wheat, 157 barrels of apples, 12531 bushels and 898 bags of Indian corn, 2460 barrels of flour, 17 of pork, and 216 kegs of lard; the Ontario from Charlestown, 598 bags of corn, the Parthenon from New Orleans, 1939 sacks of corn; the Judah Touro from New Orleans, 4936 bags of Indian corn and 106 casks of oil cake; the T. J. Roger, from Philadelphia, 11427 bushels and 2367 sacks of wheat, 749 barrels, and 69 other casks of oil cake, 2989 sacks of Indian corn, 1000 barrels of flour, and 100 of corn meal; the Washington, from New Orleans, 2075 barrels of flour; the Nestorian, from New York, 6486 barrels of flour, 2245 bags of Indian corn, 143 bags of wheat, and 494 boxes of cheese; The Governor Davis, from New Orleans, 1 00 barrels of flour, 4361 bags of corn, 229 barrels and 175 other packages of lard, and 1592 sacks of Indian corn; the William King, from Boston, 114 packages of lard and 1709 sacks of corn; the Kentucky, from New Orleans, 4197 bags of corn, 868 barrels of flour, and 20 of bread; the Amaranth, from Boston, 16837 sacks of Indian corn, and 100 barrels of corn meal; the England, from New York, 5870 barrels of flour, 1774 bags of wheat, 500 barrels of lard, and 3 0 tierces of rice; the Stephen Baldwin, from Philadelphia, 2750 barrels of flour, 1450 barrels of Indian corn meal, 1275 sacks and 7559 bushels of Indian corn, and 7891 barrels of wheat; the New World, from New York, 237 bushels of apples, 2434 barrels of flour, 1624 boxes and 182 casks of cheese, 244 barrels and 84 tierces of lard, and several packages of bacon, and other articles; the Newton, from New York, 4998 barrels of flour; the Tyrone, from New Orleans, 1234 sacks of corn, and 101 casks of oil cake; the Sunbeam, from Boston, 219 barrels of apples, 8135 sacks and 2528 bags of corn, 185 barrels of corn meal, 2303 bushels of flour, 62 of bread, 330 of pork, 1 0 live pigs (a remarkable item), 710 tubs of lard, 96 boxes of bacon, and a variety of other articles; the China, from New Orleans, 7800 bags of Indian corn; the Gordon, from New York, 2456 barrels of flour, 879 bags of Indian corn, 2400 bags and 6782 bushels of wheat, 2715 bags of corn, and 239 boxes and 14 casks of cheese; the Cheshire, from Baltimore, 2325 barrels of flour, 12435 bushels of Indian corn and 3495 bags of wheat; the Fauchon, from New York, 3223 barrels of flour, 3852 bags of Indian corn, 215 barrels of apples, 817 barrels and 200 kegs of lard, 726 casks and 795 boxes of cheese, 741 sacks of wheat, and 25 tierces and 30 barrels of beef; the Allan Brown, from Boston, 38 boxes of cheese, same of buscuits and of lard, and 594 barrels, 41 boxes, and 175 tons weight of oil-cake; the Monterey, from New York, 4110 barrels of flour, 533 boxes of cheese, 135 barrels of lard, and 2678 bags of Indian corn; the Richard Cobden, from New York, 5700 barrels of flour, 184 4 bushels of corn, and 46 casks and 23 tubs of cheese; the Sarah from New Orleans, 3454 bags of corn, and 1645 barrels of flour; the Woronako, from Baltimore, 1284 bags and 4000 bushels of Indian corn; the Arcola, from New York, 3447 barrels of flour, 14198 bushels of corn, 50 tierces of beef, 4229 bushels of wheat, and 189 barrels of apples; the John Marshall, from Alexandria, United States, 5739 bags, and 4040 bushels of Indian corn, 500 barrels of flour, and 514 bags of wheat; the Stephen Zuman, from Baltimore, 5700 barrels of flour; and the Mascono, from Baltimore, 1400 barrels of flour, 10370 bags of Indian corn, and 2771 bags of wheat.

Now, by the above we must measure John Bull's ability to fraternise with King Constable, according to the "*Times*" ORGANISATION. Here we find that the "Richard Cobden" from New York (what an ominous name for John Bull), alone brings 5,700 barrels of flour, 18,404 bushels of corn, leaving no margin for 46 casks and 23 tubs of cheese; and if we estimate the corn lowly that produced the 5,700 barrels of flour at 12,000 bushels, and add it to the 18,404 bushels, we have coming in the "Richard Cobden" alone, the produce of 1,250 acres of land, at 24 bushels to the acre, pitching the cheese overboard. But this is only an insignificant item, compared with the awful list which we trust every reader will peruse; and let the reader bear in mind, that this is produced from America alone, and then let the working classes say whether or no they can spare the English farmers, labourers, and shopkeepers, as consumers of their produce; and let the "*Times*" say whether or no John Bull, subject to such competition, is likely to be as loyal a subject as when he allowed Billy Pitt to put his hand in his pocket.

But as our fraternity with King Constable will mainly depend upon the squeezability of English landlords and farmers—and lest the above sorrowful competitive catalogue should be looked upon as a mere temporary incident—we beg the attention of our readers to the following table, furnished by an official, and one of the ablest staticians in the United States:—

The same gentleman, from documents in the Patent-office, has compiled the following, as the amount of the different kinds of grain produced in the United States, in 1847, according to the estimate contained in the table preceding the agricultural report of the Patent-office for the present year, namely, :—

Breadstuffs.	bushels.	Totals. Bushels.
Indian corn or maize	539,350,0 0	
Wheat	114,245,500	
Rye	29,222,700	
Buckwheat	11,673,500	
		694,491,700
Grain not used for breadstuffs.		
Oats	167,867,000	
Barley	5,649,950	
		173,516,930
Total		868,008,650
Other articles of food.		
Potatoes	100,950,000 bushels.	
Beans and peas	50,000,000 ,,	
Rice	103,640,590 pounds.	

Estimated population, 20,746,400

In concluding his tables and estimates, he remarks:—

"The aggregate surplus of grain produced in the United States is estimated at 28,000,000 quarters. The largest quantity of foreign grain taken by Great Britain and Ireland, which was last year, reached 14,616,000 quarters, or about one-half only of our surplus, as stated above, excluding oats, barley, beans, peas, rice, and potatoes. In contrast with these overflowing granaries of our own country, it may be added that the whole quantity estimated to be available for export from Europe and Asia is only equal to about nine million quarters, or one-fourth of the surplus of the United States. This account should allay all doubt, if any exists, of the ability of the United States, with open ports, to feed the world."

Now, then, if John was in any doubt before as to the future, let him peruse the above, and in it he will see his future grim visage; while in the year 1845, the "*Times*" assured us that America never could export 500,000 quarters in one year. This 500,000 now becomes magnified into 28,000,000, leaving no margin for beef, pork, butter, cheese, and, in short, everything that high rented land in England saddled with National Debt, tithe, malt tax, mortgage debts, marriage portions, younger children's provisions, bond debts, governmental expenses, and all the rest of it, has to produce at war rents measured by war prices. And the question of English fraternisation with King Constable must receive a FREE TRADE solution. And let John further bear in mind, that while America boasts (and truly) of being able to grow a sufficient quantity of food to feed the world, that Free Trade now is but in its infancy—agriculture in America is but in the cradle. John must depend upon Jonathan for food and raw cotton, while Jonathan will not long depend upon John for anything.

THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.

We direct the attention of our readers to an "Address from the Chartist Executive Committee," which appears in this day's "*Star*." It will be seen that the Executive appeal to the Chartist party for a "NEW YEAR'S GIFT," to supply the means of commencing the campaign of 1849, for the obtainment of the Charter. We trust that the Executive's address will be read at all Chartist meetings, and that the necessary measures will be forthwith taken to ensure a worthy response from every Chartist locality in the country.

A WHIG DEFEAT.

A straw has this week been thrown into the air, which helps to show which way the wind blows. We noticed last week the disinclination of the middle classes for political movements, and the absence of any of the "little goes" which are usual about this season. On Wednesday night, however, "The Westminster Reform Society," better known as the "Old Rump" broke ground—by holding a special meeting for the consideration of a resolution, which its mover, Mr Pouncey, hoped would be adopted by all the other Middle Reform Societies, as "a sort of fugle motion."

It was the first corporate meeting of the Middle Class Reformers since the conspiracy of Lord John Russell and his fellow conspirators against public opinion had virtually silenced it, and under these circumstances some interest attaches to the tactics adopted by these very *moderate* Liberals. It might have been supposed that they would have contented themselves by affirming their own love of order, peace, and legal and constitutional means, without ostentatiously echoing the calumnies of a hireling Press against the patriots on the Continent—or the persons at home, who, if a little more impatient, are at least as sincere friends of freedom as "the old rump." They might have taken very judiciously as a motto "Let every tub stand on its own bottom."

But they were not wise enough to do this. Still labouring under the influence of the terrorist Press, and believing that everybody was as panic-stricken as themselves, they prefaced their string of milk and-water reforms, by an emphatic condemnation of "the wild conduct of professing Liberals in this country" and "the excesses which have been perpetrated under the name of liberty in other countries." This sop to Cerberus was highly applauded by the *clique* of Coppock, and the "better-to-be-safe" old women of "the rump." It made them "so respectable," put such a gulf between them and Chartists or other "wild" people—and offered so excellent an invitation to all the timid shopkeepers, who had half-a-crown or half-a-sovereign to spare, in order to get up a mock agitation for reform, that it was looked upon as quite a master-piece of diplomacy.

Unfortunately, however, for the old women who have so long been accustomed to dictate to the electors of Westminster—while *they* have been standing still, all the rest of the world has been advancing, and it turns out that even the "Westminster Reform Society" has been reformed. These confounded democratic principles penetrate everywhere. At every corner they start up to confront you—they come whenever you "call spirits from the vasty deep." Thus it happened in the snug room at the York Hotel. A member protested strongly against condemning the conduct of Liberals, either at home or abroad, and recommended the meeting to confine its attention solely to positive reforms; they had enough to do in that way, without stepping aside to blame other people. Mr Wright—his name deserves to be mentioned—also manfully defended the conduct and motives of the Chartists; though, he said, he did not belong to that body, he condemned the infamous and disgraceful plot of Lord John Russell, and his complicity with such wretches as Powell and others; and, with reference to the excesses abroad, said he had no sympathy with the Tory policy which expatiated on the few isolated victims of popular indignation, while it was altogether silent respecting the atrocities committed by the opponents of liberty. He, therefore, moved the expulsion of this obnoxious clause, and, we rejoice to say, succeeded in carrying it, in spite of several thorough Whig manœuvres, greatly to the discomfiture of the Whig "rump." Mr Pouncey declared it was the last time he would ever enter the room. So much the better for the society, if he keeps his promise. The Reform engine needs no drag upon it from its professing friends. It has obstacles enough to encounter without them. We are gratified that this meeting has taken place, because it shows that even in the somewhat aristocratic and exclusive circles of so-called Liberals, there is spreading a healthy tone of public opinion, and that, despite all the machinations of the Whigs, the spirit of freedom, though quietly awaiting its time, is yet prepared for that time, when it comes.

NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE.

This Bank will be closed to the Public from Friday, the 22nd instant, Four P.M., until Ten A.M. on Tuesday, the 26th. All letters reaching the Bank on the Saturday and Christmas Day will be answered on the following Tuesday.

T. PRICE, Manager.
493, Oxford Street, London,
December 16th, 1848.

To Readers & Correspondents.

J. SWEET acknowledges the receipt of the following sums (sent herewith) for the Defence Fund:—

	£	s.	d.
From Bulwell...	0	4	6
,, Retford...	0	1	0
,, A Friend	0	0	9
,, The Seven Stars	0	7	6
,, Mr Chipendale	0	0	6
,, The Marquis of Granby	0	2	2
,, Mr Mortimer	0	0	1
,, The Newton's Head	0	2	0
,, Mr C. Hall	0	0	2

MANCHESTER VICTIMS.—Thomas Ormisher has received the following sums for the defence of the Manchester Victims:—

	£	s.	d.
Central Committee, London	5	0	0
Mr Rider, ditto	0	18	0
Land Members, People's Institute	1	2	7
Alexander M'Crow, Gorton	0	10	5
Mr Duthie, Runcorn	0	5	0
The Chartists of Higher Lane, Pilkington	0	7	0
Browne's Temperance Hotel	1	0	0
E. Langslow	0	1	0
Worsbery, Isaac Jackson	0	10	0
David Appelton	0	2	0
Joseph Lighthouse, Over Darwen	1	0	0
Hetherington's Shop	0	3	8
Mr Wm Mott, Nottingham	5	0	0
Wm Boyd, Preston	1	0	0
Mr DONOVAN received, from Blackburn—			
Per Armstead	0	9	3
Huddersfield	0	16	6

ERRATA.—In last week's STAR, it should have been 'Received on the platform, 11s. 7d.,' instead of '11s. 3d;' 'Rooden Lane' should have been '9s. 0d.,' instead of '7s. 6d.'

MR T. LACK, Coventry.—To your first question—yes. It is not a general rule; but we have no objection in your case. The postage would cost you eightpence. To your second—we cannot forward them in time, unless you take the first edition, which leaves here in the morning.

MR JOHN WEST.—All communications for Mr West and his family, must be addressed to the care of Mr Henry Leach, No. 1, Skell's Buildings, Macclesfield.

R. JOHNSON, Stratford, and M. Bromwich, Newport Pagnel.—We have already stated that we cannot announce 'forthcoming meetings,' unless paid for as advertisements.

JOHN ARNOTT acknowledges the receipt of the following presents, on behalf of the Victim and Defence Fund:—From Mr William Rider, STAR office—'Compendium of the Colosseum,' with splendid coloured plates; Mr Slocombe, per Mr Antill—'Burns's Poems,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' and 'History of Commerce;' Mr William Dent, Somers Town—'Percy Anecdotes,' 'Bloomfield's Wild Flowers,' 'American War,' and 'A Russian's Reply;' Mr Brown, Cripplegate—'Volume of Plays;' Miss Brown, ditto—a Knitted Handkerchief; Miss Shapton, Hammersmith—one Pair of Cuffs; D. M.—Coloured Portrait of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., framed and glazed; and E. T.—Nineteen Copies of 'The Student,' a Play, and Thirteen Copies of the 'Social Hymn Book.'

	£	s.	d.
For Defence, O. C.	0	1	0
For Victims, Mr Purkess	0	1	0

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1848.

PER MR O'CONNOR.

SHARES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Colne, Tomlinson	3 0 6	Dalston	6 9 8
		Wolverhampton	3 17 0
Ipswich	4 4 2	Birmingham	0 10 7
Farringdon	3 17 10	Glasgow	2 6 6
Mottram	3 5 0	B Herriot	0 5 0
Portsea	4 7 8	W Eaden	0 5 0
Mansfield, Walker	4 0 0	H Gooden	0 4 0
		J Vigins	0 1 6
Lambeth	0 3 2	C Turk	0 0 8
Marylebone	1 8 4	H A Oram	0 4 0
Rochdale	1 5 6	S Oram	0 4 0
Barnsley	1 8 0	W M'Lean	0 4 0
Nottingham, Sweet	1 6 4	R Pattison	0 1 0
		W Baillie	0 1 3
Coventry	1 0 0	S R Salmon	0 4 0
Hull	2 0 0	G Eunglut	0 2 0
Exeter	2 0 0	J Cameron	0 13 0
Manchester	1 0 0		
Bolton	2 0 0		£52 13 2
Boston	0 13 6		

EXPENSE FUND.

Colne	0 8 6	Dalston	0 4 4
Lambeth	0 2 0	Wolverhampton	0 2 0
Marylebone	0 1 6	Glasgow	0 1 6
Barnsley	0 2 0	G Hammond	0 2 6
Nottingham	0 3 10		
Coventry	0 3 0		£1 11 2

TOTALS.

Land Fund ...	52 13 2
Expense Fund ...	1 11 2
Bonus ...	1 7 8
Loan Fund ...	0 5 9
Transfers ...	0 6 9
	£56 4 6

WM. DIXON,
CHRISTOPHER DOYLE,
THOS. CLARK, (Corres. Sec.)
PHILIP M'GRATH, (Fin. Sec.)

FOR THE EXECUTIVE.

RECEIVED BY S. KYDD.

Keighley, per John Garnett	1 5 0	Nottingham, per Sweet	0 2 0
Todmorden, per Isaac Peel	0 11 2	Hoxton, per Mr Bidwell	0 5 0
Winchester, per Sturges	0 3 0		

RECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE.

Byron Ward, Nottingham, per Sweet	0 2 0	Carrington, per Sweet	0 4 2
Mr M'Lean	0 0 3	Birmingham, per Goodwin	0 5 0

RECEIVED BY W. RIDER.

Sheffield, per G Cavill ... 0 2 1

FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS.

RECEIVED BY W. RIDER.

Kent Road, per Osmond Martin	0 4 0	Sheffield, Collected at Mrs Theobald's Lecture, per Geo. Cavill	0 5 4

DEFENCE AND VICTIM FUND.

RECEIVED BY S. KYDD.

West Bromwich, per W Turner	0 5 0	Royton, per B Horsfall	1 10 8
Hastings, per Edwin Mose	0 8 0	Bridgewater, per Wm Fackrell	0 1 6
		Halifax, per J Sutcliffe	0 2 6

RECEIVED AT LAND OFFICE.

Deptford	0 10 0	S L	0 0 6
Wolverhampton	0 12 0	S C, City	0 0 8
Mr M'Lean	0 0 3	S Colver	0 1 0
Dalston	0 5 0	A O	0 1 0
Newport	0 11 0	Mr Tucker, and Friends	0 3 0

DEFENCE OF MANCHESTER CONSPIRATORS.

Colne	1 0 0	D Maloney	0 10 0
Old Guards, Hull	0 16 6	*Mr Bungay*	0 3 5

DEFENCE FUND.

RECEIVED BY WILLIAM RIDER.

	£ s. d.
Shilbottle, per G. Easten	1 4 0
Mansfield, per T. G. Hibbard	0 2 8
Belper, per R. Wheatley	0 15 0
W. S., Bradford	0 1 0
H. Smith, Mosterton	0 3 0
Nantwich, per T. Dunning	0 5 0
A few Journeymen Tailors, Leamington, per T. Ask	0 4 0
Nottingham, per J. Sweet	0 18 10
Preston, per W. Liddell	0 5 0
Coventry, J. Gilbert	0 0 10
Ditto, Gosford Street	0 2 10½
Ditto, J. Smith, ditto	0 1 0
Ditto, Spon Street	0 1 7½
Ditto, per W. Hosler	0 2 7
Bury St Edmunds, P. Cook	0 1 0
Ditto, W. Davidson	0 1 0
Todmorden, per R. Brook	1 10 0
From Leicester:—	
Mrs Murdy	0 1 9
Mrs Weston	0 1 0
Wm. Smith	0 0 6
Samuel White	0 0 3
Thomas Osborne	0 0 6
Thomas Constantine	0 0 6
Samuel Culley	0 0 6
William Bradsworth	0 2 3
Land Company, per Astill	0 3 0
Council National Charter Association	0 9 9
South Shields, per E. Purvis	1 1 0
Workmen at Effingham Works, Rotherham, per J. Stansfield	0 18 9
Witham, per C. Fish	0 6 10
Eleanor Johnson, Stepney	0 1 0
Collected by John Varty, Stepney	0 3 0
Birmingham, Ship Inn, per J. Newhouse	1 0 0
Sheffield, per G. Cavill	0 4 7
Birmingham, People's Hall, per W. H. Rudhall	0 1 10
Wigton, per J. Turnbull	0 1 9
Maidstone, per T. Wells	0 7 1
Newport, Isle of Wight, per T. Self (2nd subscription)	0 [illegible] 0
Devonport, a few friends, per J. Rogers	0 12 0
Peterborough, per E. Scheley	0 11 2
John Hilton, Lees	0 1 6
Wakefield, per T. Mennell	0 14 0
Halifax, per Clissett	0 10 0
National Land Company, Bradford, per Moore	8 0 0
Leeds, per Shaw	7 0 0
Huddersfield, per Murphy	1 8 6
Holmfirth, per Miller	1 2 1
Birkenshaw, Woodhead	1 14 0
Hamber, Taylor	0 5 8
Sowerby, Mitchell	0 16 0
Elland National Land Company, Marsden	0 10 0
Littletown, per Whitelow	0 9 6
High Town, per Scholefield	0 11 3½
Dewsbury, per Troughton	0 18 8
Heckmondwike, per Ellam	0 10 6
Keighley, per Firth	0 10 0
Leeds, given to Mr O'Connor at the door	0 12 0
Emily, per J. Broadhead and Friends	0 2 6
Dewsbury, produce of meeting	5 12 6
Manchester, ditto	2 1 5
Ashton, per J. Taylor	10 0 0
A gentleman at Dewsbury	1 0 0
Prescot	0 4 0
Wigan, per Thos. Sinclair	0 18 5
A few Friends by Mr Irwin	0 6 0
Liverpool, produce of meeting	3 16 3
Per Mr W. P. Roberts from Heaton	0 2 6
	£62 17 6¼

NATIONAL VICTIM AND DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Received since last announcement.

	£ s. d.
Daventry	0 8 0
Hanley and Shelton Charter Association, per Mr Bevington	1 0 0
Newcastle, per Mr Martin Jude	1 12 0
Ernest Jones Locality	0 13 7½
Mr Hawkins, per Mr Phillips	0 3 0
Winner of the Anti-Macassar Shawl	0 3 0
Mr Rider, as per *Star*	1 16 9
Ditto ditto	2 8 0
Finsbury, per Mr Autill	0 10 6
Somers Town, per Mr Arnott	0 5 0
Hoxton Locality	0 5 0
Brunswick Hall	0 5 6
Land Office, as per *Star*	5 12 4
Ditto ditto	1 1 6
Mr Kydd, as per ditto	3 9 3½
Ditto ditto	4 4 4
Mr Patterson	0 7 0
Dean Street Locality	0 1 10
Mr Clark	0 2 0
Mr J. Richards	0 5 4
Crown and Anchor (long room)	0 4 0
Olive Branch, per Mr Saar	0 2 6
Westminster	0 2 6
Mr Workman	0 7 0
Mr J. Kendrick	0 5 0
Cigar Makers, per Mr Brisk	0 5 0
Thomas Paine Locality, per Mr Greenslade	0 3 0
Crown and Anchor, per Mr Cooper	0 10 0
	£29 3 1

The Committee earnestly entreat, that an effort be made, during the ensuing week, to enable them to provide some little extra assistance to the families under their care at this usually festive season. The small weekly allowances have recently been reduced nearly one-half, owing to the exhausted state of the fund, and there is not, at this moment, one shilling in reserve. A benefit will take place at the Strand Theatre, on Thursday next, when 'Henry IV.' and 'Damon and Pythias' will be represented by a powerful and legitimate company. Our friends should at once procure tickets, as money paid at the doors will not benefit the fund. JOSIAH JOHN MERRIMAN, Hon. Sec.
144, High Holborn.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The following branches are hereby informed, that their secretaries have been repeatedly applied to during the last nine months, to make returns to this office of the total sums paid by each member to Land and Expense Funds from the commencement, but without effect. So much so, that very few of them have ever alleged an excuse for this culpable neglect of duty. It is now hoped that this notice will direct the attention of the members to their business, and that they will either compel their secretaries to do their duty, or appoint other persons to that office. Officers henceforth not complying with this regulation, will not be permitted to act for the Company. Let the returns in each of the following cases be made out from the commencement of the branch to December, 25th, 1848.

By order of the Directors,
PHILIP M'GRATH, Fin. Sec.

Arbroath	Dover	Padiham
Allerton	Dipton	Path Head
Alferton	Edinburgh	Penzance
Bradford (Yorkshire)	Greenock	Redmarley
Bury St Edmunds	Glossop	Royston
Bishopwearmouth	Gorbals	Rievesley Abbey
Barrowash	Gotham	Steepleclaydon
Belper (Wheatley)	Great Tew	Selby
Bridgnorth	Horncastle	Shotley Bridge
Belmont	Kingcaple	Snig's End
Booth Town	Kilmains	Smithy Brook
Broseley	Kilwinning	Shaftesbury
Black Pots	Leeds	Spalding
Brandon	Lochie	St Helens
Burwell	Louth	Sherbourn
Barrow	Leith	Stratford-on-Avon (Coombes)
Barley Mow	Lanark	Tow Law Iron Works
Cripplegate	Minster Lovel	Upton-on-Severn
Cheltenham	Mansfield	Wigan (Canning)
Dedworth	Newton Abbott	Wisbeach (Register)
Dowlais	Nottingham (Wall)	Washpound
Denny	Northampton (Pebery)	Wednesbury
Dudley	Newtown (Wales)	Welton
Darlaston	Nidd	
Dorchester	Oswestry	
	Pudsey	

The following branches have sent funds to this from June 25th to September 29th, but no returns. It is hoped that the members will see that these are forwarded forthwith, as it is impossible to keep the accounts of the Company without them:—

Alva	*Easington Lane*	*Newcastle-on-Tyne*
Aberdeen	Foleshill	Newark-on-Trent
Alexandria	Falkirk	Newent
Abingdon	Great Dawley	Northwich (Rowe)
Birmingham (Goodwin)	Greenwich	Newfield
Bradford (Wilts)	Glasgow	Preston (Brown)
Bermondsey	Gainsborough	Do (Liddell)
Barnstaple	Hanley	Pershore
Birkenhead	Hebden Bridge	Portsea
Bolton	Hamilton	Peterborough
Bridgewater (Spurway)	Kidderminster	Parkhead
Barnsley (Lowe)	Liverpool	Rochdale
Bromsgrove (Heath)	Lepton	Southampton
Belper, (Lee)	Littletown	Salisbury
Braintree	Lynn (Scott)	Sunderland
Blandford	Longton	Stockton
Coventry	Loughborough	Sheffield
Carlisle	Leigh	South Shields
Croydon	Markinch	Stalybridge
City of London	Merthyr (Jones)	Teignmouth
Camberwell	Marple	Thrislington
Crieff	Melis	Worcester
Cleaton	Market Lavington	Warrington (Young)
Dewsbury	Malmsbury	Worsbro' Common
Devizes	Mossley	Wakefield
Derby	New Radford	Worksop
Dundee	Newport (Isle of Wight)	Thornley from Dec. 1847, up to Sep. 29th, 1848
Exeter	Do (Monmouth)	
	Do (Pagnall)	

The following branches have made remittances from March 25th to September the 29th, but no returns. The members will see that it is done in each instance immediately:—

Birmingham (Grey)	Devonport	Mixenden Stones
Buckfastleigh	Exeter	Mansfield (Woodhouse)
Barrhead	Foleshill	Old Basford
Burslem	Gosport	Pershore
Bridlington Quay	Ipswich	Stow-on-the-Wold
Cheddington	Linlithgow	Thrislington
Cockermouth	Lambley	Warwick
Clackmannan	Ledbury	Wellingborough
	Lichfield	

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.—EXPULSION OF MEMBERS.

At a meeting of the Hawick branch of the National Land Company the following address was adopted:—

'TO THE DELEGATES OF THE LATE CONFERENCE AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

'BRETHREN,—The beneficial results that would flow from the successful issue of the National Land Company made the oppressed artisan fly to it as a refuge and a home from the false and iniquitous competitive system in which necessity had forced him to drag out a precarious existence. When the infant institution was first ushered into being by its benevolent founder, its aspect was comely and was admired by thousands of the down-trodden and emaciated sons of Labour, till it became a Hercules in stature, and threw into the shade all other companies. Let not the anticipations of the industrious poor be disappointed. Taking a survey of the paralysed state of our manufacturing operations, and the thousands of unwilling idlers that roam our streets, and thousands that have been but partially employed, and the privations that must have been felt by their families in consequence, make us, the members of the Hawick branch of the National Land Company, feel ourselves placed in rather a painful position by the stringent rule adopted by the late Conference relative to the expulsion of members by being a quarter in arrears. Now we hold that owing to the precarious nature of our employment we feel it to be a severe blow towards our poorer brethren, who compose the majority of the present Company: There would have been fewer objections to the rule had there been an exception allowed in case of sickness or the want of employment, but in its present aspect it will throw without its pale many thousands who looked upon it as the anchor of their hopes, to save them from the insults and contumely heaped upon them by parochial boards in their declining years. We also hold the opinion that whatever amount of money is paid in by members is a benefit to the Company. Unpaid-up members pay their share of expenses. No interest is allowed for the amount they may have paid; they cannot withdraw *their money, neither is there any land purchased for* them, consequently, by being allowed to remain members, the Company are gainers by the amount they pay but never can be losers, or be injured by them. According to the principle that the Company *was formed upon, expulsion of its members would be* an act of injustice towards the poor.'

By order of the general meeting,
ANTHONY HAIG, Secretary.

LIVERPOOL ASSIZES.

(Before Mr Baron Alderson.)

THE MURDER AT HEATON NORRIS.—James Kelly, 24, was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Elizabeth Faulkner, at Heaton Norris, on the 12th of September last. The murdered woman was the prisoner's sweetheart. When called upon to plead, the prisoner, whose countenance exhibited the deepest dejection, pleaded guilty to the charge against him. His lordship, after a feeling address to the prisoner, passed the awful sentence of death upon him in the usual terms.

MURDER OF BRIGHT, THE POLICEMAN, AT ASHTON. —This trial commenced on Friday morning, and most probably will not be concluded until Saturday *night, there being nearly fifty witnesses for the* prosecution, besides evidence on behalf of the prisoners. The chief evidence has been given, that of two approvers, Thomas Latimer and William *Macklin. Our next number will contain a full report of this trial.*

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A few nights ago, as Mr Wood, farmer, of Sproughton, was on his road home, he was accosted by a powerful fellow, who demanding Mr Wood's money, attacked and knocked him down. After a scuffle, Mr Wood released himself, and ran across some fields to make his escape. His assailant, however, overtook Mr Wood at a gate, and commenced a second attack, in the course of *which he again knocked Mr Wood down, cut his lip* by the force of the blow, and rendered him for a few minutes insensible. Upon recovering consciousness, Mr Wood felt his assailant's hands in one of his pockets. The fellow, however, fortunately, did not succeed in finding a large sum of money secreted in Mr Wood's inner pocket; when being thus disappointed of his booty, and hearing a noise at a distance, he ran off. The police have been apprised of the facts, but have not yet succeeded in apprehending the author of the outrage.—*Bury Herald.*

OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, an accident occurred in the Strand in consequence of the driver of an omnibus whipping on his horses before the passengers had alighted on the ground from the omnibus. A lady and gentleman were getting out of the omnibus opposite St Mary-le-Strand Church. *The lady reached the ground safely, but the gentle*man was just gaining the footboard, when the omnibus went on rapidly, flinging the gentleman on the pavement. In his fall his leg was doubled under him, and was fractured. The sufferer, who endured the most excruciating agony, was conveyed to the hospital in a cab. It is not long since a young lady was, from a similar cause, pitched out of an omnibus on her back in Regent Street.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

'Words are things, and a small drop of ink
Falling—like dew—upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions,
think.' BYRON.

CHARTIST ORGANISATION.

'MEMOIRS OF CITIZEN CAUSSIDIERE.'

BROTHER PROLETARIANS,

In my letter which appeared in the STAR of the week preceding the meeting of the late 'Land Conference' at Birmingham, I threw out a suggestion to the effect, that such of the leading Chartists as might be elected to the said Conference would do well to embrace that opportunity to compare notes on the state of the Chartist movement, and devise means to resuscitate the Chartist agitation.

Not for a moment flattering myself that the subsequent '*Conference' of leading Chartists at the Ship Inn, was the result solely of my suggestion,* I was, nevertheless, well pleased to observe that my views, as regarded the necessity of Chartist re-organisation, were shared by so numerous a body of trustworthy and influential democrats.

Had I been present at that meeting, I doubt, that I should have supported every resolution thereat adopted. Certainly I could not have supported many things *said* by some of the speakers. Still I was, on the whole, well satisfied with the work of that improvised 'Conference.' I was particularly gratified by the evident zeal of the several speakers. If those whom I address shall exhibit anything like the same spirit, Chartist organisation—a far better organisation than has ever before existed—will be a matter of speedy accomplishment.

To the *principle* of an Unpaid Executive Committee (with the exception of the secretary,) I have always been favourable, and, therefore, I rejoice that that principle was adopted at the Birmingham meeting. It is not any parsimonious view of the question of *£ s. d.* which induces my approval of an unpaid Executive. I approve of such an Executive, because I think a political combination should have at its head the fewest possible number of paid officers. I draw a distinction between the *officers* and the *servants* of a political organisation. I am of opinion that Chartist lecturers should be well paid—care being taken to ascertain the mental qualifications and moral fitness of the men aspiring to become the teachers and intellectual champions of the masses.

In the past, the qualifications of Chartist lecturers have been but too little attended to; whilst even the best of the lecturers have not been adequately remunerated. 'I could a tale unfold' of the *sufferings* of more than one of the brave and talented men who are at this moment, at the Liverpool Assizes, 'testifying to the truth' at the peril of their personal freedom. I speak of their '*sufferings*' since they have been in the *service of the people*—since they gave up all to follow the Charter. This should not have been. It is, to say the least, exceeding bad policy to treat such men as—something like mendicants. The men of mind who will honestly work for the people are not too numerous, we cannot afford to lose one of them, we should therefore treat them accordingly.

This is a subject I may return to at another and more fitting time. I have alluded to it on this occasion principally that I may be understood as regards my approval of an Unpaid Executive. *My approval is* not based on considerations of *cheapness.* I abhor 'the cheap and nasty' system.

If the acts of the new Executive have not yet been numerous or very striking, I can at any rate testify that the active members (those residing in the metropolis,) have not been idle. Clearly the first great need was the production of a scheme of organisation. That has been accomplished.

It is true that the task was not one of great difficulty, seeing that the Birmingham meeting had previously re-adopted the *old* plan of organisation, subject to any amendments the new Executive might devise. From the reports which have appeared in this journal, the Chartist brotherhood will have seen that the said amendments have been the subject of anxious deliberation at the weekly meetings of the Executive. The STAR of the 2nd instant contained the amended 'plan.'

It appears that that 'plan' has been generally approved of. Its formal adoption by *all* the localities is, I presume, already an accomplished fact. If I am in error,—if *in some places—few or many—* the 'plan' has not yet been discussed and adopted, I earnestly urge the true democrats of those places to see to their work without delay. Valuable time is *flying—time which should be devoted to the work of preparation.* Unless the working men of this country are willing slaves, 1849 must see the Chartist forces again in action.

If in any place, where weekly meetings of Chartists are holden, the new plan of organisation has not been adopted, let it be adopted at the very next meeting. Wherever—either from public apathy, or the want of meeting accommodation—regular meetings are not at present holden, let the best men of that place,—two or three will suffice for a beginning, —come together, and resolve to lay the foundation of the organisation in their town or district. To merely sanction the plan will, however, be of little service. *The rules must be at once put into operation, and abided by.* The 4th and 5th rules should be ever present to the minds of the active and leading members of the Association. The Executive *must be powerless unless provided with the means* of action. Unless prepared and resolved to carry out the rules, do not adopt the plan. Do not deceive the men you have elected your chiefs and pioneers. Neither CÆSAR nor CROMWELL, neither HANNIBAL nor WASHINGTON, could have achieved their victories had their forces been unfaithful or apathetic. In the strife of popular agitation, fidelity and energy are as indispensable as on the 'tented field' and in the 'deadly breach.' Bear in mind, that in the war of *words,* as well as in the war of *swords,* a determination to conquer is half the victory.

I shall resume this subject in my next letter.

Brother Proletarians, I return to the '*Memoirs of Citizen Caussidière.*'*

Early in April the *reactionnaires* reared their heads, and commenced their conspiracies against the Republic. Calumny—the coward's weapon—was of course first had *recourse to, to excite the ignorant* and timid against the veritable Democrats. 'The Communists took the place of the *sans-culottes,* and became the bugbears of the day.' Elsewhere, Citizen CAUSSIDIERE observes:

The name of Communist was applied to every devoted republican. According to the reactionists, they were drinkers of blood, and ought to be swept from society: they were accused of culpable intentions, and yet the most ardent democrats hailed with enthusiasm the abolition of capital punishment; and the respect shown for property is the best answer that can be given to these misapplied calumnies.

On the 16th of April the *bourgeoisie* came forth in their true colours as the enemies of the Democratic Republic. The workmen had assembled on the Champs de Mars to nominate fourteen officers of the staff of the National Guard. Their standards were flying with the mottoes of February: '*Abolition of the Subserviency of Labour to other men's profits!' 'Organisation of Labour!' 'Equality!'* and others.

After making a collection as an offering to the country, the assembly formed in procession to carry this tribute to the Government at the Hotel de Ville.

In the meantime, the *bourgeoisie* were circulating the most absurd rumours throughout Paris. It was reported that the 'Communists' (the *bourgeoisie thus designated the workmen*) had attacked the Hotel de Ville, set fire to the Hotel des Invalides, were fighting in the Faubourg St Antoine, and pillaging in the Faubourg St Germain. These perfidious reports had the intended effect. The city was thrown into a state of panic, a panic which even reached the *Ministry of* the Interior. LEDRU ROLLIN ordered the *rappel* to be beaten in all the *quartiers* of Paris. A fatal blunder. There is no doubt that the democratic Minister acted under the influence of wrong impressions, derived from false information; but, though honest, he was guilty of an error, for which since then both himself and his friends have smarted.

I am no admirer of the maxim, that 'a political blunder is worse than a political crime;' nevertheless I must concede, that in politics the blunder of a good man may be as productive of evil as the crime of a villain.

The effect of the mistake of ordering the beating of the *rappel,* was to marshal the National Guards against the workmen. Battalion after battalion poured from all parts of Paris to the Hotel de Ville.

The procession of workmen advancing *from* the Champs de Mars along the quays, found the *Garde Nationale* and *Garde Mobile* drawn up in hostile array, and filling all the approaches to the Hotel de Ville. This occasioned great dissatisfaction amongst the workmen, and a report that LOUIS BLANC had been assassinated excited the most intense agitation. Seeing, however, that the intentions of the unarmed workmen were evidently pure and peaceful, Generals COURTAIS and DUVIVIER ordered the armed forces to open a passage to allow the column which had arrived from the Champs de Mars to file off before the members of the Provisional Government.

Some fifty individuals on the steps of the Hotel de Ville never ceased crying, 'Vive la Republique!' '*Down with the Communists!*' cries which were more or less repeated by the National Guard. This manœuvre, attributed to *Milord* MARRAST, split the people into two parties. The workmen cried, 'Long live the Democratic Republic!' 'Long live LOUIS BLANC!' 'Long live LEDRU ROLLIN!'

Throughout the evening the National Guard kept shouting, 'Down with the Communists!' 'Death to Cabet!' and other persecuting and re-actionary cries.

The 16th of April is remembered as the '*day of dupes.*' 'The true Republicans, the partisans of the Democratic and Social Republic, perceived that the revolution was betrayed, and that the destinies of the Republic were in danger!'

The *rappel* was again beaten on the 18th of April, though not by order of the Minister of the Interior. The *bourgeoisie* became more insolent. 'The citizens in blouses discovered that they had enemies in those that wore cloth coats. *The fraternal compact,* if not torn in half, was, at least, becoming more and more disregarded.'

The 'Fete of Fraternity,' on the 20th of April, restored, for a moment, the unanimity and enthusiasm of the first days of the Revolution. On this occasion, four hundred thousand armed men are said to have assembled in the presence of the Provisional Government.

Colonel BARBES, on horseback, spurring forward, addressed the Provisional Government as follows:—

'If the Legion I have the honour to command is the last number on the list, you may be sure it will not be the last in the defence of the Republic.' This speech was hailed by the multitude with the most unbounded enthusiasm.

Alas! poor BARBES! *A little month saw him* once more the inmate of a dungeon—proscribed in the name of that Republic for which he would willingly have laid down his life!

BARBES is made of the stuff of which heroes and martyrs are made. A man of rank and wealth, he, years ago, sacrificed station and fortune to cast his lot with the people. Condemned to death for an attempt to overthrow the tyrant LOUIS PHILIPPE, he was saved from the guillotine at the price of condemnation to a terrible and almost hopeless captivity in the horrible dungeons of Mont St Michael. He had been nearly nine years a sufferer in prison when the Revolution of February set him at liberty. He was once more a free man, but with a constitution broken, and health destroyed—the mere wreck of the once 'handsome BARBES.' His heart, however, was still bold, and his spirit quenchless in the pursuit of justice. Elected Colonel of the 12th Legion of the National Guard, and a member of the National Assembly, he came forward a leading man of the Revolution. But BARBES was too honest for the Assembly, and, *consequently,* whenever he appeared in the tribune, his voice was drowned by the howlings of the ruffianly majority, who acted upon an arranged plan of refusing him a hearing! Carried away by his enthusiasm, he appears to have compromised himself in the affair of the 15th of May. This afforded his enemies a pretext for flinging him again into a dungeon.

Barbes has now been six months captive in the *gloomy fortress* of Vincennes. He awaits a trial which may sentence him to another period of captivity. But not dismayed, either by the gloomy recollections of the past, the misfortunes of the present, or the terrors of the future, BARBES is at this moment what he has ever been—the hopeful, ardent, undaunted, chivalrous champion of the people *Vive Barbes!* Confusion to his enemies.

Apologising for this digression, I return to Citizen CAUSSIDIERE's 'memoirs.'

The elections took place at the *end of April.* The counter-revolutionists whilst pretending to 'accept' the Republic, ceased not for a moment to exclaim against what they called 'Communism and anarchy.' Then was invented the famous new trinity (designed to replace the formula of 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,') '*L'Ordre, la Famille, la Propriete!*'

Under the influence of the panic thus created, 'the peasants voted for their lords—the workmen for their employers—the poor for the rich—the small tradesmen for the bankers—and the small proprietors for the usurers.'

'The list of the electors [representatives] for the departments, contained the names of all the members of the old monarchial chamber, with the addition of some millionaires and bishops.'

I agree with Citizen CAUSSIDIERE that the adjournment of the elections was, all things considered, a 'great mistake.' The adjournment, even beyond April, might have served the interests of the Republic, if the intriguers and *reactionnaires* had been kept down by the strong hand of force. If, on the 17th of March, the proletarians of Paris had cashiered the incapable (and to a great extent dishonest) Provisional Government, and appointed a Committee of Public Safety—a Committee composed not of talkers, but of men of action—men who would have commenced the Social Republic—*that is,* the Republic of Justice, in France,—and launched the Revolution 'Democratique et Sociale' upon the surrounding nations, then it might have been policy to have delayed the elections. But seeing that the policy of conciliation and *compromise* had been adopted, every day's delay afforded the intriguers the opportunity of plotting their *own return to power.* I believe, with Citizen CAUSSIDIERE, that 'if the elections had taken place on the 25th of March, a greater number of democratic candidates would have been returned to the Assembly.' The delay of one month was not sufficient to enlighten the people, but was sufficient to enable the royalists to recover most of the ground they had lost by the events of February.

On the 29th of April the result of the Paris election was proclaimed at the Hotel de Ville. Citizen CAUSSIDIERE found himself the twentieth on the list of the thirty-four representatives. The citizens had recorded in his favour 133,779 votes.

Congratulations and bouquets besieged and overwhelmed the popular Prefect.

The National Assembly opened on the 4th of May. CAUSSIDIERE *took his place on the seats of 'the Mountain.'*

The Polish question now agitated Paris. On the 10th of May, Wolowski, *a member of the Assembly,* presented a petition to that body, from the Committees of Posnonia [Posen], Cracow, and Galicia, soliciting the protection of the French Republic. Citizen CAUSSIDIERE argues that France should have marched to the aid of Poland. 'It was we,' says he 'who took the revolutionary initiative. It was our task to universalise democratic principles. A million of armed citizens would have risen as one man to enfranchise the nations. *How much blood might thus* have been spared?'

On Saturday, the 13th of May, a demonstration of members of the clubs took place in favour of Poland. The procession consisting of from five to six thousand *persons, including the Polish deputation, the deputa*tion of the workmen of the Luxembourg, delegates from the clubs, pupils of the Polytechnic School, a considerable number of officers and privates of the National Guard, in uniform but unarmed, proceeded along the Boulevards shouting *Vive la Pologne!* The procession halted at the Place de la Concorde and sent forward ten delegates to the National Assembly, where they deposited their petition (demanding armed intervention in behalf of the Poles) in the hands of Citizen Vavin for presentation. The petition was presented, but on a proposition to discuss it, the Assembly passed to the order of the day. The procession, in the meantime, separated in *perfect* order.

But a more important manifestation was in preparation for the ensuing Monday, the 15th of May. *No fears were, however, entertained that that manifestation would overstep the bounds of order and legality.*

A *fete* entitled the '*Fete of Concord*' had been projected for Sunday the 14th of May. Suddenly there *appeared on the walls of the city a notification of the* adjournment of the festival to the 21st.

This postponement, announced only on the 13th, excited great dissatisfaction. The delegates from the Departments appointed to take part in the festival, had arrived in the capital and naturally gave vent to their displeasure at the postponement of the *fete.*

The Delegates of the Luxembourg, and the *detenus politiques* [the political prisoners] had refused to take part in the *fete.* The manifesto of the delegates, published in all the journals, concluded as follows:—

The promises made upon the barricades not having been fulfilled, and the National Assembly, at its sitting on the 10th of May, having refused to establish a Ministry of Labour and Progress, the workmen, delegates of the Luxembourg, refuse to attend the festival, denominated the 'Festival of Concord.'

The declaration published by the *detenus politiques* was no less significant:—

As the people are dying of hunger, as the presence of the *detenus politiques* at the *fete* of the 14th, must be regarded as an act of appeal against what has been done politically and socially since the 24th of February; an extraordinary meeting of the *detenus politiques,* convoked expressly, having considered that Republicans cannot abandon themselves to joy with sorrow in their hearts, have unanimously decided that they will not attend the festival of the 14th of May.

We have now arrived at the eve of 'the 15th of May.' I must defer till my next letter a review of the events of that day. The fatal days of June, and the concluding matter of these '*memoirs,*' will also be disposed of in my next.

Brother Proletarians,—The 'new move' of the King of Prussia, and the election of Mister *Special Constable* LOUIS NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE to the Presidency of the French Republic, are subjects on which I must (through want of room) defer comment. The enemies of democracy are rejoicing at the election of the 'Special,' but their exultation may yet be turned into mourning. 'Wait a little longer!'

The rejection of CAVAIGNAC—the slaughterer of the workmen of Paris—is a great consolation.

The triumph of the BUONAPARTES is not likely to be lasting. In the TIMES of this day the Paris correspondent of that journal remarks, that 'it would appear the operatives had given their votes to LOUIS NAPOLEON, through a hope that he would relieve the existing distress, and not from any political motive.' Poor deluded men

The Labour Question will soon 'settle the hash' of these BUONAPARTES. The 'Special' is very popular just now, but will not the end of six months from this time find him 'used up?'

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

December 14th, 1848.

* For extracts, see page 3.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The Executive Committee met at the rooms of the National Land Company, 144, High Holborn, on Friday evening, December 8th; present, Messrs Stallwood, M'Grath, Clark, Dixon, Ross. A letter of apology was read from Mr G. J. Harney, who was unavoidably absent in consequence of domestic affliction. Mr Stallwood acted as secretary for Mr Kydd, who was on a mission to the West Riding of York.—Mr Dixon was called to the chair. An immense mass of correspondence was read, from all parts of the country, chiefly containing approval of the new rules, and of the new Executive.—Mr Garrod, at the request of the men of Ipswich, was added to the Executive Committee for that town and district.—Mr Allnut attended as a deputation from Finsbury, to request the Executive to get up a memorial to the Queen, in favour of the recently expatriated victims, and said, 'the men of the Finsbury locality had some idea of getting up a meeting at the commencement of the new year themselves, but would much rather that the Executive Committee took the matter up.' —The Committee having expressed its opinion that it would be better to defer memorialising, until the affair of Smith O'Brien shall be settled,—Mr Clark moved, and Mr Stallwood seconded, 'That the Executive Committee request the deputation to convey to the body that sent it, its views, namely, that it would be better to defer memorialising until after the Writ of Error case, of the Queen v. Smith, shall have been decided; after that period the Executive will be happy to render all the assistance in its power.' The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the deputation retired.—Mr Stallwood said, it had been his intention to have submitted a proposition relative to celebrating the birth day of the immortal author of the 'Rights of Man'—Thomas Paine—but having ascertained that the institution most suitable for that purpose, (the Literary Institution, John Street,) was already engaged for that purpose on the natal day of Paine—the 29th of January—he must withdraw his motion, and content himself with attending the celebration got up by that other worthy party, which he trusted his Chartist brethren would likewise do. (Hear, hear, hear.) Mr Stallwood moved, 'That the plan of organisation *recently published in the* NORTHERN STAR, *having received the sanction of the local members of the Executive Committee, by a very large majority,* be now adopted.' Mr M'Grath seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.—Mr M'Grath moved, 'That as means are indispensable to enable the Executive to give effect to the agitation for the Charter, the Democrats of Great Britain be hereby requested to take immediate steps during the forthcoming *festive season,* to raise funds, which shall be given as a new-year's gift, to promote the new organisation; and that such funds shall be forwarded to, and be placed at the disposal of, the Executive Committee.' Mr Clark seconded the motion, which was adopted.—Mr Clark was authorised to draw up an address, in accordance with the foregoing resolution; and the committee adjourned.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCE AND VICTIM COMMITTEE met on Sunday morning, Dec. 3rd, at Cartwright's Coffee House, Redcross Street. Mr M'Grath having been called to the chair, the application from the Manchester Defence Committee was taken into consideration, and £5 voted to them. A letter was read from Mr John Smythe, late of Bradford, but now a prisoner in York Castle, which stated that the prisoners about to be tried for riot, conspiracy, sedition, &c., at the ensuing York Assizes, were without any legal advisers to conduct their defence; the sum of £3 was voted towards securing that necessary assistance; *the committee at the same time expressing* their regret that after meeting their weekly liabilities, (which they have been compelled to reduce nearly one-half) they had no more funds at their disposal. Messrs Milne and Nicholson having been deputed to solicit from Mr Thomas Cooper a course of lectures in aid of the funds, Mr Merriman stated that Mr Nicholson, being unavoidably absent, had authorised him to report that that gentleman most cheerfully offered to deliver a lecture weekly, so long as there was a victim that needed assistance. The report was received. John Arnott moved, and Mr Clark seconded, 'That the best thanks of this committee be presented to Mr Thomas Cooper.' Carried unanimously. The committee then adjourned.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE met at the 'Chairmen,' Wardour Street, Soho, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 6th, when the secretary was authorised to take the John Street Institution, for a tea party, concert and ball, about the commencement of the New Year.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—The Chartists of this town opened a chapel on Sunday week, in which they intend holding their meetings. Messrs Watson, Kane, and Dickenson addressed the audience, and a good subscription was made. The association in this town is in a flourishing condition.

STAR AND GARTER LOCALITY.—A concert and ball was held in the Assembly Rooms, Kentish Town, on Monday, Dec. 4th, when £1 3s 8d. profit was realised for the benefit of the National Victim Fund.

COVENTRY.—The Chartists of this locality held a council meeting at Mr J. Gilbert's, Gosford Street, on Sunday, Dec. 10th, when persons were nominated to form part of the Executive Committee. They likewise call on their Chartist friends to enrol their names on the Association book, and assist in the good old cause. It was resolved 'That members' *meetings shall be* held at the house of George Freeman, Coach and Horses Yard, Much Park Street, at eight o'clock each Monday evening.

WESTMINSTER.—The members of the National Charter Association met on Sunday evening, the 10th inst, at the Parthenium Coffee House, Saint Martin's Lane, when the propriety of engaging a commodious building for lectures &c., was discussed, in which Messrs M'Grath and Dixon took a prominent part, and the sub committee was instructed to continue their exertions for the above object.—It was then resolved 'That this meeting do adjourn to this night week, to take into consideration the new plan of organisation, and that the members of the Dean Street locality, be respectfully invited to attend.'

FINSBURY.—At a meeting of the members of the National Charter Association in the Borough of Finsbury, held at Hudson's Academy, Cross Street, Hatton Garden, on Sunday, the *10th Dec. it* was moved by Mr Nobbs, seconded by Mr W. Salmon, 'That we recommend the Executive not to attend any meeting held at public houses or beer shops, it being our opinion that attending those places are the means of supporting our enemies, which it should be the object of all true democrats to oppose.' The following persons were nominated for the council.—Mr Livesay, Mr J. Jordan, Mr Nobbs, Mr W. Salmon, Mr A. Fuzzen, Mr A. Jordan, Mr Medlock, Mr Allnutt, treasurer, Mr R. Fuzzen, secretary.

CARLISLE.—DISTRICT DELEGATE MEETING.—On Sunday last, the 10th inst., a District Delegate meeting was held at the Council-room, 6, John Street, Caldergate. Delegates from Dalston, Kingstown, Tarraby, Upperby, Bellevue, Cumnersdale, and other places attended, and a warm spirit seemed to pervade them. Shortly after they assembled, Mr John Gilbertson was appointed chairman, and Mr John Lowry secretary to the meeting. The chairman, in a few brief but pointed remarks, stated the object for which they were called together, namely the resuscitation of Chartism in the district. He considered it would be unbecoming on his part to state what they should do, as they would have the best idea themselves as to the course of policy to be pursued. It was agreed *first to read the plan of organisation, and then discuss its provisions consecutively.* This was done; and when that clause relating to the weekly subscriptions was read, Mr William Young objected to it. *He considered* that by reducing the subscriptions to one halfpenny, instead of one penny, we should get more members to the association and more money to the funds He therefore moved, 'That the weekly subscription be one halfpenny per week or two shillings per year.' Mr T. Sowerby, of Dalston, seconded the motion, and after nearly every delegate had expressed his opinion, the resolution was carried unanimously. On the clause relating to the remission of cash to the executive being read, Mr Heaton moved, and Mr Stagg seconded, 'That one-third of the local subscriptions go towards defraying the expenses of the executive.' Carried. On rule six being read, Mr Roney moved, and Mr James Main seconded, 'That taking out a card of membership and paying the sum of one penny, constitute a member, and entitle him to be put on the general register of the Association.' Mr Young moved, and Mr Heaton seconded, 'That a man be entitled to be put on the general register when he pays the sum of sixpence.' Mr Lowry moved, and Mr W. Ferguson seconded, 'That no man be allowed to be put on the general register until he be a paying member for twelve weeks.' Mr Young's amendment carried. All the other clauses of the plan were agreed to. Mr Thomas Sowerby then moved, and Mr T. Rony seconded, 'That nine persons be appointed to the general council of the National Charter Association, and that any place numbering ten paying members be empowered to send one delegate to the general council; such delegates to meet at the first council meeting in each month, and at any other meeting they may think proper.' Carried. Mr Lowry moved, and Mr Sowerby seconded, 'That a county delegate meeting be held at Carlisle on the first Sunday in March, 1849.' Carried. Arrangements were then made as to the *time the quarterly meeting* should be held. Other resolutions were passed and the meeting separated. Chartism has a better appearance here than in many places. A cool determinedness pervades the minds of its professors, and although poverty exists here to a very great extent, our subscriptions to the Defence and Victim Fund, show that we lack neither spirit nor energy.

SHEFFIELD.—Mrs Theobald has been engaged by the committee of the Working Man's Joint Stock Provision Company, to deliver two lectures on the advantage to be derived from co-operation. One of which she delivered on Tuesday evening, in the North Church Street School-room, to a numerous and respectable audience; at the conclusion, she made a powerful appeal on behalf of the families of the victims, which resulted in the collection of 5s. 4d. She conjured the female Chartists throughout the country to exert themselves on behalf of the wives and families of those who have been thrown into prison for advocating the cause of suffering humanity.

PRESTON.—RE-ORGANISATION.—A meeting of the members of the National Charter Association took place on Monday evening, the 11th, in Mr Frankland's room, Lune Street. Mr Duckett was called to the chair. Mr James Brown brought before the meeting the new plan of organisation. After which, Mr Edward Swindlehurst moved, and Mr Peter Eddlestone seconded: '*That this meeting do adopt* the new plan of organisation.'—Carried unanimously. The following officers of the Association were then chosen:—James Duckett, Edward Swindlehurst; John Bamber, William Boyd, Aaron Cranshaw, Nathaniel Fish, John Chew; Peter Eddlestone, treasurer; and James Brown, 100, Moor Lane, secretary. Mr Edward Swindlehurst was elected delegate to the North Lancashire delegate meeting. One pound was voted for the defence of the Manchester victims; after which, the meeting broke up.

BRIGHOUSE.—We have just had two lectures delivered in our lecture room—one on the 'Rights of Man, and the Duties of Women,' and the other on 'Temperance'—by *Mrs Theobald, from Manchester.* She is a very able and eloquent lecturer on Chartism, Democracy, Co-operation, Temperance, &c., and from her natural abilities and practical knowledge is calculated to do much good amongst the working classes of this country.

MANCHESTER.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the People's Institute, Heyrod Street, on Sunday evening last. *Mr Wm Grocott in the chair.* The meeting was addressed by Mr John West, who entered into a defence of Mr George White's character. Mr Feargus O'Connor then delivered a long and animated address, during which he was loudly cheered; and at the conclusion Mr George White appeared on the platform, and was loudly called for. He addressed the meeting in vindication of his political consistency, and was loudly cheered. He charged some members of the council as being the *originators of the calumnies circulated against him,* which was denied by the chairman, and a considerable amount of uproar was created, during which Mr Feargus O'Connor again addressed the meeting, and moved, 'That this meeting has full confidence in *the integrity of Mr George White.*' Mr Rankin seconded the motion, supported by Mr W. P. Roberts. *The chairman denied,* on the part of the council, all participation in the calumny circulated against Mr White, and put the resolution, which was carried unanimously, amidst *great* applause. A collection was then made for the Defence Fund, and the meeting separated after evincing the most kindly feelings on behalf of the victims of Whig tyranny. *During Mr O'Connor's address he had to take off his* coat, such was the crowded state of the hall. The Chartists of Manchester have proved themselves worthy of their high character, and it is to be hoped that other large towns will 'go and do likewise.'

HUDDERSFIELD.—At a meeting of the Chartists of this locality, *for the purpose of examining the Plan* of Organisation recommended by the Executive, after a careful inspection, we unanimously resolved to adopt it. We could not pass over with silent contempt *the dastardly attacks, made on Mr O'Connor* by some of the Scotch delegates. After tracing the whole of that gentleman's political career, we, as lovers of even-handed justice feel in duty bound to adopt the following resolution. Proposed by *William Wallace Egan,* seconded by *Thomas Hirst,* and carried unanimously:—'That this meeting does not separate without once more recording their unabated confidence in F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., for his indefatigable exertions in the cause of the working millions—and that this meeting urges upon that gentleman to continue in his straightforward course of right against might, until our common country is regenerated from the merciless fangs of despotic tyrants.'

WEST RIDING ELECTION.—DEFEAT OF THE FREE TRADERS.

NORMANTON, Friday Evening.—At the final close of the poll the numbers were, according to Mr Denison's committee:—Eardley, 11,805; Denison, 14,745; Majority for Denison, 2,940; Or, according to Sir Culling Eardley's committee:—Eardley, 11,490; Denison, 14,072; Majority for Denison, 2,582.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—The position of trust which we now hold in the Democratic movement by virtue of your confidence and respect, and the duties imposed upon us by the acceptance of that trust, require that we should, at the outset of our labours, have a distinct and clear understanding with you as to the amount of support which you are prepared to give us in our efforts to advance that political faith which we conjointly entertain, and to the adoption of which we look for the salvation of labour, and the establishment of laws agreeable to justice and humanity.

Recent as well as passing events on the continent of Europe, and also in America, strongly incline us to the belief that upon the *English people* will it yet devolve to carry into practice the actuality of Democracy; that to the deep and thoughtful mind of England will the triumphant success of Universal Suffrage yet be owing. That to the peaceful, but sure growth of opinion in these islands, will truth and toleration yet owe their establishment. With these impressions strong upon our minds, we have determined to recommence the struggle for Right, with all the vigour and capacity we can command, and to employ every proper and legitimate mode of operation in furtherance of that object. We are prepared to do all that *we* can do, and we now require from *you* some earnest of *your* intentions. *We* have duties to perform, and those duties we *will* perform, but if we are to be at all successful, you *must* also take upon yourselves your own share of the good work. We will direct and *pay,* each of us according to his ability; and we require that each of you to whom we now address ourselves should forthwith, each one according to his means, put us in possession of funds, to enable us to commence a campaign of agitation, so that our oppressors may be *instantly awakened from the delusive sleep of security,* into which unfortunate circumstances and our apathy have allowed them to repose.

We propose to you, Chartists,—'Old Guards'—who have never been found wanting—sentinels who have never slept at your posts—to rally again!—to upraise once more, higher and prouder than ever, the banner which has never been sullied—the flag which has never yet been 'struck'—to renew your fealty to the 'good old cause,' and to march again as you were wont to do, with the cry of the 'Charter,' the great and sacred 'Charter,' *to the familiar tune of*

'We'll rally around it, again and again,'

—to meet injustice and beard it, with the bearing of men, conscious of suffering wrong, and with the great purpose of beating down injustice—to act a part in the cunning times, worthy of the genius of Labour, and to raise up in this land of wrong a Temple, whose ample porch shall be open to all those children of our country, who know 'Old England' only as the place of their birth, and the grave of their hopes!

NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

A more fitting time than the approaching new year could not, we think, *be selected for opening* the intended campaign. By the expiration of this year, the law's terrors will have done their worst Before the last day of 1848, the dungeon's door will, we fear, have closed upon some of the best, truest, and bravest of our comrades. The trials at Chester and Liverpool, exhibit clearly what is the *animus* of those with whom we have to deal, and if we would *show ourselves* men, just at the time when the enemy imagines he has struck us down, such time is exactly the moment when we ought again to start into renewed life, and show such signs of energy and determination, as will convince the miserable delinquent faction, who now persecute us, that we still live—that we still dare, and that we will ultimately conquer. Let all, then, who wish us well, aid us with the most efficient of weapons—the pence. We propose a New Year's Gift for the Charter—what more needed? We invite every sincere friend of freedom to contribute his mite. We call upon all councils, committees, and localities, to make preparations for the collection of the 'New Year's Gift.' No man is so poor but that he can give something. We are aware that there are other funds, and other calls, but amidst those calls and funds, the Charter must not be forgotten. If we are to be an acting body, we must have support, and that support you can give, if you have the will to do so. A little from each will make a large aggregate, and no matter how little each may offer all will be useful, and all shall be well and honestly applied. To the work, then, and collect for the 'New Year's Gift,' for the 'Charter and no Surrender.

THOMAS CLARK, PHILIP M'GRATH,
WILLIAM DIXON, EDMUND STALLWOOD,
HENRY ROSS, G. JULIAN HARNEY,
SAMUEL KYDD.

Provincial Intelligence.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT HULL, *Thursday, Dec. 7.*—This morning, about a quarter to six o'clock, a number of men, women, and children, who were employed at the Kingston Cotton Mills, and who resided in the neighbourhood of the Groves, got into a boat as usual at the ferry opposite York-street end in the Groves to be taken across the river Hull to the Kingston Cotton Mills. According to the statement of the ferryman, Charles Ireland, there were upwards of twenty-five persons in the boat besides himself—consisting of men, women, and children, the latter from twelve to fourteen years of age. As the boat was very full, and the tide running strong at the time, the boatman desired them all to be as quiet as possible, or danger might be the consequence. There was a vessel moored near the spot, which turned the current of the river, and just as they pushed off, and when they had got a few yards across the river, the current which was impeded by the vessel, caught the stern of the boat in which they were seated. The boat immediately heaved aside, and a simultaneous movement was immediately made to the other end, and all crowded together in one corner. The boat immediately capsized, and every soul was precipitated into the stream. The shrieks and cries of the unfortunate people were heart-rending, and brought several persons who were near the spot to their assistance; but it being quite dark at the time very little help could be extended to them. Eight of the individuals only were saved out of the twenty-six who were in the boat. The rest endeavoured to save themselves by clinging to the boat or anything that might be within reach, but were almost immediately carried down the river by the tide, and were no more seen. The boatman managed to reach the shore with the greatest difficulty, and was saved, but he is in a very dangerous state.

INQUEST ON THE BODIES FOUND.—On Friday, Dec. 8, at twelve o'clock, Mr Thorney, Coroner, assembled a jury at the Rein Deer Tavern, in the Groves, to inquire into the circumstances of the deaths of the following individuals, whose bodies have been found:—William Smith, 21; Mary Durr, 22; Catherine Durr, 20; Maria Pye, 14; and Frederick Atkinson, 12. The jury having been sworn proceeded to view the bodies, and, on returning, witnesses were examined, who identified the bodies of the deceased. The first witness called was John Yates, who said—I am a cotton spinner, living in Cleveland Street, in the Groves. I work at the Kingston Cotton Mills, and going to my work in the morning I have to cross the river Hull. I cross by a ferry-boat at Wilkinson's ship yard, and pay sixpence a week for being ferried over. Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, or a little before, I got into the boat to cross the ferry. The six o'clock bell was tolling at the time. After I had got into the boat a great many parties came to cross over after me. I was the third in the boat. The boat before we started was quite full, more so than the boatman wanted. The boatman frequently said that he could not carry any more, and desired no one else to get in. All who were in the boat worked at the Kingston Cotton Mills. I heard one or two people say, if they did not go by that boat they would lose a 'quarter' by being too late. The boatman got the boat off as soon as he could. There were twenty-six or twenty-seven persons in, as near as I can tell. There was no rope used in getting the boat across on this occasion. The water was running down very rapidly. I did not see a sloop next the quay. The persons in the boat were very quarrelsome when they got into the boat, and the boatman frequently told them to be quiet. I don't think he is at all to blame. He pushed her off, and when the boat got into the middle of the stream she 'heeled' over in consequence of the pushing and quarrelling of the persons who were in. If they had been quiet it would not have happened. There were several people left on the shore who could not get into the boat. It was very dark at the time. I do not think any danger arose from the want of lights, for we have crossed the ferry when it has been darker than yesterday morning. I have also gone over with more people in the boat than we had yesterday. I am sure, if the people had behaved themselves and kept quiet, it would not have happened. Sarah Wood had hold of my leg, but I was obliged to push her off or she would have drowned me also. It is a very good boat; I am sure it originated entirely in *their larking about. We had no occasion* for a rope yesterday morning to get the boat over.—Charles Ireland, the ferryman, was the next witness, who said—I live in Church Street, Wincolmlee. Yesterday, when about nineteen persons had got into the boat, I requested that no more should come, as we were full enough. A great number, however, persisted in getting in, and there were about twenty-four or twenty five persons altogether. We pushed off about the length of a vessel, when they all began to jump about and crowd on one side. I told them many times to be quiet, but they would not, and when we got into the middle of the stream the boat capsized. I have frequently carried over more than I had yesterday during the same state of the tide. The factory people are generally very unruly and mischievous. There would not have been the least danger if they had been quiet. Some were left behind, and many got in by main force, for I could not keep them off. The factory bell began to ring as we pushed off. Some of the people were rather later than usual. It was not too dark to get over, and if they had been quiet we should have got over safely. We sometimes experience inconvenience at night from the want of light. I did not need a rope at that state of the tide, as it was not low enough. The want of a rope had nothing whatever to do with the accident.—The Coroner said—As far as I see there is no blame attached to you.—*Charles Wild then said*—I got into the boat a little before six o'clock, and there were about fifteen or twenty persons in then. The boat was then aground in consequence of the number of people who were in her, and the boatman begged of them not to get in. They, however, would go, and about twenty-five or twenty-six of them got into the boat. They were very unruly, and when we got into the middle of the river, some cried out the boat was filling. They all then crowded on one side, and the boat capsized immediately. I am of opinion that the accident would not have occured if they had been quiet. They were pushing and larking about until the boat went over. The boatman several times begged of them to be quiet.—Here the Coroner considered other evidence unnecessary, and a verdict of 'Accidentally drowned' was returned.

A SECOND INQUEST was held before the same jury as the preceding one, at Mr Page's, Victoria Gardens, Sutton Bank, on the bodies of Hannah Burke, 13; Eliza Ann Wilkinson, 13, and Anne Moore, 18; the remaining three who have been picked up. The jury having viewed the bodies of the deceased, witnesses as to identity were examined, after which the same evidence as in the previous case was heard, and the jury returned the same verdict.—The following are the names of those who were on board at the time of the occurrence so far as we have ascertained: Charles Ireland, the ferryman. William Smith, 21 years of age, residing in Hood Street, who has left a widow, to whom he has only been married six weeks; Elizabeth Jackson, 24 years of age; Catherine Durr, 20; Maria Clark, 18; Mary Durr, 22; Maria Durr, 18; Bridget Durr, 16; Emma Place, 15; Sarah Wood, 22; Hannah Burke, 16; Maria Pye, 14; Elizabeth Williamson, 15; Jane Moore, 23, married; Ann Moore, 18, married; Frederick Atkinson, 12; Isaac Mason, 17; James Mason, 20; James Elliott Clark, 43; James Black, 18; David Pye, 47; Joseph Place, 17; William Place, 19; Michael Kane, 19; Garrett Sheely, 17; John Yates, 37; Charles Wild, 26; John Fallon, 20; John Woodhead, 19; Thomas Harrop, 20. It is thought there have been three other persons lost who were passing over. The following are the names of those whose bodies have not yet been found:—Elizabeth Jackson, Maria Clark, Maria Durr, Emma Place, Sarah Wood, Jane Moore.

MURDER, AND COMMITTAL OF THE MURDERER.—Some persons were drinking on Tuesday night week at Badminton, when a quarrel arose, and some time afterwards one of the party, named J. Watts, was found dead and covered with blood in the tavern yard. Another of the drinkers, named Hobbs, was taken into custody, and a verdict of wilful murder has since been returned by a jury. Hobbs is now in gaol awaiting trial on the capital charge.

FIRE AT WEALD HALL.—BRENTFORD, *Friday, Dec. 8.*—Last night a fire broke out at this fine old mansion, situate within a mile of this town, and the seat of Mr C. T. Tower, which for some time threatened the whole with destruction. The flames were at first discovered bursting out in some premises at the back of the mansion, which form part of a courtyard, and comprise the extensive stabling, coach-houses, and other buildings. By the assistance of the East India Company's troops, at Warley, the destruction was stayed, and though the damage done is very considerable, the house itself is little injured, and thus the fine paintings and other valuable objects of *vertu* which it contains are untouched. The fire is understood to have originated from a defect in the chimney.

ST ALBANS BANK.—This bank (of which Mr Story was the sole proprietor) stopped payment on Thursday. The event is ascribed to the recent heavy and unforeseen calls upon its resources, arising out of Mr Story's indisposition, and an erroneous impression that, there being no second name in the bank, the creditors would, in the event of Mr Story's death, be compelled to wait twelve months for the payment of their claims. The issue has been purposely kept as low as possible, and is not more than £700. The whole liabilities of the bank do not, as we understand, amount to £10,000, and every one will in the end be paid in full.—*Hertford Mercury.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Another accident occurred on Wednesday night week on the Caledonian Railway. The Crawford Bridge was so far repaired as to admit of trains passing over it, but only one line of rails was restored to working order, consequently up and down trains had to pass over the same line. In order to prevent the possibility of accident, Mr Addison stationed a pointsman at this end of the single line, and gave orders that any trains coming up were to whistle as they approached the other end of the single line, whereupon the pointsman was to proceed to the train and accompany it over. Further orders were given that no engine was to proceed along the single line without the pointsman, and that his absence from either end would indicate that he was employed in bringing a train over the line. The train from Edinburgh and Glasgow, which is due in Carlisle at half-past seven, arrived at the other end of the single line, and the engine driver, according to instructions, whistled for the pointsman, who accordingly proceeded to the spot, and was bringing on the train. Meanwhile, Mr Willet arrived with a ballast-engine at this side of the single line, and not seeing the pointsman at his post, he enquired if the train in question had passed. He was informed that it had, and being anxious to join the workmen at Lamington Bridge, about two hundred in number, he proceeded along the single line, under the impression that the road was clear. He had not got far when, to his great consternation, he perceived the train rapidly approaching, and seeing that a collision was inevitable, he immediately reversed the engine; and with the driver and stoker leaped off to save their lives; in doing so they were more or less injured, though, we are glad to say, not to a very great extent. The driver of the engine attached to the train, on seeing the ballast-engine approaching, adopted a similar course, reversing the engine, but unfortunately neglecting to shut off the steam at the same time, and he with his fireman and the pointsman likewise leaped off to save themselves from certain destruction. The two engines met with a tremendous crash. The ballast-engine was dashed to pieces, whilst the other being attached to a heavy train of carriages, withstood the shock, and the moment after, having been reversed and left with the steam in full play, was seen rushing back the road it had just traversed at the alarming rate of fifty miles an hour, pushing along the carriages containing the passengers. After proceeding a few miles back at this rapid pace, the train came up to that part of the line where the points were accidentally so placed as to carry it into a siding, where its further progress was arrested by its coming in contact with some carriages which were standing there. This was a most providential circumstance; for, had not these points been left as they were by some neglect, the train, without a guide, would have rushed on towards the wreck of Lamington Bridge, and not only would the lives of many of the workmen have been sacrificed, but the train and its living contents would all have been engulfed in the torrent beneath, for the gap which had been formed by the swelling of the waters was at the time unrepaired. The parties who jumped off the engines suffered severely from the shock and contusions they received, whilst, strange to say, the passengers in the train sustained no further injury than a severe shaking and a dreadful fright would occasion. The train was afterwards brought on to Carlisle, where it arrived about ten o'clock, having been delayed two hours and a half.

A GAMEKEEPER COMMITTED FOR KILLING A POACHER.—On Thursday week, at Durham, Mr J. M. Favell, the coroner, concluded an inquest respecting the death of a poacher named John Coulson, who was shot by the head keeper of G. Salvin, Esq., of Croxdale Park. From the evidence taken it appeared that, on the 25th ult., the attention of Mr Boyd, the chief keeper at Mr Salvin's, was aroused between one and two o'clock in the morning, by hearing the report of guns firing in the direction of his master's preserves. He immediately got up, and having called the gardener, they went in search of the parties who were firing, each taking a gun with him. When they had got into a wood on High Croxdale, they came in front of a party of poachers, who cried out to them to stand back, or they would fire upon them. The keeper answered that he would not stand back, when one of the poachers discharged his gun, and the contents wounded Boyd in the hands, thighs, and chest. He immediately fell to the ground, but raising himself partially up, he fired upon the poachers, who, with the exception of deceased, made off. He, however, was found at a subsequent hour, in the wood, fifteen yards from the place where the affray took place, in a very exhausted state, from the blood which had flowed from several gun-shot wounds. He was taken to the infirmary, where he died the following day. The wounded keeper was also obliged to be removed to his home, where he still remains in a very precarious condition. The surgeon proved that the deceased died from the wounds which had been inflicted by the keeper, and the jury, after a lengthened consultation, returned a verdict of 'Manslaughter' against Henry Boyd, and the coroner made out a warrant for his committal.

ACCIDENT WITH FIRE ARMS.—On Wednesday week, Mr Robert Smith, of Pontefract, was shooting at Dorrington, in company with T. Hall, Esq., of Purston, a magistrate of the West Riding and a servant of Mr Smith's, named William Baine. Mr Smith had marked the place where a pheasant had rested, and was approaching the spot with his gun at half-cock, when the hammer of one of the barrels caught a bough—was pulled back and let fall upon the cap, discharging the barrel and lodging nearly the whole of the contents in the head of his unfortunate servant, and, of course, killing him on the spot. An inquest was held on the following day, when the jury returned a verdict of 'Accidentally killed.'

DARING BURGLARY NEAR BIRMINGHAM.—Early on Wednesday morning week, the house of an old man named Sly, residing near Shirley Street, about seven miles from Birmingham, was burglariously entered and robbed under extraordinary circumstances. Mr Sly is a small tenant-farmer, occupying Winfield farm, his sole companion in the house being a woman named Mary Shaw, nearly as old as himself. About half-past two o'clock Mr Sly was awoke from his sleep by a loud noise, and immediately felt the hand of a man upon his throat. He soon ascertained that others, to the number of four or five, were in the room. The men, who had entered by means of a ladder through the bedroom window, were masked and possessed of a dark lenthorn. On attempting to stir, the villains, presenting a pistol at Mr Sly's head, threatened to blow out his brains if he made the slightest alarm or resistance. They then, after binding him hand and foot with a cord, proceeded to rifle a box, from which they took 500 sovereigns, a quantity of deeds and other papers. In the meantime the housekeeper, who slept in an adjoining room, became alarmed, and begged of the thieves to spare the old gentleman's life. In reply they threatened to shoot her with a pistol, which one of them held to her breast. Her hands were likewise tied, and several other boxes were broken open. The burglars subsequently left the house by the back door, which they locked after them. In the course of half an hour Mr Sly managed to loosen the knot of the rope with which he was bound, and gave the alarm to Mr Hitcham, a neighbour. Suspicion fell upon five men who were seen about the premises some days before, and from the description given of them they were apprehended by the Birmingham police.

MURDER, AND APPREHENSION OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.—PERSHORE, WORCESTERSHIRE, Saturday, Dec. 9.—The neighbourhood of this quiet town has been painfully excited by a barbarous murder, committed upon the person of a young orphan girl, named Mary Ann Staight, aged sixteen years, who lived with her aunt, a Mrs Richards, in the retired village of Broughton, about three miles from this town. The murder was committed on Tuesday night, and discovered on Wednesday afternoon, when the body of the young woman was discovered by a person lying in a ditch by the side of a lane, and only a short distance from the turnpike-road. An inquest was commenced yesterday, before Mr Best, the county coroner, and a respectable jury, and it stands adjourned in order to afford time for the collection of additional evidence. The following is a brief narrative of the circumstances attending this tragic affair, as gleaned from the evidence of the witnesses examined on the inquest yesterday. On Tuesday evening week last the deceased was sent by her aunt to the village shop to purchase some tea and sugar. The shop is about a mile distant from Mrs Richards's, and she reached it about half-past four in the evening. Having made her little purchases, the deceased left the shop, and proceeded in the direction of her aunt's cottage, but never reached her destination. Mrs Richards, becoming alarmed at her protracted absence, caused inquiries to be made, but no trace of the missing girl was obtained beyond the village until Wednesday evening, when she was found lying dead in a ditch, as already stated. The ditch contained a quantity of water, and the deceased's clothes were saturated with moisture. Her basket, containing the purchases of tea and sugar, was lying near her. On examination of the corpse, it was ascertained that death had been occasioned by a blow upon the head, with some blunt instrument, which had fractured the skull. Her bonnet was broken, and her clothes were disordered. One of her eyes was swollen, but no marks of violence were observed on other parts of the body. Certain circumstances, which came to light in the course of the search made by the police, led to a strong suspicion that a man named Robert Pulley had been concerned in the death of the deceased. The man, who is about fifty years of age, formerly had a cottage in the parish, but of late has slept in outhouses and barns, and got a living by *doing odd jobs of work for the neighbouring farmers.* He had been heard to threaten the deceased in consequence of some supposed misunderstanding between them; and on the Tuesday evening he was seen following the precise direction as that taken by the deceased after she had bought her stock of groceries at the village. On the road he encountered a son of the landlord of the Plough and Harrow Inn, Broughton, and inquired of him if he had seen the deceased (using a filthy term) pass that way. The latter replied in the affirmative, on which Pulley rejoined, 'D—— her? If I light on her to-night, I'll give her a 'snowler.' She says I'm jealous of her with a man at Broughton; but I'll give her a 'tout' on the head, and then see what she'll think about it.' This man was traced by the police to the adjoining parish of Purvin, where he was found lying on some straw in a barn, where two men were at work threshing. While at their work the men were discussing the circumstances attending the murder, and must have been overheard by Pulley from his hiding-place. When taken into custody by the police, the prisoner had on two clean shirts and two smock frocks, one of which had marks of blood upon it. He had not the same clothes on when apprehended as were worn by him on the Wednesday when he was drinking at the Coach and Horses, Pershore. The inquest on the body of Mary Ann Staight, was resumed and closed on Tuesday night at Broughton, before Charles Best, Esq., coroner. Numerous witnesses proved that the prisoner was seen in the lane at Broughton, following the deceased on the night of the murder, and that blood was found upon a portion of his clothes next day. He had also been heard to threaten the deceased frequently. Superintendent Harris, of the Worcestershire police, apprehended the prisoner in a barn under some straw, at Purvin, near Broughton. A constable who accompanied witness pulled out some straw, where he was lying. Prisoner wore two smock frocks. On the outer one were stains of blood on the wristband, and there were some small spots of blood on other parts. The prisoner wore also a waistcoat on which spots of blood were very distinct. Witness told him he was charged with the murder of Mary Ann Staight, and he replied that 'He did not do it.' On going along the road they met a person known to the prisoner, who called out to him, 'Jack, I'm going to be hanged.' The prisoner when apprehended had on two clean shirts. T. Panter, labourer, identified the stick found in the ditch, as having formerly belonged to him. When he last saw it it was lying in a garden where the prisoner was at work. Witness used it as a mallet. The prisoner here said that he had thrown it into a pear-tree. The breeches worn by the prisoner had not been found, and it is stated that the prisoner has made an admission to a stranger that he had thrown them into the river Avon, but the evidence not being satisfactory on that point was not received. The jury after a short consultation returned a verdict of 'Wilful Murder against Robert Pulley.'

DARING ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—On Friday week a most daring assault and robbery was perpetrated in open day, about one o'clock, about a mile from Glasgow on the public road to Kirkintillock. It appears that the Barony Parochial Board had a number of able-bodied poor employed at out-door labour at Barnhill, on the above road, and that day being pay-day, the porter, Dugald M'Gregor, was proceeding to that place, at the time stated, with the money, amounting to £14 10s, in silver and copper, for the payment of the men's wages. When turning the corner of the road, beyond the entrance to the Sighthill Cemetery, he was met by two men, one of whom threw the contents of a tin jug—a quantity of soot and water — in his face, and then seizing him round the body, held him till his accomplice rifled his pockets, and took possession of all the money he had, with which, after throwing him down, they both decamped. On the poor man gaining his feet and his senses, the villains were out of his view. The supposition is that they were two of the able-bodied poor, who had the best opportunity of knowing M'Gregor, the time he would be on the road, and the prize of which he was likely to be possessed. As soon as intelligence of the daring occurrence reached the central office, criminal officers, Hughes and Mitchell, were despatched to the scene of the outrage with the view of prosecuting such inquiries as might be deemed necessary for the apprehension of the robbers. The ground having been carefully gone over, a bag containing between £11 and £12 of silver was found beside a hedge on the roadside, which must have been thrown away by the robbers in their flight. A heavy and formidable-looking weapon, familiarly known as a 'skull-cracker,' was also found not far from the place where the robbery was committed. Through the exertions of the officers already named, one of the robbers, a labourer, named Smith, was apprehended in the course of Saturday afternoon, and has been *fully identified*, both by the plundered party, and by a female, who, from a short distance, witnessed the assault. Smith is one of the unemployed labourers in the pay of the barony parochial board; and his share in the transaction was first suspected from the circumstance that he did not answer to his name at roll call about the time the robbery was committed. This furnished a clue to guide the movements of the police; and when he presented himself at work, as usual, on Saturday afternoon, he was immediately apprehended. There are other two parties implicated, who are still at large; but there is every probability that they will not long remain so.

REFRACTORY CONVICTS.—Fifty of the worst characters from among the convicts on board the York hulk, were on Saturday removed, under a strong military guard, to the railway station at Gosport, and thence to the Millbank prison, with a view to a systematic application of solitary confinement and compulsory labour. Their ribaldry and noise on going through the street, on their way to the train, were most offensive.

ATROCIOUS AND INHUMAN MURDER AT BRIDGNORTH.—On Monday, Mr Batte, coroner, held an inquest in the Townhall, touching the death of Ann Newton, aged 72 years. From the evidence which was adduced before the coroner, and from other facts which have transpired, there is reason to believe that a most inhuman murder has been perpetrated. The person in custody on suspicion is the daughter of the deceased. Her name is Catherine Mercy Newton; she is about 40 years of age, and has never been married, though she has a daughter aged 16 years. The father of this child was the prisoner's cousin, and shortly after the birth of the child shot himself. The deceased was about 72 years of age, and had been a widow for upwards of 30 years. She was in the receipt, under the will of her father, Thomas Edwards, of the interest of the sum of £500, and was also entitled to the half of a sum of £150, upon the death of her brother, which happened a few months ago, and which *sum it is believed had not been paid.* The prisoner became entitled on the death of her mother, to £200 of the £500, and to the interest of the remaining £300 for life, and as she is her mother's only child who survived their infancy, she is also entitled to what other property her mother was possessed of. For some years past she has been residing (in the situation of housekeeper) with a Mr Richard Dyre, near the bridge over the Severn, at Bridgnorth. Mr Dyre, about two years ago, was attacked with apoplexy, and has since then been paralysed and unable to walk or talk. Previously to that time Mr Dyre and the prisoner were the only inhabitants of the house, but since that event there has been another girl of the name of Corfield, living with them. The deceased for the last two or three years, had been living sometimes in small houses alone, and occasionally in lodgings, and is said to have been a weak-minded woman. She was in the habit of visiting her daughter occasionally at *Mr Dyre's*, sometimes with his knowledge, but generally without, and now and then was permitted to stay all night, when she was in the habit of sleeping in the kitchen, upon a sofa, without undressing herself. On Monday last, when her death happened, the deceased was at Mr Dyre's, as will be seen by the evidence. The coroner having briefly opened the proceedings, the following evidence was adduced. Mary Corfield deposed that she was a servant in the employ of Mr Dyre, of Bridgenorth, she saw the deceased at half-past nine on the evening of Monday last, at which time she (witness) went to bed, deceased lying on the sofa in the kitchen; she was not asleep, the prisoner, her daughter, was in the kitchen with her. At about two o'clock Mr Dyre rang for witness, and upon rising from the sofa where she had been to sleep, she was almost suffocated with smoke, she immediately ran down stairs; the door at the bottom of the stairs was shut, which was a very unusual thing. As soon as she opened the door she saw the cover of the sofa on fire. The end of the sofa was about three quarters of a yard from the fire, and it was burning at the end farthest from the fire. There was very little fire in the grate. Did not see any one in the kitchen when she went down. There was no candle burning, or much light on the fire. Witness gave an alarm that the house was on fire, and went to call Mr Doughty, who came directly. When she returned she missed the deceased, and upon going to search for her, she was found in the back yard, with her head lying in the brewhouse. She was quite dead. Shortly after witness went up stairs the previous evening to bed, she heard the deceased cry out, 'don't!' and immediately afterwards, the door at the bottom of the stairs was closed. Deceased came to the house at eight o'clock. She went into the kitchen where she saw her daughter. Deceased gave her daughter a card with the Lord's *Prayer upon it*, but the prisoner threw it upon the fire, saying, 'that won't fill your belly!' Before supper the prisoner sent witness for a quart of rum, which was partially drank before they went to bed. Deceased and the prisoner lived upon very bad terms, deceased frequently complained of her daughter's treatment. The prisoner frequently told witness that she knew she should be hung for her mother. Had seen the prisoner beat her mother with a whip. On one occasion she fetched the doctor, deceased had been so seriously beaten.—By a juror: Deceased had about 7s. 6d. per week to live upon. A day or two before the occurrence witness fetched, according to the prisoner's directions, half a pint of lamp oil. It was not used. Saw the bottle in the pantry on the day of the fire; but on the following morning she saw the empty bottle in the grate. There were marks of oil on the pillow-case which lay upon the sofa. The pillow and sheets found in the yard were in the house when witness went to bed.—W. Doughty said he was a nephew of Mr Dyre. He resides about 150 yards from his house. Had known the deceased for several years. Often been obliged to go to his uncle's to prevent the prisoner from ill-treating her mother. The deceased told him that the prisoner had attempted to strangle her, and witness saw red marks round her neck. At about two o'clock on Tuesday morning the witness Corfield called him up, saying the house was on fire, and his uncle would be burned to death. Upon going to the house he found all the doors closed and fastened. Witness tried to force open one of the doors, when the prisoner opened the back door. She did not speak; but on witness saying something about her having the house on fire, and having her mother, she said, 'What's my mother to me.' The girl Corfield then took a candle and went to the back door, and after a few seconds she came back screaming '*She's dead! she's burnt to death.*' Witness then went out, and found deceased laying in the yard. When the prisoner knew that her mother was dead, she appeared quite unconcerned. She never said a word about her mother until the body was discovered.—Additional circumstances connected with this case have come out before the coroner, which tend to confirm the guilt of the prisoner. Richard Evan, a police officer, on going to the house, found everything in confusion, the prisoner's bed had not been slept in during the night, and there were remains of burnt rags, and marks of blood, and so also was the prisoner's night dress. The prisoner was tipsy. Mr Newell, the surgeon (Mayor of Bridgnorth), had known the deceased four or five years. Some time back he was called in to attend her, when he found her so dreadfully beaten that large pieces of flesh were cut out of her arms, and on expostulating with the prisoner, she replied, she 'was sorry she had not finished her.' He had with Mr Colley made a second *post mortem* examination of the body, and was of opinion that the cause of death was congestion of the lungs and brain arising from suffocation, and that the burns took place after death. Mr Colley and Mr Thursfield, surgeons, who assisted at the examination of the body, were of the same opinion. William Cafield had gone to the house of Mr Dyre's and had seen the body of the deceased. The prisoner called him to her, she pulled him by the frock, and, taking him round the neck, said, 'Is she dead?' On his replying yes, she kissed him, and said, 'I am as happy as if I was in heaven.' She was not sober. Edward Edwards, brother to the deceased, said she was seventy-two years old. She was entitled, under her father's will, to the interest of £500, of which, at her decease, £200 were to be paid over to the prisoner, who was also to enjoy the interest on the remaining £300 for life. The prisoner had on one occasion said to him, 'The old bitch had kept her out of the money till her hair was grey, and she should like to see her cut into four quarters.' It having been intimated to the coroner that some very important evidence would be brought forward at the next inquiry, the court was adjourned. On Tuesday evening, the inquiry in this case was resumed at the Town Hall. The following witnesses were examined:—Mary Corfield, remembered, about seven or eight months ago, seeing the prisoner take the deceased's handkerchief off her neck or head, put her in a large chair, and kneel upon her. She then put the silk handkerchief into the deceased's mouth, and would no doubt have suffocated her if witness had not threatened to raise an alarm. On Sunday last, noticed some footprints on the floor of the kitchen. There are four marks and three prints of naked feet. They are in the direction leading from the sofa to the brewhouse. The marks are made with oil or grease. When the floor is wet, the marks are not visible. The floor was very wet when the kitchen was examined. They were first observed by Mrs Doughty.—William Doughty examined the prints on the floor of the kitchen. They were prints of naked feet made with oil.—Mr Coley said a question was put to the prisoner after the body was found. One of the parties present asked the prisoner how it occurred, that the deceased was burned, and she answered, 'I was in bed, and came downstairs and found the kitchen in flames.'—Evans, the policeman, said, when he examined the prisoner's bed on the morning of the fire, nobody had been in the bed, but it appeared as if some one had been lying on the outside. When he was going to take her to the gaol, she said, 'Passion, passion, I am very passionate, and as soon as my passion is over, I forgive directly.'—Mr Coley, surgeon, on being recalled, said he was now rather inclined to believe that the burn might have occurred during life.—By Mr Hazlewood: The tongue and lips, and so far as witness could see into the mouth, were burnt. Could see about three quarters of an inch inside the mouth. That appearance was more likely to exist if deceased had been burnt during life than after death. He thought so, because the act of respiration would induce the fire to scorch the inside of the mouth in the manner he saw, and he thought the flames would not so burn the mouth of a dead person. He thought the combustion of the things he saw burnt would tend to produce sleep.—Re-examined by the coroner: Did not examine the mouth with the view of ascertaining whether the deceased had inspired the flames. In cases of suffocation the tongue frequently swells and protrudes. He assisted Mr Thursfield and Mr Newell in making the further *post mortem* examination. The parts examined were the chest and head. The lungs presented a very gorged appearance. The heart was healthy. He was of opinion that death was produced by congestion of the lungs and of the brain, and of course not by burning. He did not think it possible for any person in the air to voluntarily suffocate themselves. He thought the deceased died from suffocation.—W. Thursfield, Esq., recalled: Had observed the appearances about the mouth of the deceased. The texture of the lips was destroyed and consumed, and the tongue burned, but he did not believe that such burning was produced by the inspiration of the flame.—In consequence of the sudden illness of one of the jurymen the coroner was compelled again to adjourn the court.

EXETER.—A SWINDLER DETECTED.—On Monday, a man called on a tradesman in this city, who is a general dealer, and offered to supply him with a quantity of tobacco, of which he produced a sample. After some conversation, the shopkeeper agreed to take 30lb. at 1s. 9d. per lb. In the evening the man called with a parcel, stating that he had brought the tobacco; he was desired to show that it was exact to the sample, on which, readily acquiescing, he cut open the top of the bag and displayed a small portion of tobacco, adding that he hoped his friend would be satisfied with the quality. The tradesman told him he had heard of so much roguery going on that he should like to prove other parts of the bag, which he held *firmly in his* grasp. Upon this the fellow instantly bolted. As might have been expected, the bag, on examination, was found filled with sawdust, excepting at the top, where there were a few ounces of tobacco. The man was dressed in a pilot cloth coat and trowsers, had earrings in his ears, and rings on his fingers, and represented that he was captain of the Maria from *Jersey.*

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND MURDER.—An attempt at robbery and murder occurred, on the morning of Sunday last, at Brickendonbury Hall, near Hertford, the residence of Mr Russell Ellis, the East India director. Mr Ellis and a party of friends were out shooting on Saturday over the Brickendon Manor, and had a very successful day's sport. The larder at the hall was in consequence well stocked with game. Some thieves, who, it seems, were aware of this, and had some knowledge of the premises, formed the project of carrying off the whole of the game, and for that purpose visited the premises about two o'clock on the morning of Sunday. They got into an inner yard, and broke open the door of the larder. A large dog was at liberty in the yard, but the thieves managed to keep him silent. A small dog, however, that was kept in the harness house, maintained such an incessant barking that a groom who slept in the same building got out of bed, opened the door cautiously, and peeped out, in order to ascertain whether anything was wrong. He perceived that the gates were open, and that a man stood near them, evidently watching. Another man was proceeding towards him from the inner yard, laden with the contents of the larder. Almost at the same instant the groom heard the report of a gun close to him, and felt the flash upon his head and face. He drew back mechanically, when a man whom he could scarcely perceive through the smoke, said, 'You have disturbed us before, and we meant to give it you this time,' or words to that effect, and then disappeared after his companions, who had fled on hearing the report. The groom suffered no injury, but the bullet was embedded 2¼ inches deep in the door post, and from the height of the perforation it is certain that the bullet must have passed quite close to his head. Two men and two boys have been taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the affair. The prisoners all reside in a low locality at Halford, One of the men, named Clarke, was found in his bed on Sunday morning by the police. He owned at once that he had been out all night, but said he had been poaching, with his neighbour, Edward Willis. A gun which had been recently discharged, and a score of game nets, were found in his house. The police next visited the abode of Willis, and he too acknowledged that he had been out all night. The shoes of the two men are said to correspond with the footmarks left by the would-be assassins.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN EDINBURGH.—On Friday a meeting was held in Brighton Street Chapel for the purpose of taking measures to forward the movement originated by the London journeymen bakers to abolish night work and shorten the hours of labour. The Lord Provost occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by several ministers and others, and resolutions were adopted in accordance with the object of the meeting.

LISKEARD.—A letter has reached town, announcing that Mr Kekewich has withdrawn from contesting this borough, so that Mr Crowder's return is now secure. The Speaker of the House of Commons gives notice in Tuesday night's GAZETTE that the new writ for the borough of Liskeard will be issued at the end of fourteen days after the 9th inst.

COAL ROBBERIES AT WIGAN.—John Bleasdale, who stands charged with a most extensive robbery of coal at Wigan, and who absconded about twelve months ago, has been apprehended by one of the London detectives, and was taken to Wigan on Sunday last. The prisoner, it will be remembered, was a coal proprietor, and is charged with having obtained, through dishonest working of his pit, many thousand tons from under the parish church and churchyard, and one or two of the principal streets. Henry Bleasdale (his nephew), manager of the works, and Enoch Grimshaw, underlooker at the Colliery, were in custody for trial at the last Liverpool March Assizes, but were discharged, there being no evidence showing their complicity.

THE ELOPEMENT FROM CHORLEY.—On Monday afternoon week some hundreds of persons were seen wending their way towards Burgh Hall, to witness the liberation of Miss E. Dorie, a report having been circulated that the husband, Ellis Norris, was going to fetch her out, her guardians having agreed to allow him to take her under *his protection. The report, however,* was without any foundation, and the multitude were disappointed in their expectations, as Mr Seed, *the owner of the asylum where* she is, positively asserts that he will not resign her without the approbation of her guardians.

THE WHOLESALE SWINDLERS.—The family of swindlers, Maria, Ann, and Joseph Whitehouse, *alias* Green, whose capture we noted recently, were again brought up to the Manchester Borough Court, on Monday last.—Mr Reay, of the Liverpool Guardian Society, stated that a number of other cases of swindling by the prisoners had been discovered, but they were similar to those already investigated, and hitherto they had not been able to find the husband of Mrs Whitehouse. He had, therefore, no additional evidence to produce on that part of the charge.—Mrs Buxton repeated the evidence she had previously given, respecting the towel missed from her house, and identified by her little girl; but it was not thought to be sufficiently conclusive to warrant the prisoners' committal on that alone. Mr Reay then preferred a charge against Maria Whitehouse (the mother) and Ann (the daughter) for passing base coin at Liverpool.—Mrs Birchell, of Waterloo, Liverpool, was called, and stated that the younger prisoner bought a pound of sugar in her shop, on the evening of Friday, the 28th of January last, for which she paid a counterfeit 5s. piece, the baseness of the coin being discovered immediately after she left the shop.—Mrs Rummer stated that she lived about a mile from the last witness, and she was paid a base 5s. piece at nine o'clock the same night, for some coffee; she believed it was paid her by the elder prisoner, but she was not positive. A baker residing near the same neighbourhood was also paid a base 5s. piece for some bread. He believed it was the younger prisoner from whom he received it, but he would not undertake to speak positively. Mr Maude said, he should discharge the prisoners as far as his jurisdiction was concerned, and leave Mr Reay to act as he thought proper with respect to the matter. Mr Reay then had the younger prisoner taken into custody, the mother and son being liberated.

ISLE OF MAN.—COLLISION AT SEA.—On Friday, December 8th, the galliot, Jane of Whitehaven, Jenkinson, master, put into Ramsey harbour, disabled, with yards carried away, and about three feet of water in the hold, and taking in rapidly. About three o'clock, A.M., when about fifteen miles off Maughold Head, she came in concussion with another galliot, as both vessels were on opposite tacks, the wind blowing S.S.E., and thus became disabled, and received some injury on the larboard bow, a little below water mark, with the chain bolts of the mizenmast of the other vessel. She then tacked to follow the vessel, but she had gone too great a distance at the time, so she made for Ramsey. The crew suppose that the galliot was the Barrow of Whitehaven, Moffat, master; both vessels left that port at ten P.M., on Thursday, and were coal laden for Kingstown. It is not known what has become of the Barrow; the Jane saw a vessel towards the east, but could not discern her correctly, and a smack having arrived at Ramsey reports that she saw a schooner, with a mast carried away, making for Whitehaven.

ESSEX.—DISEASE AMONGST HORSES.—The disease amongst horses has again made its appearance in some parts of Essex. Mr Wright, maltster, of Fyfield, has lost one valuable horse, and has several others affected.

Ireland.

JURY PACKING.—The demonstration against the *practice of jury packing* is being worked with unceasing energy. The memorial has received the signatures, up to this day, of thirty peers, members of parliament, deputy lieutenants, and magistrates; of seven Roman Catholic prelates; of twenty-six dignitaries of that church; of the professors of four Roman Catholic colleges, and of the majority of the corporations of Dublin, Waterford, Wexford, Drogheda, and Galway, besides large numbers of other signatures from those places.

The WARDER mentions a more lawless premonition against 'jury packing'—Mr Kemmis, the crown solicitor, was favoured a day or two since with the deposit at his hall door of a human skull.

ESCAPE OF MR O'MAHONY.—It is announced that Mr John O'Mahony, of whose exploits, in connexion with the late attempt at disturbance near Curraghmore and its neighbourhood, so much has been heard, has escaped to France, whence he has written to his friends here. The only party in the position of a leader in those troubles now at large and in the country, is Mr Harnett, the alleged projector of the stoppage of the mail at Abbeyfeale. Mr Pennington, the ship agent, who had given Mr M'Manus a passage under suspicious circumstances, and the only political prisoner remaining in Cork gaol, has been admitted to bail by the local magistrates, by whom he had been in the first instance committed.

CUFFE STREET SAVINGS' BANK.—Mr Pratt's inquiry has terminated for the present without any satisfactory result, as far as the unfortunate depositors are concerned. This has been caused by the refusal of the trustees and managers to produce the books of the bank for the inspection of Mr Pratt and the gentlemen who are acting on behalf of the depositors. The facts, as far as they have yet been ascertained, present this strange and astounding aspect:—In May last, when the bank stopped payment, upwards of £48,000 were due to depositors, to meet which it is stated that only £83 were forthcoming. The questions naturally arise—what has been done with the money thus intrusted to the managers of the institution? What has been the cause of a deficiency so enormous and so startling? How is restitution to be made to the humble and industrious classes of our fellow citizens, whose hard earnings have thus mysteriously disappeared? No adequate explanation—or, indeed, any explanation at all—has yet been offered by the trustees. On the contrary, they have refused all explanation—refused to open their books; and as a cover for this refusal, have challenged the jurisdiction of Mr Pratt. The consequence was, that after hearing evidence which established the claims of certain depositors to the amount of £2,000, Mr Pratt has been obliged to adjourn the investigation, until the Court of Queen's Bench shall have determined the question of jurisdiction, and compelled the production of the books, without which the transactions of the bank cannot be thoroughly sifted, or the truth ascertained.

ALARMING STATE OF SKIBBEREEN POOR HOUSE.—The total number now in the Skibbereen Poor House and its auxiliary houses is about 4,230. Of this number the three auxiliary houses in the town and at Deelis accommodate about 950. The remaining 3,280 are dieted in the poor house, and about fifty are sent to a store to sleep. Thus there are permanently lodged in the union poor house about 2,780. The house was intended when first built to accommodate 800. Since then three additional timber houses have been built on the premises, one of which is inhabited by invalids, and into these three and the main house there are now crammed by day 3,280, and by night 2,780. Every available apartment is made use of as a bed room. In the girl's schoolroom, which measures about 27 by 42 feet, about 500 girls spend the day, breakfast, dine, and about half of the number sleep there. Even the bath room, which measures about nine by sixteen feet, is made use of as a day room, dining room, and bed room, and in this small apartment I found this evening 170 persons, men and women, confined; there was scarcely room for them to stand. About some 509 or 600 persons have been in the house for the last fortnight without getting the house dress, and in the filthy rags which they brought in with them. The air in the apartments in which these are kept is intolerable. Others who have been in the house for some time, and have got the dress, have not changed a shirt for the last month, and others have to go shirtless whilst their shirts are being washed. Disease has already commenced to increase in the house; and in the infirmary the number in each bed varies from two to six.—*Cork Examiner.*

MINING IN THE NORTH.—The BELFAST WHIG contains the following interesting report with regard to the commencement of mining operations on an extensive scale by an English company in the county of Antrim; the event is one of considerable importance, at least in the north of Ireland:—'For upwards of twelve months past certain English capitalists have been engaged in making preliminary explorations of the extensive mineral basin on the north-east coast of Antrim, which has a sea boundary from Torhead to the Bay of Ballycastle, and runs several miles inland. The whole of this basin, comprising many thousand acres, is held under lease from the Earl of Antrim. Active investigations have discovered, in the Ballycastle section of the property, beds or veins of iron stone, some of which are two feet nine inches thick, of a quality equal, if not superior, we learn, to the celebrated black band of the west of Scotland. The seams of coal vary from two feet six inches to six feet in thickness, and embrace almost every variety, from the rich and bituminous produce of the north of England, to the anthracite or blind coal of Wales. The colliery which has just been opened lies contiguous to Murlough Bay, a fine natural harbour, extending from Torhead, on the south, to a point near Fairhead on the north. The bay has seven fathoms' depth of water beyond a *ledge of rock jutting from its centre*, and at which, in the olden times, coal and agricultural produce were exported for the consumption of the coast. The colliery works are situated near the base of one of the spurs of the range of lofty basaltic hills, the loftiness and grandeur of which are exceeded only by the wonders of the Causeway. Three seams of coal have been opened by means of adits or levels, which are driven into the side of the hill, and the produce is conveyed by means of railways to a drop or jetty, which will be used for temporary shipment until the construction of a pier upon a large scale (for which, we understand, the working plans are being prepared) at the point in the bay already indicated. Tuesday last being appointed for the opening of this colliery, several gentlemen visited the works and expressed much satisfaction with the quality of the coal and the facility of working it, and with the arrangements made for its shipment. The inhabitants of Ballycastle, naturally much interested in the erection of the works, and in the intended benefit to the immediate district, testified their respect for the English company by illuminating their picturesque little town, by the blazing of tar barrels, the parading of bands of music through the streets, and other modes of rejoicing. *There was also a* tolerably good display of fireworks.

'VOLUNTARY' EVICTIONS.—Lord Glengall's tenantry are quitting his lordship's property. Scarcely a night elapses but some tenant, dreading eviction and feeling the pressure of the rent and poor-rates, makes his escape to some seaport, carrying with him all he can collect. Lord Glengall is said to regret the departure of his tenantry, and to be inclined to make abatements if they would remain. His *lordship's generosity, however*, comes 'too late.' He will shortly, it is said, have 00 acres to himself, to till, to crop, and pay the poor-rates.

A CRUEL ACT OF VIOLENCE in Limerick has ended in a murder. A few days since, a man named Nicholson, was returning from the infirmary of Limerick, whither he had been to fetch home his brother, who had been a patient there, when he was attacked by a party with whom he had had some quarrel, and such injuries were inflicted on him as to cause his death.

THREE MEN ACCUSED OF MURDER, committed eight months since, have been arrested in the Doharrow mountains. The unhappy victim in this affair was a man named Devitt. He was returning from prayers on a Sunday, and being overtaken by rain, he directed his steps to a neighbouring house for shelter. This house was, it appears, at the moment in the hands of a party which had attacked it. Their sentinels warned him not to approach, but Devitt, not heeding the warning, went on, and was shot dead as he entered the house.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT is related by a Donegal paper. A few nights since a young boy and his sister returning from Pettigo, homeward, had to cross a mountain. The night was dark and stormy, and they lost their way. Next morning both were found dead from the exposure. The boy and girl lay side by side—the latter with her arm round her brother's neck, and her flannel petticoat removed from her own person was wrapped round his feet. Thus did the creature, perhaps, sacrifice her own life in a vain effort to sustain that of her brother.

TRIAL OF MR DUFFY.—The commission was opened on Wednesday, before Justice Perrin. The grand jury having been sworn, Justice Perrin proceeded to deliver his charge to them. There was nothing in his observations to call for particular remark; so much the less, indeed, is this necessary, as his lordship, in directing his observations to the case of Mr Duffy, quoted a passage from the charge of Mr Justice Blackburne, already published.

Mr Smith O'Brien, and the other parties convicted at Clonmel, remain at Richmond Bridewell. There is a very general rumour that the judges of the Queen's Bench are unanimous against the prisoners on the writs of error; and that in case of a unanimous decision of that court in favour of the crown, the Attorney General will withhold the requisite sanction for the prosecution of an appeal to the House of Lords.

THE POOR LAW.—A movement of an important character, having reference to the much canvassed poor law, is about to take place. It has been for some time in contemplation, and has at length been decided on, that representatives from the several boards of guardians throughout the country will assemble in Dublin in about a fortnight from this time, to discuss among themselves the objections to the working of the poor law, which so many localities now seem so keenly to feel. Whatever they shall adopt as their judgment, it is intended, shall be laid before the executive for its information preparatory to that amendment of the law which is not only advisable but inevitable, and with which parliament at its opening will be called upon to deal. This movement is of so practical a nature that there can be little doubt the authorities will receive its recommendations with great attention. Meanwhile, it is consoling to find that, wherever the owners and occupiers of land are doing their duty in affording employment, the poor law is regarded as a valuable auxiliary.

IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.—A warrant has been received from the Treasury by the Board of Works, directing that instead of repaying into the Exchequer the instalments of the Famine Loan now in the hands of the board, and which exceed the sum of £350,000, that this money may be re-issued upon proper security to the land owners in the several counties which have paid it, for the purposes of drainage and other means of improving *the land. No applications from persons resident in* counties in arrear to be complied with.

THE LATE APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE ON BOARD A STEAMER.

The following statement has been officially made by Captain Johnstone, the master of the Londonderry:—

'By this public instrument of protest, be it made known and manifest, that on the 4th day of December, 1848, before me, William Scott, notary public, by lawful authority, duly admitted and sworn, practising and residing in the City of Londonderry, personally appeared Alexander Johnstone, master or commander of the steam-vessel Londonderry, of Londonderry, of the burthen of 277 tons, who did declare, and aver for truth, that on Friday, the 1st day of December, 1848, the said vessel, then lying at Sligo, and being in stout and staunch order, repair, and condition, her engines in particularly good order, the vessel well found, provided, and equipped, and in every respect sea-worthy for the prosecution of their intended voyage to Liverpool. At eight a.m., having taken on board a part of their cargo, consisting of sundry goods and merchandise, under deck, and a number of cows, bullocks, and sheep, on deck; at half-past eight a.m., they, with a pilot on board, proceeded from the quay of Sligo to Oyster Island, where they were to come to, to take on board the passengers and luggage, together with a farther portion of cargo, and about twenty-six pigs that awaited them there. At a quarter-past nine they arrived at Oyster Island, and the passengers commenced coming on board, and continued so doing until about noon, when the vessel was again ready for sea; but, in consequence of the tide ebbing and the wind changing to W.S.W., with squalls, the pilot found it impossible to cant the ship's head to seaward without placing her in imminent danger. They were, therefore, under the necessity of continuing at Oyster Island until about half-past four, when she canted with the tide, and the pilot got the ship under weigh, and took her outside the Metal Man when he left her. At the time the ship got under weigh, there was, according to the pilot's mark, about fifteen feet water on the bar, before which the vessel could not have crossed it with safety. About twenty minutes past five crossed the bar and proceeded to sea, the wind then blowing west a stiff breeze. Continued their voyage without any material occurrence until eight o'clock; the sea at this time rough, and the vessel pitching; the spray was breaking over the deck; the man who kept the watch forward came to Appearer and informed him the companion-lid of the steerage had worked off with the pitching of the vessel, and could not be found. Appearer told the second mate to take the tarpauling off the luggage and cover it over the companion to prevent the water from going below, which was accordingly done, from which time until ten o'clock the wind increased, blowing from W. to W.N.W., and the sea rose, causing the ship to pitch and roll greatly. Appearer obliged to keep constantly near the wheel, directing the management of the ship, except when he had to go to the cabin to consult the chart, and see the ship's way. At this time the mate came to Appearer, and informed him that the weather had carried the tarpauling again off the companion, and that he had taken the carpenter, with a light, forward to secure it. In proceeding, they found the slide or top, and replaced it on the companion, and nailed the tarpauling over it, so that the slide could not again be washed off, leaving the door-way quite open, the door having been carried away. At midnight it blew a hurricane—the sea increasing and breaking over the deck. Found the cattle had broken adrift with the heavy motion of the ship, and were rolling about; a number of the sheep were dead, and cows in a dying state. At this time, supposed the ship to be between Teeling Head and Arranmore, with a good offing, the gale every moment increasing, Appearer never being able to leave the man at the wheel, the vessel pitching violently, and sea breaking over her fore and aft. At two o'clock it blew a perfect hurricane, the ship pitching and rolling tremendously, with an awful sea breaking over the deck, and filling it with water, carrying away the starboard after gangway. At [illegible] past two the vessel appeared in great danger. Called the chief mate to consult what was best to be done, for the preservation of the vessel, cargo, and the lives of all on board, on which it was judged advisable to relieve the vessel as much as possible by throwing overboard a quantity of the mussels in bags off the deck, which was accordingly done; and if that was not found sufficient, to throw the cattle overboard, and clear the deck—the ship then being in very great danger of foundering—the gale still continuing with increased violence, heavy squalls of snow and hail, and the vessel labouring *heavily*. At half-past four, with the greatest difficulty and danger, they got the ship before the wind, which eased her a little—supposing at that time Tory Island to bear about east fifty miles. About five o'clock, the mate came to Appearer, and informed him that to his knowledge there were four or five people dead in the steerage, and to take charge of the deck until he, (the mate) would go forward to see what more had happened, and to assist the passengers. Appearer then took charge of the steering of the ship on hearing this report from the mate, and gave him orders that all hands, even to the man on the look-out, should immediately go forward and assist the passengers, bringing all that could come, and were alive, aft to the cabin, and every other part of the ship they could be distributed into, to relieve and save them, which was instantly done, and every succour possible rendered for their comfort. Many of the passengers were carried aft by the crew, the wind still from W.N.W. to N.W, and blowing a terrific gale. Carried on their course till nine o'clock on the morning of Saturday, when Appearer discovered the Island of Arranmore *on the lee-bow*, about eight miles distant—hauled the ship to the wind, fearing she would not weather *Arranmore, from the violence of the storm.* When Appearer found, about ten o'clock, that the vessel was clear of Arranmore, he then bore away, before the wind, for Tory; still violent squalls, and the sea tremendous, requiring often Appearer and two or three men at the wheel. At half-past 11 made Tory Island a-head, passed through the Sound, and at two p.m., shaped his course for Intrahull, intending to run for Lough Foyle, being the first harbour of safety they could make under the circumstances. Passed through the Sound of Istrahull, about seven p.m., with a tremendous sea, and ship steering very wild. About twenty minutes past nine p.m., got a pilot on board, who took charge of and brought the ship to anchor in Molville Bay, about ten p.m., where he obliged the ship to remain till *daylight on the morning of* Sunday, when they got under weigh and came to at the steam boat quay at Londonderry. Appearer immediately sent for the police and to the agent of the steamer, to acquaint the authorities. Soon after the police came on board, when Appearer informed them of the unfortunate circumstances that had taken place, on which the officer and police took charge of the passengers and the dead bodies. And this Appearer, Alexander Johnstone, most solemnly declares, that in and during the aforesaid voyage, he used his utmost and best endeavours for the preservation of his said vessel, and the lives of the passengers and crew, by his constant and unremitting attention to the management and steerage of the ship, which, in such an unprecedented hurricane, required his greatest energy and exertion to accomplish, for, if neglected for the shortest period, or mismanaged by the least inattention, she must have inevitably foundered. Appearer also solemnly declares that, from the morning he left Sligo till he arrived in Londonderry, he never once had his clothes or boots off, nor did he ever lie down or sleep. And further declares, that his undivided care and attention was devoted solely to the management of the ship and saving of all on board, and that the loss of life which occurred on board during the voyage, to the best of Appearer's knowledge and belief, arose from the number of passengers that entered and remained in the steerage, from the tempestuous state of the weather, and from heavy sea sickness experienced by the passengers, and bad air arising from the number congregated together in so small a place, and being unable to leave the steerage from their extreme debility, and the tempestuous state of the weather. And this Appearer having desired an act of me, the said notary, to serve and avail himself withal, when and where occasion may require: wherefore I, the said notary, do hereby protest against the winds, weather, and stormy seas, which the said vessel met with and encountered on her late voyage from Sligo to Liverpool, in and by reason of which there was so great a loss of life, and against all other matters and things against which it may be necessary to protest, for all losses, costs, damages, and expenses already suffered or sustained, or that may hereafter be suffered or sustained by reason of the premises aforesaid. Given under my hand and seal of office this 7th of December, 1848. Which I attest,

(Signed) ALEXANDER JOHNSTONE.
(Seal) (Signed) WILLIAM SCOTT, Not. Pub.

Bail was offered to the magistrates on the 6th instant, on behalf of the captain and two mates, but, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, was declined.

Colonial and Foreign.

FRANCE.

ELECTION OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT.

Fatal Conflict at Bordeaux.—The partisans of Louis Napoleon held a meeting at Bordeaux, which was invaded by the partisans of Ledru Rollin. A fight was the consequence. The military were called out, and fired upon both parties. Several lives were lost, and many persons were wounded.

On Saturday evening the *attroupements* in various quarters of the capital continued, and even augmented at various points until midnight. At eleven o'clock the Place Vendôme presented a dense crowd, composed almost entirely of the lower class. The Rue St Honore was intercepted in several places by groups and assemblages, in which animated discussions were going on. The Boulevards, from the Rue de la Paix to the Boulevard Poissonniere, also formed the theatre of like discussions, being completely crowded and with difficulty passable. The Porte St Martin and Porte St Denis were as usual crowded, as well as the Boulevard du Temple. In this latter neighbourhood menacing shouts were heard against the *Garde Mobile*, some detachments of which were stationed at the post 'Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers,' in the Rue St Martin. At one time these were called out, and showed an attitude so determined that the crowd became silent and retired. Patrols of police officers traversed the boulevards during the evening. The Faubourg St Marceau and the Place Maubert were again the scenes of disorderly manifestations. To remove all pretext of disorder, the Garde Mobile, which had occupied the barrack of the Place Maubert had evacuated it. The populace, finding this, proceeded to the Rue Dufour. The firmness of the Garde Mobile, however, was such as to repress the disorder, and several disturbers were arrested. The Latin quarter was traversed by patrols during the night.

Sunday.—The polling commenced at seven o'clock this morning; the weather is beautiful, and there is no apparent disposition to disturb the peace. The government has taken every precaution. It is decided that on Tuesday, the day after the polling, the clubs shall be closed, and all mob assemblages dispersed.

Monday Morning.—The first day of the election of the President of the Republic has passed off without the slightest appearance of disorder. In fact, it was much more calm than the three or four days which preceded it. The weather was magnificent, and the electors came to the poll in great numbers, but, thanks to the admirable arrangements for taking the votes, there was no crowding or confusion at any of the polling places. The number of voters upon this occasion will be much greater than at any of the elections which have taken place since the establishment of universal suffrage. It was remarked that at some of the polling places yesterday, fully one half of the electors inscribed on the lists had voted before two o'clock.

During the whole of yesterday the streets and public promenades of Paris were crowded with people, but they were attracted more by the fineness of the weather than by the election. It was only in the Place Vendome, the Porte St Martin, and some other places, that groups of politicians assembled; but they were *exceedingly quiet*, and all parties appear to have made up their minds calmly to abide the result. As a matter of precaution, however, as the night advanced, the groups were dispersed by the Municipal Guards, and by parties of troops, and by eleven o'clock the capital was as quiet as upon any ordinary occasion.

The accounts from the departments adjoining the capital state that the peasants are crowding to the places in bands of *fifty or 100 together, with flags*, and shouting the names of their favourite candidates.

A tour of some of the principal thoroughfares of Paris about midnight supplied most gratifying proof of the tranquillity with which the people are exercising their sovereign right of suffrage. Precautionary measures were taken, and patrols of the National Guard and police were occasionally observable, but no necessity called for their interference. One cause of this tranquillity no doubt is, that the result of the election begins to be regarded by the public in general as practically decided, and, it is thought, in favour of Louis Napoleon.

(From the correspondent of the *Times*.)

The groups in the streets of Paris on Sunday evening were neither so numerous nor so noisy as those of Saturday; still they were not deficient in orators, who produced a certain degree of excitement. The subject most discussed in the groups formed at the Place Vendome, Place de la Bourse, and the Boulevards, was the Organisation of Labour; and if the language used in the streets is to be taken as a criterion of the opinions of the working classes, the future President, *be he Cavaignac or Louis Napoleon, will have much to do to satisfy them.*

The people expressed great indignation against the *National Assembly for having resolved to prolong its* existence under pretence of *preparing certain organic* laws, and if any attack be made on it, the people do not appear disposed to defend it. The continued attacks of La Presse on General Cavaignac, for having neglected to adopt precautions to prevent the erection of barricades in the month of June, by which much bloodshed was occasioned, appear to have produced considerable effect on the population of Paris; and although General Cavaignac's admirers—and there were many such amongst the groups—exerted themselves in the General's defence, and were listened to with much patience, they failed to produce any effect. *In some groups the probability of an approaching insurrection was openly discussed.* A soldier of the 59th Regiment of the line declared his opinion that such an event was inevitable, and having been asked what side he would join, he replied that his regiment was determined to act with the National Guards, and to be governed by their movements.

The Times of Wednesday adds:—

'*The following letter of our correspondent*, dated five o'clock on Monday evening, has reached us, together with the second editions of the journals:—

'There is considerably more animation (perhaps agitation would be a more appropriate term) visible at this hour than when I wrote you at eleven o'clock this forenoon. Groups are formed everywhere. At certain points they are held in observation by patrols of National Guards, but generally speaking they are allowed to have their own way. The steps leading to the Bourse, and a good deal of the space in front of it, are covered by people declaiming on all manner of irritating subjects. The leading, and certainly most disquieting, topic is the Labour Question, which it is lamentable to perceive is again the *cheval de bataille* of the Red Men, and is capable of producing much mischief. The Red orators are, however, comparatively few, for the mass of that party is, like the larger portion of the troops, kept within doors by order of their chiefs, though ready for every contingency.

'In these circumstances you will be sorry to learn that the occurrence so long foreseen—a conflict between the Gardes Mobiles and troops of the line—took place last night, at about half-past twelve o'clock, just outside the Barriere du Trone, at one of the ball rooms as they are called, which for a considerable distance line the road to Vincennes. For some time those parties have been snarling at each other, but last night they came to blows. The Mobiles, being the minority, at first were beaten. They sought the assistance of their comrades, and returned reinforced, when a battle commenced between them with side arms, in which two soldiers were killed, and several on either side were wounded. This riot would not merit particular notice were it not indicative of the species of feeling that exists in the corps in question. On the one hand, the soldiers are jealous of the superior pay and rations enjoyed by the Mobiles. The latter, proud of their achievements in June, are perhaps a little presumptuous; but whatever the cause, the effects of this quarrel may be serious. For the last two or three months the Red men have been flattering the troops on every possible occasion, by cries of '*Vive la Ligne*,' and have been insulting the Mobiles by calling them 'Cavaignac's Butchers.' There may possibly be another collision to-night between the soldiers and the Mobiles. Should it be serious, the end of the Red men will be attained. The Mobiles will be removed from Paris, and the *fusion* of the troops and the Socialists will become practicable. There are efforts in progress to reconcile the soldiers and the *Mobiles*, but it is not certain that they will succeed. At this moment there are three battalions of the latter, and some battalions of the former, in the great court of the Tuileries, exercising under the same command. Perhaps the experiment will succeed: it was well worth trying.

On Monday evening groups of men, for the most part attired as operatives, collected at the Portes St Denis and St Martin, the Place de la Bourse, and the Place Vendome, but their demeanour was perfectly inoffensive. They discussed the merits of the respective candidates for the Presidency of the Republic, *and it would appear from the conversation that the operatives had given their votes to Louis Napoleon through a hope that he would relieve the existing distress, and not from any political motive.* They complained bitterly that none of those who have governed the country since the revolution of February had fulfilled the promises made to the people before their accession to office, and they appeared to cling to the name of Napoleon as a plank of safety to rescue them from utter destruction.—*Times* correspondent.

Tuesday.—Yesterday the effigy of General Cavaignac was burnt in the *Place du la Barriere du* Trone, amidst a large concourse of people. The indignity of being burnt in the ordinary way was not on this occasion thought sufficient; the managers of the ceremony, therefore, resorted to the rather singular aggravation of consuming the representative of the unpopular candidate with a cartload of his own balloting papers. In the Boulevard Montmartre another cart load of balloting papers, bearing the name of General Cavaignac, was seized and forthwith burnt, amidst the shouts of the crowd; but no further disturbance took place. In the evening large groups assembled in the neighbourhood of the Portes St Denis and St Martin, but they were very peaceable and ultimately dispersed, even without the necessity of employing troops. In the Quartiers Latin and St Marceau, everything was perfectly quiet last night. About ten o'clock last night, a body of about a thousand of that class known as *gamins de Paris* formed in the Rue Rambateau, and marched, under regular leaders, through the boulevards, and by the Rue de la Paix, till they reached the Place de la Concorde, but they did not succeed in getting up any commotion. On reaching the Place de la Concorde they quietly dispersed.

ELECTION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The latest accounts received with regard to the election state, that the number of votes known amount to 1,240,000. Of these 752,000 are for Louis Napoleon, and 268,000 for General Cavaignac.—*Times* of Thursday.

The returns from Paris are reported to be as follows:—

Prince Louis Napoleon	131,154 votes
General Cavaignac	73 129
Ledru Rollin	22 279
Raspail	12,656
Lamartine	3,144

In the Banlieu (environs) of Paris the following votes were given—for

Prince Louis Napoleon ...	26 209
General Cavaignac ...	5 976
Ledru Rollin ...	2,543
Raspail ...	1,058
Lamartine ...	221

A letter from Lyons, of the 8th inst., states that General Cavaignac was hanged in effigy at the Croix-Rousse, notwithstanding the presence of the police and of the *municipal authorities*, who were unable to prevent it. The works of the fortifications of Lyons had been suspended in consequence of the agitation which has prevailed in that city for some days past.

THE RED REPUBLIC.

A Democratic and Socialist banquet took place at Condom, on the 27th. M. Lucien Lamargue, editor of the Etoile d'Aquitaine being in the chair. *After sitting some hours, the guests*, at the approach of dusk, promenaded through the town crying, 'Vive Ledru Rollin!' 'Vive la Republique, democratique et sociale!' 'A bas les rentiers et les proprietaires!' *They also sang* patriotic airs, and then separated without disturbance. The authorities of the town had been invited to the banquet, but all had declined being present.

Several Socialist and ultra Democratic banquets have taken place within the past few days in Paris. One of them at which about 1,800 persons were present, took place at the Salle Valentino. The nominal president was Raspail, whose bust, surrounded by red drapery, was placed on a pedestal at the head of the principal table, but the acting presidents were M.M. Proudhon, Pierre Leroux, and Cabet. The usual Socialist toasts were given, and one of them was proposed by M. Felix Pyat, who had recently a duel with M. Proudhon. The affair passed off quietly, and terminated with patriotic songs.

On Sunday 1,400 Socialists, mostly working smiths found time to meet at a banquet given at the Barrier du Maine. Several well dressed women sat down to table. A trophy was erected at the bottom of the hall composed of the different implements used by smiths. The walls were hung with tri-coloured flags, on which were the following inscriptions:—'To the Socialist exiles.' 'To the Socialist prisoners' 'Louis Blanc, Barbes, Thore, Mazzini, Blum, Messenhauser.' 'Our brothers of Vienna, of Italy, and of Poland.' Two letters were read—one from M. Raspail, which proposed in conclusion a toast to the principle of association; and the second from M. Louis Blanc, who proposed as a toast 'To all those who suffer, who love and who hope.' M. Pierre Leroux then spoke at great length, explaining the principles of association and of Socialism. M. Marc proposed as a toast 'The safety of France;' and M. Marle gave, 'The hope and certainty of triumph.' The latter, in speaking to the toast, informed the company that one of his sons was amongst the transported, and that another of them had suffered a long imprisonment. 'I educated them for that,' said the orator, who was loudly cheered. The last toast—'To the approaching accomplishment of the great principle proclaimed by the French revolution, to the general manifestation of religious liberty, and to universal fraternity'—was then given, and the company separated, singing patriotic songs.

THE REPUBLICANS PERSECUTED BY THE MONARCHISTS.

The decree of the court of assizes at Caen in the affair of the insurgents of Rouen has been announced to-day. The court has condemned them all to severe and infamous punishment.

THE JOURNEYMEN BAKERS OF PARIS.

The latter end of last week, the delegates of the journeymen bakers went to the National Assembly with a petition against the conduct of the master bakers of Paris, who have been of late getting men up from the country, to work for them, as *the men in Paris refused to work*, except on the conditions prescribed by M. Caussidière. The petition, which was received by M. Yon, the commissary of police of the Assembly, was laid on the President's bureau.

GERMANY.

ABDICATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Accounts from Vienna to the 3rd inst., communicate the abdication of the Emperor of Austria in favour of his nephew, the Archduke Francis Joseph, eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles, who has waived his claim to the imperial throne. This important proceeding was announced to the Diet at Kremsier by Prince Schwarzenberg, and two proclamations were immediately issued; one by the late Emperor, Ferdinand, dated Olmutz, the 2nd of December, in which he announces his reasons for abdicating the throne; the other by the present Emperor, Francis Joseph, which embodies the principal points stated in the ministerial programme, as given by Prince Schwarzenberg, in the Chamber at Kremsier. The news of the late Emperor's abdication was received with satisfaction at Vienna, where all was tranquil. The ex-Emperor has fixed upon Prague as his place of residence, for which city he quitted Olmutz on the day of his abdication.

The following are the proclamations alluded to:—

'We, Ferdinand I., by the Grace of God, Emperor, &c.

'*When after the decease of our father, the late* Emperor, Francis I., we succeeded to the throne, we were deeply sensible of the sacred nature of our office, and prayed to God to assist us. [Prayed to the devil he means.] To deal justly and to promote the happiness of the Austrian nation was the end and aim of our government. [How emperors can lie!] The cares and anxieties of government were richly rewarded by the love and gratitude of our people. [*What an ungrateful monster to cannonade such a* people.] Even of late, when criminal intrigues succeeded in disturbing legal order in some parts of our empire, we were satisfied to find the majority of our subjects persevere in the loyalty they owed to their sovereign. [More fools they!] Proofs of affection, which comforted our anxious soul, were frequently given us from all parts of our empire. But the pressure of events, and the immediate want of a comprehensive reformation of our forms of state, and which we, in the month of March last, endeavoured to meet and promote, have more and more convinced us, that more youthful powers are needed to complete this grand work. [The imperial idiot has found some one to put common sense language into his mouth.] After mature deliberation, and convinced of the imperative necessity of this step, we have most solemnly resolved to resign the imperial crown of Austria. Our brother and legitimate successor in the government, the Lord Archduke Francis Charles, who at all times faithfully assisted us, and declared, and now declares by these presents, and by signing his name to this proclamation, that he too resigns the Austrian crown, and that he does so in favour of his son and legitimate successor, the Lord Archduke Francis Joseph. Thus freeing all servants of the state from their oath of allegiance, we claim their faith and loyalty for their new sovereign. We bid a grateful farewell to our brave army. Mindful of their oaths, our soldiers were at all times a bulwark against foreign enemies and domestic traitors; a pattern of fidelity and persevering and dauntless courage, the safety of threatened monarchy, the pride and glory of our common country. [A pattern of butchery-workers, the disgrace and infamy of Austria.] They will be equally faithful and devoted to the new emperor. In freeing the various people of our empire of their duties towards us, we herewith solemnly, and before the face of the world, transmit all our duties and rights to our beloved lord and nephew as our legitimate successor, and we recommend our people to the grace and especial protection of God. May Almighty God vouchsafe to restore them to domestic peace. [The hypocrite!] May he guide the misled back to their duties, and enlighten those that are foolish [A proper prayer for himself and his family.] May he re-open the dried-up fountains of prosperity, and may he bless our country with his richest blessings, enlighten and strengthen our successor, the Emperor Francis Joseph I., that he may prosper in his solemn and arduous vocation, for his own honour, for the glory of our house and for the welfare of his people.

'Given in our royal residence of Olmutz, this day, the 2nd December, 1848, and in the fourteenth year of our reign.

'Ferdinand.

'Schwarzenberg. 'Francis Charles'

'We, Francis Joseph I., By the grace of God, Emperor of Austria, &c.

'By the resignation of our beloved uncle, the Emperor and King Ferdinand I., in Hungary and Bohemia of that name the 5th, and by the resignation of our beloved father, the Lord Archduke Francis Charles, and summoned on the strength of the pragmatic sanction to assume the crown of this empire, proclaim hereby solemnly to our people the fact of our ascension to the throne under the name of Francis Joseph the First. We are convinced of the necessity and the value of free institutions, and enter with confidence on the path of a prosperous reformation of the monarchy. On the basis of true liberty—on the basis of the equality of rights of all our peoples and the equality of all citizens before the law, and on the basis of their equally partaking in the representation and legislation, the country will rise to its ancient grandeur; it will acquire new strength to resist the storms of the time—it will be a hall to shelter the tribes of many tongues united under the sceptre of our fathers. Jealous of the glory of the crown, and resolved to preserve the monarchy untailed, but ready to share our privileges with the representatives of our people, we hope, by the assistance of God and the co-operation of our people, to succeed in uniting all the countries and tribes of the monarchy into one integral state. We have had severe trials; tranquillity and order have been disturbed in many parts of the empire. A civil war is even now raging in one part of the monarchy. Preparations have been made to restore legal order everywhere. The conquest over rebellion, and the return of domestic peace, are the first conditions to *the great work which we now take in hand*. In this we rely confidently on the sensible and candid co-operation of the nation by its representatives. We rely on the sound sense of the loyal inhabitants of the country, whom the new laws on the abolition of servitude and imposts have admitted to the full enjoyment of civil rights. We rely on the loyal servants of the state. We expect our glorious army will persevere in their ancient fidelity and bravery. They will continue to be a pillar to the throne, and a bulwark to the country and its free institutions. We shall be happy to reward merit, without any distinction of birth or station. People of Austria! It is an awful time in which we mount on the throne of our fathers. Great are the duties of our office, great is its responsibility. May God protect us.

'Francis Joseph.

'Schwarzenberg.

'Olmutz December 2nd, 1848.'

In the fourth sitting of the constituent Diet at Kremsier, Prince Schwarzenberg read to the members the proclamations we have given above, and the various legal acts by which the sovereignty was abdicated by the late and transferred to the new Emperor. He also read a special message from the new reigning sovereign to the Assembly, in which he expresses his wish that the constitution may soon be completed, and exhorts the Diet to proceed vigorously with the task. Also autograph notes from the Emperor, re-appointing the ministers, and adding Baron Culmer to the Cabinet, but without charge of a department. At the suggestion of the president, the members of the Diet rose and gave three cheers for 'the constitutional Emperor Francis Joseph.'

The Emperor Francis Joseph I. is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles, only brother of the Emperor. His mother is the Princess Sophia, daughter of Maximilian, the late King of Bavaria. He was born in 1830, and is, consequently, eighteen years of age.

[The names of the father and mother are symbols of 're-action' throughout Austria. Will the son be better than his parents? We doubt it.]

The Emperor Francis has confirmed the Ban Jellachich in the office of civil and military governor of Croatia.

It is believed that the Emperor will not visit Vienna before the new year, and that the state of siege will continue till that time. It appears that the Emperor Nicholas has offered to advance the eighty millions of florins required for the state. Rumour asserts that he has made another offer to Austria; nothing less, in fact, than an Empress in the shape of the Russian princess.

The accounts from Galicia are unsatisfactory. The divisions existing between the Polish and Ruthenian races are becoming every day more serious, particularly since the government have begun to favour the latter. The object in thus setting race against race is precisely the one which was held in view with reference to the Magyars and the Croatians, and is composed on the old maxim of '*divide et impera*.' The system now pursued is the more criminal, inasmuch as the two races have lived on friendly terms one with the other during several centuries.

As might have been anticipated, the Servians are beginning to put forth troublesome claims in regard to nationality. Recent events have proved to them how greatly dependent the Emperor is on his non-German and non-Magyar subjects for the maintenance of his throne. They are, therefore, no longer satisfied with the favours they have received since the commencement of the revolt in Hungary Proper, but they demand an independent ministry and legislative assembly, with a vice-regal government.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF LEMBERG.

The following extract of a letter dated Lemberg will be read with interest, though the facts treated of are contemporaneous with the siege of Vienna:—

'You must have read accounts of the bombardment of Lemberg, and I can assure you that there were no grounds whatever for that military execution, since there had been, in fact, no revolution, no rioting at all. On the 1st of November, in the evening, a few drunken artillery soldiers insulted some national guardsmen; a strife ensued, in consequence of which two of the latter were killed. But, on a sudden, at about seven o'clock p.m., three cannon shots were heard, which came from an Austrian battery established on a hill that commands the city. Immediately the lower class of the population began to erect barricades; they were assisted in that work of defence by young men of the University, by Jews, &c. *This erection of barricades lasted all night*, but as the first cannon shots were not followed during that time by any other attempt of the military against the city, nothing further was done by the citizens till daylight. In the meantime an agreement was mutually entered into by the civil authorities and the military commander-in-chief, that the troops were to be removed from the city, and the barricades taken away. On the 2nd Nov., as the national guardsmen disbanded themselves, on the terms of the above-mentioned agreement, they were fired upon, and some of them killed on the spot, by the grenadiers of a Ruthenian battalion stationed on the square of the Holy Ghost. This unfortunate occurrence renewed the apprehensions of the inhabitants. The national guards assembled again, and the barricades were again resorted to. Isolated shots were levelled at them by the soldiers, till at ten a.m., the general fire of the heavy artillery opened against the devoted city. For more than two hours together batteries disposed on the neighbouring hills poured upon us balls and shells of every size, and especially rockets. After more than two hours' bombardment the city was allowed to capitulate, although it cannot be fairly admitted that it had revolted at all. It is pretty well known now that this bombardment had been premeditated and calmly decided upon.

DISSOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY—A CONSTITUTION GRANTED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Letters from Berlin to the evening of the 6th inst., announce that the *King had, by the advice of his ministers*, dissolved the Constituent Assembly, and declared a constitution. It appears in the Preussiche Staats Anzeiger of the 7th, which contains also the royal ordonnance for the dissolution of the National Assembly. The main points of the constitution are the following:—

'Personal freedom is guaranteed by virtue of the Habeas Corpus Act, of Sept. 24th, 1848. The domicile is inviolate, and death and confiscation of property are abolished. Freedom of religious worship is secured; the right of the general education of the people is guaranteed; every Prussian may freely express his opinions; freedom of the press is conceded without censorship or pecuniary security; public meetings may be held in houses without restraint, in the open air by permission of the police; the secrecy of the post is inviolate; several feudal privileges are abolished; the King is not responsible, but his Ministers are; there are to be two Chambers; the first composed of 180 members, to be elected by the provincial circle and district representatives, and to sit for six years; the second to consist of 350 members, to be elected indirectly by universal suffrage, and directly by electors in the second degree, that is by electors chosen by general suffrage; no property qualification required for either Chamber.'

In another royal decree the Chambers are convoked in Berlin on the 26th of February next; the primary elections to take place on the 22nd instant, and those in the second degree on the 5th of February. An Income Tax Bill is announced.

The prohibition of public assemblages has been extended to meetings of benevolent societies and other unpolitical associations, as in some cases the meetings had been turned to political purposes. In special cases, however, the military authorities have granted an exemption. A benefit society of factory workmen, having waited on General Wrangel for permission to hold a meeting, he not only gave it, but presented the deputation with a sum of money, and wished his name to be entered as a member of it; but the offer was declined, and the money afterwards sent back to him.

MORE TRICKS OF HIS 'GRACE OF GOD' KINGSHIP.

The Preussiche Staats Anzeiger, of the 7th inst., has added an important provision to one of the clauses of the constitution. It is stated in that special law that every Prussian thirty years of age, and in full possession of his civic rights, is entitled to vote for the members of the First Chamber, *provided* he pays at least eight thalers yearly in taxes, or has landed property to the amount, at least, of 5,000 thalers, or a clear income of 500 thalers. Now, there is not one word in the constitution published on the night of the 5th inst. in the Staats Anzeiger respecting those pecuniary qualifications. In fact, one was led to believe on that night that general suffrage was conceded, although in an indirect manner; for the 65th and 66th articles, which relate to the qualification of the members of the First Chamber, or to the number of electors and electoral districts for the Second Chamber, are not only silent on that score, but are immediately followed by an article (consequently the 67th) in which it is declared that every independent Prussian, twenty-four years of age, in possession of all his civic rights, and residing during the previous six months in his commune, has a vote, not the slightest allusion being made to a property or a taxation qualification. The other 'special laws' which are to follow bring such unexpected additions to the constitution, that it has the chance of presenting before the 26th of February next, features altogether different from those it now wears. The general feeling in Berlin with respect to the constitution, is one of indifference.

THE FRANKFORT PARLIAMENT.

In the Assembly on the 7th inst. Herr Wesendonk brought forward the following important motion:—'That the National Assembly declare that the dissolving of the Prussian Assembly and the granting of a constitution are null and void.' The urgency of the motion was admitted, and it was referred to a committee, with instructions to bring up a speedy report. The National Assembly passed also a resolution abolishing capital punishment (except by martial law, and in case of mutiny at sea), the use of the pillory, and corporal chastisement.

THE MARTYR ROBERT BLUM.

Bavaria.—On the 4th inst. there was a grand torch-light procession at Munich in honour of the late Robert Blum—not less than 1,800 persons bearing torches (including 300 students). The greatest order prevailed.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

The grand attack on the Hungarians had not commenced; but it was expected that it would be soon begun. An engagement had already taken place before Pressburg. The imperial troops sent against the Magyars are 150,000 strong. It is said that Windischgratz had given up the command of that army to Baron Grubey, and made arrangements to take up his residence in Vienna. According to accounts from Siebenburgen, the important town of Clausenburg has surrendered to the imperial troops. A sharp cannonade was heard on the 1st inst. near Angern (some ten miles from Vienna). It is said that the imperial troops were obliged to make a retrograde movement.

The Wiener Zeitung of December 1 contains the official report from the theatre of war in Transylvania. Lieut. Col. Urban with his large corps had on the 13th Nov. approached as far as Samos Ujvar, when he was suddenly attacked by a superior force from Klausenburg, and was simultaneously threatened on the flank. The Lieutenant-Colonel, without firing a shot, occupied the strong position to the left of Samos Ujvar, and there awaited the enemy, who was beaten back and completely worsted, losing from forty to fifty (dead) who were all, however, carried off. One of the leaders also was shot down dead by a ball, but it was not ascertained who he was. The village of Zeg, to the left of the main road, which showed hostility to the imperial troops, was severely chastised by a column sent thither.

It is asserted that the Magyars who had, some weeks ago, penetrated into a part of Croatia, have taken the capital, Agram, and defeated the imperial troops on the Styrian frontier. It is not a little remarkable that the imperialists, who, a short time ago, had advanced as far as Wieselburg, have withdrawn to the district this side of Bruck.

ITALY.

THE POPE.

The Pope refused to go on board the French steamer at Gaeta, or to proceed to France. He had ordered a number of Cardinals to repair to Malta, to be at hand to hold a conclave in the event of his demise.

The Robber Radetzky.—The Nazionale, of the 1st instant, states that the extraordinary contributions levied on Lombardy by Marshal Radetzky amounted to 40,000,000 of livres. Milan and the province had paid 13 205 174 livres; the town and province of Brescia, 5,500,000; Lodi and Cremona, *5,000,000*; *Pavia, 2 000,000*; *Bergamo, 2,000,000*; Como, 2,000,000; Valtelina, 1 800 000; in all *31,505,174*. The returns for the provinces of Cremona and Mantua are not known.

Roman States.—Il Nazionale, of the 3rd inst., says: 'The Governor of Bologna will not acknowledge the ministry. *He has sent deputies into the* whole of Romagna to endeavour to form a party, and to compose a provisional government, consisting of Zucchi, Spado, and Mastai, but, owing to the firmness of the prolegate Lovatelli, Ferrara has given its adhesion to the ministry. Ancona has followed its example. Disorder reigns in the city of Bologna.

It is said that the minister Campello ordered all the troops to concentrate themselves at Foligno and Cattolica, but that the Swiss commander, Latour, had replied, that the Swiss had made an engagement with the Pope, and not with Galetti and Campello, and they would not acknowledge their authority. So far from obeying the orders, the commander had marched the Swiss troops to Bologna. Gavazzi has embarked at Ancona for Venice.

A more serious movement occurred at Ancona on the 1st, when the people assembled with loud shouts of '*Vive la Republique*,' and proclaimed a provisional government in connexion with the ministry at Rome. Count Gonfalionere is president; the other members are the Marquis Benincasa, Laine, Colindri, Tanetti, and Morici.

While this was going on, the sailors of the Sardinian fleet in the harbour paraded the streets, *uttering seditious cries against their officers*, and especially the admiral.

THE POPE TURNED TRAITOR—ATTEMPTED COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

The following news has been received at Paris, dated Rome, Dec. 4th. A rescript had been received at Rome from the Pope, who was still at Gaeta, annulling the acts of the ministry, and superseding the Chambers by appointing a state commission, invested with supreme authority. The Chamber of Deputies had declared the rescript invalid, and the members of the state commission had declined to act. A deputation had been appointed to visit the Pope and invite him to return to Rome. The city remained tranquil.

LETTER FROM RICHARD PILLING,

[Formerly of Ashton-under-Lyne, now residing in the United States.]

Stuyvesant Falls, Columbia County,
State of New York,
November 12th, 1848.

Dear Wife and Children,—I write to you hoping to find you in good health, as these few lines leave me at present. I landed on the 11th of October, and stopped in New York six days, but could not get work. I heard they wanted weavers at this place. I left New York City at five o'clock in the afternoon, and landed at Kindernook, at five o'clock on the following morning, which is 130 miles from New York City up the Hudson River, and five miles from this place. They landed me in a wood by myself, and there was neither man nor house to be seen. I walked into the wood and found a tavern, and stopped till daylight, and got my breakfast for *twenty-five cents. I had then ten cents left.* It was a wet morning, and the roads very bad. I commenced on the following morning weaving on four looms, twenty-eight inches wide, sixty picks in one inch, thirty-eight yards long, 32's weft and twist, for 10d. per cut. The looms here run about ninety picks per minute, and the master gives one halfpenny per cut for picking them. They give self-acters 16s. per week; strippers and grinders 16s. per week; throstle spinners and frame tenters 10s. per week; dressers from threehalfpence to twopence per cut for dressing. They dress here with potato starch. The dressers make the starch themselves for nothing. Frame-spinners. There are very few frame-spinners here—they have 2s. 9d. per thousand hanks, for 400 spindles in one mule. The factory system is the same all over the world, I believe. We work twelve hours per day in winter and thirteen in summer. The masters and overlookers are not such great tyrants here as they are in England. But a Ten Hours Bill is very much wanted here by the operatives, and I believe in a very few years will be obtained, and would be in a very few months if we had such good men here as Mr Hindley, Mr Oastler, Mr Fielden, and Lord Ashley.

There is more equality here than in England, for both rich and poor associate together. Trade is bad here, and many thousands are out of work. Hundreds are returning home, and thousands would if they had the means. But, in my opinion, there are far more ways for a working man to get a living here than there are in England, for no trade is locked up here by trades' unions, as is the case in England. People in the towns are immigrating to the far west every year in thousands. The manufacturers here keep truck shops, by which they make a profit of nearly fifty per cent. by everything they sell. Provisions are lower here than in England—flour, one dollar per 28lbs.; sugar, from 3d. to 4½d. per pound; treacle, 1s. 6d. per gallon; tea, from 2s. to 4s. per pound; butcher's meat, from 2d. to 4d. per pound; butter, 10d. per pound; potatoes, 4s. per bushel; Indian meal, 1s. 9d. per 25lbs.; tobacco, from 8d. to 10d. per pound; wooden houses, for working people to live in, from thirty to fifty dollars per year; wood or coal for fire will cost 2s. 6d. per week the year round; soap, 3d. per pound; pork, from 2d. to 4d. per pound; pigs, three months old, from 5s. to 6s. each; milk, from four to five cents per quart; but *in the far west provisions are much lower, and in the* towns, too, if you have the *ready money*. I saw a man buy a quarter of a cow for threehalfpence per pound; cheese, 4d. per pound.

I should wish you to publish a part of this letter in the Ashtonian, and also send a copy of it to George Julian Harney, and *request him to give my* respects to Mrs Harney, and Mr and Mrs Rider, and Mr and Mrs Gill. Perhaps, if this letter, or a portion of it, were published in the Star, it might be useful. Thomas Mellor is living with me, and working on five looms.

Dear wife and children, let me know how you intend to act with respect to coming to this country, and I will begin to prepare. Give my respects to Aitken, Taylor, Orme, *Brooks, Stores*, Duke, and Bedford, and all my friends and neighbours. May you be able to bear up against your oppressors.

There are no police here, nor have I seen a beggar since I came here. So no more at present from your affectionate husband and father,

Richard Pilling.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

Letter VII.

Fellow Countrymen,—I have been honoured by several friendly communications, and the presentation of many publications, conveying information on two important *questions* mooted by Mr W. Rand, viz.: The Currency, and An Equal National Poor Rate.

The gentlemen who have thus kindly appreciated my remarks on those subjects have my sincere thanks. I had previously examined some of those pamphlets, the rest shall have my attention when time will allow.

One friend imagines that, 'for prudential reasons, I purposely hold back my opinions on the Currency.' He mistakes. I cannot give an opinion on a subject I do not comprehend.

I have not been able to discover the *necessary proportion* of currency required to represent a given amount of *exchangeable* wealth. I think that *most essential part of the Currency Question* still remains undiscovered. Until that point is settled on fixed and irrefragable principles, I am of opinion that the Currency will continue to be a *vexed* question.

In consequence *of information received since* my last letter was published, I am induced to return to the consideration of the question of an Equal National Poor Rate. The vast importance of the subject is my apology.

It is needful to bear in mind some of the specified objects expected to be gained by this measure, viz.: 'to put a stop to the peasantry leaving, or being driven from their native fields, and accumulating in large towns.' That system being no longer profitable to the manufacturers, Mr W. Rand proposes that it shall be abandoned. Again, the removal of those immigrants who are located in the manufacturing districts (they having become a heavy burden to those who some years ago prevailed upon them 'to leave their native fields') and their re-settlement in the agricultural districts, where, on the authority of 'our agricultural societies,' Mr W. Rand believes that agriculture presents a field in which to employ every idle labourer in the country. The lamentable decrease of 'the numbers employed in agriculture' since 1811, will, it is *expected*, cease to exist under an Equal National Poor Law. 'The result would be,' says Mr W. Rand, 'a largely increased production, an increased home trade, and a much more satisfactory state of feeling among the working classes.'

It is also asserted, 'The result would be a great diminution of the aggregate amount [of the poor rate], in consequence of increased employment in the cultivation of the soil, and,' Mr W. Rand says, 'we should see contentedness and satisfaction existing among those classes whose unfortunate condition cannot be viewed without anxiety and alarm.' Mr W. Rand does not fail to impress upon his manufacturing readers the importance of *equalising* the poor rates, because 'they are in many instances ten times more in the pound [in large towns] than the average rates in the agricultural parts of the kingdom.'

Now, fellow countrymen, it is undeniable that, if such beneficial results are consequent on the adoption of an Equal National Poor Rate, the present condition *of the agricultural districts must be prosperous*; the farmers finding it difficult to obtain labourers, and capital pressing itself for investment in agricultural pursuits? Else, Mr W. Rand has failed to discover a remedy for the evils he deplores.

A few days ago I had occasion to visit a farm house in Surrey. That visit, though transient, furnished me with important information. It afforded me the means of demonstrating to Mr W. Rand, that the *return of the agricultural immigrants from the manufacturing districts to 'their native fields,'* could not, until agricultural produce is made remuneratory, be productive of the agricultural prosperity he anticipates.

It was a moonlight evening when I arrived at the railway station. The farm house is a mile thence. On my way through the shady lanes I met several agricultural labourers—not returning from their work—but begging and seeking employment!

My friend the farmer was absent. His farm-bailiff had business at a neighbouring village. I had not been long conversing with the wife of the latter ere she was summoned to the outer door; two unemployed labourers were there seeking for work; one had been without employment thirteen, the other, seven weeks!

The good housewife informed me—'Not an hour passed without such applications. What is to become of the poor creatures this winter,' she exclaimed, 'I do not know!' She continued—'Master is followed about by the poor labourers begging for work wherever he goes. He has no heart to refuse, and very often sends them to be employed by my husband when there is nothing for them to do. But,' the wife continued, 'my husband says, 'he will soon tire; prices are so low, and crops so bad.' 'Enough to make any one tire!' I rejoined.

On the return of the bailiff, I learned that 'in consequence of the kind disposition of his master, he had generally more labourers on his farm than he could profitably employ.'

On my return, I walked with my friend the farmer to the station. On the way he was besieged by labourers asking for work.

In that *district vast numbers are out of work*. Many farmers are abandoning corn for milk, the *uncertainty* of remunerating prices being the reason assigned. This change will cause still less employment for the labourers.

I have not heard of any agricultural district where labourers are fully employed.

'A surplus population' is still the cry, proving how futile are the schemes of migration and emigration; establishing the fact that the return of the immigrants from the manufacturing districts to 'their native fields' will not produce the benefits anticipated and promised by Mr W. Rand. And why?

Because, in agricultural pursuits, the prices are not remunerating, and farmers, like manufacturers, cannot employ labourers, and prosper, when there is 'no margin for profits at all,' when they cannot 'get prime cost for anything.' They wither under the chilling worship of the god called 'cheapness,' which is set up in England 'by the manufacturers.'

As in the manufacturing districts, so in the agricultural districts—'Real prosperity consists in all being employed, and selling the products of industry for more than they cost.' Those words are from the pen of Mr W. Rand. Is he prepared thus to administer to the agriculturists? Then must he eschew every dogma of that school whose master's nomination he seconded at the last election for the West Riding of Yorkshire!

Why is there a superabundance of labourers in the agricultural districts? Why do the numbers employed in agriculture diminish? Why do we not grow all the agricultural produce required for the people? Not because we have not room, nor yet quality of soil. Solely because the manufacturers WILL HAVE IT SO! They think foreign produce cheaper, and foreign trade more profitable than those of home! and, through him whose election Mr W. Rand promoted, they have persuaded our Legislature to adopt that 'great and serious delusion.'

When the manufacturers will cease to depress agriculture, they may entertain the scheme of getting rid of the immigrants, who then, instead of 'eating up' their betrayers, may once more become their best customers.

I do not apologise for deferring the consideration of Mr W. Rand's third remedy. The information gleaned in the farm house is apposite, and will, I am sure, materially aid us in forming a proper estimate of Mr W. Rand's second remedy.

It is necessary that that gentleman should explain how or by what process an equal national poor rate will enable the farmers to give employment 'to every idle labourer in the country.'

Mr W. Rand has given the sanction of his name and talents to the promotion of those objects; he has used his influence to establish those principles which have obtained an unhappy notoriety for Mr Richard Cobden, and have caused 'England to set up a god called 'cheapness,' to which 'everything in the shape of industry is to be sacrificed.' He now feels the destructive nature of that idol's worship, and would fain release himself from its unbearable pressure! It is not enough that he nominates certain modes of escape from his self-inflicted torture; it is also required of *him* to demonstrate *how* his proposed measures will relieve others, and insure their prosperity.

It is neither wise nor safe to try more experiments on the patience of a suffering people—to make play things of a betrayed and famished peasantry! At such a time as this—from such a man we expect reasons unanswerable—'demonstration strong as Holy Writ,' that what he *now* proposes will assuredly produce the promised results, and issue in the prosperity of the people.

Mr W. Rand tells us, on the authority of 'our agricultural societies,' that 'agriculture presents a field in which to employ every idle labourer in the country;' on the testimony of 'many of the most influential and eminent speakers at their meetings,' he informs us that 'our agricultural produce might be doubled with advantage.' On his own authority he communicates 'the fact, that the land of this country is capable, under *just* cultivation, of a *vastly increased* production.' I believe all these statements. For the reasons I have given, I do not believe that an equal national poor-rate will enable the agriculturists to bring a single additional acre into cultivation—or, to improve the culture of an acre—or, to give employment to one additional labourer—or, to grow one more ear of corn!

It is for Mr W. Rand to expose my ignorance, and explain the workings of his promised remedy!

I remain, Englishmen,
The true friend of native industry, in field, counting-house, shop, ship, or mill,

Fulham, Middlesex. Richard Oastler.

P.S.—In my last letter, paragraph 3rd, line 1st, for 'argument,' read, 'agreement.'—R.O.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE WEST RIDING.

The nomination of the candidates for the seat in the House of Commons rendered vacant by the succession of Lord Morpeth to the peerage took place on Monday, at Wakefield.

The hustings were erected in front of the Court-house, and were shortly before eleven o'clock occupied by the friends of the respective candidates.

Mr E. Denison, on reaching the hustings, was received with three rounds of cheers. Sir C. Eardley's indisposition did not permit him to be present, and he was represented by Mr Bright, who was greeted with loud plaudits by his friends. Mr Kydd (the Chartist candidate) was also attended by a numerous body of Chartists who cheered him lustily.

About eleven o'clock the Under Sheriff, Mr Gray, opened the proceedings, by stating in a short speech, the object for which the meeting was assembled.

The usual formal preliminaries having been gone through,

Mr J. Hamerton rose to propose the nomination of Sir C. Eardley, amidst cheers and disapprobation, and

Mr F. Carbutt, of Leeds, in seconding the nomination, *was received with cheers and groans. Both* the speakers avowed themselves in favour of the ballot, and an extension of the suffrage.

Mr E. Lascelles, who was received with mingled cheers and hooting, proposed the nomination of Mr E. Denison.

Mr John Rand, of Wheatley Hill, seconded the nomination of Mr Denison.

Mr Isaac Ironsides, of Sheffield, on rising to nominate Mr Samuel Kydd, as a fit and proper person to represent the Riding in Parliament, was received with the most enthusiastic cheers of the Chartists, who occupied a favourable position in front of the hustings. He referred to the revolutions on the continent, and asked—what had the governing classes of this country done since these events to meet the wants of the people? Nothing. He begged their pardon—they had spent money wrung from the people, to foment conspiracies (hissing); and then, when the conspiracies were ripe, they seized on the conspirators. Eternal disgrace on them for such acts. (Groans.) He had pledged himself, when Mr Fitzwilliam came forward, if no one else came he would propose a candidate. But Charles withdrew. (Laughter.) Since then, a union of Conservatives and Conservative-Whigs—the first time he had heard of this hybrid animal—(laughter)—met, and proposed Mr Denison. He had attended carefully to that honourable gentleman's addresses. The conclusion he had come to was, that he would alter nothing (Mr Denison: 'I never said so). Not in so many words, but when he (Mr Ironsides) asked him what measures he would propose to ameliorate the condition of the people, he said, 'With great respect I answer, I don't know.' (Cries of 'Do you know?') He was not on his trial, but he would try to do it. In the first place he would get quit of Ireland—he would restore its nationality, and then the Irish intelligence *would provide for the miserable creatures* who now crowded the labour market of England. He would next restore the nationality of Scotland. He would cut away from royalty all its costly barbaric splendour. He would restore the property of the Church to its original uses—he would disband the army. There was no necessity for an army in a kingdom—it should be on the frontier, if anywhere. He would reduce the navy to something like useful proportions; he would abolish the accursed game laws; he would have in every parish and township boards of administration to provide for the profitable employment of the people, composed of the best men that could be got together. He would restore to every man the right of Magna Charta of which he had been unjustly deprived—that every man who paid taxes should have a voice in their distribution. His opponents could not answer the question how they were to deal with the labouring millions, and as he believed Mr Kydd could answer the question he begged leave to nominate him as a fit and proper candidate. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Brook, of Huddersfield, seconded the nomination.

Mr Bright then presented himself to address the meeting on behalf of Sir C. Eardley. He said, that he had been requested to read to the meeting a brief address from Sir C. Eardley, who was prevented from being present by illness. Mr Bright then read the paper, which commenced with an apology for the absence of Sir C. Eardley, and a vindication of his political career. It then recapitulated his principles, the first of which was the Ballot. Then the country requires the abolition of all small constituencies, where great men could dictate to the electors even with the Ballot. It requires the substitution of larger districts, I will not say absolutely equal districts, at the same time I must say there are gigantic districts which might be advantageously divided, if long purses are not to carry the day, and candidates are to be killed with fatigue. (Laughter.) Then, why have one law of qualification for members in Scotland, and another in England? Surely a candidate who is good enough for *the electors, is good enough for* the house, and a man with a little stake is as likely to be honest as a man with a great stake. (Cheers.) Then, as to the duration of Parliament, the Whigs took away our Triennial Parliament—that is (said the right honourable gentleman) the Whigs of 140 years ago, not the Whigs of the present day; and if the Whigs will not restore them, we must recover them without them. And now I come to the Suffrage. The people are not fairly represented, and the people will never be satisfied till they are fairly represented. The knowledge and intelligence of the people has rapidly increased of late years, and the Suffrage ought to be extended so as to make Parliament a fair reflection of intelligent public opinion. I believe the municipal franchise applied to Parliament would do this—meaning, of course, the Municipal Suffrage for boroughs—and something analogous for counties. But in this matter I shall try to act with the Reform party. If we can beat the Tories, old and new, with the Municipal Franchise, I think it will be best. But, if something wider is required, in order to rally public opinion, I tell you frankly that I prefer Household Suffrage to standing still. To my apprehension, Household Suffrage would be somewhat too far for a first step; but to stand still in the midst of revolutionised Europe would be dangerous to the peace and integrity of the empire. (Cheers.) I desire a thorough revision of our national expenditure, but I fear we shall never obtain it till Parliament is reformed. Such a Parliament will command the confidence of Ireland—not by repealing the Union, but by making it real—not by bribing the priests, but by doing equal justice to all. By this means our army will be diminished; but who dare hope for a thorough reduction of our army, and of any other department, under the present system? Reform will develope Free Trade. Colonial interests will then no longer be able to force you to consume dear sugar. The repeal of the Navigation Laws may, perhaps, be gained at once; but it will then be certain. Again, our whole county system will be likely to be revised. I ask—and I ask it as a landowner deeply interested in the reply—why are payers of rates to elect those who expend them in towns and not in counties? Again, we should have some chance of repealing the Game Laws and abolishing Church Rates—(hear, hear)—with a reformed Parliament—those two fertile sources of parochial crime and parochial quarrels. The one is not more prejudicial to morality than the other is to religion. And now I am brought to a subject which I mention last, though I feel it most—most because *there is nothing for which* we need Parliamentary reform more than to prevent statesmen making a tool of religion. You will never prevent this on Tory principles. You are only insulting a Catholic if you refuse him your money for his faith, while you demand his *money for your own*. Gentlemen, we must either pay all or none. And I say, both as a citizen and as a Protestant, let us pay none. Nay, I contend, that a mere bearer of the Christian name,—I think if I were a sincere Roman Catholic I should feel it as much as I do now,—that it is treason to the very idea of religion to make a plaything of Christianity to tell the Catholic that his faith is on a level with heresy and the *Protestant* that his faith is on a level with Popery. Such a course is equivalent to a national profession of infidelity ('Oh! oh!'), and to such a course I will not be a party.—The address concluded by assuring the electors, that if elected, he (Sir C. Eardly), would be a faithful advocate of their liberal opinions, and the guardian of their local interests.

Mr Bright then continued to say, that by the permission of the Under-Sheriff he would address a *few words to the meeting on behalf of* Sir C. Eardley, and just such as he might have expressed had he been present. Mr Bright proceeded amid hisses and cheers to address the meeting. He regarded that vast meeting as a jury assembled to

the great question which now occupied the public mind. (Here the mingled shouts of opposition and cheers became so loud that Mr Bright was unable to proceed for a short time, and both Mr Denison and the Under-Sheriff appealed to the meeting to hear the speaker patiently.) Mr Bright continued: He stood before them as the advocate of those principles which Sir C. Eardley had propounded to the electors. (Considerable uproar.) He was sure that the respectable portion of his opponents did not countenance the outcry now being made. There was no man favourable to free election and to public discussion who would make such an unseemly outcry as proceeded from that corner. (Mr Bright pointed to a part of the hustings occupied by a portion of Mr Denison's supporters.) After speaking against the 'Church Endowment Bill,' and lauding the benefits of 'Free Trade,' Mr Bright called on the electors before next Thursday to use their utmost exertions in favour of their candidate (Sir C. Eardley). York and Lancaster, with their millions of population, their industry, and their intelligence, had worked ogether before now, having the help of the Liberals in every part of the country. There were still great things in store for them; great principles to be upheld, and great victories to be obtained—greater opulence and content remained to be spread over the vast extent of this great empire. He came forward to support Sir C. Eardley because he believed him honest and intelligent. (Cheers and interruption.)

Mr E. DENISON next presented himself, and was received with great cheering, which was met with cries of disapprobation from the opposite party. After some time he proceeded, amidst conflicting shouts, to state, that with respect to Free Trade, he never yet when in Parliament opposed any proposition in furtherance of the reduction of duties. But he suspected that there were many persons in this kingdom who did not think that they had got all those advantages which had been predicted from the application of the principles of Free Trade. (Hear.) The manufacturers of Bradford and Manchester called out for Free Trade in corn because the Corn Law made wages high. (Cheers and hisses.) The Corn Law had been abandoned, and he said now deal out equal justice to all. (Cheers.) He said to the manufacturers, 'You have got the abolition of protection as regards the agriculturists, now give up in your turn all duties which protect your manufactures, and prevent us dealing with foreign manufacturers.' (Great applause.) They had no Radicals and Chartists in the *agricultural districts*. Those parties were all fostered in the hotbeds of sedition—in the manufacturing towns. There they were told that the ballot, universal suffrage, and the voluntary system, would be a great means of relieving them from oppression, and that if those measures were carried, they would live in a land of milk and honey. He did not believe it. (Hear, hear.) Man was doomed to labour. Some might be rich, but many must be poor, and the labouring classes were the foundation of society. They were the working bees of the hive, and he advised them that while they took what part of the honey of their own construction they could get, still to work hard in industry, and not to be deluded by the gewgaws of Political Economy, and not to be blinded by the notion that the ballot or universal suffrage would relieve them from that necessity to exertion and labour which was the lot of the great mass of mankind. Mr Denison then stated his views on 'Retrenchment' and 'State Education,' and made a promise that no temptation should ever induce him to give a vote which should tend to endanger the Constitution in Church and State. (Loud cheers.)

An ELECTOR inquired whether Mr Denison, if a measure to which he was opposed were supported by the party with which he coincided, would adopt the measure, or vote in respect to it on principle?

Mr DENISON replied, that principle would be his guide. (Cheers.)

The ELECTOR then inquired why Mr Denison had abandoned his colour and his principle at the present election?

Mr DENISON denied that he had abandoned his principle, and said he had nothing to do with the colour. If hon. gentlemen who had been in the habit of opposing him formerly now thought proper to vote for him, he should thank them, and think they did right. He would even thank the present querist if he should vote for him. ('Hear, hear,' and laughter.)

In answer to another question,

Mr DENISON said he would not support a measure for the emancipation of the Jews.

Mr KYDD then came forward and was received with the most enthusiastic applause. When silence was obtained, he said—Electors and non-electors of the West Riding of Yorkshire: It has never been my lot to hear better sentiments, than some of those *I have just heard. Sir Culling Eardley has sent* you an address clothed in the classical diction of refined language, and rich in the sublimity and philosophy of Christianity. It contains the golden sentiment, 'Whatsoever you would that men should *do unto you, do ye even so unto them, for this is* the law and the prophets.' By this standard, then, will I judge the honourable baronet. Why does this professing Christian refuse to grant to his neighbours the privileges and rights he claims for himself? The words of the text are unmistakeable and expressive 'This is the law;' then why not establish it? Is it the law of God given for the guidance of man—the standard of perfection, we are to endeavour to approach as nearly as frail humanity can approximate to divine perfection? Does the honourable baronet believe these words to be the law of God? Then why is he false to the object of his adoration—can he be in the same breath false to God and true to man, or can he be false to man and true to God? Oh gentlemen! how men—vain, ambitious men—will quote holy writ for the most infamous of purposes—how they will interpret and deceive under the guise of religion. Beware of them, I beseech you—'They are wolves in sheep's clothing.' They assume the cloak of virtue as the covering for vice—their professions are false—their prayers a mockery—*their aspirations an insult—their* assumed devotion a blasphemy, and will you dare to elect such men to represent you in parliament? Mr Denison, on the other hand, has—for once in his life—attempted to be poetical and eloquent, and he assures you, that the Radicals and Chartists have promised to lead their followers into a land 'flowing with milk and honey;' and, he continued 'I do not believe this: man is doomed to labour; some must be rich and many must be poor. What means this learned gentleman? Is the term man universal? if so, are not all men doomed to labour—and if the many labour they perform their part of Nature's contract—and if the few do not labour, but live consuming in wanton extravagance and idleness the produce of the many, they violate Nature's contract—they plunder, pilfer, and destroy. The Chartists offer their followers no 'land of milk and honey;' they say man is related to the material universe—as the great worker and regenerator, for him the earth is filled with minerals, the air with gases, and it is his right and duty to wield the bounties of Nature by his intelligence, and to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. This is no new doctrine—the dream of no enthusiast—the ravings of no fanatic. It is a fundamental truism, subscribed to by heathen and Christian philosophers, and, like all other great truths, it is imprinted in the every-day actions of men—that in England the few are rich and many are poor, is a sad and ominous truth. If it were not so, you would have been spared the trouble of listening to the speeches of both parties, for without the influence of wealth both gentlemen would be unnoticed and unknown; neither their genius nor learning would distinguish them from the common herd of men, and strip them of their propertied dignity, and they stand before you fallen, naked, and dependent things. Mr Denison is avowedly the apologist and defender of the land owners of England. They are his clients, and he is to be specially retained for their defence. Let me remind him of their position now and their position some thirty years back. The rental of land in England in 1814 was £37,666,347. In 1843 £45,753,615, showing an increase of rental annually of not less than £8,000,000. The rich have grown richer the poor poorer. Strange enough, too, there are 287,000 persons *fewer employed in* cultivating the land at the latter period, compared with the former. From the reign of George III., to the death of William IV., there were passed in England, by her landlord Parliament, not fewer than 2,000 Enclosure Bills, robbing the labourers of 6,000,000 acres of common lands, every inch of which has been added to the fields of the rich, and pilfered from the poor. England's landlords have ousted her yeomanry *from their homesteads*—her cottagers from their hearths—and, after having violated every tie that could unite labour in allegiance to property, they spoke of the landlord interest as the great interest of the empire, and Mr Denison is here as their *especial representative*. The Tories had governed. Theirs was the government in the reigns of George III. and George IV., and England had now a recollection of the days of Sidmouth and Castlereagh. We cannot forget the Tory legacy of war, which has left us a debt in perpetuity, burthening at the same moment our industrial powers of production, and our commercial enterprise. The Tories have governed, and theirs was the government of brute power and thumb-screw persecution. Mr Denison assures you that York Minster will tumble to decay, and St Paul's Cathedral be ground to dust if you give not to him your unqualified support. One would fancy that he was the great star of the Church, and that broad pillars, massive arches, and Gothic windows, could not exist provided *you refused* to support his pet mammoth monopoly. Do not tremble, I beg of you, at this idle threat. The Church is a grave for reason, and a sepulchre for spiritual life, if she administer not to the wants of the age, and be not supported by the suffrages of the people. If returned to Parliament—(a laugh)—he liked that laugh, it shook the bile off the stomach of Toryism, and relaxed the muscles of long-faced hypocrisy—(laughter)—he should feel it his duty to move for the total abolition of the New Poor Law, and the establishment of the principle of the 43rd of Elizabeth. Lord Brougham's name had been mentioned with eulogy. His lordship had, years ago, earned for himself the character of England's most erratic and eloquent babbler, and it would be a prodigy in politics provided the same constituency could elect the sceptical barrister and the pious missionary. His lordship and his coadjutors had promised that the New Poor Law would save England from ruin, cultivate self-reliance among her peasantry, abolish poor-rates, increase the value of property, and banish vagrancy from her shores. The experiment had been tried at the cost of £100,000,000 sterling. Sixteen years have proved it to be a costly and most undoubted failure. We have this hour in England, one million and a half of able-bodied unemployed poor; which may be said to represent some three or four millions of paupers; our streets and gaols are filled with vagrants—property is decreasing in value, and the rate-payers were doing their best to pinch and starve them to save their own incomes—(Cries of 'No.') No! no! you cry. He called the silent but fearful annals of the past to witness.—Let St Pancras and Andover speak. (Cries of 'Hear, hear'.) If each parish had the *whole and sole management of their own affairs* they would devise some means for the profitable employment of the poor. (Cries of 'Hear, hear,' and 'No, no.') Remember, you negative gentlemen, that I am in Yorkshire, surrounded by many *gentlemen who know Huddersfield.*—In 1842, a small sum of money was advanced by the London Relief Committee, for the support of a few necessitous families. The committee of management rented a barren piece of ground named Farnly Tyas, on which they employed the men they otherwise must have maintained in idleness. The experiment was most successful, and yielded an actual though not a great surplus. In Sheffield, not eight months ago, the paupers were grinding corn with handmills in the workhouse—and they became riotous and unmanageable; they had since been employed in cultivating the land; and I speak on the authority of Mr Overend, who I believe is Chairman of the Board of Guardians, and declare that the results have been gratifying—morally, physically and financially. Is this correct, gentlemen of Sheffield and Huddersfield? (Cries of 'Hear, hear.') Never again then affirm that the poor must starve, whilst you have an acre of uncultivated or half-cultivated land in the realm. Whether the Church should govern or the Chapel should rule, was of importance, but a much more important question was, how could the people be most profitably employed? (hear, hear.) He would now come to the question of Free Trade, referred to by both candidates, and he was the more pleased to do so in the hearing of some of the leaders of the Free Trade party. He did not accuse those gentlemen of insincerity, they may have been honest in their intentions—and we are now in a position to fairly judge of their principles and policy. The advocates of the measure *promised that good trade and employment* of the people would be its results. The first six months of this year, according to the returns of the Board of Trade, showed a decrease in the official value of our exports amounting to £5,286,969 sterling. *Have our workmen yet had the high* wages and plenty to do—the specious promises of the professed followers of the Smiths and Says? Where, I ask, are the triumphs of the measure? Where are its benefits? Look to this island—for whose wealth the winds of Heaven seem to blow—covered as she is with the mantle of agriculture, and studded with the gems of arts and manufacture, and you everywhere behold indigence in rags, and patience in despair; the shops without a customer—the merchants without a ledger—the Exchange deserted—the *Gazette* crowded, and the people without food. These things exist—you see them before you, and your vaunted *commercial policy affords no relief.* A moment's reflection would prove that Free Trade could in no way improve the condition of our people. A peace of upwards of thirty years had changed the internal industry of every civilised nation. Belgium, France, and America were no longer our customers, but our rivals; the improvements of Arkwright, Hargreaves, and Watts belonged to others; genius cannot be monopolised, its influence is universal. America, possessing an inexhaustible land and water power, her bowels rich in mineral resources, and her navy commanding justice in all national treaties, was destined to ruin us in the race of international competition. America competing against England—England against America. Bright against Fielden—Fielden against Bright. The results were cheap goods, low wages, and excessive labour, followed in turn by protracted idleness. I challenge the Free Traders to point me to a single instance in the history of the world, in which a nation continued to be great, depending upon foreign demand for the employment of her people. Such an illustration is nowhere to be found. Lord Bacon—with the correctness of a great thinker—has prognosticated the decay of all states chiefly depending on trade for their success, and England will prove no exception to the rule. I have read of nations being ruined by war and conquest; *other states have decayed because of sloth and gold*; but it has been reserved for England to ruin herself—to become impoverished by spoils, and conquered by her successes. She has fought the fight of Europe; she has subsidised all its dependencies; she has bombarded every refractory empire; she has looked for markets east, west, north, and south; she has been successful; her manufacturers have bought all the coinable blood of *her women, and children*; and here she is a bloated giant, shivering in a tempest, afraid of her shadow, and sinking into decay. Free Trade exists as a monument of commercial and legislative ignorance and imbecility. The *remedy for England was to be found in* employing her labourers on her waste and uncultivated lands, encouraging her home trade, and thereby employing her people, and increasing their means of subsistence. Give up, then, and for ever, your newborn theories of 'Let everything alone,' which deserve no other name than philosophic barbarity. Your fundamental doctrine of *laissez faire* is an end of all law, order, and government, and to reduce it to practice is to apply the necessities of savagism to civilisation, and must for ever prove a failure. (Cries of 'Time' from the Liberals.) This is the time—one of those times when Englishmen speak boldly, in defiance of Whig Gagging acts, passed by the votes of professing Liberals. This is one of those times when Mammon-worshipping hypocrisy is unmasked, and stands exposed in its hideous deformity—a monster of inhuman shape. Shout 'time,' ye miserable drivellers and sunken sycophants. This is my time; and take warning, and remember there is another time coming, when Labour will demand a recognition of its rights in spite of all of you. It has been this day made a matter of rejoicing, that we have had peace in England, amidst the crumbling of thrones and the fall of dynasties. Such a peace is to be feared. Our peasantry are cursing at their hearths, in the hopelessness of despair. And how long may this dreadful suspicion remain to slumber? You every day fear a reprisal, an *emeute*, a conspiracy, or a conflagration. You can have no security of life, peace, or property, if the people be not fed and employed. Hunger is the spreading root of all convulsive revolutions. Oh God! it is horrible to contemplate. Already the poor are pale from hunger—the rich from fear. ('No, no,' from the Tories.) No!—then what meant all the display on the 10th of April? No!—then why increase the police force? No!—then why employ spies to entrap and betray the starving and unwary? No!—then why so many special constables? (A voice from the Tories: 'To put down mischievous persons like you.') He thanked his Tory friend for the compliment. Can a young man, *then*, shake your edifice? Must not this prove that mischievous politicians are aware of their weakness. A Judas could not make angels fall; but an honest man may make demons tremble. I now come to Ireland, which is the acknowledged difficulty of the Whig and Tory administrations—certainly no difficulty to my opponents, for they have not breathed a syllable on the subject. Why should they? They are party factionists, and not statesmen. Already we have given her landlords many millions sterling. It is a waste, and cannot be repeated. I should propose a tax on her uncultivated and bog lands; the effect would be the raising of a fund to maintain the unemployed. If the landlords preferred cultivating the lands to paying the tax, the idle men would find work, and eleemosynary relief would be unnecessary. (The Tories: 'The lands are not worth cultivating.') What! the lands not worth cultivating? The late Mr Baines, in a letter to Mr Poulett Scrope, had said, there were nearly 4,000,000 acres of bog lands which might be cultivated at an expense of £10 per acre and yield a profit of eight per cent. This was the opinion of a gentleman who had reclaimed 500 acres of Chatmoss, laying between Manchester and Liverpool. This was the opinion of a practical man. These gentlemen on the hustings were not practical agriculturists, they were merely good-natured, fox-hunting, five-bottle politicians. (Laughter.) It was no fault of the Irish peasantry that they were a burden to England. Do them justice, and the men who became industrious settlers in Canada or the United States, would not be less industrious in their own green isle. The laws of Primogeniture and Entail were a source of landlord monopoly and ministerial jobbing, and should be forthwith abolished. His opinions on the vexed questions of Religious Endowments and National Education were easily expressed; he was the opponent of endowments and would vote for National Education, such education to be purely secular. He would now come to the Suffrage. Mr Denison spoke of the wild democracy.

Mr DENISON: I never said so.

Mr KYDD: Then I am glad I am mistaken. It was tame democracy, then, which certainly could not be worse than rampant Toryism. ('Hear,' cheers, and laughter.) Mr Denison was opposed to him in principle, and he thanked him for being an open and manly opponent. Sir Culling Eardley admitted the principle, and was, therefore, in a very different position. The gentleman who seconded Sir Culling's nomination assured them that all parties must bow to public opinion; then, why not accept of the decision of public opinion, and, at once, support the People's Charter. Oh, Sir Culling would progress as far as it was safe to go—how trimming was this declaration. Who constituted Sir Culling the great arbitrator of human intelligence—the thermometer of human progress? The worthy Baronet admitted the principle, but was not quite prepared for the practice. We are told that Charles James Fox, like many other great and generous men, was in pecuniary difficulties. His secretary, Mr Hare, was equally unfortunate. Fox, who was an exceedingly jocular man, would sometimes ask the rapacious Jews whether they were fox or hare hunting this morning—good nature will win even a money lender. A number of them resolved to come to some definite arrangement with their unfortunate creditor. So, addressing Mr Fox, they said, 'You are exceedingly civil, you always own the debt and admit the principal, now we want you to name the day of payment.' Fox consulted with Hare, and they agreed to name a day. The Jews were in extacies, and said, 'Name your own time, but be punctual.' 'Well,' said Fox, 'I name the day of judgment.' The astonished Jews appealed to him to amend his decision; he did so, and named the day after the day of judgment. I fear Sir Culling's progress, principle, and practice will be real on the same day that Fox pays the Jews. I know that I am your representative, and if you were polled to-morrow on the true principles of the British Constitution I would be elected by an immense majority—would sit in the House of Representatives as your deputy—and my worthy opponents, spite of even the temporary triumph of an hour, would relapse into their native obscurity. (Cheers.)

Throughout the proceedings the dense mass, far beyond the reach of the voices of the speakers, kept their grounds and when the show of hands took place, the whole left side of the hustings, and all down Wood Street, as far as the eye could reach, was a dense mass of people. When the show of hands in favour of Sir C. Eardley was called for, the whole of that vast space was one forest of hands. When the show for Mr Denison was called for, his partisans were confined to the right of the hustings, a space as broad as that occupied by the Liberal party, but circumscribed in length by the Music Saloon. On the right side too, the crowd was not nearly so dense as on the left. Within that space Mr Denison had a numerous show of hands, but much less than Sir C. Eardley's. The show of hands for Mr Kydd was chiefly in the centre of the meeting and was considerable.

This is the general statement of the press, although we are assured by impartial spectators, that the hands held up for Mr Kydd, were as two to one compared with Denison's. The Chartists were closely wedged in the centre of the meeting, while the open columns of the opposite parties occupying a larger area, the supporters of Eardley were declared to have the majority, in opposition to the close phalanx in favour of the Chartist candidate.

The UNDER-SHERIFF declared his opinion to be, that the show was in favour of Sir C. Eardley.

The Honourable Mr LASCELLES demanded a poll on behalf of Mr Denison, which was fixed for Thursday and Friday; and thanks having been voted to the Sheriff, the parties left the hustings and the crowd dispersed.

THE CHOLERA.

On Friday the following fresh cases were reported to the Board of Health:—Islington, 1, fatal; Lambeth, 1; the provinces, 1, fatal; Dumfries, total cases from Nov. 6 to Dec. 6, 219 cases, 78 deaths; Edinburgh, Leith, and other parts of Scotland, 14 cases, 8 deaths.

On Monday the following new cases were reported to the Board of Health:—Bromley, St Leonard's, 1; Wapping, 1; Lambeth, 1; Nordelph, 3; Stratford, West Ham, 1 fatal; Edinburgh, 11 fatal; Glasgow, 15, 5 fatal; Dumfries, 31, 14 fatal; Ruthwell, 4, 2 fatal; Cramond, 1; Cadder, 1; Rothesay, 1 fatal; Falkirk, 1; Prestonpans, 2 fatal; Kelso, 2 fatal; Larkhall, 1 fatal; 76 cases, 39 deaths.

On Tuesday, *the following cases were reported* to the Board of Health:—Bromley, St Leonard's, 1, fatal; St George's-in-the East, 1, fatal; Wandsworth, 1; Blyth, 8, fatal; Edinburgh, 4, fatal; Maxwelltown, 6, 2 fatal; Glasgow, 3, fatal; Falkirk, 3; total new cases, 27, 19 deaths.—Cholera has, it is stated, made its appearance at Wisbeach, and on the banks of the Medway, both *damp situations*. In the latter district, eleven persons have been attacked—eight of whom have fallen a sacrifice. These people resided in a nest of cottages, called the Copperas Boxes, situate at Gillingham, and bordering on a creek daily washed by the tide. They were *persons in a very humble class of life*, and perhaps not very observant of diet or cleanliness.—The Registrar General's report gives twenty-one as the number of deaths from cholera in the metropolis during the past week.

On Wednesday, the following cases were reported to the Board of Health:—Limehouse 3; St George-in-the-East 1, fatal; Camberwell 1, fatal; Wandsworth 1, fatal; Chelsea 1; Berwick-upon-Tweed 6, 2 fatal; Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2, fatal; Edinburgh 12, 5 fatal; Glasgow 11, 9 fatal; Maxwelltown, Dumfries, 8, 5 fatal; Lennoxtown, Campsie 1; Cumnock 1, fatal; Falkirk 2, 1 fatal; Castle Douglas 1; Glencairn 1; Cranston by Ford 1; total, 53 new cases, 28 deaths.

THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN LONDON during the week ending Saturday last, December 9th, was 1,146, or eight under the average. Scarletina is still very prevalent and fatal. During the seven days included in the return, that malady destroyed one hundred and seventeen persons, or nearly six times as many as cholera. The births during the week numbered 1,380. The average temperature was 49 1. 0m.

LETTER OF THE MARTYR ROBERT BLUM, TO HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

WRITTEN ON THE MORNING OF HIS EXECUTION.

The letter written by Robert Blum to his wife, an hour before his execution, has been forwarded from Leipsic, and published here; it is as follows:—

'My dear good wife,—Farewell, farewell for the time men call eternity, but which will not be so. Bring up our—now only your—children to be honest men; so that they will never disgrace their father's name. Sell our little property with the aid of our friends. God and all good men will help you also. All that I feel and would say at this moment escapes me in tears: only once more, then, farewell, my dearest. Consider our children a *treasure* of which you must make the best use, and honour thus the memory of your faithful husband. Farewell, farewell; receive the last kisses of your Robert. Vienna. November, 1848, five o'clock in the morning; at six all will be over.

'P.S. I had forgotten the rings; *on that of our* betrothal I press for you a last kiss; my seal-ring is for Hans, the watch for Richard, the diamond stud for Ida, the chain for Alfred, as memorials. All the rest divide as you please. They are coming; farewell.'

The letter seems to have been enclosed in one to a friend, a deputy at Frankfort, in which he begs him to prepare his wife gradually for the shock of his death, which he says 'is the fortune of war.'

BALANCE SHEET OF THE CENTRAL DEFENCE AND VICTIM COMMITTEE, FROM AUGUST 6TH, TO NOVEMBER 19TH, 1848.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
From STAR Office	20	4	7
— Land Office	12	1	1
— Mr Kydd	4	3	10
— Westminster	7	4	2
— South London Hall	1	3	0
— Crown and Anchor	1	14	0
— Globe and Friends	2	17	2
— Ernest Jones locality	3	18	8½
— Somers Town	1	8	0
— Olive Branch	1	3	0
— Cigar Makers, Minories	2	7	6
— Cripplegate, Cartwright's	6	1	2½
— Ship, Wardour Street	1	7	0
— Green Gate, Hackney Road	1	8	1
— Thomas Paine Brigade	1	3	4
— Wallace ditto	0	19	6
— Washington ditto	0	19	6
— Emmett ditto	0	1[illegible]	0
— William Tell ditto	0	5	0
— Hoxton	0	18	0
— Kentish Town	0	15	2
— Marylebone	0	10	0
— Finsbury	0	7	0
— Limehouse	0	17	6
— Greenwich	0	10	0
— Deptford	0	7	6
— Camberwell	0	5	0
— King's Cross	0	5	0
— Female Chartists, Shoreditch	0	7	0
— Alfred Lodge, Somers Town	0	2	6
— West End Shoemakers	0	3	6
— City ditto	0	2	7
— Newcastle-on-Tyne	8	2	6
— Nottingham	1	3	10
— Leigh	1	6	0
— Carlisle	1	0	0
— Kidderminster	0	15	0
— Norwich	0	13	3
— Coventry	0	10	0
— Swallwell	0	14	5
— Lincoln	0	12	9
— Dewsbury	0	10	0
— Colchester	0	3	8
— Uxbridge	0	5	0
— Gainsborough	0	5	0
— Leicester	0	5	0
— South Shields	0	5	6
— Wooton-under-Edge	0	5	0
— Cupar Angus	0	3	9
— Shelton	0	7	2
— Peterborough	0	3	4
— Donations	4	5	9
— Strand Theatre	23	4	5
	£116	2	11

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
To Mrs Fussell	10	12	0
— Bezer	10	4	0
— Vernon	5	10	0
— Williams	9	10	6
— Sharp	8	8	0
— Shaw	6	10	6
— Shell	3	8	0
— Young	1	17	0
— Herbert	2	7	6
— Lacey	2	7	0
— Abel	3	0	0
— Gurney	3	1	0
— Ritchie	1	18	0
— Jones	3	19	0
— Cuffay	1	18	0
— Rose	0	16	0
— Poole	2	7	0
— Scadding	2	19	6
— Conway	2	8	6
— Snowball	2	10	0
— Ernest Jones	4	6	0
— Prowten	2	7	0
— Winspere	2	0	0
— Irons	2	10	0
— M'Donall	1	2	0
— M'Carthy	0	10	0
— Brewster	0	15	0
— Paine	0	15	0
— Granshaw	0	15	0
— Granshaw	0	15	0
Mr J. E. Duncan	0	5	0
Strand Theatre	12	14	6
Printing	0	12	0
Stationery	0	11	0
Postage	0	2	9
Mrs Cartwright	0	1	0
	£115	12	9

	£	s.	d.
Total Receipts	116	2	11½
Ditto Expenditure	115	12	9
Balance in hand...	£0	10	2½

Audited and found correct, December 11th, 1848.

TO THE CHARTIST AND PHILANTHROPIC PUBLIC.

FRIENDS,—In presenting the above balance sheet of the National Defence and Victim Committee, appointed for the purpose of dispensing your benevolent contributions amongst those worthy of receiving it, while we most cordially thank you for your past liberality, we feel it to be our duty to lay before you our position, that you may fairly judge of our ability to carry out the object for which we were formed into a committee. At present we have twenty-five law-made Widows, and sixty Orphans, weekly recipients, dependent on your generous bounty for support in London *alone; and it is with deep regret we add,* that through want of funds we have been compelled to reduce their small stipends *nearly one-half; and further, when we take into account the vast number of victims to Whig misrule in Lancashire,* Yorkshire, Scotland, and elsewhere, it is more than probable that, to avoid the gross and brutish insults of the iron-hearted Relieving Officer, and the miseries and horrors of the execrated Union Bastile, claimants for succour and assistance will considerably increase. Thus circumstanced, we appeal to your generous sympathies for the means of solacing our distressed friends, under their heavy and cruel privation; and we trust that it will be responded to *with that promptitude which the exigency of* the case requires.

JOHN ARNOTT, CHARLES SAAR, } Auditors.
JOHN MILNE, Treasurer.
JOHN J. MERRIMAN, Secretary.

Dec. 11, 1848.

Metropolitan Intelligence.

SUICIDE OF A SCHOOLMISTRESS.—An inquest was held on Monday evening at the Feathers, Temple Street, Whitefriars, before Mr W. Payne, on the body of Maria Carter, aged 29, a schoolmistress. It appeared in evidence that the deceased kept a day-school for children, at 43, Friar Street, Blackfriars Road, and was much respected by her neighbours. On Saturday evening last she left one of her friends, to whom she had paid a visit, and promised to return at night and sleep with her. From there, however, she went to an old acquaintance, living at Essex-wharf, Strand, and getting intoxicated behaved in an extraordinary and unaccountable manner. She insisted upon seeing a gentleman with whom she was perfectly unacquainted, and with whom she had no business, and because she could not obtain an interview with him, said she would drown herself. Though the river was within a few feet of her no one took any notice of her threat, and next morning her body was found floating off the Temple-pier. As there was no positive evidence that she had committed suicide, the jury returned a verdict of 'Found drowned.'

INQUEST, MONDAY.—SUDDEN DEATH OF MR TURNER, M.P. FOR TRURO.—By Mr Bedford, at the Goat, Arabella Row, Pimlico, on the body of Edmund Turner, aged 56, member for Truro, Cornwall, who died suddenly on the morning of Sunday last, at the residence of his son-in-law (Mr Beasly), 7, Victoria Square.—Mr Josephus Farris, of 36, Sutton Street, Clerkenwell, distiller, identified the body of deceased. He was subject to gout; but witness last saw him alive on Friday afternoon, when he was in his usual health and spirits.—Elizabeth Davies, in the service of Mr Beasly, deposed that deceased had been upon a visit at her master's house for the last week. During that time he appeared to enjoy perfect health. She last saw him alive at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. He came home about 11 o'clock in his usual health. In the morning, at the usual hour, she went to call him. She received no answer, however, to her repeated knocks, and on entering his room she found him lying on his left side quite dead.—Mr Henry Latter, 5, Melcombe Terrace, surgeon, stated that he had attended the deceased since April, during which time he had suffered from disease of the heart, resulting from gout. He had made a *post mortem* examination, and he had no doubt that this disease led to the sudden and unlooked for dissolution.—Verdict, 'Natural Death, from spasm of the heart.'

FIRES.—On Sunday morning, between six and seven o'clock, a fire, attended with the destruction of some thousand pounds worth of property, broke out in Little Portland Street, Regent Street. The flames commenced in a range of sheds belonging to Mr Pratt, cabinet-maker and upholsterer, of Bond Street. In the course of a few minutes the whole were in a general blaze. The premises were adjoined by the manufactory of Mr W. Austin, lace and fringe maker, and that property was destroyed, and the flames extended rapidly to the private house of Mr Davis. Mr Austin's premises had a short time back upwards of £1,200, expended upon them in improving the working machinery. The damage done is officially reported as follows:—The premises of Mr Pratt, No. 3, Little Portland Street, burned down. No. 1 in the same street, Mr W. Austin, lace and fringe maker, consumed the whole of the workshops and contents, dwelling-house partially destroyed. No. 2 in the same street, Mr Davis, private, considerable damage by fire, water, and removal, No. 47, Mortimer Street, Mr J. P. Shaw, cabinet-maker and upholsterer, back portion of premises slightly damaged and furniture injured by removal. No. 50 in the same street, Mrs Sibley, dressmaker, roof of back premises damaged. The cause of the fire has been traced to some lime placed in the sheds, which becoming slaked set the timber on fire.—During Saturday and Sunday, independent of the above fire, the engines of the London Brigade and West of England Company were called out to attend not fewer than ten other outbreaks in various parts of the metropolis. One was at Messrs Allan and Co's, the silk mercers and haberdashers, Nos. 69, 70, and 71, St Paul's Churchyard. The fire originated in the basement floor warehouse, and was occasioned by a moveable gas-burner coming in contact with some boxes filled with artificial flowers and ribbons. The damage done was, owing to the exertions of the inmates, confined to the destruction of several boxes of flowers and ribbons. Another fire took place in one of the cupboards of the Comptroller's office, Guildhall. The firemen succeeded in confining the fire to that portion of the premises where it originated. A third fire was at Mr Merick's, tailor, 19, Old Burlington Street, Bond Street. It was caused by a spark from a candle, which set the furniture and wearing apparel in the back room, ground floor, in flames. A fire occurred in Neale's yard, Cross Street, Blackfriars Road, belonging to Mr W. Goodman, wheelwright. Hot embers from the forge fell upon some wheels, which were destroyed, but no other damage of consequence was done. Late on Sunday evening a fire occurred at 20, Cumberland Street, Curtain Road, in the occupancy of Mr Evans, which did considerable damage. Shortly afterwards considerable alarm was caused in the Whitechapple Road by loud cries of 'Fire,' proceeding from the premises of Mr Emery, a linen-draper, No. 62 in the road. The other outbreaks were in Albert Place, Tottenham Court Road; Tooley Street, Southwark; Lillington Street, Vauxhall Bridge Road; and Moor Lane, Cripplegate; but the damage done at the latter places was very trifling.

A PRISONER SHOT IN AN ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.—On Friday afternoon, Dec. 8th, the court at the Surrey Sessions received information that one of the prisoners confined in the Brixton House of Correction had attempted to escape, and in so doing was shot by the governor. It appeared, from what the reporter could glean, that the prisoner had succeeded in climbing the wall, when the governor was apprised of it. The latter instantly proceeded to the place, and discovered the prisoner creeping along the top of the wall. On his approach he threw down a heavy stone, which struck the governor on his left hand, dislocating one of his fingers. The latter was armed with a loaded blunderbuss, which he fired at the man and shot him in the thigh, when he was immediately captured. Two of the magistrates proceeded to the House of Correction to investigate the affair.

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY.—On Tuesday, Mr D. Colquhoun, supervisor of the Stepney district, and several officers, proceeded to a house called 'Globe Cottage,' Globe Road, Stepney. Messrs Vanstone and Chaster went to the back to effect an entrance, whilst Messrs Brown and Colquhoun guarded the front. On the former officers making their way to the back door they found a large dog tied up in a manner that he could reach any one approaching the door, and it required considerable stratagem to keep him from making a noise. The dog was silenced and the window at length reached. On pushing aside a cloth which covered a broken pane, they saw two men attending to a large still that was at work. For some time they were not aware of the presence of the officers, but as soon as they caught sight of them, they immediately rose and started off with lightning speed for the other rooms, followed by Vanstone and Chaster, and a policeman. In a few minutes one of the men leaped from the back room window on to a kitchen roof, closely pressed to the windows by the three officers. The man was about leaping from the kitchen-roof to adjoining premises, when he caught sight of Mr Thomas, who had now joined the pursuing party in the yard, and, finding there was no chance of escape, 'surrendered at discretion.' Having secured this man, Mr Thomas went so the front to see if any others had been arrested there, just in time to see a man get out of the cellar window and run down the street. He was followed by Messrs Thomas and Brown, and after running a great distance with a good prospect of escape, his career was suddenly stopped by a dog running between his legs, which brought him with great force to the ground, and he was instantly secured. Two females were also found in the house, and were taken into custody. Upon examining the house subsequently, they found the still (as above noticed), a quantity of spirits, forty over proof, about two gallons of feints, seventy-two under proof, and the usual apparatus for carrying on the trade of illicit distillation.

SUICIDE OF A GUARDSMAN.—On Wednesday, an inquest was held upon the body of Isaac Phipps, aged 41, a private in the 2nd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, who had cut his throat on Tuesday, at the Military Hospital. Deceased had been twenty-two years in the regiment, and was much respected by his comrades. For the last sixteen years he had been subject to severe attacks of bronchitis, which caused him the most intense agony. The pain which he suffered upon these occasions was so severe as to deprive him of all self-control, and he frequently stated that he should prefer death to such suffering. Mr Brown was immediately called in, and he sewed up the wound, but so bent was the unfortunate man upon self-destruction that he actually tore it open again, and lost a large quantity of blood before any remedy could be applied. These facts having been deposed to, the jury found a verdict of 'Temporary insanity.'

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ENGINEER.—On Tuesday William Long, aged 42, of Joseph Street, Limehouse, foreman in the employ of Messrs Miller and Ravenhill, the eminent engineers and government contractors of Brook Street, Ratcliffe, was killed whilst testing the strength of an oscillating steam cylinder. The Messrs Miller and Ravenhill are extensively engaged in the manufacture of steam machinery for the royal navy. The deceased person was foreman of the engineers, and in the exercise of his duty was superintending the testing of an oscillating steam cylinder eighteen inches in diameter, which was about to be fitted to an engine of 135 horse power. In experiments of this kind it is usual to apply a much greater pressure to the cylinder than under ordinary circumstances it is liable to be exposed to, and in the present instance a very considerable pressure to the square inch was employed. In the course of the operation a wooden plug, which was inserted in the cylinder in order to stop a small aperture immediately opposite the steam pipe, about five inches in diameter, was suddenly forced out by the pressure employed, and shooting with the velocity of a bullet from a steam gun, struck the deceased upon the back part of his head, and, completely fracturing the skull, caused instantaneous death. After striking the deceased, the plug flew on right through the yard into the smiths' shops, a distance of two hundred yards, fortunately without meeting with any other person in its course.

The Markets.

CORN.

MARK LANE, Monday, Dec. 11.—We had a short supply of English wheat to-day, and the arrivals have been only moderate since last Monday, owing to contrary winds. At first of the market good dry new wheat sold more freely and rather dearer, but damp and inferior samples continued very dull. We had rather more demand for foreign wheat, at last week's prices. Flour, of good quality, was more inquired after. Fine malting barley and good grinding sorts met more buyers at fully last week's prices, and fine qualities very scarce. Malt dull sale. Old beans were taken slowly on rather lower terms, but fine dry new held former prices. Peas very dull, and white peas 1s. cheaper. Good fresh oats were scarce, and fully as dear, but inferior qualities neglected. Rye heavy sale. Linseed was dull, and cakes in less demand. Tares are almost nominal: The current prices as under.

WHEAT.—Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, 38s to 52s; ditto white, 40s to 56s; Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorkshire, red, 42s to 48s; Northumberland and Scotch, white, 42s to 47s; ditto red, 38s to 45s; Devon and Somersetshire, red, 38s to 45s; ditto white, 42s to 52s; flour, per sack (Town), 41s to 48s; barley, 25s to 33s, Scotch, 24s to 29s; malt, ordinary, 52s to 56s; fine, 58s to 60s; rye, 28s to 30s; peas, hog, 33s to 35s; maple, 33s to 36s; boilers, new, 34s to 36s; beans, tick, 30s to 35s; pigeon, 32s to 33s; Harrow, 26s to 36s; oats, feed, 17s to 21s; fine, 20s to 24s; Poland, 18s to 24s; potato, 20s to 25s.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 13.—The supplies of grain and flour this week are moderate. We have but little doing on our market; but holders are firm in their demands for Monday's prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, 1,260 qrs English; 2,930 qrs foreign. Barley, 1,650 qrs English; 3,540 qrs foreign: Oats, 2,280 qrs English; 2,790 foreign. Flour, 4,38[illegible] sacks.

CATTLE, &c.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Dec. 11.—As might be anticipated from the numbers of stock brought forward, and the somewhat unfavourable weather for slaughtering largely, the beef trade, notwithstanding the large attendance of both town and country buyers, was exceedingly heavy. The primest Scots, Herefords, Devons, &c., were selling at prices varying 4s to 4s 4d per 8lbs, being figures considerably under those paid last year. The middling and inferior breeds moved off slowly, at comparatively low currencies. Some hundreds of prime beasts were sold for consumption at Bristol, Southampton, Birmingham, &c.; but by far the largest portion of the supply was taken by the London butchers. Nearly two thousand beasts were, *we regret to state, turned out unsold.* For the best old Down sheep the demand was tolerably steady, at prices about equal to those paid on Monday last, viz., from 4s 10d to 5s per 8lbs; but all other kinds moved off slowly at barely late currencies. We were fairly supplied with calves. The best veal was in moderate request, at full prices. Otherwise, the trade was in a sluggish state. There was a fair average business doing in pigs; but we have no improvement to notice in prices.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts...	5,942	Calves ...	124
Sheep and Lambs ...	23,810	Pigs ...	209

Price per stone of 8lbs (sinking the offal.)

Beef	... 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Veal	... 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton	... 3 0 ... 5 0	Pork	... 3 10 ... 4 8

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, December 11.—Inferior beef 2s 2d to 2s 4d, middling ditto 2s 6d to 2s 10d, prime large 3s to 3s 2d, prime small 3s 4d to 3s 6d, large pork 3s 6d to 4s 4d, inferior mutton 3s 2d to 3s 4d, middling ditto 3s 6d to 3s 8d, prime ditto 3s 10d to 4s 4d, veal 3s 4d to 4s 4d, small pork 4s 6d to 4s 8d, per 8lbs by the carcase.

PROVISIONS.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 11th.—No change occurred in our markets last week.——Butter.—Nothing worth notice was done in sales of Irish; prices quite nominal. Foreign sold slowly at about last quotations.——Bacon.—For Irish singed sides there was less demand, the transactions accordingly trifling, and prices 2s per cwt. cheaper. Of bale tierce and barrel middles the same may be reported, and of Berwick cut pork a dull sale, and prices reduced, 2s to 4s per cwt. American singed sides sold to a moderate extent, at a decline of 1s to 4s per cwt. Middles, old, *steady in prices and demand. Hams in short* supply, and saleable at full prices. Lard no alteration.

ENGLISH BUTTER, Dec. 11.—Every week seems to increase the gloom in our market, and prices of all, except the very best, are quite nominal. Our stock of stale butter is accumulating, and there is every reason to fear the result of sale will show a serious loss to the holder. The very large stock of Irish and foreign butter in this market, and the low price at which it is offering, prevents our coming at any other conlcusion. This mild weather, too, operates much against quality. Best Dorset, 98s to 100s per cwt.; Dorset middling 80s to 84s; fresh, 10s to 13s per dozen.

POTATOES.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Dec. 11.—The very mild weather the past week has caused our trade to be exceedingly heavy, and with most samples lower prices have been submitted to. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents, 120s to 160s; Scotch ditto, 110s to 130s; ditto cups, 60s to 90s; ditto reds, 60s to 80s; ditto whites, 60s to 80s; French whites, 80s to 95s; Dutch, 50s to 75s.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Monday.—The cotton market closed with great firmness this afternoon, compared with Friday's rates, prices are full. The sales, 6,000 bales, comprise 5,500 American, of which 1,000 were taken on speculation, at 3⅝d to 5⅛d; 100 Maranham, at 4½d; 250 Egyptian, 5⅞ to 6½d; 300 Surat, at 2½d to 3½d.

COAL.

The monthly delivery of coals for November shows that we have received into the port of London 1,041 ships, containing 292,417 tons. The trade has been of late quite of a retail character: the supply fully equal to the demand.—Stewart's 18s; Eden, 17s 3d; Wylam, 14s.—Fresh arrivals, 9; left from last day, 31.—Total, 40.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday. — There has been again an active market this day. Buyers of most kinds of *goods*, especially of cloths, manifest a ready disposition to enter into large arrangements at last week's prices. Generally speaking, however, their offers are not accepted. Manufacturers are firmer than ever, and large orders having been given out, and there being every prospect of an increasing demand, an advance of price is easily obtained. Shippers are all active, and a considerable number of foreign buyers are in the market, who it is expected have large orders to give out. Stocks were never known to be so low, saleable goods being all cleared off; and as the *retailers generally throughout the country have, for a* considerable time, kept up their stocks as low as possible, very extensive orders are confidently expected. The American news, received by telegraph, by the Acadia, produced little influence on the market.

THE IRON TRADE. — The accounts from Glasgow and particularly from South Wales, are still of a most dispiriting character. Pig iron is quoted free on board in the Clyde at 41s per ton, without buyers, and a writer in a Bristol paper, from Merthyr, reports that 'the iron trade there is in a very depressed state. The staple manufacture of this district is selling almost at ruinously low prices, and ramour (we hope it will not prove true) has it that we are on the eve of another reduction.' And again, he says, 'the workmen employed at Plymouth iron works received a month's notice on the 25th ult., that a reduction of ten per cent. would take place in a month.' Extraordinary disclosures also have been made during the week, plainly showing that sales are not only being forced without attention to profit, but, under an unprincipled competition, far below the actual cost of production. While it must be acknowledged that these statements afford a sufficient cause for dismay, we can, however, congratulate ourselves that at present no unusual stagnation has been felt in this district—indeed the immediate local demand continues fully as brisk as usual at this season of the year; and as this is the main support of the lesser manufacturers, who would be unable to continue working to stock during a scarcity of orders, there has yet been little complaint of want of employment. We should, however, scarcely think that the larger houses are so well supplied with orders, as they are more dependent upon the export trade, and at this time not only have to contend with the Welsh and Scotch rivalry, but also with a very serious falling off of foreign shipments, as compared with the transactions of previous years. The pig iron trade remains in about the same position, with but little business doing, prices being represented as so ruinous, that, should the decisions of the manufacturers involve them in a further reduction, the deteriorated value of materials would inevitably seal up again a large moiety of the mines at present working, and thus throw a very dangerous portion of the population out of employment.

Bankrupts.

(From the *Gazette* of Tuesday, December 12.)

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

John Walton, of Coventry, baker—John Heslop, of Ripon, spirit merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

John de Levante, of 125, Wood-street, City, shirtmaker—William Keys, of 6, Robert's-place, Commercial-road, East, linen draper—William Trap, of Westminster, mason—Thomas Page of White Lion-street, Spitalfields, silk manufacturer—John Taft, of Warwick-road, Paddington, builder—John Parish, of Sible Hedingham, Essex, brick maker—Andrew Hewlett, of Abbott's Ann, Southampton, carpenter—John Wildey, of Snenton, Nottinghamshire—Joseph Stephens, jun., of Coalbournbrook, Staffordshire, glass manufacturer—John Harvey, of Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, builder—John Marshall, Reuben Marshall, and James Marshall, of Rastrick, Yorkshire, fancy manufacturers—Edward Davies, of Newtown, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturer—Thomas Richardson, of North Shields, common brewer.

INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.

George West, of Burgh-in-the-Marsh, out of business—Epiphras Seage, of Exeter, whitesmith—Jacob Barker, of West Derby, butcher—Joseph Davies, of Liverpool, commission agent—John Lillywhite, of New Windsor, out of business—William Sanderson, of Calverley, cloth maker—Joseph Whitfield, of Calverley, cloth maker—James Stocks and William Hildsworth, of Bradford, linen drapers—William Spooner, of Margate, cook—Thomas Harvey, of Ramsgate, poulterer—William Terry, of Ramsgate, livery stable keeper—Richard Deveson, of Margate, booking-office keeper—Isaac Line, of West Bromwich, wood turner—Mary Jevons, of Tipton, out of business—Thomas Amphlet, of Walsall, carpenter—Rowland Davies, of Shopnewydd Corris, Merionethshire, carpenter—Meshach Simkiss, of Walsall, miner—James Hardman, of Walsall, harness bit maker—Henry Prew, of West Bromwich, manager of a grocery warehouse—Timothy Loft, sen., of Beverley, owner of a vessel—Mendel Mendenheim, of Nottingham, dealer in tobacco—James Burton, of Eastwood, butcher—James Taylor, of Nottingham, licensed victualler—Robert Sugden, of Bradford, wool sorter—John Monk, jun., of Petersfield, poulterer—Stephen George Smelt, of Beverley, shoemaker—Frederick Foreman Gibbs, of Bidston, commission agent.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Hastie, of Glasgow, brass founder—John Hamilton, of Neilston, Renfrewshire, spirit dealer—William Calderwood, of Kilmarnock—Hugh M'Askill, of Talliskir, Isle of Skye, cattle dealer—George Ruxton, of Leith, baker—James Mitchell, of Camlachie, Glasgow, engineer.

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