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NOW OR NEVER— NOW AND FOR EVER!

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My Friends,

Whether you are Chartists, Whigs, Tories, or Radicals, Protectionists, or Free Traders—or by whatever political name you may be stamped—your interests as working men are one and indivisible; and had not the art and subtlety of those who live upon your dependence been able to disunite you, you would now be THE HAPPY FAMILY, instead of a disunited family.

This is the last letter that I shall be able to address to you before Parliament meets; and as "to be forewarned is to be forearmed," let me call your attention to the happy prospects in store for you, which I glean from the *Times* of Thursday morning.

That index, or rather reflex of Ministerial mind, which some weeks ago hinted something about an extension of the Suffrage, now tells us that there is no need for Parliament meeting at all; that there is nothing to be done, with a single exception of legislating as to the most economic mode of burying the dead; and as to the National Debt, the *Times* tells the people, that THEY CONTRACTED it, and, of course, THEY must pay it.

However, as the postscript of a lady's letter is always the most important part, the *Times*, *in its postscript, speaks ludicrously* of the Protectionists' power, and what may be the Protectionists' policy; while you must remember the fact—"THE GREAT FACT"—that the organs of a party always treat the policy which they most dread with the greatest levity.

Apart therefore from the prophecies or anticipations of all parties, and their organs, I will attempt to foreshadow for you truly what is likely to be the result of the coming struggle.

There is nothing more plausible than for one party to arrange the affairs of another party; but it is very difficult to satisfy the other party with that one-sided arrangement; and the Money-lords and Free Traders will find it very difficult to persuade the Landlords and the Protectionists that they are the most fit and proper arbitrators to decide in the action now pending between the owners of land and the labourers; for, depend upon it that,—exhibit it as they may, according to their several interests—this is THE QUESTION to be solved, and the question which must be solved, and for the proper solution of which I have been long endeavouring to prepare the national mind.

I therefore tell you, in contradiction of the placid prophecy of the *Times*, that you never witnessed such contention, strife, and struggle as the next Session of Parliament will present; and that you may be prepared for the struggle, I will put you in possession of the "dodge," and it will be based upon the very same policy that has been invariably adopted by the employers of Labour.

The struggle will be between Protectionists and Free Traders, and the antagonism of the people to Protection will be used as the strongest element of Free Trade power; and, as of yore, your power will be negatively and not affirmatively used. Your opposition and hatred to feudalism and its legislation is natural, but then you should base your power—and not the power of a still more interested party—upon its ruin; for I tell you again and again, that the landlord, if inclined to be a tyrant, could only be so every half year,—upon rent-day—while the employer of labour could be, and is a tyrant, every hour in the day.

I well understand the difficulties against which a man has to contend who places himself in opposition to powerful capitalists, who command the action, if not the mind, of the dependent millions; and who command the Press, that in a great measure directs that mind.

During the present week, I have visited Leeds and Manchester, the great hives of Yorkshire and Lancashire. I never witnessed a better feeling, nor I never experienced a more cordial or hearty welcome, and I learned that trade was never better; and mark me, when I tell you, that whatever tinkering and patching there may be during the present Session, it will be based upon the prosperity of the country, and the satisfaction of the people. And the moment that prosperity vanishes, satisfaction will vanish also; and then the dissatisfied people will revile me and others, for not using their power when they were unwilling to use it themselves, when it might have been beneficially employed.

Let me now take a general view of the question of Free Trade as applicable to the hired labourer. I will estimate the rent of land in Great Britain and Ireland, at a much higher amount than it stands. I will put it down at seventy-five millions a year, and I will presume that by Free Trade it will be reduced to fifty millions, that is, one-third, or over thirty-three per cent., is knocked off the rent. That would amount to twenty-five millions a year, to compensate the farmer for the reduction in the price of his produce, while the wages of the labourer would be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the price of his food.

Now, upon the other hand, I will suppose that there are twelve millions in the three Kingdoms who live by their labour, and I am much under the mark; and I will presume, and I estimate it lowly, that the employers of those labourers would, in consequence of Free Trade, reduce wages by sixpence a day; and in many cases, mechanics, artificers, artizans, and those who are now most highly paid, would have their wages reduced by more than a shilling per day; and it is a low estimate to presume, that when Free Trade comes into full operation, the wages of the agricultural labourers will be reduced from twelve shillings to nine shillings a week, which is sixpence a day; and if you take the reduction of the twelve millions at sixpence a day, which is much below the mark, you will find that upon the year it amounts to NINETY-THREE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND, or forty millions a year—more than the whole of the taxes of the country. But as I am determined to submit this question of labour and dependence to you in such a way that your opponents shall not suppose that my statements are exaggerated, you must understand, that if the wages of the labourer is reduced by even twopence a day, or a shilling a week, the reduction would amount to thirty-one million, two hundred thousand a year.

Now, then, let me ask of you—if those who use your labour for the purpose of manufacturing the raw material, could, or would consent to a reduction of NINETY-THREE MILLION, SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND, or even of THIRTY-ONE MILLION, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND upon the manufactured article, on the contrary, while the scarcity of the raw material, which is now spoken of, would reduce your wages, it would increase the price of the manufactured article; but I am almost in despair of ever bringing you to understand the Labour Question, so long as the partial satisfaction of one trade, places those belonging to that trade in opposition and antagonism to their less fortunate brethren.

Whenever the time arrived that the Irish people, were in a position to extract something from the English Parliament, the GREAT LIBERATOR'S CRY WAS, WHOEVER DIVIDES THE LIBERAL INTEREST, IS AN ENEMY TO HIS COUNTRY, AND THE IRISH PEOPLE WERE MARSHALLED TO SUPPORT THEIR DIREST ENEMIES.

Now so it will be with you, if you allow yourselves to be led blindfold. THE LIBERAL PARTY (GOD SAVE THE MARK!) will endeavour to enlist you to fight against the Protectionists, and the moment the battle is won—that feudalism is put down—rents reduced, and landlords made paupers—you will then see the BLOODIEST CODE OF LAWS ENACTED TO SUPPRESS THE POWER OF THE DEPENDENT LABOURER; for believe me, that as self-interest is the basis of human action, the money-lord will defend his power over labour with as great, and greater ferocity than the landlords will defend their power over land. And it is for that struggle, which, believe me, is at hand, that I am now endeavouring to marshal the working-class mind of this country.

Do not be led away by the enthusiasm manifested at public meetings, or by the predictions of an interested press, for rely upon it, that the power of the Commons is now transferred to the Lords—that the Lords' House is almost solely constituted of landlords—that they will abandon all political strife when their property is at stake—that they will resist some measure of the Commons—and, if Parliament is dissolved, then you will see platform enthusiasm and press whimsicality, wholly and entirely demolished by Protectionist votes; and it is to avoid the horrible revolution that would assuredly follow such a result, that I am preparing you for the coming struggle.

When the Reform Bill was carried you were roused to madness, upon the presumption that the destruction of Toryism meant the ascendancy of the people; while the first act of the Reform Parliament was to pass Coercion Bills; to declare political unions—that elevated them to power—illegal; to acquiesce in the illegal transportation of the Dorchester Labourers; while at Nottingham and Bristol, many who were roused to madness, were sent by their friends to the gibbet.

It was so with Free Trade, while we (the Chartists) always opposed the mockery, and declared ourselves VERITABLE FREE TRADERS—that is, for free trade in legislation, to make free trade in corn a national benefit instead of a class speculation.

The Irish landlords have had the first taste of Free Trade; and now you will find that Lord Glengall and his associates, have discovered the value of British legislation, and are adopting a REPEAL OF THE UNION; and depend upon it, that although poor Ireland was the first to get the smack of bad legislation, that England will have her taste, and that ere long. They were in a position to stand the experiment for a few years, but they are not in a temper to bear the inevitable results.

You hear the absurd nonsense spouted, that Free Trade has not had its fair trial, and that corn will yet rise, and that the rivers of foreign countries being blocked up with ice, will prevent the foreigner from sending his produce to the English market. What rubbish—what rank rubbish! Do not these nincompoops know that however it may be detained for a season, that it will come when the thaw comes, and will be stored as a competitor against English produce? and while they are telling you that Free Trade will not permanently reduce the price of British produce, I tell you, in the teeth of all such prophets, that you will see corn below 30s. a quarter, ere long—as all the countries in the world, where land is cheap and transit is cheap, are *preparing* stock for the rich market of the world. And let me repeat what I have before told you, with regard to this competition. Here—at Mark-Lane—stand two bags of wheat, English and American. The buyer first opens the English sack, and out jumps a crown, a mitre, a crosier, a parson, an ecclesiastical commissioner, a general and his staff, an admiral and his staff, a poor law commissioner, a policeman, a spy, a detective, a poor rate collector, highway rate collector, mistress of the robes, grand falconer, master of the horse, master of the buckhounds, groom of the stole, and all the lords in waiting, for their salaries; next he opens the American bag, and out jumps the little President, receiving 5,000*l.* a year, and the whole Governmental staff receiving 16,000*l*, a year—being altogether, for President and Governmental expenses, only 1,000*l.* a year more than the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland receives as gaoler general of Ireland.

You may ask me if the land bears all those taxes that I have referred to? I answer, that what it does not positively bear, its owners, holding the control of power, have imposed upon the industry of the country; and therefore I repeat, what I have stated over and over again—that what I wish to see is, the Land measured by State necessity, and not by Political patronage. I wish to see it brought into the retail market; and in order to prove to you that the folly of to-day may be the the wisdom of the morrow, let me give you the following extract from a letter of Mr. James Pym, one of the principal managers of the Dublin and King's Town Railway, to Sir John Romily, the English Solicitor-General. After detailing the value of Small Farms, he comes to the necessity of granting a cheap and unexceptionable Parliamentary title. Here is the extract:—

The proposed establishment has arisen out of the conviction that the first sale of land under the Commission will form an epoch in the history of the landed property of Ireland, and that a rare exception will now and then only prove the truth of the general rule; that no one will thereafter purchase land in Ireland unless it possesses the vast advantage of having a Parliamentary title.

From that period, land, for the first time in Ireland, becomes a fair subject for legitimate mercantile traffic: it can be purchased readily, and above all safely; it may be divided and subdivided, and again disposed of in suitable lots to meet the views of all classes of purchasers, and transferred by a simple, safe, and short conveyance, and the advantages which will be thus derived appear to me all but incalculable.

Now, if, in addition to all these advantages, we shall be enabled to offer to all purchasers the option of paying down only one-half of the amount of their purchase, retaining the whole of their remaining capital in their own hands for the following two years, in order to enable them to do ample justice to their land, and then spreading the repayments over the long period of ten years, it appears to me something more than probable that prices will be thus obtained for land very far beyond the present expectations of the numerous croakers, who are always to be found where difficulties have to be met.

It has come within my own personal knowledge, professionally, that many of the Irish farmers and small dealers, jobbers in cattle, &c., &., have saved rather large sums for their station in life, from £500 to £3,000. Many members of the same family have each their separate investment. The disposition to accumulate appears to me to be contagious. A large proportion of this class would be delighted to be enabled to invest their savings in land, if they could meet with a purchase suitable to their means (hitherto utterly unattainable), and that they were not likely to be made parties to a suit in Chancery, or which they entertain some suitable feelings of horror; but give such men as these the opportunity of making a moderate purchase, without risk and without uncertainty—enable them to retain sufficient capital, as I have already said, to do justice to the land, and by persevering industry, with strict economy, to convert their farms into fee-simple estates, and I do most truly believe that a social revolution in Ireland, of the most desirable character, and without inflicting an injury on any one, would be ultimately effected simply by allowing all parties to avail themselves to the fullest extent of those advantages which their capital, their industry, and their economy fairly entitle them to.

As an interesting confirmation of this theory, permit me to recall to your recollection the facts which I mentioned yesterday, in reference to an estate in the county of Wexford, of about 490 statute acres, which some years since became the joint property of several young ladies, who were recommended not to hold so small an estate jointly, and they consequently arranged to have it sold.

Upon this determination becoming known to the tenants, a deputation waited on the agent and requested him to have their respective farms valued, and that if he would give them time they would try and complete the purchase. The interesting offer was liberally met; a fair, but full valuation was put on each farm; each tenant paid down what he could then spare, and the result has been that twelve out of fourteen have completed their purchase; the others have so nearly done so that it is a matter of difference whether the money or the interest be paid—and what has been the result! This estate, or rather 'these estates,' have lately been carefully inspected by a most intelligent well-known English Member of Parliament, who has, since his visit, stated to me that, whether for careful cultivation, or personal comforts, he has seen nothing at all like it in Ireland; and that it stood out as prominently from the well-known barony where it lies, as that barony does from the rest of that fine county.

Now, could I, or could any living man, furnish you with a stronger or a more unequivocal proof of the difference between the value of land cultivated by free labour and slave labour. These Small Farms, he now tells you, when cultivated by their owners, are not to be exceeded for cultivation; while, if cultivated by tenants holding under landlords, they would no doubt, under existing circumstances, have deteriorated.

I shall now conclude with an assurance to you, the working men, that, in spite of the fury, the vigour, and the power of Lords and Commons—and in spite of the antagonism of capitalists, and in spite of the terror of the dungeon, that I will resist to the death any attempt to restore Protection; and if we are subjected to a dissolution of Parliament and a new election, for the purpose of arraying the power of the privileged few against the will and the interest of the excommunicated many, I will let them see the mind of this country—not only in the daylight, but it shall flicker in the rays of the torch—as I will hold torch-light meetings throughout the length and breadth of the land, to enable those who are immured in the factory by day, to meet and express their opinions by night, as I am resolved that, with my consent, the working classes shall never again be juggled.

Your faithful Friend and Representative,

Feargus O'Connor.

TO THE UNLOCATED MEMBERS.

My Friends,

Very much against my own consent, but at the desire of the honest men of Snig's End, who have been vilified by the GENTLEMEN upon that estate, I deem it my duty to submit the following as their defence, together with the extract from the *Manchester Examiner*, which they have also forwarded. Here follow both, and my reply shall be very brief indeed.

TO THE UNLOCATED MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

Respected Friends,—We are again compelled to address you, in consequence of the following letter which appeared in the *Manchester Examiner*, of the 12th inst., signed on behalf of the allottees of Snig's End, by R. Jarvis, chairman; and intended to be an answer to a letter of ours, inserted in the *Northern Star* of the 5th of the same month.

We pray your careful perusal of this very choice production.

TO THE UNLOCATED MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

Friends,—It is to be regretted that we should so soon again be called upon to give more facts relating to the management of this precious Land Company. We trusted that we had laid bare sufficient to have awakened among you a spark of inquiry, enabling you to find out the rest yourselves; when, lo and behold! up step Messrs. Cunningham and Doyle, and their array of six vindicators, and present to you, through the *Star*, one of the most dirty-begotten effusions that ever sullied the pages of that paper. We will, in the first place, make you slightly acquainted with the said vindicators. Mr. George Guy, a smith, having a constant birth at Mr. Waite's, Gloucester, receiving from 20s. to 25s. per week; he got possession of his allotment without consulting the Directors. Mr. William Blackford, dealer in old clothes, rags, &c.; this individual has resided here but a few weeks; he first lodged with an allottee, and being of an inquiring mind, he soon found out a poor fellow who wanted to leave, as he could hold out no longer, and for a mere trifle (some old clothes forming the principal part of the bargain) got possession without ever consulting the Directors. Mr. Joseph Smith is a tenant and an original allottee, and seems to be playing this part in order to shake off his landlord. Mr. John Moody, a carpenter, who has worked on all the estates, and was the last to be discharged; he has lately got possession of an allotment somehow, one that had no previous owner; but *not* without the sanction of the Directors. Mr. Willis has purchased a two-acre allotment, but not yet paid for it. Esther Elizabeth Willis is the aforesaid's daughter. The prime movers in this affair are—Mr. Doyle, a Director, in receipt of £2 a week from the Company, who has done nothing but superintend his own farm since the Conference, which consists of a four-acre allotment and three acres of meadow land; and last, though not least, Mr. Cunningham, the celebrated foreman of the works, who has been in the receipt of £2 15s. a week, besides the &c., &c. He holds a two-acre allotment by right of purchase; he also has the two acres attached to the school-house, and a meadow belonging to the Company. Now for the consistency of Mr. Cunningham. It is a well known fact, that he has created the utmost contempt for the character of O'Connor amongst the allottees here, and now has the impudence to state that his confidence in Mr. O'Connor has not in the least diminished. The following statement was made a short time back by Mr. C.:—He said he had been written to for the purpose of getting silk flags, banners, &c., ready, at a very short notice for the demonstrations. Feeling rather alarmed at incurring the responsibility of so extensive an affair, he wrote to Mr. O'Connor (then in London), inquiring where or how the silk was to be ordered, hinting at the same time at the heavy expense. The answer he had back from Mr. O'Connor was, 'D—n the expense; you must get them ready.' Mr. C. on receipt of this, ordered the silk, and had men working night and day, writing and gilding the mottoes and inscriptions. The silk mercer brought in his account, it was sent to the directory; no notice being taken of it. Mr. Cunningham was applied to again, who referred the mercer to Mr. O'Connor himself. Mr. O'Connor, on being applied to, denied all knowledge of the order *in toto*. Of course the onus fell on Mr. Cunningham, who made a journey to London in order to get it rectified, and the weight laid on the right shoulder. He got laughed at for his pains—was asked by Mr. O'Connor 'What he would have to drink?' and 'was a fool to trouble himself so much about a trifle like that.' It was a short time after this fuddling interview with Mr. O'Connor, that Mr. C. was relating this narrative, when he wound up his tale by exclaiming, 'By G—d, if he plays with me much longer about this affair, I shall be induced to unfold such a tale with respect to this Land Company, as will prevent his ever holding up his head in public again.' This is one of many little anecdotes of a like nature, which have served to extinguish anything in us like respect for O'Connor or his train. It is perfectly disgusting to us to witness the industry displayed for three days by Mr. Cunningham, in trying to get signatures to vindicate O'Connor, and damage us in the eyes of the country. What can the meaning of all this be! Why, to perpetuate still further that system of fraud and plunder from interested motives, which we are determined to expose and destroy if possible. We state again, that it is our determination never to become tenants at will to O'Connor, as we are convinced that not a penny paid to him is ever intended to reach the shareholders. We have stated to you before that we are willing to come to an honourable arrrangement, if you wil but set about managing your own affairs; and we feel that, rather than receive opposition from you, we ought to claim your assistance, for our means are too limited to enable us to battle fairly with O'Connor, the *Star*, and the numerous hangers-on, who are eagerly striving to pluck their poor and confiding countrymen. Mr. O'Connor has been charged by us with representing to the auditors appointed by government—with mis-stating to a large amount, the aid money paid on this estate. He has never grappled with that charge; why has he not? It appears, also, by an investigation at Minster, that the aid money has been overstated by 330*l*. Thus it is that the great 'O' claims you as his debtors; the auditors having no other material but his word and his bank book to go by, gave him credit for the amount, and could not very well do otherwise. We are fearful of encroaching further on that portion of the columns of the press who have so kindly rendered us assistance, and therefore we abstain from saying more at present.—And we remain faithfully yours, The Allottees of Snig's End.

(Signed) R. Jarvis, Chairman.

Snig's End, January 9th, 1850.

Friends,—We are certain that no man who is not blinded by the most wilful and perverse prejudice, can perceive in the above filthy, vulgar, and unmanly diatribe, the least attempt to meet any one of the arguments adduced in our epistle; on the contrary, our opponents studiously avoid even the semblance of grappling with them. Why we ask have they not fairly and honourably attacked our statements? Simply, because they were stubborn and unconquerable facts.

Again, as our opponents set out by informing you that our letter was "One of the dirtiest, begotten effusions that ever sullied the pages of the *Star*," why we inquire, did they not solicit its insertion in the *Examiner*, whose editor, being their *very dear friend*, would, no doubt, have been most happy to grant them so small a favour.

We pause for a reply. But, friends, they address their unmitigated, though vindictive tirade, to you, the unlocated members, and through what channel does it pass? not a very clear and creditable one, certainly; yet so limited, that we venture to assert not one thousand out of the seventy thousand members compasing the Company, ever saw it, or care to see it. For it must be in your recollection, that through this same channel ran the foul and fetid streams from a *something* that figured under the cognomen of "One that whistled at the plough," and which streams the source of them vainly imagined, would absorb, or rather smother, the founder of the Land Plan. And it will also be fresh in your memories, that Mr. O'Connor took legal proceedings against the proprietors of this *channel*, for defamation of character, or legally speaking, libel; and those proceedings were only stopped in consequence of the guilty persons publicly acknowledging they had done wrong, and rendering every satisfaction that Mr. O'Connor deemed it requisite to demand. You will, therefore, at once divine the object of our antagonists in forwarding their sickly and puerile missive to the *Examiner*.

We shall now proceed to reply to their animadversions and dissection of our respective characters.

1st.—Mr. Guy did not, it is true, acquaint the Directors when he took possession of the allotment he now holds, simply, because the person from whom he rented it, told him he had purchased, and would immediately pay all the demands; but as soon as Mr. Guy found he had not performed his promise, he wrote to the Directors upon the subject, and during the sitting of the late Conference, he came before its members, and honestly stated the whole transaction. Subsequently the Directors accepted him as the Company's tenant—he having paid a portion of the aid money back, and agreeing to forward the residue in a specified time, in addition to which he paid the amount of rent demanded in November last. The Directors have had ample proof of Mr. Guy's honour and integrity, and it were well if the same could be said of those in opposition to him.

2nd.—Mr. Blackford is not ashamed to admit that he has dealt in clothes, rags, &c., &c., and he has yet to learn that there is anything disreputable connected with the business. Mr. Blackford bought the allotment in question, and paid for it to the entire satisfaction of the person concerned, not principally in clothes, but in hand cash; and Mr. Blackford has been with one of the Directors and advanced a portion of the liabilities, and will shortly liquidate the whole amount.

3rd.—Joseph Smith does not rent his allotment from the original allottee, but from a purchaser, who has settled all the Company's demands up to the time of purchase. J. Smith will pay the Company's rental, as he emphatically repudiates the principle of no payment recently adopted, as unjust to the paid up shareholders, and directly at variance with the rules of the Society. With regard to the idea of his wishing to throw overboard his landlord, it never entered into his head, and must be nothing, more nor less, than a pure fiction on the part of his enemies.

4th—Mr. Willes purchased the allotment from Mr. Wright, the latter agreeing to allow twelve months to settle it; and thought it was bought for another individual, and though that individual left it upon his hands, nevertheless, he will perfect the contract at the proper time.

It was rather forgetful, on the part of our *kind friends*, not to mention that Mr. Willes purchased a four acre farm, for which he paid £75, while he is part-proprietor of the Company's property to the amount of £10.

5th.—Mr. Moody was one of the first carpenters employed by Mr. O'Connor, and the last discharged; a very fair proof that he must have been a sober, honest, and excellent workman, otherwise, he would not have been the first and last tradesman employed in the Company's service. This fact, we think, is very much to his credit, and one of which he is justly proud. We perfectly understand the insinuation sought to be conveyed in the allusion to the term of his service, but it is a truly unfortunate attempt of the concoctors, and we recommend their taking a few lessons from some clever and refined inventor of inuendoes, ere they make a second essay. Ah! but Moody got his allotment "Somehow." Here our friends are again unhappy and quite out at fault, inasmuch as many of them were present at the late Conference, and must have heard Mr. O'Connor, upon being asked about it, say that he had sold it to Moody. The directors received the sum of £20 from Moody, which was duly booked, and acknowledged in the *Star*. This, we opine, is a clear reply to the dark, and somewhat uncharitable, "somehow."

6th.—It is not true that Mr. Doyle has done nothing but superintend his farms since the sitting of the last Conference, as he has had generally engaged two labourers who superintend and cultivate them for him. Mr. D. was sent here by the Directors to do the Company's business, and for many weeks had to perform more than one man's share. He is yet engaged in that business, and will continue so long as his brother directors may deem his services necessary, and for the Company's interest. It is well known to many persons, that for at least two years he has given more, upon an average, than fifteen hours daily to the service of his employers, with the exception of Sundays; and even upon these days of rest to the generality of working men, he could scarcely claim a few hours exclusively to himself.

Mr. Doyle is fully aware of the spirit which dictated the untruth, and the object sought to be gained by its enunciation, and we beg to observe that he would indeed be extremely sorry to reciprocate the meanness of the one, or the malignity of the other.

7th.—And now friends, "last, though not least, Mr. Cullingham, the celebrated foreman of the works," as they are pleased to designate our friend. Before, however, we reply *seriatim* to the wholesale falsehoods and misrepresentations let us state Mr. C. treated with contempt when he heard them read in manuscript, prior to being transmitted to the *channel* they have lately passed. He now publicy challenges the Directors, the various tradesmen with whom the Company have dealt from the commencement of operations, every man that has been in the employment of the same, and the numerous persons with whom Mr. O'Connor and himself have made contracts, to bring one single charge against him, derogatory to his character as honest and honourable man. He defies them, one and all, to prove he ever took a bribe from any of the men, or that he ever hinted to the persons who supplied the Company with materials, that he expected a certain per centage upon the amount of their bills (which has been repeatedly done by men holding similar situations to the one he held under the Company); and as to his conduct towards the allottees, can they fairly say or prove, that he ever behaved to them in an uncourteous or unfriendly spirit? On the contrary, has he not lent them money, and paid some of their taxes, and have they not heard him state he would have done more were it in his power?

The first charge preferred is, that Mr. C. has created the utmost contempt for the character of Mr. O'Connor. He challenges them to meet him face to face with Mr. O'Connor, and prove the same in the presence of six or more impartial persons.

The second charge is, that he said he had been written to for the purpose of getting silk flags, banners, &c., ready for the demonstration. This is wrong; he stated Mr. O'Connor did write to him from London, requesting him to proceed with despatch, and get all ready, and said go on, and d—d the expense, which letter he read to some of the men employed at the time, but they understood the expense was to be borne by Mr. O'Connor.

The third charge is, that he wrote to Mr. O'Connor, "his feelings being rather alarmed at incurring the responsibility for the same. Where or how the silk was to be ordered, hinting at the same time the heavy expense." This is false, as Mr. O'Connor gave him orders at Snig's End to obtain what was necessary, therefore he had no occasion to write upon that subject.

The fourth charge, "That the silk mercer brought in his bill, and it was sent to the Directory." This statement is without the least foundation, as he got the bill from the mercer when receiving the goods, and handed it to Mr. O'Connor with the balance sheet of the whole expenses.

The fifth charge. That Mr. O'Connor denied any knowledge of the debt when applied to by the mercer." Answer: What Mr. O'Connor really did say was, he was not aware of the debt, but when explained to him by the party, he requested a fresh bill to be forwarded to him at Dodford, and he would settle it.

The sixth states that "he went to London for the cash." This is a fabrication; he went to London to get medical advice and change of air, as recommended, and did not know till he reached Gloucester that the account was unsettled.

The seventh charge. That "when relating the narrative, he wound up by saying, if Mr. O'Connor plays with me much longer, I will unfold such a tale as would for ever prevent his holding up his head in future." Our answer to this is, that it is a base falsehood.

The eighth charge is, that he was three days in trying to get signatures to our address to you. The real fact is, Mr. C. had it in his possession but a few hours after it was written, and he only read it to three persons, viz. Messrs. Boyer, O'Brien (the tailor), and Blackford.

It is now requisite we inform you what Mr. C. really stated at one of the meetings held here, in reference to the *debt*, and the "fuddling interview." Having been charged with sending to Mr. O'Connor and the Directors an account of everything that was said by the allottees, and, in defending himself from such groundless assertions, stated he had not written a letter to Mr. O'Connor for six months, nor had he sent one line to the Directors respecting the proceedings; and further said, when on his way to London, where he was going to seek medical advice, he was met by Mr. Washbourne at Gloucester, who inquired when his bill was likely to be settled (and until that moment Mr. C. was not aware that it was unpaid). He answered that he was going to London, and would make it his business, upon the first opportunity, to see Mr. O'Connor, and inform him of the fact. Accordingly, he saw that gentleman, and he laughed at Mr. C.'s being so uneasy about the debt due to the mercer, and told him to inform that person, upon his return home, that it would be shortly liquidated, which was done as soon as possible after Mr. C.'s arrival at Gloucester; but Mr. O'Connor not paying it, a lawyer's letter was sent to Mr. C. a fortnight afterwards, which was forwarded to that gentleman. But why did he state this circumstance? To prove that he (Mr. C.) was not so much favoured as his opponents were in the habit of insinuating, and that the line of conduct they were pursuing prevented Mr. O'Connor from discharging his or the Company's just debts. He also said, that Mr. O'Connor, seeing him look so ill and fatigued from walking a considerable distance, kindly asked him to take a little brandy-and-water. So much for the "fuddling interview," and the calumnies spouted against the "celebrated foreman."

Friends, ere we conclude, we shall just observe, that the latter part of our opponents' effusion, charging Mr. O'Connor and his train with plundering you, is so contemptible, that we shall no further notice it than to say, that the gentlemen, and those connected with him in office, have already satisfied you, the members, and the country generally, of his and their honesty and trustworthiness.

Believe us sincerely yours,

William Blackford, John Willes, E. E. Willes, Henry Cullingham, T. Clark, C. Doyle, John Moody, George Guy, Joseph Smith.

Now, my reply to the above is, that these gentlemen will be very speedily restored to their former happy position, as, like my Minster Lovel friends, they too have lost their bad landlord, and are now the tenants of the Mortgagees, and every man of them will be sent about his business. As to the exposure of Feargus O'Connor, I defy Mr. Cullingham, Mr. Doyle, Mr. M'Grath, Mr. Clark, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Dixon, or any mortal man that has had connexion with this Company, to charge him with one single act except foolish generosity.

I have so completely answered the humbug about Aid Money at Snig's End and Minster Lovel before, that I need not trouble you with repetition; but those gentlemen may rest assured that, hereafter, they shall have no grounds for charging me with foolish generosity.

Your faithful Friend,

Feargus O'Connor.

Unite! unite! ye Irish brave,
Let the Land your watchword be;
Scout, oh scout the servile slave
That crouches when he may be free.
Up like heroes, at the despots—
Lick no more the tyrant's hand;
Leave your pauper workhouse mess-pots,
And live like freemen on your Land.
Then Free Trade will be a blessing,
When man can work, and eat and play;
When shepherds cease to live by fleecing,
Then each flock its own will pay.—F. O'C.

THE LAND! THE LAND!! THE LAND!!!

TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

(*From the Irishman of Jan.* 19.)

My Friends and Countrymen,

The state to which tyranny, oppression, and misrule has brought Ireland, will shortly compel the English ministry to destroy the whole machinery by which that ruin has been created. We find this fact foreshadowed by an announcement in the ministerial organ, that a large extension of the suffrage is, at length, to be conceded. That concession, however, does not emanate from a sense of justice, but from an apprehension that Whig power, based upon Free Trade, can no longer withstand the opposition of Protection.

As regards Ireland, however, there is this gleam of hope from the promised change—that no extension of the suffrage, save that which confers it upon every sane man of twenty-one years of age, can overpower the influence of land monopolists, and from the destruction of that power alone can you, the working classes, anticipate the slightest benefit.

Irishmen, poor and dependent though ye were when the forty shilling freehold system was in existence, yet, under that system, thousands, yea millions, never died of famine. You, the Catholics of Ireland, four hundred thousand of you, representing two millions, at five to a family, were satisfied to surrender and abandon your little hovels and homesteads, upon the hope of securing what was fashionably termed Catholic Emancipation; the result of which was, that Catholic lickspittals and toadies were eligible to be elected as your representatives, to hold offices from which they were previously excluded, to be appointed Queen's Counsel, Attorney or Solicitor-General, and elevated to the Bench; and, to show you the benefit of such a change, for which you were ousted from your little holdings, can you point out any class of men, whether as representatives or officials, that has been more virulently hostile to the elevation of the Catholic people?

As representatives they have sold you, as law officers they have persecuted you, and as judges they have strained the law's rigour to destroy you; and always bear in mind that that legal persecution has ever emanated from men who have been elevated to those legal situations by Government lickspittals who professed to represent you. Now, that is the system that I seek to destroy.

And to prove to you the fact that landlords have ever measured the value of their property by the standard of political patronage, and not by that of national requirement or State necessity, need I remind you, that shortly after the annihilation of the forty shilling freehold votes, the tyrant landlords levelled your heads to the dust, and knocked your small holdings into large farms, by which the altered vote was to be measured; and at length have been compelled, as I predicted, to be beggars at England's door, in order, as they humanely profess, to save those from starvation whom they had robbed of their little holdings, and whom they had ousted from their little hovels?

The blackness of ashes now marks where they stood,
While the wild mother screams o'er her famishing brood.

Now, my countrymen, as there is no slight difficulty in creating, organising, and directing a national mind, and as my whole life's study has been devoted to the single consideration as to how the industrious labourer may be made independent of the griping capitalist; and as I have come to the conclusion that this object cannot be achieved by any other means than the location of the people upon their own land, deriving a comfortable subsistence from its produce, furnished by their own labour—you must not consider me tiresome while I am endeavouring to secure the materials by which, and by which alone, this desirable object can be effected.

Shall I startle you, If I introduce you to the Queen's Palace, and ask you to inspect the edifice, and examine the gorgeous furniture—to look upon the sumptuous repast supplied for the Royal guests, the dessert, the wine, the china, the gold and silver—if I ask you to inspect the magnificent dresses of ladies and lords, of princes and princesses, of the Queen and her Royal Consort—will you be astonished, when I tell you, that palace, banquet, furniture, ornaments, dresses, all, one and all, are produced from the land, by your labour? And will you be heart-sicken, when you are reminded of your own servile and crouching subserviency—when I call your attention to your tableless and unfurnished hovel, if you have a hovel—to your ragged wife, and naked and starving children, all consequences of oppression and misrule, based upon your own disunion?

Only think of thirty or forty thousand well-fed, pampered soldiery, keeping a majority of thirty millions of a population in such a state of abject serfdom, and think that their power is preserved by their union, and your disunion—that they are drilled in the murdering art—while, if you submitted to be mentally drilled, your voice of knowledge would very speedily silence their cannon's roar.

Now, my countrymen, let me implore of you no longer to allow yourselves to be used as the mere staff of those who are catering for patronage, and power, whether they be Catholic or Protestant, but so to unite the national mind for the coming struggle, that no Minister will be again enabled to base Irish satisfaction upon mere class gratification.

It is enough to drive a true Irishman mad to hear the manner in which your toady representatives describe Irish grievances, and Irish suffering, in the House of Commons. Those bewailings are always confined to the great sufferings of the landlords, based upon Free Trade. We hear of nothing but Poor Law Guardians and their management, Rates in Aid, the sufferings of landlords, and the tinkering of corporations; not a word about the sufferings of the poor, which have one and all been created—and, if possible, would be preserved—by the very tyranny of those landlords.

Yesterday I had the pleasure of meeting the proprietor of the *Irishman*, at a great meeting at the London Tavern, in the heart of this great and wealthy city, and he expressed his ardent delight at the manner in which the English mind was drilled, and capable of being directed in political matters; and I expressed my still greater delight when I learned from him, the strength which the Democratic party in Ireland was likely to possess. And recollect, that as every beginning is weak, you must not be despondent if you do not arrive at a giant strength all at once. No, you have a double duty to perform: you have to pull down and and clear away the old rubbish, which has so long remained as the great obstacle of progress, before you can erect your new edifice.

Rely upon it, that parties undertaking to create a great national mind, have great difficulties to contend against. When I first organised the Chartist movement in England, in 1835, I considered a meeting of five or six in an attic as a good gathering; and behold its growth when I tell you that in 1837, '38, '39, and '40 we had gatherings estimated at half a million, many walking thirty miles. When the twig was weak we were not worth the law's notice; when we were ever so powerful we were not noticed by the press; but when the sapling turned into a sturdy trunk, then we were considered worth the law's persecution and the slander of the press.

Now, Irishmen, let me implore of you not to be disheartened if your beginning is weak; remember that "Rome was not built in a day," and above all, remember that "what is to be done for the people must be done by the people;" and remember, that the employer, who lives upon the dependence of the labourer, will never unite with the labourer for the accomplishment of any measure which is calculated to destroy that dependence.

'As well may the lamb with the tiger unite,
The mouse with the cat, the lark with the kite'
With my Ballinamoraona,
No union with tyrant for me.'

Now, my countrymen, as to be forewarned is to be forearmed, let me implore of you to be prepared for the coming struggle. The show-box will open on Thursday fortnight—the magicians will try to juggle you—the landlords will assure the Minister of your perfect satisfaction, if they themselves can be satisfied—the Ministers have no means of judging of your position, except from their declarations and the communications of paid officials; and, therefore, it becomes your bounden duty to unite, as one man, for the means to the end—the People's Charter, as the means, and the Land as the end.—Your faithful friend and countryman,

London, Jan 8, 1850. Feargus O'Connor.

THE DISSATISFIED ALLOTTEES.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.

Honoured and dear Sir—I embrace the present opportunity to offer an opinion respecting the Land Company, as well as to send you another instalment towards defraying the expenses incurred in defence of the Chartist prisoners. I wish to state that I hold the same opinion respecting you, that I have entertained for several years. I look upon you as a father to the fatherless, and one with whose reputation few can compare, and none excel; who has to endure the scoffs, the vituperation, and slander, of those whose interests you hold dearest at heart, and for whom you have spent the best of your days as well as fortune. These persons have the audacity to say, that it would be a good thing for this country if you had been thrown overboard whilst on your passage to Ireland. (See a letter in the *Nottingham Review* from an allottee, recently published.) I think, sir, when you have such children as these to deal with, that the sooner you get rid of them the better. Dear sir, I am a paid up member in a family ticket, and, we think, if it was possible for the Company to be wound up, that it would give general satisfaction to the greater part of the members. Depend upon it, that above one half of the Land members belong to that class who would not try to help themselves, and therefore they are unworthy any man's help, or they would not have ceased paying at the time when you were proved to have thousands of pounds of your own money in the Company by the House of Commons, and at the very time when it was most needed. It is not because we are afraid of our money; far from it, for we would rather trust it in your hands, than in any other man's hands in the kingdom. In conclusion, may the wisdom of Providence attend you in every undertaking, and may you preserve that unblemished character you now retain during the residue of your days, and then your name will be handed down to posterity as an honour to society, to your country, and to God.

Calverton. Robert Watson.

THE ALLOTTEES AT MINSTER LOVEL.

BAIL COURT.

DOE DEM. WEARING AND ANOTHER V. O'CONNOR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Pigott moved for judgment against the casual ejector.

This was an action of ejectment against Mr. Feargus O'Connor and sixty-six of his tenants. All the defendants had been duly served except one; and the affidavits stated that with regard to that one, the declaration was served upon the son of the particular defendant, by whom the server was informed that his father had left the premises and the neighbourhood, and would not return—the declaration was therefore left with the son. The only question was, whether that service could be deemed sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to a rule *nisi*.

Mr. Justice Erle thought this would come within the known form where the absence of the father could be presumed to be of a permanent nature, and that was a good ground for a rule to show cause.

Application granted.

Hamilton.—A public meeting was held in the Masons' Hall, on the 19th instant, for the purpose of petitioning her Majesty for the commutation of the sentence of death against Margaret Lennox or Hamilton, at present lying in the prison of Glasgow. Mr. James Anderson, lace-manufacturer, was called to the chair. After a few appropriate remarks, he introduced the Rev. A. Duncannon, from Falkirk, who addressed the meeting for an hour and a half in his usual eloquent and instructive manner, proving clearly that capital punishments was contrary to the word of God, and produced bad effects upon society. A petition was moved by John M'Donald, and seconded by Arthur Robeitra, which was unanimously agreed to. It is expected that those who are opposed to strangulation will imitate the example set by the people of Hamilton.

Slipping in Frosty Weather.—It is important, at this period, to know that by heating iron filings, rough emery powder, &c., on a shovel over the fire, and then gently standing upon the same so as to imbed the grains into gutta percha soles, a roughness of surface will be produced which will afford the utmost protection, even on the most slippery roads.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The following is a report of Victor Hugo's speech on the public instruction bill, of which a notice only appeared in last Saturday's 'Star.' It will be seen how brutally the orator was interrupted and abused by the 'friends of order.'

M. Victor Hugo said that, at that advanced hour he should bring what he had to say into the shortest possible space; but he nevertheless thought that the Assembly would grant him the necessary time on such an important question. In his opinion, the certain object to which the bill ought to tend was that gratuitous instruction was obligatory.

On the Mountain: Hear, hear.

On the Right: Bravo! That is what Proudhon demands.

M. Victor Hugo: Gratuitous instruction was obligatory in the first degree, and in all degrees. (Laughter.) Obligatory primary instruction was a right of youth, a right more sacred than the right of living, and which was confounded with that of the State. He wished to have an extensive public instruction given and regulated by the State.

On the Right: Like Louis Blanc!

M. Victor Hugo: He wished that its starting point should be the village school, and that it should rise as far as the Institute; he would have the gates of science set wide open to every capacity. He would not have a commune without a school, not a town without a college, not a chief town without a faculty. (Interruption.) He wished that France should present a vast ensemble, a sort of network of intellectual work-shops. (Approbation on the Left, and interruption on the Right.)

A Voice: And the means of execution?

On the Left: Monsieur le President, enforce silence!

The President: Do you then wish me to prevent your applauding. (Laughter.)

M. Victor Hugo: France should present a vast network of intellectual work-shops, a group of gymnasiums, of colleges, and of libraries, without any solution of continuity. He wished that the heart of the people should be placed in constant communication with the brain of France. (Interruption and whispering.) He was aware that the solution of the problem contained an important financial question, but if the hour had not been so advanced he could have shown, by entering into details, that he perfectly understood it, and those who interrupted him would have been compelled to be silent. He should, however, now look at the question in its real point of view. He advocated freedom of instruction with the surveillance of the State, but by the State exclusively laical, as was understood and wished for by M. Guizot. He would not admit as the personification of the State any men who had an interest either of conscience or of policy distinct from national unity. He would not introduce into the councils of surveillance either bishops or delegates of bishops.

On the Right: That is what M. Pierre Leroux wishes for!

M. Victor Hugo: He wished for the complete separation of Church and State, for that would tend to the interest of both. The present bill would be nothing but a weapon the more given to the clergy. The tendency of the bill was to place the country in their hands. He was one of those who wished for the amelioration of the condition of the people. It was the duty of all, whether poets or writers, to turn the attention of the people towards a better world. He would, therefore, ardently support any plan of religious instruction, but he wished for the religious instruction of the Church, and not that of a party; he wished it to be sincere, and not hypocritical; he wished the object in view to be heaven and not earth.

On the Right: Hear, hear! In that case, we agree!

M. Victor Hugo: He would not have the professor's chair invade the altar, nor would he have the priest interfere with the professor. He would open the eye of the laical state on the seminaries, and, until the day when education should be completely free, he would not have it watched over by the clergy. The bill proposed he regarded as a strategic one; it was the *chef-d'œuvre* of the clerical party. He could not personify that party—he did not see it in the Assembly; he did not see it in the government. God forbid that he should be supposed to make allusion to the Bishop of Langres, but he could not help expressing his distrust at the clerical party, he would not entrust it with the developement of the rising generation; he would not confide in its hands the future welfare of France. The bill had one great fault—it said one thing and did another. It was like the usual plan of the government; every time that it forged a chain it called it liberty; when it decreed a proscription it gave it the name of amnesty. (Applause on the Left.) In the remarks that he had made, he did not mean to confound the church with the clerical party, for the latter was the disease of the former. Free religious instruction was the Sisters of Charity by the bedside of the dying; the Brother of Mercy releasing a slave, Vincent de Paule sheltering the orphan, the Bishop of Marsailles in the midst of those affected by the plague, the Archbishop of Paris facing, with sublime smile, the furies of the Faubourg St. Antoine, raising the crucifix over the heads of civil war, caring little about meeting death so that he could secure peace.

A voice: He would not have been killed if civil war had not been raised in the streets of Paris.

M. Victor Hugo: The clerical party was an ancient one; it had a past of several centuries; it was it which discovered that truth was but ignorance and error. Its history was written in that of all the progress of the human mind, but it was written at the back of the page. It was it which put Campanella seven times to the torture for having affirmed that the number of worlds was infinite. It was it which imprisoned Galileo, persecuted Columbus, and anathematised Pascal, Montaigne, and Moliere. It had long sought to put a band on the human mind. And now it would be master of public instruction; but there was not a poet, a philosopher, or an eminent man that would accept it. There was a book which appeared to be the emanation of human united with Divine wisdom, which people called the Bible, and yet there had been Popes who had dared to proscribe that book, and this party claimed liberty of instruction, but the liberty which it really wished for was that of not teaching. (Approbation and laughter on the Left.) The clerical party wished to instruct, and it would be, therefore well to look at what it had done for centuries when Italy and Spain were in his hands. Thanks to it, Italy, that mother of nations, of poets, of genius, and of the arts, now knew not how to read. Spain had lost her rank among nations, but it was true that she had gained the Inquisition, an establishment which some in that Assembly had wished to re-establish.

The President: You cannot be allowed to impute such an intention to any one in the Assembly.

On the Right: Let him go on. It is meant for effect—a tirade on the Inquisition!

M. Victor Hugo said he addressed himself to the whole clerical party, because he considered it a public danger. He repeated that certain persons had wished to establish the Inquisition in their writings—that Inquisition which had caused five millions of individuals to perish in the flames.

On the Right: With pointed caps. (Laughter.)

Other Voices: It is the fifth act of Marie Tudor!

M. Victor Hugo: The Inquisition—

M. de Larcy: We reject the Inquisition, and we have never raised scaffolds:

M. Richardet: Order, order, you defenders of the Inquisition. (Laughter.)

M. Victor Hugo: There were in the Vatican library sealed manuscripts containing all the names of the victims.

A Voice: That does not prevent the earth from turning round. (Laughter.)

M. Victor Hugo: Spain had been endowed with the Inquisition. (Cries of 'Enough, enough,' and 'Question, question.')

The President: I must call on the hon. gentleman to adhere to the question.

M Victor Hugo: The clerical party had gagged the Roman, as it wished to do the French people. It was a fine task, but let them beware. He rejected the bill because it outraged French feelings—because it degraded instruction, lowered the level of science, and debased the human mind. He was one of those who felt the blood mount to his forehead whenever France experienced a diminution of territory as in 1815, or a diminution of intellect, as it was now wished to impose on her. He would give the clerical party a little serious advice; let it beware of the darkness caused in men's minds by the shade of the surplice.

On the Right: It is insulting to the Catholic faith.

On the Left: He is right in what he says.

M. Leo Laborde: It is infamous.

On the Left: He does not speak of priests.

On the Right: Whom does he allude to, then, when he talks of the surplice?

M. V. Hugo: The clerical party is alarmed at Socialism; it sees the waves rising, and it imagines that it will have saved society when it shall have combined material resistance with social hypocrisy, and placed a Jesuit wherever there is not a gendarme. (Explosion of murmurs, and prolonged bravos on the Left.) Let it, however, listen to advice. The 19th century was opposed to it, and if it continued its course, it would raise formidable eventualities. It placed the government in the sacristy.

On the Right: Order, order.

A Voice: Let him go on; they are only phrases.

M. Denjoy: it is only old romantic nonsense.

M. de Dampierre: I demand that the speaker be called to order.

M. de Larcy: He has insulted every Catholic.

The President: I request the hon. gentleman to refrain from making such observations.

A Voice: It is like the Porte St. Martin.

M. Nadaud: It is the liberty of the tribune.

The President: The liberty of the tribune has its limits.

The Assembly was at this time in a state of great agitation.

M. Victor Hugo considered that he had a right, when a bill was presented which he regarded as a public danger, to closely examine it,—(renewed interruption,)—and his intentions ought not to be suspected. He had last year defended order when it was in peril, as he now defended liberty when it was threatened. He was not suspected when he was at the barricades on the 23d June. (Agitation.)

The President: You have indulged in too long a tissue of personalities, and you have done so with very insulting expressions. But you have been treated in your turn so severely that it has dispensed me from acting as I might have otherwise done.

M. Victor Hugo: Was this the kind of bill that were to be produced? Was France to be arrested on her onward course? The intention was to petrify human thought. (Laughter.) 'In this stage of discoveries,' said the honourable member in conclusion, 'you proclaim immovability; you pause on the road like men fatigued—fatigued with glory, genius, science, and knowledge? Do you not see that everything is in movement around you and advances—you want to stop short. (No, no!) I declare to you, that if you repel progress, you will have fresh revolutions; and to such men as deny the truth of that assertion, I reply by the declaration that the earth turns round. I shall vote against the bill.' (This speech, delivered with great violence of gesture, was loudly applauded on the Left.)

The sitting of the Legislative Chamber on Thursday was occupied with the debate on the organic law respecting public instruction, and was again adjourned, after a speech from M. de Montalembert. In the course of his speech M. de Montalembert attacked Socialism with great vivacity, and declared that the readiness with which the new subversive doctrines, introduced after the Revolution of February, had been received by the masses, was owing to the irreligious character of the education hitherto given by the State. The remedy for the evil was, he said, to render education more religious in its tendency; and such was the great object of the present bill. The debate was resumed on Friday by a speech from M. Cremieux. The speech of M. Cremieux, which appears to be very imperfectly given in the newspapers, seems to have been a very telling one in the house. M. de Montalembert had on the previous day addressed a sort of summons to France to give up the care of public education to the clergy, and gave as the reason that the immoral and sceptical education given by the University was the cause of the revolution of 1789, as well as those of 1830 and 1848; and he held out the threat that France had nothing for it but to accept the measure now proposed, or tumble into anarchy. M. Cremieux destroyed the whole foundation of that argument, that the University, as at present constituted, was the creation of Napoleon, and could not be made responsible for a revolution which occurred nearly twenty years before it came into existence. He showed that the University, as it existed at the commencement of the Revolution of 1789, was merely clerical, and that, although neither clerical domination nor clerical corporations were wanting to the ancient *regime*, they did not prevent the old monarchy from perishing. He also showed that it was not influence on the part of the clergy that was wanting during the restoration, but that still that influence did not prevent the revolution of 1830. He instanced the fact of his (M. Cremieux's) appearance in that Assembly and his taking part in a discussion such as this as an argument, which proved to the friends of clerical domination that the times had changed, and that the revolution of 1789 was something more than a chimera and a dream. The old system of government which had then perished could not be resuscitated, and the clergy should rest satisfied in limiting their efforts to the proper sphere—namely, religion. There were other religions besides that of M. de Montalembert. There were for example, those of M. Coquerel, and of himself—and he would ask if they had not the same rights with respect to education as any other sect?

M. Thiers declared that the bill was the inevitable consequence of the declaration made in the constitution, that instruction was henceforward to be free in France. As that was to be the case, the great cause of dispute between the clergy and the university—namely, the admission henceforward of the pupils educated at the *seminaires*, or schools conducted by the clergy, to the examinations for diplomas in letters and sciences, and consequently to the liberal professions, was of necessity at once removed, and a measure, drawn up in a spirit of conciliation, to bring together contending parties, was a natural consequence. He avowed that he had completely gone over to the 'Right,' in order to do his little best to stem the tide of Socialism.

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—In the sitting of yesterday, the Assembly terminated the general discussion on the Public Instruction Bill. The Assembly then divided on the question whether it should proceed to a second deliberation, when the following was the result:—

Number of voters . . .	642
Fot the motion . . .	455
Against it . . .	187
Majority . . .	—268

Mme. Dudevant (George Sand) has addressed the following letter to the 'Presse':—'Several journals have been received as possible, and even as certain, the strange story of an order to quit Paris, which it was said had been lately intimated to me by M. Carlier. I should not have considered such a piece of news as deserving of contradiction, but, as the journals insist, I owe it to truth to declare that it is completely erroneous. The little fact which has probably given rise to this story is this:—'M. Carlier, tormented by the police of my *chef lieu de canton*, which has fallen into a chronic state of *malepene*, as we call it in my country, and perhaps, feeling on that day a want of a belief in a conspiracy, sought for my address in Paris. I sent it to him by one of my friends, thinking it my duty to reply to one act of politeness by another. I could not attribute to any other motive than a wish to pay me a visit the pains which the Prefect of Police took to discover my place of abode.'

A disturbance, which for a time threatened to be attended with very serious consequences, took place at Arles on Saturday week. A Legitimist club in that place gave a grand ball, which was attended by about 200 persons. The Democrats regarded the *fete* as a demonstration against the Republic, and determined to interrupt the festivities. They assembled to the number of from 1,200 to 1,500, and appeared determined to force an entry into the place where the ball was held. Some military had been placed round the building for its protection, but they were on the point of being overpowered when a body of cavalry coming up, headed by the mayor and the sub-prefect, made a charge, and the crowd dispersed without any accident taking place.

A house porter, named Rouginat, has been convicted before the Court of Assize of Paris, of having taken part in the insurrectionary movement of the 13th of June last. He was sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

M. Emile de Girardin, as chief editor of the 'Presse,' has written to the Procureur-General of the Republic, declaring that he is the author of the article for which the responsible editor of the 'Presse' is to be tried, and has transmitted the manuscript.

Letters from the departments are still full of accounts of intense severity of weather, particularly from the Pyrenees, the Haute Garonne, Lyons, Lille, Dieppe, and other parts. Travellers who arrived at Lyons from the Puy record that they saw several dead bodies along the way; in one spot a man wrapped up in his cloak, lying on the ground and frozen to death; in another a traveller also dead, and his body in a sitting posture; and further a woman standing in the snow up to her middle, her hands clasped and raised as if in the act of recommending her soul to Heaven—she also was a corpse.

In Paris the thaw still continues though the weather is far from mild. Hundreds of men are employed in clearing the snow from the streets, though the passages are still much incumbered. Carriages, however, move about freely.

PARIS, MONDAY.—This day the Assembly in the discussion opened on the bill relative to the transportation of the insurgents of June to Algeria. The urgency having been demanded,

M. Lagrange opposed it, and insisted on a proposition he made on the 12th inst., to institute an inquiry into the condition of those insurgents and their families, being previously examined.

M. de Crouseilhes asked that the government bill be first discussed.

M. Pierre Leroux concurred in the motion of M. Lagrange, but the Assembly on being consulted gave the priority to the bill. The urgency was similarly pronounced.

M. Lagrange then rose, and said that the numerous checks experienced by his proposition, not only in the present Assembly, but also in the Assembly that preceded it, proved that his perseverence equalled his conviction of the injustice of the Draconian decree which had plunged so many of his fellow creatures into the most atrocious misery. The Assembly itself had been moved by their wretched fate, when it ordered 14,500 of the 15,000 prisoners, condemned without judge or jury, to be restored to liberty. He never supposed that the Republic would re-open the dungeons closed by the revolution of February. He had long groaned in those of Royalty, and having been asked by its agents if he would consent to accept his pardon on condition, not of becoming its friend, but merely ceasing to become its enemy, he had indignantly rejected the offer, reserving to himself the liberty of combating Royalty with arms in his hands, whose downfall he anticipated as proximate. None of the men about to be transported had been sentenced by a civil or military tribunal. They had been arrested on the denunciation of the individuals who had remained concealed in cellars during the collision, and been detained because they were well known for their republican principles previous to the 24th of February. He was personally acquainted with four of the transported, and he defied the Minister of the Interior to adduce a single act of theirs to tarnish their characters for honesty and patriotism. Yet M. Dufaure himself had not been ashamed to propose their transportation. It was only when an *emeute* was fomented at Belle Isle to serve the purpose of the government that the committee came back on its decision. He defied the Cabinet to insert in the 'Moniteur' the names of the insurgents and the motives of their confinement, for the public could see that they were honest citizens and honourable workmen and fathers of families. In conclusion, M. Lagrange reminded the Assembly that on this day the head of Louis XVI., the victim of reaction, had fallen on the scaffold, and added, that a period would come when the country would ask the Assembly what it had done with its brethren.

M. Ferdinand Barrot, Minister of the Interior, contended that the decree of the 27th of June, 1848, had been a measure of public safety and of national justice. It had been issued on the motion of M. Pascal Duprat, whose republicanism was not suspicious. That decree enacted that those men who were arrested with arms in their hands, and still covered with the blood of their fellow citizens, should be transported to the Transatlantic possessions of France. Those men were the same who had overturned monarchy to the cry of 'Vive la Republique!' who, in June, attempted to overthrow the Republic in the name of Socialism, and who, if Socialism should triumph for the destruction of France, would take arms against it in the name of some other folly.

M. Jules Favre said, that he was a member of the committe at whose recommendation the decree of the 27th of June had been enacted. The general opinion then was, that the insurrection had been specially directed against society entire, and the committee was under that impression when it prepared the decree. Now, for the honour of his country, he felt justified in declaring that the charge was unfounded, and that in June, 1848, there had been no conspiracy against society. (Loud murmurs on the Right.) Since that period no proof had been adduced to establish the existence of that savage conspiracy, and he would be rather inclined to believe that if there existed a conspiracy it was on the other side. (Loud murmurs on the Right. Cries on the Left, 'The conspiracy of the Royalists and Buonapartists.') The events of June were actually brought about by the miserable advisers of Monarchy, who refused all satisfaction to the just claims of the people, and they had been the *contrecoup* of the revolution of February. (Murmurs.) M. Jules Favre then proceeded to describe the sufferings of the insurgents after their arrest, and the injustice of the summary manner in which they had been disposed of, in violation of all Divine and human laws. It was necessary he admitted, to strike at the time a decisive blow; but society, if really attacked, could have as effectually saved itself by remaining within the limits of legality. The philosophers of the nineteenth century were all unanimous in branding the injustice of commissioners. Montesquieu had denounced it in most forcible terms. When, under Henry VIII., a Peer became obnoxious to the Sovereign, he caused him to be tried by a commission, and he thus sent to the scaffold ten Peers he wished to get rid of. M. Favre would tell the government 'By decreeing the trial of the insurgents of June by commissions you have sent to the Bagne and transportation the men you regarded as your enemies.' They were human victims, immolated to political vengeance. He then discussed various clauses of the bill, and particularly reproved the paragraph added by the committee, which condemned the transported to imprisonment in a fortress on the land of exile. He could not conceive the state reason that commanded such an abandonment of all the sentiments of humanity and all legal gurantees amidst the profound peace the country now enjoyed. Not a single member had inscribed his name to defend the bill. The majority, he knew, wished to vote it, and not to defend it. Fear was the great argument, but that apprehension was affected, and those who invoked it were hypocrites of fear. Socialism was not a peril to which all that had been hitherto respected should be sacrificed. Instead of destroying it they gave it daily greater importance. What danger would there be in sending the 460 insurgents confined at Belle Isle, before the regular tribunals of the country? Can the prisoner of Ham sleep quietly with the keys of the citadel of Doullens and the hulks of Brest under his pillow? In conclusion, he earnestly entreated his colleagues to reject so odious a law.

M. Antony Thouret produced some effect by reading an extract from the third volume of M. Theirs' 'History of the Consulate and Empire,' in which the conduct of the First Consul is severely stigmatised, for decreeing the deportation of the political criminals of that day without form of law. M. Sauteyra proposed an amendment to the following effect:—'All the individuals now imprisoned at Belle Isle, and who were ordered for transportation by the Constituent Assembly, shall be sent before a jury for trial or set at liberty.'

The Assembly after hearing M. de Crouseilhes against this amendment, and M. J. Favre in its favour, proceeded to a division, of which the following was the result:—Ayes, 205; Noes, 382; majority, 177. In consequence the amendment was declared rejected, and the House adjourned at a quarter-past six o'clock.

It is reported that a republican banquet is being organised for the 24th of February. It is said that Colonel Charrat is active in directing the preparations, and that he intends to adopt the programme of the famous banquet which was the immediate cause of the Revolution of 1848; that it is to take place in the same place; and that a procession will be formed, composed of National Guards and representatives, precisely in the same manner as the procession of which M. Odillon Barrot was to be the leader, and for stopping which an *acte d'accusation* was presented to the Chamber of Deputies, signed by M. Odillon Barrot himself, M. Leon Faucher, and a number of the present 'friends of order.' There is no doubt that the banquet will be stopped by the police; but the Republicans reckon much on the unpopularity the proceeding will heap on the President of the Republic.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The sitting in the Legislative Assembly yesterday was of a most stormy character. M. Leon Faucher, in the course of the discussion on the bill relative to the transportation to Algeria of the insurgents of June, made a very severe attack on M. Jules Favre, for the doctrines which he had defended the day before, as well as for his inconsistency in now opposing what he had virtually supported before by his silence. Eventually, Art. 1, simply authorising the transportation of the insurgents to Algeria, was adopted as proposed by the committee; an amendment presented by M. Denayrouse to have such of them sent for trial before a court of justice as had not been arrested when the decree of the constituent assembly was passed, being rejected by a majority of 114; the numbers being 358 to 244.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 12th inst. A seditious proclamation, addressed to the Senators and deputies of the kingdom, was in circulation. The Ministers were described in it as traitors to the Queen and constitution, and their impeachment was accordingly demanded. The authors of that publication were unknown.

Letters from Catalonia say that a tremendous hurricane has occurred in that province, uprooting trees that have stood for centuries and doing immense damage in the country. The cold is very general throughout the country, and even in Andalusia where winter is scarcely ever severely felt, sentinels have been frozen to death at their posts.

ITALY.

ROME, JAN. 10.—Horace Vernet had arrived here to study the localities of the scene of war—he will work them up, doubtless, in some fine paintings for the gallery of Versailles, in which the vanity of the victors will be, of course sufficiently flattered.

To see Vernet debase his fine talent by perpetuating the memory of so unjust and unprovoked an aggression as the French expedition to Rome makes one, indeed, exclaim

———"Confusion and misrule
Seize the vain pencil of the Gallic school."

NAPLES, JAN. 10.—Since my last communication nothing has occurred to alter the position of the Pope. The latest communications from France do not, I am informed, by any means favour the designs of the camarilla. It has been stated that the financial difficulty of the Roman States alone prevents the return of his Holiness to the Vatican; but I am assured other and more weighty reasons retard that event. Some important despatches have just arrived at Portici, which do not appear to have been acceptable. But the truth is, the strange mystery observed by all who surround Pius IX.—even among themselves—perfectly baffles the possibility of arriving at any conclusion. One fact alone may be perfectly depended upon, viz., the priestly conclave endeavour to combat, by every means, the progressive movement of Europe. The cross-keys are to be supported by bayonets; Christianity is to deliver its laws from the cannon's mouth—the Pope to be the shuttlecock of diplomacy.

The official journal contains a long list of officers and privates who are to receive medals for the "glorious expedition in Sicily." The military print prefaces the names by saying, "Our magnanimous and august sovereign never allows an opportunity to pass without expressing to his faithful and devout army, that he is ever ready to respond to their increased devotion by his munificent generosity—an army not the last amongst those of European fame which has conquered revolt. The generous sovereign therefore decorates, &c. &c." What a sad comedy! The Neapolitan soldier decorated for cutting the throat of his Sicilian brother, and forging the chains of his own slavery. *O tempora! O mores!*

GERMANY.

BERLIN, JAN. 16. — The committee of the Second Chamber has rejected the peerage by fifteen votes against six, and the power to entail estates by twelve against nine. The High Court having been previously thrown out, it appears scarcely possible that any of the leading propositions in the King's message should pass in the House.

The democrats were in ecstacies, as they thought that the game was being played into their own hands. They met on the 14th, crowned the busts of Jacoby and Waldeck, and sang songs in their honour. The police interfered, and dispersed the assembly, arresting several of the parties present.

HUNGARY AND AUSTRIA.

Letters from Pesth state that the taxation of Hungary has come to a stand-still, it being impossible to collect the taxes, on account of the prevailing want of a circulating medium. The inhabitants of the counties on the banks of the Theiss and of Transylvania have no money, except Kossuth notes; and though the Austrian government has ordered that these notes should be given up and burnt, no more than five millions have been surrendered out of a circulation of sixty millions.

The Vienna papers state that in Turkey the official communications between the Russian and Austrian Ministers and the Porte are still discontinued, and that the two Ambassadors confer with the Turkish Minister only in a few special cases of extreme urgency. That the affairs of the Orient are still out of joint is satisfactorily proved by the concentration of masses of Russian troops in Bessarabia, and by the armament in Turkey. It is expected that the first cause of the conflict will be found in the reorganisation of the Danubian principalities.

The 'Magyar Hirlap' contains an account of the tales current among the poor peasantry of Hungary, who still believe that their cause must succeed: 'Every day brings Kossuth nearer, whose power is greater than in the best days of the revolution. At his side rides a great hero mounted on the cream-coloured steed, his name is unknown, but they bring the crown of Hungary with them, and are followed by a mighty host, such as the world never saw. It is composed of Magyars—of Turks, Sclavonians, and Wallachians. On the other side approach whole herds of Russians, who have quarrelled with the Austrians about their pay—Russians in green coats—six feet high Russians, the greatest and strongest Russians that could be found. On another side the English are coming with all their ships, and have already cast anchor before Debretzin! The French, again, all in red coats, by sea and land, are at Sarospatak, and the Prussians have shut out all retreat on the other side.' And for talking of such dangerous matters have two poor citizens of Blausenburg been publicly flogged, by order of Colonel Urban.

Great excitement has been created in Pesth by the arrest of the Bishop of Grosswardein, which took place immediately after the publication of the octroyed constitution for the empire of Austria. Complaints are loud throughout Hungary of the great increase in the number of wild beasts, and the inability of the inhabitants to destroy them in consequence of their being deprived of their arms.

MADAME KOSSUTH.—We have much pleasure in announcing that the wife of Kossuth has escaped from Hungary, and had reached Belgrade on her way to join her husband at Shumla.—*Daily News.*

The 'own correspondent' of the *Times* at Vienna, is a teacher of languages, who would do much better to stick to his Lindley Murray, and his *quæ maribus*, than meddle with politics, of which he knows about as much as a Greenwich pensioner of tight-rope dancing.—*Daily News.*

Another bundle of Kossuth paper has been burned at Presburg. It is calculated that, of the sixty millions put in circulation by the revolutionary government, only five millions have been given up.

The *Pesth Zeitung* contains forty-three sentences which have been published by the Court-Martial at Arad. All those condemned were Austrian officers who had fought to the last in the Hungarian army; twenty-three of these unfortunate men who were sentenced to death have had their punishment commuted to sixteen years' imprisonment; the others will be confined in a fortress for six, ten, and twelve years.

THE SERBS.—The 'South Sclavonian Gazette' contains a long article on the state of the Woywodina, from which we quote the conclusion. 'During the last few days the reports have been repeated respecting the increasing discontent of the serbs in the Woywodina. It is said that the lower orders are in a state of ferment; then that there was a plot against one or the other of the judges, and then another against General Mayerhofa. The other day we were informed that Commissioner Stojcevich had caused two advocates in Ruma Bilcevich and Popovich to be arrested and their papers seized. Very soon afterwards it was said that Judge Marin Kovich, of Irreg, had been murdered by the populace. Later again, the same was said of Judge Santa, at Ruma. The standard of revolt is said to have been raised in Semlin.

TRANSYLVANIA.—Transylvania at the present time exhibits the extraordinary aspect of a country without persons capable or willing to fill all the offices required for the civil administration. In Transylvania particularly, according to the 'Ost-Deutsche Post,' the Wallacks being totally incapable from ignorance, and the Magyars refusing because they are unwilling to aid in destroying the constitution of their country, the Austrians have been obliged to bring in Germans from Gallicia and the Bukovina, who are totally ignorant of both the Magyar and Wallack languages. And these men have the slight task imposed on them of introducing an entirely new code of laws, new forms of judicature—in fact, of revolutionising the institutions of a whole nation. The consequence is that the country is in a complete state of anarchy, and not one of the many nations who compose it but are discontented. From Hermannstadt we hear that 14,125 head of cattle have been attacked by the murrain in Transylvania, and 7,051 have died in consequence.

An occasional correspondent, writing from Vienna on the 9th inst., says:—"The news from Transylvania is highly distressing. Should it really come to an open rebellion, it must end with the murder of all the Saxons, as the Rumanians, Wallachians, and Czechs, have all united against them, and will have nothing more to do with the court of Vienna, by whom they have been so often betrayed.

POLISH AUSTRIA.—On the 1st, a battalion of the regiment of Nugent marched from Lemberg, where they had been stationed, to enlist recruits, through Preskow, a Gallician town, with 20,000 inhabitants, on their way to Vienna: they were officered by Germans. To express their scorn for the Gallicians these officers fastened the Polish cockade on to the collars of their dogs, a scandal which was admirably calculated to fan the hatred smoulding in the Polish province against the Austrians to the fiercest pitch, and to give a fresh impulse to the disposition daily growing among the Gallicians to throw themselves into the arms of Russia. On this same march an officer was quartered in the mansion of Count Zelinsky, where he was treated with hospitable attention. After he went away it was discovered that he had offered to his entertainer such a beastly and ruffianly insult as cannot here be described. The mere occurrence of a single outrage of the kind speaks volumes for the spirit which animates the Austrian officers.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 5.—Austria has not yet renewed diplomatic relations with the Porte. A few days since I wrote to you by the French man-of-war steamer, which was suddenly ordered to Toulon by General Aupick with despatches for the government at Paris. I then told you that the difference between Turkey and Russia had ceased, to all outward appearances, to exist; for that M. de Titoff had, in the usual form, re-established friendly relations with the Porte. The Turkish government were willing to expel the Polish refugees concerned in the late insurrection in Hungary, with the exception of those who had become Mussulmans; but all Poles resident in the Ottoman Empire since the revolution of 1830, and who have not since then been guilty of any political offence, should, it was stipulated, remain unmolested. To all these terms M. de Titoff consented, and, on the 31st of December, diplomatic relations were renewed between the Porte and the Envoy of the Czar, and all political and commercial proceedings between the Government of the Sultan and the Russian Embassy are now carried on in the same manner as before the question of extradition existed.

Austria had demanded that the Hungarian refugees should be confined to a town in the interior of the Ottoman Empire. To this the Ministers of the Porte consented, and Kutiah, in Asia Minor, was agreed upon as a safe and proper place for their residence. Thus all difficulties seemed to be done away with, and when M. de Titoff announced that he intended to re-establish relations with the Porte, few doubted but that Count Sturmer would follow his example. The Austrian government, however, though they consented that the Hungarian refugees should be confined to the town of Kutiah, made known to the Sultan's Ministers, through their Envoy at Constantinople, that they would not renew friendly relations unless it was left in their hands to determine the length of time during which Kossuth and his friends should be detained as prisoners in the Ottoman Empire. The Porte, animated by a spirit of justice and humanity, as well as from a sense of its own dignity, refused to give such a power to Austria; for if, in the first instance, it objected to being assistant executioner to the government of Vienna, it is quite as little disposed, in the present instance, to act the part of jailors. The Ottoman Ministry made known to Count Sturmer that they were willing to confine the Hungarian refugees to the town of Kutiah, till order should be established in Hungary, and, that country once in repose, they would then restore Kossuth and his companions to liberty; and they added, that they would reserve entirely to themselves the right to determine the period at which these refugees should be set at liberty.

A special courier arrived at the Austrian Embassy on the 3d inst. with despatches from the Austrian government for Count Sturmer, on the following day the Internuncio had a long interview with Ali Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he had another conference with the Reis Effendi this morning. Whatever eloquence M. de Sturmer may have employed the Porte still continues firm, and, as far as the Turkish Ministry are concerned, Kossuth and his companions are safe from having the time of their captivity determined by General Haynau.

Advices from Shumla have reached us down to the 17th of December. Kossuth was suffering in health. The Turkish population behaved to the emigrants with the greatest kindness, but the obvious good will of the Porte was cramped by fear of Russia and distrust of British support in resisting it. It was reported that an attempt had been discovered to assassinate the late president governor.

UNITED STATES.

The royal mail steam-ship, Cambria, Capt. Leitch, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday morning, having sailed from New York on the 9th inst.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 10.—The House of Representatives has been employed the whole week in ineffectual attempts to elect a clerk. The senate came to no resolution yesterday, on General Cass's motion, to suspend diplomatic relations with Austria. Mr. Seward proposed to grant lands to the Hungarian refugees.

MORE REFUGEES.—Two other refugees, Nicholas Imber and Brickmeyer Fehrkasch, whom we understand once belonged to the unfortunate Students' Legion, have arrived in the ship Gladiator. They were received on landing by Herr Reinhardt of Greenwich-st., and shortly after their arrival paid their respects to the Governor Ujhazy and Mdlle. Ugello, who received them with open arms.—*New York Tribune.*

A NEW ARTIST.—Among the passengers by the Cambria on her last trip were Edward Remeyni and his brother, Hungarian refugees. Mr. R. is a violinist, who, as we are assured by letters of introduction which he brings us from Hamburgh, is worthy to be named along with the celebrated virtuosos of Europe. During the war of Independence he laid aside his violin for the sword, and served under Klapka and afterwards under Görgey. He was present at the fatal surrender of Vilagos, but not being willing to participate in it, fled in disguise with his violin as his companion. As a wandering musician he made his way without difficulty through Hungary and Austria. From Vienna he went to Italy, and thence to England, and afterwards to Germany. At Hamburgh he performed in a concert given for the benefit of the exiles where Jenny Lind also assisted. He proposes to give one or more concerts in New York, when we are confident that not only his position but his uncommon talents will assure him crowded and appreciating audiences.—*New York Tribune.*

Among the emigrants that have lately arrived in this country, is Dr. Florian Moerdes, late Minister of the Interior of the Government of Bavaria and Baden, during its brief Republican existence. He is at Galveston, accompanied by his lady, daughter of the Count Armansperg, now Prime Minister of the kingdom of Bavaria, and his brother, Major Francis Moerdes, late of the First Regiment of Dragoons of Baden.

WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.—War is again devastating this unfortunate island. The Dominicans had taken some small towns and villages belonging to the Haytians, which they destroyed by setting the houses in them on fire. It is thought Soulouque will suffer a defeat. The Dominican squadron had captured a fleet of Haytian vessels. General Baez had addressed another proclamation to the Haytians, threatening the whole of the towns with destruction and pillage; and altogether a war of extermination and of revolting bloodshed appears to have again commenced.

IF MANKIND are liable to one disease more than another, or if there are any particular affections of the human body we require to have a knowledge of over the rest, it is certainly that class of disorders treated of in the new and improved edition of the "Silent Friend." The authors, in thus sending forth to the world another edition of their medical work, cannot refrain from expressing their gratification at the continual success attending their efforts, which, combined with the assistance of medicines, exclusively of their own preparation, have been the happy cause of mitigating and averting the mental and physical miseries attendant on those peculiar disorders; thus proving the fact, that suffering humanity must always derive the greatest advantage from duly qualified members of the medical profession adopting a particular class of disorders for their exclusive study, in preference to a superficial knowledge of all the diseases that afflict mankind. Messrs. R. and L. Perry can with confidence offer hope, energy, and vigour, to those whose constitutions have become debilitated from generative diseases, nervous and mental irritability, local constitutional weakness, &c., and beg to acquaint those so suffering that one of the firm may be personally consulted daily at No. 19, Berner's-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven till two, and from five till eight in the evening; and on Sundays from eleven till one.

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Testimonials have been received from upwards of one hundred Physicians and Surgeons of the greatest eminence, as well as from many Officers of both Army and Navy, and nearly one thousand private letters from the gentry in town and country, speaking in high terms of this valuable remedy.

Prepared by John Fox, in boxes at 1s. 1½d., or three small boxes in one for 2s. 9d., and to be had, with full directions for use, of all wholesale and retail medicine vendors in town and country. The genuine has the name of John Fox on the stamp. A 2s. 9d. box cures the most obdurate corns.

Ask for "Paul's Every Man's Friend."

Abernethy's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abernethy's Pile Powders, are sold by the following respectable Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines:—

Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Newbery, St. Paul's; Sutton, Bow Church-yard; Johnston, 16, Greek-street, Soho, and 68, Cornhill; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Owen, 52, Marchmont-street, Burton-crescent; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Prentis, 84, Edgeware-road; and retail by all respectable chemists and medicine vendors in London.

COUNTRY AGENTS.—Baines and Newsome, Heaton, Smeeton, Reinhardt and sons, J. C. Browne, 48, Briggate; Denton, Garland, Mann, Bean, Harvey, Haigh, late Tarbottom; Bolland and Kemplay, Land, Moxom, C. Hay, 106, Briggate; Rhodes, Bell and Brook, Lord, R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Leeds; Rimmington, Maud and Wilson, Rogerson, Staufield, Bradford; Hartley, Denton, Waterhouse, Jepson, Wood, Dyer, Parker, Jennings, and Leyland, Halifax; Smith, Elland; Hurst, Cardwell, Gell, and Smith, Wakefield; Pybus, Barnsley; Knowles, Thorne, Brook, and Spivey, Huddersfield; Hudson, Keighley; Brooke, Doncaster; Matthews, Creaser, Driffield, Cass, Goole; Milner, Pickering; Stevenson, Whitby; Bolton, Blanshard and Co., Hargrove, Fisher, Otley, Linney, York; Wainwright, Howden; Horsby, Wrangham, Jefferson, Malton; Buckall, Scarborough; Smith, Furby, Bridlington; Adams, Coxon, Pullen, Selby; Ombler, Market Weighton; Gledhill, Old Delph; Priestley, Fox, Pontefract; Dalby, Wetherby; Slater, Bedale; Dixon, Northallerton; Ward, Richmond; Ward, Stokesley; Foggitt, and Thompson, Thirsk; Monkhouse, Barnard Castle; Pease, Darlington; Jennett, Stockton; Ballard, Abingdon; Thompson, Armagh; Jamieson, Aberdeen; Potts, Banbury; King, Bath; Winnall, Birmingham; Parkinson, Blackburn; Bradbury, Bolton; Noble, Boston; Beach, and Co, Bridgewater; Brew, Brighton; Ferris and Co., Bristol; Haines, Bromsgrove; Sirett, Buckingham; Bowman, Bury; Cooper, Canterbury; Jefferson, Carlisle; Eagle, Chelmsford; Fletcher, Chester; Smith, Colchester; Rollason, Coventry; Bowman, Chorley; Pike, Derby; Byers, Devonport; Brooks, Doncaster; Hollier, Dudley; Duncan, Dumfries; Drummond, Dundee; Baker, East Retford; Evans and Hodgson, Exeter; Garbutt, Gateshead; Raimes, Edinburgh; Henry, Guernsey; Nelson, Glasgow; Simple, Greenock; Weymss, Hereford; Butler, High Wycomb; Cussons, Horncastle; Noble, Hull; Fetch, Ipswich; Tunch, Inverness; Green, Jersey; Milner, Lancaster, Harper, Leamington; Butler, Dublin; Cooper, Leicester; Aspinall, Liverpool; Coleman, Lincoln; Cocking, Ludlow; Wigg, Lynn; Wright, Macclesfield; Lessey, Manchester; Langley, Mansfield; Butler, Marlow; Campbell, Montrose; Ridge, Newark; Sutton, Nottingham, Mease, North Shields; Jarrold and Co., Norwich; Stump, Oldham; Mennie, Plymouth; Gowans, Perth; Vint and Car, Sunderland; Leader, Sheffield; Deighton, Worcester; Froud, Dorchester. And by all respectable Chemists in every Market town throughout the United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Messrs. Bolton Blanshard and Co., Druggists, Micklegate, York.

Poetry.

A VOICE FROM THE OCEAN.

JOHN MITCHEL TO HIS COUNTRY.

O! land of my fathers!—dear home of my heart!
O when shall day break on the night of thy sorrow!
O when from thy shores, shall oppression depart,
And my tears cease to flow, when I think on thy morrow!

'Twas in vain that I lov'd thee with frenzied devotion,
And strove to dissever thy blood-reeking chains;—
That I swore to avenge thee,—to make thee a nation,
For time has but quickened, not lessened thy pains.

How I hoped against fate,—for I knew not despair,
And, in fancy, I saw myself bask in thy smile;
But the phantom has fled, with this warning,—"Beware!"
But the caution is scorned by thy captive exile.

O! why art thou still in thy councils divided,
Who sigh o'er your long usurped rights unrestored?
When division stands trembling, abashed, and derided;
And shrinks 'neath the gleam of thy conquerer's sword!

Can thy freedom be purchased?—Then, count not the cost!
Has that fervour been chilled, once so warm on thy lips;
That the meteor-blaze of thy Meagher seems lost,
In the depths of thine apathy's growing eclipse!

Thy brightest, and boldest,—the chief of the brave,
Who had witnessed the cup of thy miseries fill,—
From their surf circled homestead, a raft on the wave,
Shall condemn thee,—and weep,—tho' they cling to thee still!

For the few who had burst from their fetters to guide thee,
Are far on the billow, or laid with the dead;
Then frown not my country, tho' thus do I chide thee,
And point out the path in which freedom should tread!

Can I love thee the less, tho' thy faults I deplore;
Whose griefs I had shared, and remembers the while;—
Tho' my cheeks shall be blanched, on a far distant shore,
Unknown, and uncared-for, a homeless exile!

Ah! no, my loved country;—thy weeping, and sighing,
Shall break on my soul in its deepest repose;—
Which shall echo the curse of thy hungered, and dying,
Nor be hushed till my dream of existence shall close!

Long, long, must the night be, which morn never brightens,
And cheerless the heart overburdened with woe.
But, cease, not for ever, your quarrels, and fightings,
And Erin is more than a match for the foe!

Then, arouse thee once more! and in hope fix thine anchor,
And the prayers shall be thine of the great, and the good.
Be, "Union," thy watchword!—resolve but to conquer!
Then, onward, for Erin! and God give thee speed!

Edinburgh. James Harkness.

Reviews.

THE WORKS OF FRANCIS RABELAIS. Translated from the French. By Sir Thomas Urquhart, and Motteux. With explanatory notes, &c., &c. A new and revised edition. Two volumes. London: H. G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

A new edition of the works of Rabelais is an event in the history of literature. Hitherto these works have been limited to the libraries of the few; now they may find a place on the book-shelves of the many. That Rabelais will be understood and admired by "the million" is, however, not very likely. The subjects which occupied his pen have lost their interest for all but the student of history; and the grossness of his ideas and language will certainly not recommend him to the reading and thinking men of the people of this age. But let us here do justice to the great satirist. His style, so offensive to us, was by no means so to his contemporaries—it was the manner of the age in which he lived; and we may add, continued to be the manner of authors even until times nearer to our own than to his,—as those can testify who have read the writings of Swift, Smollett, and many whose works were written within the last hundred years. It should be added that his fables, and his buffooneries, were necessary guards in his war upon the priests, who assuredly would have committed him to the flames, had he dared to have uttered, in plain language, one-half of the severe truths he gave expression to through the medium of his fantastic fictions. Taking into account these circumstances, it will be seen how unjust it would be to try Rabelais by the standard of modern literature. Those able to distinguish the spirit from the letter, will read and admire his genius, wit, penetration, and love of liberty; and will do homage to the man who, so far back as the 15th century, laid bare the corruptions and crimes of the Papacy, and wielded the scourge of satire to inflict justice on hypocritical, persecuting priests, profligate statesmen, and tyrannical kings.

As we have not space to attempt an examination of the wonderful histories of *Gargantua* and *Pantagruel*, we shall merely extract a short passage or two from the very brief record of the author's life.

ANECDOTES OF RABELAIS.

A famous author writes, that he was bred up in a convent of Franciscan friars, in the Lower Poictou, and was received into their order. Which convent can be no other than that of Foutenay-le-Comte, where he proved a great proficient in learning; insomuch that, of the friars some envied him, some through ignorance thought him a conjuror, and, in short, all hated and misused him. A monk relates that he was put in pace, that is between four walls with bread and water, in the said convent, for some unlucky action. By tradition it is said that on a day when the country people used to resort to the convent church to address their prayers, and pay their offerings to the image of St. Francis, which stood in a place somewhat dark, near the porch, Rabelais, to ridicule their superstition, privately removed the saint's image, and placed himself in its room, having first disguised himself, but at last too much pleased with the awkward worship which was paid him, he could not forbear laughing, and made some motion; which being observed by his gaping staring worshippers, they cried out; —"A miracle! my good lord Saint Francis moves!" Upon which an old crafty knave of a friar, who knew stone and the virtue of St. Francis too well to expect this should be true, drawing near, scared our sham saint out of his hole: and, having caused him to be seized, the rest of the fraternity, with their knotty cords on his bare back, soon made him know he was not made of stone, and wish he had been as hard as the image, or senseless as was the saint; nay, turned into the very image of which he lately was the representation.

* * * *

Some scholars having occasioned an extraordinary disorder in the city of Montpellier, Anthony Duprat, Cardinal, Archbishop of Sens, then Lord Chancellor of France, caused the university to be deprived of part of its privileges. Upon this none was thought fitter to be sent to Paris to solicit their restitution, than our doctor, who by his wit, learning, and eloquence, as also by the friends which they had purchased him at court, seemed capable to obtain anything. When he arrived at Paris, he found it was extremely difficult to gain access to the chancellor, who was so incensed that he refused to hear anything in behalf of the university of Montpellier. So Rabelais, having vainly tried to be admitted, at last put on his red gown and doctor's cap (some say a green gown and a long grey beard) and thus accoutred came to the chancellor's palace, on St. Austin's key, but the porter and some other servants mistook him for a madman: so Rabelais having, in a peremptory tone been asked who he was, let his impertinent querist know, that he was the gentleman who usually had the honour to flay bull-calves; and that if he had a mind to be first flayed, he had best make haste and strip immediately. Then being asked some other qustions, he answered in Latin, which the other understanding not, one of the chancellor's officers, who could speak that tongue, was brought, who addressing himself to our doctor in Latin was answered by him in Greek, which the other understanding as little as the first did Latin, a third was fetched who could speak Greek; but he no sooner spoke in that language to Rabelais, but was answered by him in Hebrew, and one who understood Hebrew being with much difficulty procured, Rabelais spoke to him in Syriac; thus having exhausted all the learning of the family, the chancellor, who was told that there was a merry fool at his gate who had outdone every one, not only in languages, but in smartness of repartees, ordered him to be brought in. It was a little before dinner. Then Rabelais shifting the farcical scene to one more serious, addressed himself to the chancellor with much respect, and having first made his excuse for his forced buffoonery, in a most eloquene and learned speech, so effectually pleaded the cause of the university, that the chancellor, at once ravished and persuaded, not only promised the restitution of the abolished privileges, but made the doctor sit down at table with him, as a particular mark of his esteem.

These volumes are supplementary to Mr. Bohn's well-known "Standard Library;" and like that popular series are remarkable for neatness and cheapness. Admirably engraved portraits of Rabelais and Sir Thomas Urquhart, add to the value of this edition.

Literary Institutions: their relation to Public Opinion. By G. J. Holyoake. London: J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

Twelve months ago, the London Literary and Scientific Institution offered a prize for the best Essay on the Characteristics and Advantages of Literary and Scientific Institutions—their claims to the support of society, and the best means of extending their Usefulness." It was expected that each writer would make the Institution which offered the prize the model upon which he would descant. Mr. Holyoake, not considering the model exactly perfect, preferred to take an independent course. Under these circumstances, it is hardly necessary to add that the prize did not fall to Mr. Holyoake. But the adjudicators, (Dr. Southwood Smith, George Grote, and James W. Gilbart), specified this Essay, in their adjudicatory sentence, among "the very creditable performances exhibiting separate passages which they should be glad to single out for reward."

Although not a "prize essay," this little work contains many prize truths, as two or three extracts will show:—

Whether we will or not, this question of popular education is every man's business. It takes a cholera to convince us that we have an interest in the purity of our neighbour's habitation, the course of his life, and the state of his health; but when some profound folly meets with public applause, or some profound charlatan carries away a nation's suffrages, we find that a moral or political cholera prevails, in which we may read our interest in the purity of our neighbour's information, and the state of his understanding. But we are slow to recognise this truth, which is the first perfect lesson that civilisation teaches a people.

* * *

Tell the untaught that, without knowledge, though they move in the ranks of gentlemen, that they wear the badge of the plebian and the fetters of the clown. That intellectual bondage is worse than physical; because the physical chain is rivetted by others, the mental by ourselves. That the ignorant man is ever at the mercy of educated opinion. That, to be truly free, we should be in a condition to dare the judgment of the wise. That, while it is deemed honourable in man or woman to war against political tyranny—which is but the vulgar, the serf form of freedom—it must be nobler to war against the despotism of ignorance; for the sceptre of incapacity may wave over a world of slaves, when mitres and thrones have passed away.

* * *

All subjects which promise interest, either in their nature or their treatment, should be admitted into the Institution. Politics are admitted into a few Institutions, and a dignitary of the Church has very properly stepped forward to recommend its more general admission. The time will come when theology also will be recalled. It is impossible that these Institutions should have been popular while excluding the most popular and vital topics which agitate men. Besides, men will not always tolerate the discredit it puts upon them, to be told that passion is so strong and reason so weak that they must, like children, be forbidden certain things—that, in fact, they have not the good sense to consider among themselves the most vital questions of life. Moreover, while such a subject is excluded the functions of these Institutions is not fully performed. These institutions ought not to be content to keep men as children, but to aim at converting children into men.

* * *

We conclude these extracts with the following charming passage:—

How deeply, how gratefully, does the present essayist remember the generous attentions of those who gave their time, the long evenings through, year after year, to communicate to him and other poor youths that knowledge which has made him at peace with himself and the world, and given into his hands, in some measure, his own destiny, and made him a participator in the kingly pleasures of intelligence. These teachers were mostly of the working classes themselves; but being somewhat informed they have since merged into the class of emigrants whom misery annually drafts off into foreign lands as their knowledge made destitution or dependence insupportable. Some have since perished amid Canada's snows and under Trinidad's burning sun, where no kind voice was near to whisper the soothing word, or kind hand to wipe the death damp from the brow; but memory, more grateful than fate, follows them over the distance of time and place, and pours over their graves the gratitude which words could not convey for the light which they threw over the chequered paths of his life.

Considerable good may be effected by the circulation of this essay, particularly amongst the members, officers, and patrons of "Literary and Scientific Institutions," "Mechanics' Institutions," and "Mutual Instruction Societies."

Poems. By John Taylor. London: R. Thompson, Little James-street, Gray's-inn-lane.

"The New Poor Law forms the subject of a poem "in four books." A shorter production, intituled "The Heroine of Rochester," celebrates the bravery of a young girl, who risked her own life to save that of an infant who had fallen into a well sixty-three feet deep. The following are favourable specimens of the author's poetry:—

Let riches' minions riot on their spoil,
Whilst England's nobler sons are doomed to toil,
But 'tis not Nature's doom, as Byron says,
But man's, that will not tread in Nature's ways.
The reckoning day will come—nor distant far—
When they shall mount in great Bellona's car:
Unsheath their swords, and bind their sabres round,
And war re-echo back the dreadful sound.
"Vengeance is ours!" aloud they'll raise the cry,
As each oppressor's number'd days draw nigh.
From fallen despots this sad warning take,
That those have died, who did prepare the stake
And seal the warrant for another's doom—
They've paid the forfeit in their own dark tomb.
Behold the giant poise his dreadful lance,
In civil war—with grim and motley chance,
Divide the spoil a nation has for years
Amass'd by old men's blood and children's tears.
And see the strong, athletic, idle thrown,
Through children's labour, and the mother's groan.
Then fierce rebellion stalks with rapid strides,
And revolution on the whirlwind rides—
The whirlwind of the people's passions rise,
And shouts of starving mortals fill the skies—
When hungry famine opes its yarning jaws,
And fierce starvation, with its thousand claws,
Fixes its deadly fangs fast on its prey—
Then death with all its horrors rules the day.
For empires greater far than England's been
Have sunk to nought—no vestige now is seen
Of all their greatness—but, in tracing through
Hist'ry's pages, on the fall'n tyrants brow
Is written there, in language chill and deep,
Oppressors with the once-oppressed sleep.

* * * *

Woman, thy virtues who hath yet defined,
Or known the depth of thy maternal mind,
That is so true to nature's impulse giv'n—
Earth's brightest ornament, a star in heav'n;
Whose lustre far eclipses all the rest,
When virtue shines supremely in the breast.
Of purest worth that angels veil to see
The love that moves thy bosom, kind and free,
Without a cloud to shade one single ray,
That perfect shines in clear meridian day,
To guide the steps of strong—oft-erring man,
When join'd with "Thee" in matrimonial ban.
That sacred tie, which brings a world of love
On virtue's wings—that sweet celestial dove,
That hovers round the matrimonial pair,
With all a guardian angel's heav'nly care.
Beauty hath charms, but virtue yet hath more,
The one soon fades, the other still in store
Renews, till death shall close on beauty's strife—
'Tis virtue's charms that do adorn the wife,
In youthful years, or age's graver span—
'Tis only virtue makes her blest to man.
Beauty may please, but virtue bears the palm,
Beauty hath storms, but virtue dwells in calm.
'Tis man's to prize those virtues dear to all—
In beauty's train, a man may sudden fall
A victim to a charm that often leads
His mind astray, and sinks in darker deeds
His soul, which should have chose that nobler part
Where virtue blends with beauty—both impart
The charms that sink the deepest in the heart.

Mr. Taylor is evidently a man of feeling heart and generous patriotism; but we imagine that he would be able to express his very laudable sentiments with more effect in prose than in poetry.

Public Amusements

COLOSSEUM.

This gigantic exhibition has put forth new attractions. The public interest manifested in the fate of Sir J. Franklin has induced the production of a scene in the Polar regions; which, though on a small scale, is highly effective. The icy monotony of the landscape is relieved by Esquimaux halting to rest the reindeer which have been drawing them over the slippery tract in a sledge, polar bears, a wolf-dog, and other indigenous animals, skilfully introduced and grouped. The sky displays the beautiful evening tints peculiar to those latitudes while the distant hills are tipped with a scarlet hue, reflected from above. This tableau will give many a spectator a more cheerful notion of these inhospitable regions than they have been accustomed to associate with them.

In pleasing contrast to this, is a picture giving a vivid notion of Chinese river life. It is a view of Tchin-shan, or the Golden Island, which rises out of the Yang-tse-kiang, the grandest stream of the whole Eastern hemisphere. The bustle of this scene presents a contrast to the comparative solitude of that we have just noticed. Life in every form of activity is here seen. In the foreground is an imperial messenger halting to be ferried across the water; boatmen, mandarins, hawkers, crowd the shore, while the river is covered with boats of all sorts, their crews in active employment. The island itself, with a splendid pagoda capping an eminence, adds materially to the gorgeous variety of the scene.

There is a third view, Netley Abbey, which also has its attractions. All these are the production of Messrs. Danson and Son. Lastly, there is a model of a silver mine; the miners in motion, and the different operations going on in a manner that gives a good insight into that sort of underground labour.

The other exhibitions are still seen to as great advantage as ever. The view of Paris by moonlight—a marvel of panorama painting and mechanical deception—the stalactite caverns, the grand sculpture saloon, the Arabesque Aviary, the Swiss Cottage, and Alpine Landscape, with the mountain torrent, which is more real than simulated—for the water is genuine West Middlesex—and the Conservatory, form an array of exhibitions which cannot fail to attract every new comer to London; for surely nearly every inhabitant and habitual visitor to the metropolis must have already had a delightful lounge in the Colosseum again and again.

NEW STRAND THEATRE.

The performances at this house have lately gained much interest from the circumstance that Mrs. Glover will take her farewell of the stage on the termination of her present engagement, and that she is therefore going through a series of her favourite characters. One of these is the Widow Green, in Mr. Sheridan Knowles's *Love Chase*, which she still enlivens with all that force and freshness which she employed when she first created the part. The senile gallantry and confidence of Sir William Fondlove are admirably represented by Mr. W. Farren, for whom the character was originally written, though it was first played by the late Mr. Strickland. The gay Neighbour Constance allows Mrs. Stirling to put forth all her point and vivacity; and Mr. Henry Farren, who does not lack substance; though he might gain in culture, represents with much effect the rustic heartiness of Wildrake. The cast is completed by Mrs. Leigh Murray and Mr. W. Farren, jun., who ably sustain the more serious characters of Lydia and Master Waller. The style in which this lively comedy is dressed and mounted might serve as a lesson to establishments of greater size and pretensions than the little "band-box" of the Strand.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Dr. Bachhoffner has just commenced his second lecture on scientific recreation. This gentleman commenced by explaining the laws of nature governing many curious phenomena, and involved in many of our most common and every day amusements. The boy's nicker is made at once a philosophical instrument; and the experiments brought forward to explain and exhibit the manner of its action, were of the highest importance and value. Taking advantage of the same law, the doctor performed some singular experiments, at first sight seemingly the very acme of "conjuring dexterity," which, however, upon explanation, resolved themselves into the most simple contrivances, dependent upon their action by the same principle as the "nicker" of our boyhood; the "atmospheric pressure," which, in fact, by the bye, tends remarkably to show the misnomer of "nicker," as applied to this peculiar contrivance. The experiments in elucidition of the laws governing the sensations of heat and cold, were most remarkable; in some instances, the results were truly startling. The burden of many a wager was here introduced, "placing a kettle of boiling water on the hand," and the causes of such accomplishment fully explained. The most peculiar experiment was one we will endeavour to describe. A small apparatus having two cylinders connected by means of a handle, was placed upon the table, and a small quantity of cold water introduced in each; the covers being screwed down, the machine was handed for inspection, and to the astonishment of all present, one of the vessels had become so exceedingly hot as to prevent its being retained in the hand, while the other was so cold as to become in a like manner equally uncomfortable. A result, so peculiar, seemed to be, at first sight, beyond the power even of magic, and curious beyond the boiling point of water, while its neighbour, in connexion, and distant only two or three inches, had become so intensely cold as to freeze the moisture of the room upon its surface like hoar frost. In these experiments the learned professor explained he had taken advantage of the facilities offered by the patented apparatus of Mr. Masters, Regent-street, that gentleman having applied the principle to a number of useful contrivances exhibited on the entire table.

Forthcoming Ministerial Concessions.—Rumours as to ministerial activity during the session are multiplied and repeated; but we do not discern anything very new, or anything of greater mark than the rate-paying suffrage. Ministers are going to supersede every sort of agitation—with an imitation of each: the Charters, big and little, are to be superseded by a sort of new Whig charter; the Law Amendment Society is to see its work done—or shelved—by official hands, the Keeper of the Great Seal consenting, perhaps as the only hope of being allowed to keep that great seal; the Society for the Reform of Colonial Government is to be outdone by concessions of local independence to colonies that will purchase it by undertaking to pay their own way; the Financial Reformers are to be baulked by a spontaneous reduction of the army—a dozen or so of regiments clipped at the ends; the scandal of Rajah Brooke is to be smothered under a measure for discontinuing the desperately inconvenient practice of giving lavish head-money for the capture of pirates. Mr. Villiers is to move the address in the Commons—a sign, some say, that the Clarendon influence is in the ascendant among ministers; while others interpret it to be a sort of rebuff to Mr. Cobden and his new agitations. Ministers "draw the line" at Charles Villiers. Sir James Duke, the late Lord Mayor, whose popularity will not easily be outshone—the creditable and good-natured colleague of Lord John Russell in the representation of the City—is to second the address. Thus it would seem that ministers are decidedly making ready for a popularity hunt. May it meet what success it deserves.—*Spectator.*

Foreign Provisions.—The severity of the frost and the general inclement weather during the greater part of the last week, and particularly in the earlier portion of it, have caused the arrival of cattle and provisions of all kinds from the central and other states of Europe, usually supplying us with cattle and provisions of various kinds, to be of the most limited possible character. The usually numerous arrivals on Thursdays were limited last week on that day to one from Holland, which was from Maasluys, by the steamer Sir Robert Peel, usually trading to and from Harlingen and Rotterdam; and, on the following day, generally also a busy one, there were no arrivals of the kind. The steamer from Ostend on that day was freighted unusually heavy with general merchandise, as the port of Antwerp had become closed, in consequence of which it was subsequently announced that the steamer usually running to and from Antwerp being detained there by the frost, the usual departure from London on Sunday morning could not take place.

An Affection of the Liver and Kidneys cured by Holloway's Pills, at Sydney, New South Wales.—Extract of a letter from J. K. Heydon, of Sydney, dated Sept. 30th, 1848. "To Professor Holloway,—Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., an eminent merchant and agriculturist, also a magistrate of this town, purchased of me fourteen pounds worth of your medicines, to forward to his sheep stations in New England, in consequence of an extraordinary cure effected by your Pills in ten days on one of his overseers of an affection of the liver and kidneys, after the best medical advice, followed for months, had failed.—(Signed) J. K. Heydon."

Mr. COBDEN AT SHEFFIELD.

Mr. Cobden arrived here on Tuesday on a visit to the constituent freeholders of the West Riding at Sheffield and its neighbourhood this morning, and was received everywhere with the most cordial and enthusiastic greetings. It was half-past twelve when the train entered the station at Sheffield, and the company assembled to receive him included Edward Smith, Esq., of Fir Vale, Richard Solly, Esq., and Messrs. Thomas Oates, Thomas Tucker, Yeomans, and Broadhead. The bells of the old parish church of St. Peter rung forth a merry peal at the moment in honour of the event, and some ladies as well as gentlemen were at the station to get a sight of the hon. gentleman. Mr. Cobden spent the remainder of the day at Fir Vale.

The meeting in the evening took place in the saloon of the Music-hall, a spacious, lofty and elegant room, capable of accommodating from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. It is the largest room in the town that could be obtained, and as it was felt that the number of persons who desired to be present would far exceed the limits of the building, it had been arranged that a price should be affixed to the tickets of admission, for the purpose of giving the committee some control over the matter. For this purpose a charge of sixpence was affixed for entrance to the body of the saloon, of a shilling to the platform or orchestra, where Mr. Cobden and his friends were to be seated, and of threepence each to the gallery occupying the further end of the saloon. This management prevented much of the crush and confusion of an ordinary meeting, but still as the tickets had all been disposed of so early as ten o'clock this morning, and the committee of management had been induced to make a slight further issue to meet the pressing anxiety and demands of influential friends subsequently applying for admission, the saloon was exceedingly crowded.

On entering the saloon of the Music-hall about seven o'clock, the hon. member for the West Riding of Yorkshire was received with the heartiest and most enthusiastic burst of cheering. The chair was taken by Edward Smith, Esq., of Fir Vale, and Mr. Cobden occupied a seat at his right hand.

The Chairman reminded the meeting that the object of it was to receive the hon. and 'distinguished member for the West Riding, and to express sympathy with him in his patriotic and philantropic objects, especially in regard to financial reform, the extension of the suffrage, the land and building society movement, and the maintenance of peace.' He concluded by calling upon—

Thomas Birks, Esq., Mayor of Sheffield, who moved the first resolution:—'That this meeting consider it to be one of the most important duties of the House of Commons to enforce the strictest economy in the public expenditure, so as to reduce the oppressive burden of taxation as far as possible; and that the efforts of the financial reformers in parliament to obtain such reduction deserves the energetic support of the nation.'

Thomas Dunn, Esq., alderman, seconded the motion, which was carried with loud cheering.

William Fisher, Esq., merchant, moved the second resolution:—'That, in the judgment of this meeting, a large extension of the elective franchise is desirable, and might, with true wisdom, be granted by the legislature; and that, meanwhile, well construed and prudently managed societies for facilitating the purchase by the industrious classes of forty shilling freeholds in land or buildings, are likely to be attended with great advantage, both social and political, to the country.'

Alderman Thos. Rawson Barker, the late mayor of Sheffield, seconded the resolution, and it was also agreed to with loud cheers.

Richard Cobden, Esq., M. P., was then introduced by the chairman, and on presenting himself in front of the orchestra, was welcomed with the most enthusiastic plaudits. The hon. member spoke for an hour and forty minutes, and his speech was frequently interrupted by bursts of cheering.

Richard Solly, Esq., then moved a vote of confidence in the hon. member, couched in the following terms:—'That this meeting would express its strong and grateful sense of the invaluable services of Richard Cobden, Esq., in the cause of free trade, of public economy, of peace, and of financial, parliamentary, and colonial reform: and that it resolves to spare no exertions to maintain him in the representation of the West Riding, a post which he has filled so much to the satisfaction of his constituents.'

This resolution having been seconded, was received, as the previous ones had been by the meeting, with the utmost enthusiasm, and carried without a dissentient voice.—The business concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, and the meeting concluded at twenty minutes past ten o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL REFORM.

Lynn.—A meeting was held on Monday evening at the Temperance Hall, Lynn, to discuss the principles and objects of the National Reform Association. The chair was taken by Mr. Miles.

Mr. M'Enteer explained the principles of the National Reform Association, and on referring to the abuses which their labours contemplated removing from the statute book of England, said, look to our court, supported in profuse and grotesque extravagance, not to sustain the true dignity of the sovereign, but to afford places to the aristocracy. Look to the cost of our executive, amounting to £1,686,735, and compare it with the American executive, which is £16,885, and say if the superiority of our system of government is proportionate to the difference of cost. Look to our colonies in a state of universal and just discontent; kept in that state, at an enormous expense to this country, that Downing-street may furnish aristocratic governors to people who would gladly pay all expenses of self-government, if permitted to do so. Look at our fighting establishments, that since 1815 cost the country nearly £500,000,000; and that since 1688 have caused Great Britain an expenditure in taxes and loans of two thousand millions, which, according to the income tax estimate of the value of landed and other property, would pay a twenty-five years' purchase for the whole island of Great Britain. Look to our church establishment costing ten millions annually, not including the Irish Church, while the cost of all the Christian churches of all denominations throughout the world amounts to only £9,949,000. In reference to the cry for protection, he said, the protectionists say they and the farmers are in the same boat. True; but the farmers do all the work to keep the craft afloat, while the landlords get all the rations and pocket all the pay. Let the farmers get a free trade in land, to which they are fully entitled, as well as a free trade in corn, and then, and not till then, will they get a fair chance by being put on a fair footing with the other interests in the country. As for the cry of restoring protection, they might as well invite last Christmas to spend a pleasant week with next as to ask the legislature of this country again to impose a tax on the food of the people.

Arrangements were entered into for establishing a Financial and Parliamentary Reform Association in Lynn.

The Arctic Expedition.—Capt. Manby recently suggested to Sir James Ross such an addition to the steam-boats employed in the Arctic Expedition as would enable them to be used alternately as steam-boats or sledges. This the captain proposes to do by means of broad-rimmed wheels, so constructed as to admit of their being substituted for the paddle boxes when required. Sir James Ross replied to Capt. Manby:—"Capt. Collinson is to command the expedition, and does not intend to take with him the steam-launches." In consequence, we learn, Capt. Manby having confidence in the practicability of his plan, has resolved to construct a model of such a vessel as he recommended; and he purposes to submit the same, together with some new projects for saving the lives of sailors, to the commissioners appointed for the promotion and exhibition of the works of art of all nations, in 1851.

Protection of Buckingham Palace from Lightning.—The many awful examples of the effect of lightning in the destruction of ships and buildings, and more especially in the example recently afforded at Osborne, where the portion of the building unprotected sustained damage, whilst that portion to which Sir William Snow Harris's conductors were applied entirely escaped, have induced a royal summons to the celebrated inventor of the lightning conductors to consult the architect of the Buckingham Palace improvements on the best mode of insuring the safety of that extensive pile of buildings from visitations of that destructive element.

Fires in London during 1849.—The annual report of the Fire Brigades, of the outbreak of conflagrations in the metropolis and its suburbs, during the past year, was issued on Monday by its superintendent. The total number appears to have been 835, involving the destruction of between 400 and 500 houses. Although an increase over the previous years, the loss of property, in the aggregate, has not been so great. It states that twenty persons lost their lives at the fires.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES IN LEEDS.

T. Kay, of 10, Pleasant-place, West-square, Lambeth, and W. Green of Hanover-street, Walworth, the two prisoners apprehended in London, and in whose houses a quantity of plate, cloth, and other stolen property were found, underwent an examination before the Leeds justice, on Friday and Saturday last. They had been given up by the magistrates of Lambeth Police Office, and brought to Leeds by Inspector Child of the Leeds police, and Sergeant Goff of the Lambeth police. In addition to these prisoners, six others, apprehended in Leeds, viz., Joseph Kitchin, Matthew Sellers, John Akeroyd, William Rhodes, Benjamin Wooller, and Christopher Petler, were at the same time charged with being concerned in several robberies which have recently taken place in Leeds. The examination was continued throughout the whole of Friday and Saturday, the evidence taken against the prisoners being of a very voluminous description. Three separate charges were entered into, with the view of showing that one or other of the prisoners were implicated in them, either of the actual thieves, or as receivers of the stolen property.

The first was the robbery from the house of Mr. William Wood, of Chapel Alerton, which took place on the afternoon of Sunday, the 16th of January. Mr. and Mrs. Wood had attended church that afternoon, after which they called at the house of Mr. Shiers, a relative; but at five o'clock Mr. Wood called at his own house, to see if all was right, and when he left to return to his relative's house, he desired Mr. Henderson, a neighbour, to look to his house. About half-past six o'clock Mr. Henderson heard some one breaking up the kitchen fire, and on his shouting "holloa," he heard the heavy footsteps of two persons descending the staircase, and on going outside saw a light suddenly withdrawn from the back bedroom, he then ran round to the front door, and found it open. Mr. Wood was sent for, and it was found that from a tin box placed in a drawer in the back bedroom the following articles of silver had been stolen:—five table spoons, six tea spoons, one pair of sugar tongs, and a butter knife with a pearl handle.

The second case gone into was the robbery of the warehouse of Mr. James Jackson, a commission agent for woollen cloths, situate in Bishopsgate-street. This warehouse was entered by means of skeleton keys between Saturday, the 6th, and Monday, the 8th of October last, and three ends of rifle green and three ends of black woollen cloth, worth about £50, stolen.

The third charge had reference to the robbery of cloth from the warehouse of Mr. Benjamin Barker, cloth merchant and manufacturer at Quebec. Between Saturday afternoon, Dec. 22nd, and Monday morning, Dec. 24th, the warehouse was entered by means of Skeleton keys, and on examining the stock it was found that twelve ends of woollen cloth, worth £120, had been stolen.

Mr. Read, chief constable, produced all the articles found upon the prisoner Kay, and in his house; and also about twenty yards of woollen cloth, cut up into short lengths of about two yards, which had been found in the house of the prisoner Green, and then the examination proceeded. As to the robbery of plate from Mr. Wood's house, no evidence was adduced to implicate the prisoners William Green and Benjamin Wooller. It seems that Mr. Read, having obtained information of stolen property having been sent to London, requested the superintendent of the Midland station, in Leeds, to inform him of any parcel which might be left for transmission to the address of Thomas Kay, Thomas Wright, or William Green, in London. This led to the detention of the parcel containing plate on the night of Friday last, which was addressed to Mr. Thomas Wright, Pleasant-place, West-square, Walworth. This parcel, on being opened, was found to contain all the plate stolen from Mr. Wood's house, soldered up in a long small tin case. This parcel was forwarded by the early train on Saturday morning, delivered to Kay, and then taken by the police as stated above. When Kay was taken into custody he said the parcel belonged to a lodger of his, but he neither produced or gave any other information respecting him. The large sum of money found in Kay's house was found in a woman's pocket, placed on the top shelf of a cupboard, against the door of which the bedhead was thrust so as to render it inaccessible. This was the principal evidence adduced against Kay.

A boy named Henry Till, of Chapel Allerton, swore positively to have seen the prisoners Rhodes and Akeroyd and another man loitering about Mr. Wood's house from half-past two till after four o'clock on the afternoon on which the robbery was committed, and one of them watched into the passage leading to Mr. Wood's house door.

The evidence against the prisoner Sellers was that of Mr. Woodlock, the parcel clerk at the Midland Railway station, who identified him as the man who had brought the parcel containing the stolen place to be conveyed to London, when he was very particular in inquiring when it would arrive in town, and when it would be delivered. Then, as to the prisoner Kitchen, it was proved that he and Kay were acquainted with each other, and that the latter had frequently visited the Rising Sun Inn, kept by Kitchen's father. In addition to this the name of Richard Kitchen was written upon the outside cover of the parcel containing the stolen plate; and a letter carrier, named Stewart Smith, stated that he had frequently delivered letters addressed for the prisoner Kay, to the care of Mr. Kitchen, Rising Sun Inn, Marsh-lane, Leeds. He particularly remembered two letters which he delivered about Christmas Day, both having the Walworth postmark on, the one being directed "Thomas Kay," and the other "T. Kay" only. On one of these occasions he saw the prisoner Kay at the Rising Sun Inn. The only further evidence adduced against Kitchen was that given by Mr. W. James, superintendent of the Leeds police, who stated that on Mr. Read and himself going to apprehend Kitchen on Sunday morning, at his house in Stoney Rock, they met with him in company with Sellers, the man who took the parcel to the railway station.

The Mayor then charged the prisoners.

Seller admitted that he had delivered a parcel on the Friday at the railway station, but he said it had been given him to carry by a gentleman he met near the Griffin Inn, Boar-lane. As to the robbery he could call witnesses to prove he was elsewhere at the time it was committed. Rhodes and Akeroyd also said they could prove an *alibi*; and Kitchin said he knew nothing at all about the transaction.

The two cloth robberies were next gone into. Mr. Jackson identified four of the pieces of cloth found at Green's house, as part of that which had been stolen from his warehouse, and his testimony was confirmed by Mr. Thomas Gamble, of Furnley, the maker of the cloth. Other pieces were also identified as a part of what had been stolen from Mr. Barker's warehouse, being sworn to by Mr. Barker, and Mr. Hawksly his assistant; Mr. Jas. Wade, a cloth dresser, and Mr. Hargreave, a cloth drawer in the employment of Mr. Wm. Avens, by whom the cloth had been finished.

Sergeant Goff, who found part of the cloth at Green's house, stated that the prisoner said he had had it in his possession for six months. He also stated that in a drawer in one of the bedrooms of the house he found a letter bearing the Marsh-line, Leeds, post-mark, and written by a person who signed "Yours respectfully, Barney." This Barney Green said was a lodger of his, and that the portmanteau in which the cloth was found belonged to him.

In the course of the proceedings Mr. Ferns applied to the bench to order part of the money found in Kay's house to be given up to him for the purpose of paying a quarter's rent of his house, now due, of supporting his wife and two children while he was in prison, and of paying the expenses of his defence. He thought, as he would have to remain some months in prison, forty pounds would be necessary.

The Mayor conferred with the justices, and then said that they should order thirty pounds to be paid to him out of the gold in Mr. Read's possession.

Sergeant Kinnier, of the Kennington police force, stated, that, on the 12th inst., he searched the house of Green at Walworth. Green had then been taken into custody; but his wife was in the house at the time. He found, in one of the drawers in the bedroom, four short lengths of woollen cloth, three black coats, and nine pairs of trowsers, which Mrs. Green said belonged to a lodger, whom she called "Barney." Witness said he knew Barney well, and had often seen him in London, in company with Green. He had also seen Kay and Green together frequently.

At the close of the examination, on Saturday, the Mayor said the evidence did not reach the prisoners Wooller and Petler; and, therefore, they must be discharged. As to the prisoner Kitchin, the evidence was also very slight, and he would be discharged out of custody, on entering into his own recognizances in the sum of £50, to appear at any time when called for. All the other prisoners, Kay, Green, Sellers, Akeroyd, and Rhodes, he should remand for further examination.

Leeds, Monday.—At the Leeds Court House, this day, Thomas Kay, William Green, Matthew Sellers, John Akeroyd, and William Rhodes were brought up for final examination. No further witnesses, beyond what were examined on Friday and Saturday last were called. The prisoners said nothing whatever in answer to the charges made against them. Mr. Ferns, solicitor, applied to the bench to order the large sum of money, the rings, watches, and other articles of value, found in the possession of the prisoner Kay, to be given up to him, with the exception of the property identified as having been stolen. The Mayor said the magistrates would take the application into consideration, and he would mention their decision another day. All the five prisoners were then committed for trial at the next Yorkshire Assizes, Akeroyd and Rhodes on the charge of having stolen the plate from Mr. Wood's house at Chapel Allerton, and the others with having feloniously received the said plate, and also a quantity of cloth, stolen from the warehouses of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Barker, of Leeds.

Varieties.

Government.—The art of ruling has been a craft rather than a science; for the most part an enormous imposture rather than a substantial or genuine reality. Potentates have too often been monsters or fools in ermine and scarlet; their sceptres have been the wand of a juggler; their pioneers or viziers have proved selfish satellites, glorying more or less in the sable livery of Satan; constitutional assemblies have been cunningly contrived machineries for fleecing and peeling an enlightened gaping public; so that, through nearly the whole of this notable process, very little else has been necessary than felicity of fortune, dexterity of hand, some personal courage, and much matchless impudence. Yet it has all won and worn the venerable and dignified appellation of government in the page of history.—*Eclectic Review.*

The Biter Bit.—Mr. Curran one day inquiring his master's age from a horse-jockey's servant, found it almost impossible to extract an answer. "Come, come, friend, has he not lost his teeth?" "Do you think," retorted the fellow, "that I know his age as he does his horses, by the mark of his mouth!" The laugh was against Curran, but he instantly recovered—"You were very right not to try, friend, for you know your master's a great bite!"

Baron Cloncurry and Blankets.—He says the old gentleman was successful in the banking and woollen business—read blanketting. Soon after he became Lord he happened to witness some pantomime of "Don Quixote," in the Dublin Theatre, and attracted notice by the stentorian peals of his laughter when Sancho was tossed in the blanket. Next morning the newspapers produced these rhymes:—

"Cloncurry! Cloncurry!
Why in such a hurry,
To laugh at this comical squire?
Though he is toss'd high,
You cannot deny
That blankets have toss'd yourself higher."

—*Quarterly Review.*

It was the laudable ambition of Cotton Mather to say, "He did not know of any person in the world who had done him any ill office, but he had done him a good one for it."

The true sign of a great poet, or of any great author, is, not that he is without faults, but that he makes you love his faults in spite of yourselt.

The spell of royalty has been broken.

None can feel themselves equal to the execution of a great design who have not once witnessed with firmness and equanimity its failure.

One of the most striking attributes of great genius is, that nobody can see or divine how it comes by its knowledge.

A man used to books, and really well-read, can find out the pith of a book without reading it through page by page. He knows where the novelties will be, just as a good fisherman knows where the trout or salmon lie, and goes there, whilst a novice is splashing and thrashing where there never was a fish since the Creation.

There is one department in which the female judgment is far superior to that of the male, and that is in judging of *ordinary character.* They do this by an unfailing instinct or intuition; and that Providence should so privilege them is easily to be accounted for. They especially need this safeguard. It is, therefore, a *maxim* with me *always to take the female opinion of character*, when given without passion or pique.

THE PEASANT'S EPITAPH.

Hard by lieth Timothy Clow;
Confirmed was his fontal vow!
Alway to his "pastors," and eke to his "masters,"
Through life he made, "duly," his bow.

At *ten*, with plough and with wain,
He worked on the shelterless plain,
'Mid rain and sleet, till his hands and feet,
Were covered with boil and blain:

At *twenty*, Love's pleasing smart
Throbbed keen through his simple heart,
So he married—and, then, went whistling again
O'er the hill, with his humdrum cart.

At *thirty*, when sorely rack'd
With rheum, and his children lack'd
Both raiment and food, his "pastor" so good,
For charity, gave him—*a tract!*

At *forty*—lo! dull decay,
Came on, and his locks grew grey;
So his "master," at length, in whose service his strenth
He had wasted—*turned him away!*

At *fifty*, when sorrow gave
To Death the poor worn-out slave,
For his worth they allowed him—*a Bastile shroud!*
For his bones—*a parish grave!*

Cooper's Journal. William Jones.

Cause of National Misery.—If men consider the happiness of others, or their own; in fewer words, if they were wise, no state would be depopulated, no city pillaged, not a village would be laid in ashes, not a farm deserted. But there always have been, and always will be, men about the despot, who persuade him that terror is better than esteem; that no one knows whether he is reverenced or not, but that he who is dreaded has indubitable proofs of it, and is regarded by mortals as a god. By pampering this foible in the prince, they are permitted to come closer and closer to him, and from the indulgence of his corrupted humours they derive their wealth and influence.—W. T. Landor.

Tithes.—An artful rector said once to a man who occupied his own land—"In my opinion, farmer, were you to remove the stones from this ground, drain it, dung it well, and thoroughly plough it, you might raise much better crops." "True, sir," said the farmer, "you are quite right; and if you will take this ground off me, and do all you recommend, I'll ask no rent—I shall be satisfied if you will give me the tithes."—*Trusler's Memoirs.*

Rich and Poor.—The rich must be convinced that while they live sumptuously, and while the poor are fed with a few of the *scanty crumbs* which fall from their table, they act quite contrary to the tenor of that gospel which they say they believe. It is not in nature or reason to say that one man should destroy twenty-thousand a year, and another should be left without the common necessaries of life. No; every creature which nature has formed with a mouth and digestive powers, has an equal right to participate of her blessings.—*Candid Philosopher.*

What is the best definition of a "mean man?"—A man who values everything higher than he does his own honour and character, which he values *at nothing.*

The Marriage Ring is placed on the left hand because it is much less used than the right, and therefore the ring was less liable to be bruised or broken. For the same reason, the fourth finger was chosen; which is not only less used than either of the rest, but is more capable of preserving a ring from bruises; having this one quality peculiar to itself, that it cannot be extended but in company with some other finger, whereas the rest may be singly stretched out to the full length and straightness.

Causes of War.—It is apparent, that lust of power, and the senseless quarrels of princes, are generally the causes of war, and of the devastations and slaughter of their subjects attending them. About a hundred years ago, the King of Pegu made war against the King of Siam, with an army of above one million of foot, two hundred thousand horse, five thousand elephants, three thousand camels, &c. The cause of this war was to take two white elephants from the King of Siam; and to do the like from the King of Pegu, the Kings, of Arrican and Tonga waged war with him.

Solomon's Seal.—There is a plant in old-fashioned gardens, of which the vulgar name is "Solomon's Seal," its virtue is, that a leaf of it applied to a "black eye" takes away the discolouration sooner than any other "recipe." How it got the name of "Solomon's Seal," Heaven knows. But as "*Solomon's Seal*" was potent in curing the outbreaks of "malignant spirits," or outrageous genii, it does not seem so ill.

Good fame is like fire. When you have kindled it, you may easily preserve it; but if you once extinguish it, you will not easily kindle it again; at least not make it burn as brightly as it did.—*Plutarch.*

Birds, when in contact with man, soon understand their *mutual relations* wonderfully well. That they soon arrive at a knowledge of a gun and its perilous qualities is generally admitted. But I am sure they go beyond this. In many situations I am convinced wild birds *know Sunday*, and feel secure that they will not be shot at nor disturbed on that day. It was only after long observation I admitted the possibility of this; but I could not resist the constant evidence of my own eyes. This remark may be only, perhaps, true of the *north of England*, where Sunday is kept like *a fast day*, and where even angling or a game at football — which in the south are thought nothing of — are accounted an outrage on public decorum.

The Hindoo Religion.—The Hindoo religion probably spread over the whole earth. There are signs of it in every northern country, and in almost every system of worship. In England it is obvious; Stonehenge is evidently one of the temples of Boodh; and the arithmetic, astronomy, astrology the holidays, games, names of the stars and figures of the constellations; the ancient monuments, laws, and coins; the languages of the different nations, bear the strongest marks of the same original. The Brahmins of the sect of Brahma were the true authors of the Ptolemaic system; the Boodhists, followers of Budha, the authors of the Copernican system, as well as of the doctrine of attraction; and probably the established religion of the Greeks, and the Eleusinian mysteries, were only varieties of the two different sects.—*Forbes' Oriental Memoir.*

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848.

SIR,—For a long time I was a martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing your remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial. I did so. I rubbed the ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go anywhere without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business for more than seven months without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint. Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a corporal. I was two years in the Peninsula War, and was at the Battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2nd of September, 1833. The commanding officer at the time was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Hon. Henry Baring.—(Signed) Thomas Brunton.—To Professor Holloway.

Cure of a Bad Leg of Twenty-one Years' standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848.

SIR,—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for twenty-one years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted at different times every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life, by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I. Davidson, druggist, Berwick-upon-Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure.—(Signed) Andrew Brack.—To Professor Holloway.

Amputation of Two Toes Prevented.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1848.

SIR,—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our railway bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off. In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured.—(Signed) Oliver Smith Jenkins.—To Professor Holloway.

An Extraordinary Cure of a Desperate Skin Disease

On the 21st July 1848, the Editor of the *Mofussilite* newspaper, published in India, inserted the following editorial article in his paper:—"We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolie, called Eliza, employed in our establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Meerut doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was underground; we tried 'Holloway' upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous."

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

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

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF THE "DEMOCRATIC REVIEW" WILL CONTAIN ORIGINAL AND VERY IMPORTANT LETTERS FROM FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Will be ready for publication on Monday next—

No. IX. of

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW Of BRITISH and FOREIGN POLITICS, HISTORY and LITERATURE.

Edited by G. JULIAN HARNEY.

CONTENTS:

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2. Taxation and Terrorism.
3. The Grave of a Tyrannicide.
4. A Glance at History. Part I.
5. Memoir of Fourier.
6. Revelations of the Building Trades. Part I.
7. Pictures of the Poor.
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"The Democratic Review" for the month of January contains a variety of excellent matter, both foreign and domestic.—*Reynolds's Political Instructor.*

"The Democratic Review" for January is a distinct improvement on preceding numbers, both in typographical respects and in the interest of its contents.—*The Reasoner.*

London: Published by J. Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row.

MR. G. W. M. REYNOLDS'S PUBLICATIONS.

All the following works are published every Saturday morning, at Mr. Reynolds's establishment in London, and may be obtained of every cheap periodical vendor in town and country:—

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REYNOLDS'S

POLITICAL INSTRUCTOR,

This publication is established to advocate the *political rights* of the masses in the most liberal sense of the term, and to inculcate that sound political knowledge which will teach the proper use and worthy exercise of those rights when once they shall have been obtained. For this purpose, Mr. Reynolds has ensured the assistance of first-rate talent in the several departments of the *Instructor*; and he trusts that his own sentiments upon the leading topics of the day are too well-known to render it necessary to enter into elaborate details concerning the spirit in which the publication is conducted. He may however observe that amongst the numerous features of value and interest characterising the *Instructor*, the following are the principal:—

1. A History of England, popularly written.
2. Biographical Sketches of Eminent Living Liberals. *With Portraits.*
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⁂ Published in Weekly Penny Numbers, and Monthly Sixpenny Parts. No. IV. is now ready.

V.

DOMESTIC TALE BY MRS. REYNOLDS.

GRETNA GREEN; OR, ALL FOR LOVE.

BY SUSANNAH FRANCES REYNOLDS.

(MRS. G. W. M. REYNOLDS.)

This work has been written with a high moral purpose, and will convey the most useful lesson through the medium of a Tale of deep and absorbing interest. Families where there are young marriageable ladies, will welcome this work as a great boon, and mothers will cheerfully place it in their daughters' hands. General readers will admire it for its never flagging interest, the multiplicity and variety of its incidents, and the scenes of deep pathos which it contains.

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O'CONNORVILLE.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, THE TWO-ACRE ALLOTMENT now occupied by Thomas Martin Wheeler, with crops, &c.; the ground is of superior quality; the outbuildings are good and convenient; the crops are promising, and the whole property vastly improved.

For particulars, apply to T. M. Wheeler, O'Connorville, near Rickmonsworth.

Also, a first-rate FOUR-ACRE ALLOTMENT to be disposed of.

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NOTICE.

A WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING will be holden in the Democratic School-Room, Croft-street, Bradford, on Sunday, February 3rd, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing a West Riding Co-operative Manufactory; and making out the quarterly plan for the lecturers of the said Riding, and paying in a penny per member levy, to meet the expenses of the Riding. The following places are requested to send delegates:—Leeds, Bradford, Birstal, Halifax, Huddersfield, Honley, Holmfirth, Wilsden, Keighley, Bingley, Littletown, Dewsbury, Heckmondwicke, and every other town in the Riding. Business to commence at ten o'clock in the morning.

By order of
Thomas Wilcock, West Riding Secretary.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

DR. DE ROOS' amazing success in the treatment of every variety of RUPTURE is ample proof of the unfailing efficacy of his remedy. Thousands in all parts of the world are availing themselves of his discovery, which must ere long entirely banish a complaint hitherto so prevalent. All persons so afflicted should, without delay, write, or pay a visit to Dr. DE ROOS, who may be consulted daily from 10 till 1; and 4 till 8.—(Sundays excepted.)

This remedy is perfectly painless, free from inconvenience or danger, applicable to male and female, of any age, and will be sent free, with full instructions, &c., &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 6s. 6d. in cash, or by Post Office orders, payable at the Holborn office.

A great number of Trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy, which will be readily given to any one requiring them after one trial of it.

Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps, in every case a cure is guaranteed.

Address, Dr. Walter De Roos, 1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London,

A Californian Venture.—A Liverpool merchant, who purchased £5,000 worth of American flour, at 22s. per barrel, sent the whole out to California, from this port, where it proved an excellent venture. The barrels sold at 86s. each, and he cleared £10,000 by the transaction.

To Correspondents.

Glasgow.—Our Hungarian friend's letter has been received. He shall have an answer in the course of a few days. In the meantime inquiries have been addressed to the friends at Alva.

J. Train, Paisley.—We regret we cannot afford room for your communication.

Alva.—The first name of the deceased democrat M'Kenzie was *Andrew*, not Alexander, as given in the announcement in last Saturday's Star.

Mr. Wilson, Henshaw Yeadon.—Received.

Mr. Auchterlonie, Landernau, France.—We received a letter from Prestonholme, desiring us to discontinue Messrs. Forbes and Torrence's papers, as they were expected in England. It is twelve months since we received a remittance on their account.

Mr. Lindsay, Aberdeen.—We have not had one of Mr. O'Connor's portraits for some months past. Write to Mr. S. Boonham, 144, High Holborn.

Mr. White, Leicester.—You had better write for terms to Mr. Vickers, Holywell-street, Strand.

Mr. Leigh Gleave, Rochdale.—I have not heard anything of the 1s. you sent to 144, High Holborn, on the 8th ult.—W. R.

Co-operative Cordwainers of London.—The sum acknowledged in last week's *Star*, as received by Mr. Clark for the Wives and Families of the Victims, was stated to be 5s., instead of 5s. 1d. Our friends wish it, and the 1s. acknowledged this week in the proper place, to be announced thus:—"For the Wives and Families of the Victims of one of the most cruel and tyrannical governments that ever disgraced this or any other country—commonly called 'Chartist Victims.' The sum of 5s. 1d. being the surplus of forfeit monies, and interest of the City of London Co-operative Cordwainers."

Ipswich.—Mr. J. Cook begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums sent herewith:—Mr. S. G. Francis, (Ipswich Delegate), 2s. 6d.; Mr. John Cook, 1s. 6d., Mrs. J. Cook, 6d.; Mr. E. Elliston, 6d.; Mr. Coe, 1s.; Mr. T. Handcock, 1s.; Mr. T. Fulcher, 6d.; Mr. W. Harrold, 6d.; Mr. J. Oxford, 1s.; Mr. W. Onions, 1s.

Nottingham.—J. Sweet acknowledges, the receipt of the following sums sent herewith, viz:—For Macnamara's Action:—Mr. Mellors, 3d.; Mr. S. Hudson, 3d.; Mr. Burgin, 6d.; A Friend, 6d.—For Victim Fund.—A Friend, 6d.; Mr. Chipindale, 6d.

Aberdeen.—We have received a letter from Mr. Lyon, in reply to Mr. Wright, in which he states that he did call a meeting, but not the one at which the resolution was passed, of which Mr. Wright complains, but one held a fortnight previous, and which was adjourned in order to hear the report of Conference, on reading which the resolution was passed. Mr. Lyon asserts that there were more than four or five persons present, and that more would have attended had the weather not been so very stormy. That Mr. Wright knew of the meeting; and, that Mr. J. Garden proposed, and he (Mr. Lyon) supported the resolution. [We do not think that any good will result by continuing this discussion, and must decline publishing any further communication on the subject. Ed. N.S.]

Erratum.—The 5s. from Bermondsey for Victim and Dr. M'Douall in the *Star* of last week should have been per J. Pearcey instead of J. Warren.

The Chartist Victims, Rotherham.—We are informed that Mr. Joseph Turner, a poor labourer of this town, has made a lady's mahogany reel, inlaid with several devices of a splendid character in ivory, which reflects great credit on his ability, and which he has lately disposed of for the benefit of the Victims. The proceeds of the sale amounted to 12s. 2d.

The Miners of Poynton and Neighbourhood.—Mr. John Brammall has sent us an address calling upon the miners of Poynton to support the Miners' Union, and pay their contributions. He states that through being united many colliers are receiving from 2s. to 3s. per week, and he condemns the selfishness of those who refuse, or neglect, to share the expenses of the union.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

It is well known to our Agents that our terms are a *full* settlement of their accounts at the end of *every three months*. We have repeatedly reminded them of this, yet little regard is paid thereto. The excuse, of many, that they give longer credit to subscribers, and they find a difficulty in collecting the money is no fault of ours; we therefore explicitly inform all those who thus defer payment, that *after this date*, we shall suspend all further supply of the paper, unles we receive remittances *in full*.

Those who are in arrears, and to whom we have already discontinued sending the papers, must expect hearing from our Solicitor. We wish to afford every reasonable indulgence, but we cannot pay for paper, stamps, printing, &c. &c., unless attention be given to our terms both by Agents and Subscribers.

It is unpleasant to us thus repeatedly to remind Agents of their negligence. We trust that punctuality on their part will obviate the necessity of a repetition of such notices.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAND COMPANY.

Any friend in the Metropolis having a copy of the First published Rules of the Chartist Land Society, would confer a favour by a loan of the same to William Rider, 16, Great Windmill Street, Baymarket. Three or four copies would be gladly purchased.

Mr. W. P. Roberts intends to be at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Sunday and Monday, the 27th and 28th of January. On those days he will be at the Cock Public House, Side, and will be happy to see any one who may wish to communicate with him.

THE NORTHERN STAR.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1850.

THE MORALITY OF PROFIT-MONGERS.

Ought those who lend money, to take into consideration the purposes it is to be used for; or merely satisfy themselves as to the rate of interest and the security? Such is, in effect, the question at issue between Mr. Cobden and the Peace Society on the one side, and the *Times* and moneymongers on the other.

According to the latter, morality has nothing more to do with money-dealing than with any other branch of commerce, in which it is well known, that to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market, is the governing principle. Practically, in many cases, this celebrated maxim resolves itself into downright robbery, and the grossest injustice and oppression. It is essentially immoral. The only moral and just foundation on which commerce can be based, is to give equal value for equal value, as measured by the labour bestowed upon the commodities respectively exchanged. The adoption of the opposite principle has demoralised commerce to its very core. It is systematised fraud—organised swindling upon a large scale. In order to conduct commercial transactions with any chance of success, a man must forget all the moral precepts instilled into his mind in boyhood—all the instinctive truthfulness and frankness which is constitutional in youth. Falsehood, trick, deception, and *equivoque* are all "fair in trade." Your "clever man of business," means that, in his particular occupation, he is undisturbed by any consciousness of abstract right and wrong. His sole business—his "whole duty of man"—commercially speaking, is to make as large a profit as he can. So long as he does not very glaringly violate the recognised conventional mercantile code in doing this, he is an "honourable man." But he may be so in "City" *parlance*, while he has in spirit broken every article of the Decalogue. This is the certain and the inevitable demoralising effect of our present commercial system. It creates an artificial conscience, and conventional code of morals, opposed to the genuine conscience of each individual, and the collective moral interests of mankind. Under the influence of this perverted moral feeling, men put evil for good, and call black white. They are in their own professions and particular vocation, afflicted with moral *strabismus*; they are unable to look straightforward, or to see objects in their real proportions and relative bearings. As individuals they may be, by constitution and habit, possessed of many excellent natural and acquired qualities—kind husbands, fathers and relatives; warm friends, and generous supporters of public charities, or measures intended to promote the public good. Nay, they may even have a very clear perception of the wrong and the injustice which the practical application of the essential principle of commerce produces, in cases outside of their own walk; while they are totally unconscious that their own dealings are regulated and controlled by the self-same principle.

Mr. Cobden and his friends do not look upon commerce in this light. On the contrary, they regard it as the great agent of expanding civilisation—the prime element of social progress, and the motive-power of all industrial and natural improvement. Free, unfettered, unlimited competition, appears to them the very highest stage of societarian perfection. They hold the doctrine propounded by the Political Economists—that when every man is doing the best he can for himself, he is necessarily engaged in doing the best he can for society also. That doctrine—like many others propounded by the same school—is a shallow sophism. The merest touch of sound argument refutes it. The every-day experience of mankind demonstrates its practical falsehood. But it has that showy, specious aspect of truthfulness which characterises most of the generalisms emanating from the same quarter, and which have so successfully deluded those who assume the task of regulating national affairs.

The opposition of these parties to Austrian and to Russian Loans, proves the hollowness and defectiveness of their economical philosophy. If individual action, and unregulated competition, in the buying and selling of all commodities, be, in very deed, the true gospel on this important subject, why do they interfere with the money dealer, who merely carries the commodity in which he deals to the best market? The *Times*, we confess, has Mr. Cobden and his party on the horns of a dilemma from which, with their views, they cannot escape. It asserts—and in a mercantile sense, truly—that "money is as much a marketable article as muskets, or calico, or broadcloths;" and it asks, "Why the money merchant should not take five per cent. when he can get it, in one market, instead of two and a half per cent., or three, in another? What is there worse in the Lombard-street capitalist's lending Austria or Russia nine or ten millions of money to put down constitutional freedom in Hungary, than in the manufacturers of Birmingham sending muskets and swords to arm—the Manchester and Yorkshire manufacturers calicoes and woollens to clothe—the soldiers engaged in doing so? Are not the one as clearly accessory—as decidedly aiders and abettors of the oppression—the tyranny, bloodshed, and misery, as the other? If you interfere with one, on any presumed ground of public utility, where will you stop? How is the line to be drawn, and by whom?"

We repeat, these arguments and queries are perfectly valid, as addressed to the advocates of our present commercial system of unlimited competition, on the principle, that all commodities must be sold in the dearest market, and bought in the cheapest, under the general regulating influence of the law of supply and demand. They place Mr. Cobden and his friends in a difficulty from which they do not extricate themselves successfully, because they dare not, unreservedly and fully, adopt the only principle upon which opposition to such loans can be maintained. They attempt to creep out of the difficulty by saying, that money is a different commodity from other commodities; and that, if the dealers in it do not lend it to despotic and brutal Governments, they will not be able to buy muskets and swords, clothing and provisions, for the armies employed to do their butchery. That is true, but it does not meet the commercial argument. It shifts the question on to the moral ground; but only does so by implication. It begs the very point at issue. Ought the money dealer, as a money dealer, to know or care anything whatever about the purposes to which his money is to be applied? As a mere merchant in money, and acting upon commercial principles, are not the amount of interest offered, and the security for its payment, all he has to consider in the matter?

No, no; in dealing with this very important question, it is necessary to meet it frankly and fairly, and that cannot be done without first giving up the principle which the *Times* says it has learned at the feet of the Gamaliel of Free Trade. It must at the very outset be laid down as a cardinal position, that *mere money profit must in all cases be subordinate to the moral and social well-being of the community*. Otherwise, indeed, we have a world without a soul of goodness, or a conscience in it. Nations, no longer held together by the conviction of a supreme moral law, will become a mere aggregation of selfish and hostile atoms, in which present profit and good cash payment, irrespective of general consequences would be the sole rule. Already we have too much of this—men holding high positions in society, who go to church duly, and consider themselves very good Christians, hardened and perverted by the demoniacal logic of the markets and exchange, see no harm whatever in supplying the means for perpetuating the most wicked outrages against the laws of God and man. It needs but an Imperial hand stretched out for their money, with a promise of five per cent., to induce them to place in it the means of paying the perpetrators of the bloodiest butcheries—the actors in the most infamous of treasons. Professing to be proud of the liberties which our own ancestors have won and bequeathed to us, they are ready to supply two Royal tyrants with money for the special purpose of maintaining the deadliest and cruellest of despotism? What is Hungary to them, or they to Hungary, that they should feel for her? Are not the law and the Gospel—duty to God and love to man—all comprised in five per cent?

But Mr. Cobden and the Peace Society do not unreservedly take the high ground to which we have alluded. They glance at it; and they appeal to the passions; but they leave the judgment unsatisfied, so far as the abstract question is concerned. While we say this, however, we are ready to admit that we believe they are preparing the way for the recognition of higher moral principles in the government of the world.

For the second time, the justice and policy of lending British money to foreign despots, for the direct and special purpose of enabling them to crush their subjects into the lowest depths of political and mental slavery, has been publicly arraigned in the very heart of the world's metropolis. In the first instance, the denunciation of the iniquity succeeded to a great extent. The Austrian Loan was withdrawn from this country—the small capitalists, who ultimately invest on such securities, got frightened, and would not touch it. Mr. Cobden asserts that, for once, the great loan contractors have been bitten. It has been mainly left in their own hands, and, up to this time, they have suffered a loss upon it to the extent of 145,000*l.*—the precursor of many losses to come.

This is doing a good work for the present time, and laying the foundation for better in future. Its effects, indeed, are perceptible in the fact, that the Emperor of Russia was compelled to coin a lie, in order to give a colourable excuse to the money-lenders in this country, to let him have the five millions and a half he asked for. He did not want the money to pay the cost of his execrable and infamous interference in Hungary. Not he. It was to complete the Railway from Petersburgh to Moscow. Mr. Cobden demolished that flimsy falsehood so effectually that even the *Times*, with its unparalleled audacity of assertion, has never had the hardihood to repeat it. Neither has it dared to question the now proved pecuniary weakness of the Autocrat. Mr. Cobden has destroyed the delusion on that point for ever. Not all the efforts of all the scribes employed by Nicholas, can ever restore the belief that formerly existed as to the greatness of his riches and his power.

Six months ago, he was denounced in the London Tavern as a bankrupt; who, so far from being able to lend his brother Emperor two millions—the Pope half a million, or the Grand Duke of Tuscany another half million—as he boasted he would—was not able to pay his own current expenses. He has now demonstrated the truth of that statement. Instead of lending to others, he comes a-borrowing himself, and comes, too, with a lie on his tongue, uniting falsehood with mendicancy, after the approved fashion of the regular street beggar.

But the bait, it appears, was too strong in this instance to be resisted. Nicholas had provided an excuse for them, and offered five per cent. at a time when two and a half or three was the utmost that could be got at home. The moneymongers, therefore, eagerly wished to take up the loan, and before Mr. Cobden's meeting, the *Times* boasted that it was all disposed of. The *Times*, that so powerfully, and so long, denounced the withdrawing of money from current purposes for railways in our own country, where every pound went to set somebody at work, in the agricultural and manufacturing districts—was quite delighted at the abstraction of five and a half millions, ostensibly for a Russian railroad. Why? Because it is the organ of the moneymongers, and anything that will bring grist to their mill, will always have its support. If we were at war with Russia—and it is almost the only great power from whom war is to be expected—the moneymongers and the *Times* would rather aid Russia than our own Government, if Russia offered the largest interest. Say that Sir Charles Wood offered five per cent., and Nicholas five and one-eighth, the one-eighth extra would secure him the money, though the moneymongers knew that it was to be employed in shooting Englishmen, and battering English men-of-war to pieces.

All war loans are unjust and immoral in themselves. They lay heavy burdens upon present generations, and upon posterity, for which there is no compensation whatever. They spread bloodshed, sorrow, and destruction, while actually employed, and they leave to the future a heritage of revenge and discontent. We hope that those who have subscribed to the Russian loan for putting down Hungarian independence, will reap the consequences by the loss of both interest and principal.

They have been fairly warned of the great iniquity they were abetting—and, as Byron says:—

> Methinks I hear a little bird who sings,
> The people by-and-bye will be the stronger.

When they become so—they will not be bound to observe contracts, the very essence of which was fraud, spoliation, cruelty and oppression.

PARLIAMENTARY PROSPECTS.

Next Thursday will commence what promises to be a stirring and important Session of Parliament. The Protectionists intend to move amendments in both Houses on the first night, in order to test the strength of parties on that question. Ministers meet the Opposition in an uncompromising spirit, by putting Mr. Charles Villiers—the earliest Parliamentary Champion of Corn Law Repeal—as the Mover of the Address in the Commons; and they carry with them by implication, the commercial and monied classes, by having Sir James Duke—the late Mayor of the city of London—to second it.

In the Lower House, there is no doubt that they will have a clear and decided majority on the question; but the division will serve to indicate to the leaders of the Protectionists their real strength at the very commencement of the Session, a very important point in party tactics. In the House of Peers, where the Opposition will be headed by the impetuous Stanley—the result is more doubtful. Its members are exclusively of the landlord class; and it will be remembered, that the Navigation Laws last Session narrowly escaped rejection, solely through the exercise of the Duke of Wellington's powerful influence, and the use of the proxies at his command.

It is, however, possible that the increased experience they have since had of the working of Free Trade, as regards their own class, and the undisguised attacks upon rents which the Free Traders have now made, may have worked a change in the relative state of parties in the Lords. Many of those who have hitherto been content to place their votes at the disposal of "the Duke," may feel inclined to try the last chance of a Dissolution, and an appeal to the existing Constituencies. That would be the effect, were they to succeed in carrying an amendment; and if they did fail in the attempt, they would at least be no worse off than they are now.

A general election at the present time would, however, be one of the most fierce party contests which has been witnessed in this country for the last twenty years. The riotous violence, and actual battles which have characterised some of the recent provincial meetings, prove that a deep and rooted feeling of antagonism exists, which the licence and excitement of a general election would spread over the whole country, and probably lead to riots more dangerous, and contests more fatal, than those which marked the imposition in 1815 of the law the landlords wish to restore. Considerations of this kind may, therefore, on the other hand, deter many from voting with the Protectionist party, who would otherwise have joined it.

Of all classes in the community, their Lordships have the least to gain by disturbance; and, once begun, there is no knowing, in these revolutionary times, how far it might spread, or what new and grave questions might spring up in the turmoil, demanding immediate and satisfactory settlement. On the whole, we are inclined to believe that the latter opinions will predominate; and that though Lord Stanley will be backed by a powerful phalanx of votes, he will judiciously stop short of a majority, and content himself with a harassing guerilla warfare during the Session. As to Mr. Disraeli's scheme of local taxation, it is mere moonshine. It may serve as a peg to hang talk upon for a night or two, but that is all. His own frequent alterations in the plan, prove that he himself has no faith in it; and, at this time of day, it implies no small amount of assurance to propose that so many millions annually should be taken from the shoulders of farmers and landlords, and laid on the backs of the other classes of society. If any portion of our fellow-countrymen have taken care to evade heavy taxation, it is that very portion whom Mr. Disraeli would make us believe are so badly used, and so heavily oppressed. They, like some parties of yore, have laid grievous burdens on other men's shoulders, which they themselves did not touch with their little finger. Landlord legislation has been exceedingly kind to landlords, and it will require more than Disraeli's ingenuity and sophistry to prove the contrary.

Two other questions stand prominently out: the Franchise, and the Colonies. It is now generally understood that Ministers really are prepared with a measure affecting the former, by which they hope to pacify the growing demand for Parliamentary Reform. All other political questions for the time being sink into insignificance beside this. Until we have a thorough and consistent revision of our representative system, it is impossible either to procure good government, or to secure its continuance, if it was obtained. In the advanced stage of public opinion on the subject, it is not likely that any mere stop-gap will be satisfactory, though, as we have on former occasions observed, the Whigs, with their usual temporising policy, may attempt some such mode of dealing with it. When we see their measure we shall know how to treat it; in the meantime we promise to expose and to oppose all shams and delusions, come from what quarter they may.

The Colonial question is, however, in a Parliamentary sense, the great rock ahead of the Whig Administration. On that point they will have to encounter an organised opposition, composed of leading members of all sections within the House, unless they anticipate that opposition by conceding the principle for which it contends. It is now confidently announced that it is intended to do this, and that the Royal Speech will contain an official declaration to the Colonies—that any proposal they may make for the management of their own affairs, and the providing for their own administrative and military requirements, will not meet with refusal or resistance from the Mother Country.

This is an immense step in advance, and must have cost some hard fighting in the Cabinet. If the rumours about the Clubs have any foundation, in fact, it would seem but very recently to have threatened its existence. The Grey party will by no means relish this total surrender of the power of governing the Colonies from Downing-street; and, indeed, it will effect such a radical and widely ramified change in the whole of our Colonial system, that we yet entertain considerable doubts whether a principle so rational, so comprehensive in its operation, and likely to be so beneficial in practice, can really have been adopted by a Whig Administration. A few days will show whether they have or not. If so, we shall put it beside the "surplus," as another extraordinary novelty in their official career.

Financial Reform will of course occupy its usual position in the category of sessional debates. On that point we can only repeat our former statement. Until Parliament is radically re-constructed, and the power of the purse-string is really held by the people, there can neither be effective retrenchment nor continuous economy. While it is well, therefore, to lose no opportunity of enforcing prudent and thrifty management, or of opposing extravagance and waste, in whatever public department it may occur, it should, at the same time, be always remembered, that these are merely consequences of the faulty and unjust structure of our representative system; and as it is better to deal with causes than effects, all popular strength and opinion ought to be concentrated upon the source of the evil.

In this spirit we shall watch and comment upon the proceedings of the Session.

MORE SAVINGS BANK DEFALCATIONS.

Our recent remarks as to the insecurity of these Banks, have received additional support by the subsequent discovery of three fresh cases of defalcation. The most serious in amount has occurred at St. Helens, near Liverpool, where at least 10,000*l.* appears to have been embezzled by Mr. Johnson, the Actuary, by similar means to those employed by his brother Actuary, the late Mr. Haworth of Rochdale. It would appear, also, that he has kept his duplicate set of books, like Mr. Haworth, for twenty years, without being detected! What an exalted idea this gives of the vigilance and honesty of the trustees and managers of the St. Helens Savings Bank! The second case is that of the Secretary and Actuary to the Scarborough Savings Bank, Mr. Smurthwaite, a wine and spirit merchant. The fraud in this case commenced so far back as 1838, and has only now come to light. It amounts to several thousands. The third case is that of a clerk in the Aylesbury Savings Bank, who has absconded with a large sum of money. In all these cases, it is said that there is property enough to cover the defalcations, and that, ultimately, the depositors will lose nothing. But whether this be so or not, it is no answer to the now demonstrated fact, that the poor people, who invest their small savings in these Banks, have no satisfactory security against fraud and loss. Numerous cases of extreme hardship are stated in the instance of the St. Helens Bank; aged persons, who have all their lives been stinting both back and stomach, in order to lay by a scanty provision for the time when health and strength failed them, now find that their names do not occur in the set of books kept for the inspection of the managers, and that, consequently, they have no claim whatever on the Bank, even if the trustees were legally responsible. But the great fact that comes out in all these cases is, that either from the absolute impossibility of providing an efficient check against fraudulent misappropriation, or the supineness and apathy of the trustees and managers, it is possible for actuaries to carry on a systematic and extensive robbery for a long series of years, without being discovered. The Irish Banks last year were supposed to be exceptional cases. That of Rochdale, this year, accidentally discovered by the sudden death of the Actuary, was in like manner treated as an exception; but the rapidly succeeding discoveries of St. Helens, Scarborough, and Aylesbury, appear as though the system was rotten throughout.

If it is to continue at all, the Government, in return for the use of the large sums of money they derive from the Savings Banks, must give some more valid and satisfactory security to the depositors. At present there is, practically, no legal security whatever, after all the showy legislation we have had upon the subject.

At the commencement of Savings Banks—early in the present century—the persons who originated them, and undertook their management, gave their joint personal security to the depositors. The immense aggregate sum speedily lodged in those Banks, however, soon showed the necessity for some solid and tangible foundation; and thence originated the main provisions of all Savings Bank Acts, that trustees are bound to invest the monies of depositors on Government security, and on that alone. Since 1817—the period of the first legislative act referring to these Banks—there have been a series of Acts passed, altering the interest payable on deposits, and prescribing various regulations for their management, such as the rendering it incumbent on paid officers to provide good and sufficient sureties for the proper discharge of their duties, enabling the trustees to sue defaulters in the name of the general body of depositors, and preventing any small body of the trustees from withdrawing the funds of the Bank from the hands of the Government, except with the consent of the whole, or a competent part of them. The last Act passed on the subject, contains an important provision, which goes far to render nugatory all the precautions so laboriously compiled, and ostentatiously paraded, for the purpose of securing public confidence. The 6th Section of the 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 83 (August, 1844), limits the responsibility of trustees and managers as follows:—

> "That no trustee or manager, of any Savings Bank, shall be liable to make good any deficiency which may hereafter arise in the funds of such Savings Bank, unless such persons shall have respectively declared by writing under their hands, and deposited with the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, that they are willing so to be answerable; and it shall be lawful for each of such persons, or for such persons collectively to limit his or their responsibility to such sum as shall be specified in any such instrument, provided always that the trustee and manager shall be, and is hereby declared to be, responsible for all the monies actually received by him on account; or for the use of such institution, and not paid over or disposed of in the manner directed by the rules of such institution; and an abstract of the above provisions shall be enrolled as one of the rules of the institution."

From this it is quite clear the legal responsibility of the trustees and managers of these Banks is expressly limited to the amount they may personally receive on account of the Bank. We presume few of them lodge the specified declaration with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, stating their willingness to be responsible for more; when, therefore, prudent hard-working people see a long list of "noble lords," "hon. gentlemen," and "rev. clergymen" paraded on the face of the rules of such institutions, as being security for their investments, let them remember, that all this amounts to no security whatever. The said "noble," "honourable" and "reverend" individuals are not, in the majority of instances, likely to undergo the drudgery of receiving the hard-earned savings

of the poor. That duty is demitted to the officials—the officials, as we see, keep double sets of books, and, in other words, carry on gigantic frauds for years, without being discovered by these vigilant trustees and managers—and thus, between the two, the depositor is robbed, without any chance of redress or compensation.

If the Government is to continue in the enjoyment of the use of nearly 30,000,000*l.* sterling, it is bound to take care that some more satisfactory security than this is provided. If not, the people who have deposited the thirty millions, had better take care of the money themselves.

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

For the Week Ending Thursday, January 24, 1850.

SHARES.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Plymouth ..	1 0 0	Brighton ..	1 12 0
Preston, Brown	1 0 0	South Shields ..	2 0 0
Sleaford ..	0 1 0		
Nottingham ..	0 1 0		£5 16 0
Markhinch ..	0 2 0		

EXPENSE FUND.

Nottingham ..	0 0 6	Markhinch ..	0 1 0
			0 1 6

TOTALS.

Land Fund ...	5 16 0
Expense ditto	0 1 6
Bonus ditto	1 8 0
	£7 5 6

W. Dixon, C. Doyle,
T. Clark, Cor. Sec.
P. M'Grath, Fin. Sec.

FOR COSTS OF MACNAMARA'S ACTION

Received by W. Rider.—Alnwick, per J. Young, 6s. 9d.; J. Maymae, Ramsgate, 2s. 6d.: Sarah Mayman, Ramsgate, 2s.; Worcester, per J. Harding, 5s.; Monmouth, per E. Elias, 4s. 6d.; Ipswich, per J. Cook, 5s. 6d.; Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 1s. 6d.; a few Friends, Warwick, per C. Tristram, 5s.; a few Friends, Thwaites, near Keighley, 4s. 6d.; Bristol, per C. Clark, 2s. 6d.—Received by T. Clark.—Mr. E. Clark, 1s.; Friend, Manchester, 1s.; Mr. Burke, 1s.

FOR THE AGITATION OF THE CHARTER.

Received by W. Rider.—Bristol, per C. Clark, 3s.; Chester, per J. Roberts, 5s.—Received by T. Clark.—Leeds, H. 1s. 7d.; Mr. Burke, 1s.; M. John Mayman, Ramsgate, 2s.; M. Rider, as per *Star*, 12s.

DEBT DUE TO THE PRINTER.

Received by W. Rider.—Ipswich, per J. Cook, 5s.

TO EXEMPT PRISONERS FROM OAKUM PICKING.

Received by T. Clark,—1s.

FOR WIDOWS OF THE LATE MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND SHARP.

Received by T. Clark.—2s.

FOR MRS. JONES.

Received by S. Kydd.—Hall of Science, a Friend, per Mr. Cooper, 6d.

DEBT DUE TO MR. NIXON.

Received at Land Office.—Leigh Gleave, Rochdale, 6d.; J. H. Graffham, 1s.; E. W. B., Warwick, 1s.

FOR WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS.

Received by W. Rider.—A few friends, Links, Kirkcaldy, per J. H., 3s. 9d.; Coventry, per J. Gilbert, 5s.; Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 1s.; City Co-operative Cordwainers, per J. Land, 1s.

Received by John Arnott, Secretary.—J. B. M., 1s.; Mr. Scotter, Rising Sun, Callender-yard, Long-alley, 14s.; Mr. E. Clark, 1s.; Collected at Mr. Clark's Lecture, Leeds, 5s. 2d.; Collected at Public Meeting, Leeds, 2l. 9s. 5½d.; Collected at Publec Meeting, Manchester, 1l. 7s. 2½d.; Friend at Manchester, per T. Clark, 6d.; South London Hall, per Mr. Roberts, 3s. 3d.; Mr. Rider, as per *Star*, 10s. 9d.

MACNAMARA'S ACTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Dear Sir,—It appears by Mr. O'Connor's letter last week, that about the sum of £70 has been paid by the whole of the country towards Macnamara's law expenses. The county of Nottingham alone, has paid £10 of that money, which clearly proves that many of the large towns have been very neglectful and apathetic in the matter. With respect to the various Victim Funds, it reflects great disgrace upon the Chartist body, to know that those who have struggled for them, are in want; in this case, Nottingham and its neighbourhood, has done its share. We are continually sending money for that purpose, while it has fallen to our lot to defend our own victims and support their families, as we have never received a shilling aid from any quarter, and we have had many victims, at various times, to defend. Hoping that this blot upon our characters may be speedily removed,

I remain, dear sir, yours respectfully,
James Sweet.

MR. NIXON'S LAW CHARGES.

TO MR. W. RYDER.

Sir,—I have just been reading the *Northern Star*, in which I find a letter from J. E. Nixon, Esq., the solicitor who defended Mr. Vernon, complaining that the debt due to him has not been paid, and well he may complain. But what in the name of justice and common sense has Mr. O'Connor to do with the debt, more than any other Chartist? Why make mention of putting him to trouble, if the debt be not paid forthwith? Mr. Nixon publicly acknowledges that the debt does not belong to Mr. O'Connor, but to the Chartist body. Has not Mr. O'Connor done enough already? I do not hesitate to pronounce it a perfect disgrace to the Chartists, that they permit him for one moment to be placed in such an unenviable position; I say, shame and discredit be upon them who would allow their leader to be their target, and who will not subscribe a penny or halfpenny each, to preserve themselves from dishonour. For all that, I do not like such expressions as this in Mr. Nixon's letter, "but it must come, patience is getting exhausted;" as much as to say he would have it from Mr. O'Connor. Oh! that I had the means at my command, I would pay it all; but having a wife and three small children to maintain, with only eleven shillings per week, and having been out of work since the 18th of August to the 2nd of December, 1849, for writing a letter for one of my shopmates asking for an advance on nine shillings per week,) I can only send sixpence at present, but hope to be able to send more in a few weeks. I remain, sir, yours &c.,

Rochdale. G——.

THE LATE CHARTIST TRIALS.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LEAMINGTON.

Brother Chartists,—The position that Mr. O'Connor is placed in at the present time, owing to the heavy expenses he has been put to in the Chartist cause, has induced me to take this subject up. In last week's *Star* Mr. O'Connor says, "for Mr. Macnamara's action my own expenses therein, and to save prisoners from oakum picking, I have paid nearly £500, and to prove the honour of the millions I have received back about £70." Again, at the foot of Mr. O'Connor's letter is one from Mr. Nixon, solicitor, with a bill for £180, and threatening him with a dish of the same sauce as Macnamara's, unless the money be soon paid. Now I am not aware of any general collection being made in Leamington for the above object, but I know there are many good professing Chartists in Leamington to be found, who, when they are made acquainted with the subject, will assist Mr. O'Connor. I have opened a subscription list at my own shop, where I shall be happy to receive the subscription of any one, be the sum ever so small. We cannot expect Mr. O'Connor to last for ever, and when he is gone where shall we find another like him? We all know that Mr. O'Connor, and those who have suffered, and are suffering in prison, were not striving to gain all for themselves, we were included, and as such we should strive to assist them in their difficulties. We know it is little use for Mr. O'Connor to appear in any court of law and ask for justice, particularly in a political case, for the juries are so managed that they always find him "guilty," although it must be evident to every one who watched the proceedings of Macnamara's action, that he had no more right to pay than either you or me, but we know it is the maxim of the government to ruin him with expenses. Let us then show his enemies that we know how to appreciate the services of such a gentleman. There are many in this town in favour of the Charter, who dare not speak in public in favour of it,—their family's bread depends on their keeping their mouths shut,—but where there is a will there is a way. Let the tailors subscribe in their workshops,—the shoemakers solicit their shopmates,—the bricklayers, the plasterers, &c., make it known to their fellow-workmen,—and when you have got your subscriptions send them to me, and I will forward them to the *Star* office for Mr. O'Connor; for what is done for the people must be done by the people. Mr. Nixon says, that "if Mr. O'Connor is not legally bound to pay, he is morally, because he is the recognised head of the Chartist body," but this we ought not to allow. If Mr. O'Connor has the honesty to single himself out from his class to fight our battles, we, at least, ought to pay expenses. And now for the last time, notice what Mr. Nixon says to Mr. O'Connor, "therefore I once more repeat, I am exceedingly loath to adopt legal proceedings against you, but I have no alternative if I am not forthwith paid, and I trust that you will take such steps to prevent this most unpleasant proceeding to me, as you think the exigency of the case requires." Now what step is Mr. O'Connor to take more than he has done; he has appealed to us before, and it now remains to be seen whether we will allow him to be sacrificed in this case as well as all others.

James Green,
News-agent, Windsor-street, Leamington.

P.S.—Let all towns who have not contributed towards this debt be up and doing; let some one single themselves out and take the lead; do not wait for others, for we all know that Mr. O'Connor has spent his whole fortune in our cause.—J. G.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC WORKING MEN.

My Friends.—You are aware that it is no new thing for the writer of this letter to be brutally denounced by the foul and filthy conductors of the *Weekly Dispatch*. I have become so used to the fish-wives' clatter of that precious organ of the 'liberal' *bourgeoisie*, that under ordinary circumstances, I should "waive my right of reply," but in the present state of popular politics, it appears to me necessary to notice the *Dispatch*—which I shall do very briefly—and then proceed to other matters pretty closely connected with the bully of Fleet Street's denunciations.

Here I must congratulate Mr. O'Connor on having again earned for himself the abuse of the *Dispatch*. When lately that paper appeared inclined to applaud Mr. O'Connor for his support of the Parliamentary Reformers, that gentleman's true friends began to tremble for his popularity. The threatened danger would however appear to be over, as in that paper of Sunday last, Mr. O'Connor comes in for a full measure of vituperation, quite in the good old style. I dare say, the blackguardism of "Caustic" will not much distress the honourable member for Nottingham. The praise of such writers being censure, and their censure praise.

As for myself, I am denounced as the "peculiar nuisance;" and Mr. "Caustic" adds "It is a bitter disgrace, not merely to Chartism, but to the English character, that this man was permitted to speak another word." Another masked bravo, the "gentleman" who "does" the "History and Politics," favours me with his Billingsgate after the following fashion—

> Mr. Julian Harney's scheme of a perfect government is simply to plunder the community in detail, that he may enrich his model commonwealth in the mass. All the land is to be seized. An aristocracy is far better than a commercial middle class. The vagabonds of the gutters of Paris are to be respectfully invited to condescend to conquer us to spread the glorious principles of Swing, the Jacquerie, and the Red Cap; universal destruction is to produce perpetual order, and the reign of "No—Nothing!" is to commence.

In answer to all this lying and slandering, I need but refer you to my speech as reported in last Saturday's *Star*. I will merely observe on one sentence that "it is a bitter disgrace not merely to the *Dispatch*, but to the English character," that any wretch should be found so infamous as to dare to speak or write of the glorious Proletarians of Paris as the "vagabonds of the gutters." Such *things* in human form, are a disgrace to the very manhood they assume to wear.

After dilating on "secret plots" and "pick-pocket mobs," this precious public instructor adds—

> Let us have no clubs of licentious liberty, unequal equality, and unfraternal fraternity. We need no lessons from the Communists of the arrondissements, or the Socialism of the departments. We are Englishmen, and want no foreign hand to help us to liberty, of which we are unworthy if we cannot achieve it for ourselves. We are honest men, and have no sympathy with the robbery of the fundholder and a universal scramble for the land, by the cannibal expedient of tomahawking the proprietors. We have our own way of righting our wrongs—but it is neither Julian Harney's nor his condescending conquerors; nor does this Saxon nation, proud of its functions of "teaching the nations how to live," need to go to the plot-mongers of France, either to help us for want of power to help ourselves, to give us a lesson in the art of achieving rational liberty, or for a model of a perfect state of society.

It would be superfluous to waste words in reply to such scurrilious rant and brutal mendacity. I bid these bullies of Fleet Street rage and rave on. They do me service they little desire. Their vituperative outpourings are the best certificates of my fidelity to your cause. Should I ever incur the heavy misfortune of being the object of their praise, it will be time for one of two things to take place: either for me to bring an action for libel against the *Dispatch*, or to submit to a withdrawal of your confidence.

It has been truly said, that "a man's worst enemies are those of his own household;" and the same may be said, when enemies take the guise of a man's "friends and fellow-labourers." The *Dispatch*, while denouncing not merely myself and Mr. O'Connor, but also the Chartists in general, and the attempt to revive the Chartist agitation in particular, takes care to favourably notice "the very judicious speech of Mr. Clark." This brings me to the consideration of a matter of more importance than the stupid and ribald abuse indulged in by the *Dispatch*.

The "scene" at the London Tavern on the 14th of January in which I was an involuntary, and Mr. Clark a voluntary actor, cannot have escaped your notice. To again direct your attention to the subject is far from a pleasing duty; but self-respect, and my regard for the good cause, of which I have been a humble but zealous exponent from my youth upwards, leave me no alternative.

I feel bound to take this course in consequence of the manner in which Mr. Clark's admirers—the Whig and Sham-Radical Press-gang—have thought fit to echo his sentiments. I have another reason for taking this course. This week Mr. Clark has been addressing public meetings in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and I am creditably informed that his peculiar mission to Manchester was to "set himself right with the Manchester men,"—I believe in relation to his patriotic conduct at Stepney; it is possible, however, that he may have been trying to "set himself right"—either publicly or privately—in matters with which I have connexion; and as, unlike Mr. Clark, I have neither leisure nor money to travel about the country, I must address you through the only medium open to me—the public Press.

For some time past Mr. Clark has been taking credit to himself for setting an example of political moderation, by his peculiar mode of advocating Chartism. And it must be admitted he has been moderate enough when treading the boards in company with his new and "highly respectable" friends. But for this moderation he has compensated himself by fiercely dictating to, or denouncing his old friends. Mr. Clark has been foremost, in laying down the law that the moderate reformers are to be let alone; at the same time totally repudiating the policy pursued by the Chartists in relation to the Anti-Corn-Law Agitation. In the teeth of his own policy Mr. Clark chose to move an amendment at the Trades meeting at Stepney; and, if we may judge by the reports in the papers, transformed that assembly into such a bear garden, that it may be doubted if the equal of it was ever known during the fiercest period of the contest between the Chartists and Free Traders. One fact should not be lost sight of; Mr. Clark was favourably reported, and in several instances complimented by the very journals that not very long since were in the habit of vomiting the foulest vituperation on the heads of the Chartists for moving Charter amendments at the Anti-Corn-Law meetings.

I meddle not with the question at issue between Mr. Clark and Mr. Kydd; but must say that the treatment experienced by Richard Oastler,—the victorious champion of the Factory Children, and the life-long defender of the claims of Labour—was disgraceful to all concerned. The readers of this journal must have blushed to see the report of that meeting in the *Northern Star*; a journal in which Mr. Oastler advocated "Protection to Labour" years before Thomas Clark could have imagined he would ever become a "leader," and the associate of "respectable reformers;" and when, probably, his ideas on the question of Labour's wants were widely different to what they seem to be now.

At the recent Metropolitan Conference, Mr. Clark strongly insisted on the Chartists pursuing a conciliatory policy. On the ground then of his own policy, I, *as a Chartist*, protest against his conduct at the Stepney meeting. He could hardly have been so shortsighted, as to have seriously imagine! that he was serving Chartism by that conduct. Whom did he please? The Whigs, Free Traders, and Moderates. Will any of them join the Charter Association, and give ther support to the Chartist movement? Not one. Whom did he anger? The trades who were represented at that meeting, and thousands of those factory workers who all but worship Richard Oastler. Yet these are the sections of the people whose aid is indispensable, if we are to have a Chartist movement. The late Metropolitan Conference appointed a deputation to wait on the trades of the metropolis, with the view, if possible, of inducing them to engage in the Chartist movement. If that deputation ever proceeds on its mission, it will no doubt ascertain how far that mission has been aided, *or otherwise*, by Mr. Clark's Whig-lauded doings at Stepney.

Tracing Mr. Clark's policy of "conciliation," I now come to his proceedings at the London Tavern. The meeting was crowded, the speakers were received with enthusiasm, and if it be hardly appropriate to say, that "all went merry as a marriage bell;" it is certain, that up to the time of Mr. Clark speaking, the meeting gave promise of unanimity, and of being the worthy commencement of a renewed agitation for the Charter. Certain differences of opinion, both as regarded policy and principle, had been manifested by certain speakers, but those differences had been expressed without any indulgence in personal invective.

You will have read Mr. Clark's speech in last Saturday's *Star*, and you will have observed, that, instead of elucidating the resolution he had been appointed to move, he devoted the entire of his address to critical comments on other speakers. It is true that in the report, I only appear to have been the object of Mr. Clark's "conciliatory" criticism; but, in the speech, "as spoken," there were others who shared the benefit of that gentleman's comments and counsel. You will have read for yourselves that I was arraigned on the two-fold charge of being hostile to the middle-class reform movement, and of aiming at the creation of "a bloody democracy."

If I had praised the middle class movement—if I had lauded the patriotism of the "respectable" reformers, and called on the people to perform the impossible and ridiculous work of giving support both to the "great," and the "little" Charter, at one and the same time, of course I should have been "in order." But things have come to a pretty pass if in the Chartist movement we are to be free to praise, but not to dissent from anything that Mr. Clark approves of. It may be safely predicted, that there will be more rebels than one against such a system of "free discussion."

The signal for the discussion at the London Tavern was given not by myself, but by Mr. M'Grath, in his allusion to "punctilious Radicals," who refused to countenance the "little Charter." Was Mr. M'Grath to be free to invite discussion, and those who dissented from him not to be free to answer? In answering Mr. M'Grath I made no offensive allusion to that gentleman, nor an allusion of any kind to his friend Clark—that gentleman's "intervention" was perfectly gratuitous. Mr. Clark's system of "conciliation" is very like the Whig policy of "non-intervention." The Whigs faithfully abided by that policy, when they ought to have intervened in favour of the Poles, the Romans, and the Hungarians; but they broke through that policy when they intervened against the people, and in favour of the she-tyrant of Portugal. So Mr. Clark, while preaching to the Chartists the policy of "non-intervention" in the case of the Moderates, forgets that policy, when by abiding by it he might best serve the cause of which he is one of the professed exponents. Let me add, that if Mr. Clark is not misrepresented, he is more than favourable to the doctrines of the Peacemongers. Judging by the results of his displays at Stepney and the London Tavern, it must be acknowledged that the kind of "peace" he produces is something like that set forth in the prayer-book—as "the peace of God, *which passeth all understanding*."

As respects the Parliamentary Reform movement, it is only necessary for me to refer you back to the report of my speech, in which you will see for yourselves, that I neither "aspersed the middle classes," nor expressed doubts of the "integrity" of their leaders. My criticism amounted to this:—that the Parliamentary Reform movement was not intended to enfranchise or benefit the unhappy masses, who most needed political power and social reform. This is no "aspersion," it is the truth. So far from being hostile to the Moderate Rrformers, I wish them success, for the reason that the sooner they are successful, the sooner the misled portion of the people will find out their folly; and then, perhaps, will scout their misleaders, and join their more advanced brethren in a struggle for Democratic and Social Reform.

I now come to Mr. Clark's "bloody democracy,"—the phrase is his, not mine. By its help he has already made "political capital" in certain quarters; and the full benefit to be derived therefrom he is heartily welcome to.

This phrase, "bloody democracy," has been made good use of by the "liberal" press. I am informed by letters, from the country, that, in many papers advocating "moderate reform," while not one word is given of my remarks, Mr. Clark's protest against the "bloody democracy" is given in full. Indeed, in one paper I have seen, the *Derby Reporter*, not one word is given of the speeches of Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Reynolds, or any other person, save, and except, Mr Clark. This is significant!

My sentiments, as reported in the *Star*, require neither apology nor explanation. I abide by them and am proud to be denounced and calumniated in such a cause. That, however, I desire a "bloody democracy," is false. All I desire is, that when again the people win the power to right themselves they may take effectual means to prevent another reactionary triumph of "bloody"—(the phrase is offensive, but it is Mr. Clark's,)—monarchs, "bloody" aristocrats, and the rest of the crew of impenitent and irreclaimable oppressors, who have always abused the magnanimity of the people. To be consistent, Mr. Clark should join the *Times* in reciting elegies to the memories of those "martyrs", Lamberg, Latour, and Rossi. "Never," says Mr. Clark, "did a people show themselves so sublimely grand, or morally great, "as did the French people, when they declared the abolition of death punishments for political offences." Very sublime! But what about the founders of the Republic, pitilessly butchered by the ruffians whose own lives had been spared them by the "magnanimous" decree of the people? Let me re-print the written sentiments of one of those ruffians, "a man of property and education addressed to a gentleman in Liverpool," who thus wrote about three weeks before the insurrection of June:—"Fifty thousand men surround Paris anxious to take their revenge. I trust there will be a battle, and I want it to be decisive—*let twenty thousand of the ruffians be thrown into the river, and I shall be satisfied*." The battle came—a battle provoked by the wretches who had been so "magnanimously" spared in February—a few days after the battle this same blessed bourgeois wrote to his Liverpool friend as follows:—"I had half an hour of INEFFABLE ENJOYMENT when the cannon thundered, the charge beat, and General Lebreton launched us forward. * * To talk seriously, we are in open reaction. * * You may depend that we shall be obliged to return to the rigours of the middle ages. * * The bandits [meaning by that term the proletarians] do not consider themselves to be completely overthrown. I think it will be a good thing to give them another chance, that we may *crush them* once for all, and put an *end for ever to these Socialist, Communist, and Democratic ideas. We must put down 'philanthropy,'*—what we want just now is a draconian *regime*."

These "bloody" sentiments, associated with bloodier deeds, have inspired all really humane men with abhorence of the spurious humanity preached by such politicians as Mr. Clark. A few weeks ago, the *Courier de la Gironde*—one of the principal organs of the reactionaires—was calling on the holders of power to dissolve the National Guard in Paris, and the principal towns; revise the constitution by an executive ordinance, form special juries for offences of the press, and suppress Socialism without discussion, by decreeing transportation against all persons who might attack religion, property, and family." Only within the last few days, the *Times* correspondent made the avowal that the wealthy classes have committed the guardianship of society to an army trained to cruelty, by the most savage excesses, in Algeria; and a commander whose grand qualification is that his very name inspires terror. The robbers of society cling to General Changarnier as their saviour, because they have trust in his pitiless energy, and believe that if he only had a chance, he would glory in waging a war of extermination against the republicans, and rejoice in dooming every Socialist and Democrat to the horrors of a St. Bartholomew. Here are parties well deserving the epithet of "bloody." How, then, comes it to pass that Mr. Clark has no "virtuous indignation" to vent against such miscreants? How is it that he exercises his censorship only over those who hold up those enemies of humanity to execration?

If Mr. Clark will denounce "bloody" systems, he need not wait for the triumph of the democracy in this or any other country. He may find ample cause for his indignation, if he will but turn his eyes to the gore-dyed fields of Baden, the desolated plains of Hungary, and the ruined defences of fallen Rome. While Mr. Clark is silent on the atrocities of a Radetzki, a Haynau, a Windischgratz, and a Nicholas, it is something like cant—perhaps something worse—for him to act as fugleman to the Press-gang in raising a howl against a "bloody democracy."

Mr. Clark, in his speech "as spoken"—though not as reported in the *Star*—declared that he desired "to stand out in bold relief" from the writer of this letter. I desire he should do so, for I should be very sorry that friends or foes should imagine me to be of the same school as Thomas Clark. It is true that I am a Chartist, and Mr. Clark professes to be the same; but there all concurrence of opinion and action both begins and ends. I am happy to be in the position to be able to add, that some of the oldest, and the ablest of the champions of Chartism, as warmly agree with my views as they strongly dissent from those of Mr. Clark.

If Mr. Clark and his friends think proper to make *their* Chartism subservient to the ends and aims of the middle class "reformers," I cannot object; but I shall, and do protest against any attempt to muzzle men who are faithful to the traditions of their party; and have no faith in *bourgeois*-reform. If Mr. Clark and his friends desire, under all circumstances, to conserve the precious lives of the murderers and torturers of the human race, they are welcome to indulge in their peculiar "philanthropy;" but, for my part, I shall protest against professing democrats raising the howl of "bloody democracy" against men who, to say the least—are as humane as themselves. One word more. I am happy, in conclusion, to be able to thank Mr. Clark for one sentence of his speech:—"*The people cannot be cheated, unless they defraud themselves.*" Most true, my friends! No man will be able to mislead you if you will only *think* and *determine* for yourselves. That you may always do so, is the prayer of

One of your own order,
G. JULIAN HARNEY.

London, Jan. 24, 1850.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING AND TEA PARTY AT LEEDS.

On Monday, 21st inst., the re-commencement of the Chartist Agitation was inaugurated under most favourable circumstances. A tea party took place in the afternoon, at which about 500 of the good male and female Chartists sat down; and in the evening the public were admitted to hear the speeches.

Mr. Councillor Barker, late candidate for Bolton, and proprietor of *The People*, was voted to the chair amid cheers.

Messrs. Shaw, Clark, Reynolds, O'Connor, Harris, and Mr. Town Councillor Robson, were the speakers appointed to speak to the resolutions.

Mr. Councillor Barker commenced the business of the meeting in an admirable speech, in the course of which he took occasion to review the political institutions of the United States of America, from which country he has but recently returned. He lauded the American character, and adduced the condition and independence of the States, as a proof of the superiority of a democratic over every other form of government. Mr. Barker concluded his able address amidst vociferous cheering.

Mr. John Shaw proposed, in an energetic and eloquent address, the first resolution, which enunciated the sentiment, that the only legitimate source of power is "The People." The arguments of Mr. Shaw seemed to be quite satisfactory to the meeting, as he was repeatedly cheered during the delivery of them.

Mr. Thomas Clark rose to second the resolution, and was loudly cheered. He entered into an exposition of the theory of government by the people, and contended that government of any other kind is despotism and fraud.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. O'Connor moved the second resolution as follows, in his usual eloquent and forcible manner:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the present representative system is most defective in its organisation, and will so continue until such a reform is effected as shall admit every sane and honest adult Briton to the exercise of the franchise, protected by the Ballot; and accompanied with Annual Parliaments, Equal Electoral Districts, No Property Qualification, and Payment of Members."

Mr. Reynolds, in an enthusiastic speech, seconded the resolution, which was also carried.

On the motion of Mr. J. Harris, the thanks of the meeting were given to Messrs. O'Connor, G. W. M. Reynolds, and T. Clark.

In order to animate the audience the chairman sang a good sound democratic song, and sung it well, at the close of each speech, the meeting joining in the chorus. The several speakers were received with the greatest enthusiasm; and we never witnessed more perfect harmony at a public meeting; and, what is unusual in our town, we had reporters from the two leading newspapers—the *Mercury* and the *Times*. Proceedings commenced at seven o'clock, and terminated at ten o'clock, from which hour till six in the morning, the young ladies and sweethearts enjoyed themselves most harmoniously; the ball being kept up till that hour; and, upon the whole, we may state that, for many years, we have not witnessed such a Chartist gathering in this town, one which has naturally inspired the people with hope that the old animal has revided again. At the conclusion of the proceedings, and, at the request of Mr. O'Connor, a collection of nearly three pounds was made for the wives and families of the Victims. Upon the whole, it was a glorious night, and has left a deep impression upon the people of Leeds.

MANCHESTER.

A meeting of the Chartists of Manchester and Salford, was held on Tuesday evening, in the Carpenters' Hall, Garratt Road. The large room was crowded.

Mr. John Sutton was called to the chair, and read the placard calling the meeting, which declared its objects to be "to devise the best means of extending the suffrage to the fullest extent possible."

After a few introductory remarks, the Chairman called upon Mr. James Leach, who proposed the first resolution as follows:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, the alarming downward tendency of the labouring and general interests of the United Kingdom and the colonies, is the result of the present unjust and unequal system of government, promoting, as it does, the interests of a small faction at the expense of the people at large; and that this meeting expresses its deliberate conviction that the only safe and effectual remedy for the colonists is responsible government, and for the United Kingdom, such a change in our representative system as will place the House of Commons under the direct control of the nation, by the admittal of the male adult population within the pale of the electoral franchise, and which would be accomplished most satisfactorily to this meeting by the enactment of the People's Charter as the basis of a future constitution."

Mr. M'Cormick seconded the resolution.

Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, on rising to support the resolution, was received with loud cheers and applause, which was renewed and continued for some time, in consequence of the entrance into the meeting of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. Mr. Reynolds said, that although it was the first time he had visited Manchester personally, yet his sympathies had always been with the working classes here, because he was well aware that there was a vast amount of population in this city who well deserved those rights and privileges which had been kept back from them by the unjust usurpation of an intolerant oligarchy. Those rights must have been taken away, because there must have been a period, in the beginning of all countries, when all the people must have had a voice in the framing of every law which affected his life, his liberty, and property. Mr. Reynolds then proceeded at some length to find fault with the existence of a property qualification, contending that all the sound sterling intelligence of the country was to be found among the working classes. The qualities of the aristocracy and the upper classes were confined to outward frippery and ornament, associated with pomp and ostentation; and if it were not so, we should not have such ridiculous spectacles as we had in connexion with the court and the lord mayor's show, &c. It was not the ignorance of the working classes that was the real cause why they had not the franchise, but it was because of the very intelligence which they were known to possess; because the aristocracy and the legislature knew that if the people had the franchise they would to-morrow take things in their own hands and manage them much better. Mr. Reynolds next referred to the condition of Ireland; and in connexion with this subject he denounced the aristocracy as "arrogant," "intolerant," and "despicable," and thanked God that they were perishing before our eyes, on account of the suicidal policy which they were following,—because of their pure inanition—and because they were a mass of corruption which could not outlive the progress of intelligence and civilisation. This aristocracy always attempted to throw dirt upon and drag through the mud all systems which stood up to oppose its own misrule. There was not an aristocrat in the country who was worthy to lace up Kossuth's shoes, not one, though he might be descended from a Norman baron, who was fit to become the menial of the glorious Mazzini; not one that could be at all compared with the great and glorious Ledru Rollin. The aristocracy too employed the hirelings of the press to misrepresent everything great and glorious; and they endeavoured thus to write down all revolutions, all progress, and all great men. Mr. Reynolds then dwelt upon the state of the nations of the continent, declaring that it was written that every throne there must fall, and every sceptre be broken, before the progress of republican institutions. He concluded by calling upon the meeting to come forward and agitate for the Charter, promising them that they would be asked to do nothing that was not strictly constitutional and legal. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. T. Clark, of London, moved the next resolution:—"That, in order to make effective the demand for the enactment of the People's Charter, it is necessary that the friends of that measure should forthwith form themselves into an association for that purpose; this meeting, therefore, calls especially upon the working classes to take the course here directed, as the one most essential to their moral, social, and political elevation. And this meeting expresses its opinion that, in a highly artificial state of society like ours, a state of prolonged agitation is injurious to all, more especially to the working classes, and that this agitation can never cease until the demand for the People's Charter becomes the law of the land, it being futile to expect that the real representation of the people can be obtained by any other measure." Mr. Clark enforced the different clauses of the resolution at some length, during which he referred to the hostility of the landed, the monied, and other classes of the government. This hostility, he said, it was the duty of the working classes to encourage and foster, if they hoped to obtain their own rights. He concluded by announcing the reorganisation of the Chartist body and agitation, which, he said, would be conducted in such a way as to enable the people to obtain what they demanded, without giving the government anything of which they could lay hold to put down the movement.

Mr. W. P. Roberts seconded the resolution, contending that the agitation for the People's Charter was the successful agitation of the day—if the people chose to make it so. The great fact twelve months since, was that the Charists were determined not to be bamboozled; the great fact now was, that whatever other movements or agitations were offered, it would be sure to create discontent, and that the people would not be satisfied with anything less than the enactment of the People's Charter. Within two weeks, he had no doubt that a great deal of bamboozling would be attempted; what would be offered noboby knew; but however the people might be urged to accept it, they should reply that they would take it, but they would continue to grumble on unceasingly until they obtained the Charter.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor, on rising to support the resolution, was received with loud cheers. He said he was glad to find himself again in the head-quarters of Chartism, in order to ascertain the real will and opinion of the people, as to the measure which would shortly be proposed to Parliament, and which would be framed according to the presumed contentment or otherwise of the working classes. Heretofore the government had, in every struggle, used the people for their own benefit, but this time they should not do so; although there could be no doubt that they would endeavour to use the people, if possible, in opposition merely to the landlords. The Charter and the Land must be the means by which the people obtained their rights; and until it was proved to him, that upon a good, not a false system, the land of the country was not able to maintain the sons of the land, he would never despair of those objects being attained. Mr. O'Connor next referred to his opposition to the financial reform measures, and to the manner in which he had been reviled by the *Times*, as well as by the *Manchester Guardian* and *Manchester Examiner*, because he had been steadfast in his advocacy of the Charter. But he told the reporters for that press who were near him, that he courted their reviling, because the censure of slaves was adulation. The serfdom of England was worse than the serfdom of every other country, merely because the disunion among the working classes themselves. The speaker next condemned Mr. Sidney Herbert's proposed plan for sending needle-women out the country, saying that the qualification of a candidate was that she should be of good character, and had had the small pox. It was a shameful system that virtuous women should be sent out of the country, while base women should be allowed to remain; but the most shameful and vicious men or women might be made honest and virtuous under a good and proper system. He next referred to the sufferings and persecutions of himself and his family for so many years; and then returning to the subject of the land, he pointed to Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and the Channel Islands, where the system of a division of the lands prevailed, as a proof of the quietness which resulted from this fact, while revolutions were raging around. The Financial Reformers intended to have a Conference in March, and the Chartists would have a Conference, too, sitting in London in March. He was determined that if this financial conference was to be a fair one,—if it was to be a fair amalgamation of opinion, then the Chartist opinions should be heard in the trumpet as well as their own. If the government attempted to use the people as the tools for fighting the Protectionists he would show them torch-light meetings again, even although he were sent to York Castle again, and he would raise such a light too throughout the country in daylight, as the government never saw before. Mr. O'Connor next drew a vivid picture of the sort of paradise he would make of the country to-morrow, if he only had possession of the eighteen millions which were devoted to the church and the poor-law. During the next session he would sit with the speaker, and rise with the house; he would not be absent from a single division, and he would take good care that in the coming struggle the people should not again be juggled. As soon as the people were tired of him, he was ready to retire from public life altogether; but as long as he did take an active part, he would take care that that action was solely, wholly, and entirely devoted to the interests of the veritable working classes of the country. Suppose Lord J. Russell proposed a large extension of the suffrage, he would not do it because he loved it upon principle, but because he felt thoroughly aware and convinced now that the tact of the lords would be to throw out some government measures in the House of Commons, which would compel the government to dissolve parliament and go to a general election, in the hope of getting a large majority of Protectionists. But he would be on the watch-tower to see they did not do it; and if they did, he would create such a flare-up, not in England alone, but in Ireland and Scotland, as they never witnessed in any country before. It was to the old feudal system that the government wished to go back, but he would take care that they did not. Mr. O'Connor next referred to the charge of the *Times* that he did not know how to spell; and challenged any editor of that paper to be examined with him by any fellow from one of the colleges, in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, geometry, algebra, arithmetic, &c.; and if he (Mr. O'Connor) did not beat him, he would consent to be banished from the country for life. Mr. O'Connor concluded by repeating some verses of his own composition, which he has before repeated in London and other places.

A subscription was afterwards made on behalf of the widows and orphans of the Chartist victims; and the meeting then terminated, about ten o'clock.—Abridged from the *Manchester Examiner*.

Chartist Intelligence.

Stockport.—Mr. George Candelet delivered a lecture here on Sunday night last, to an attentive audience. He introduced himself by expressing his approval of the present constitution of the Chartist Association. The revision of the rules by the late Conference was suitable to present circumstances, and adapted to the advancement of the public mind. There was one very important feature in the preamble of those rules, which deserved especial notice. It was an injunction he hoped would be attended to—viz., the discontinuance of inflammatory language, which hitherto had been attended with evil consequences, banishments and imprisonments. It invariably had impeded, rather than accelerated the cause of Chartism. He trusted past experience had furnished us with wisdom for our future guidance. There was no permanent and lasting good ever obtained by physical force and whatever was achieved by force must be held by it. He trusted that our object, in future, would be the dissemination of sound political information, and the spread of intelligence, as to the wise and discreet exercise of the vote. There was the question of our national monetary system—a subject of vast and extensive importance to the working classes of society. In the summer of 1848 he put into circulation upwards of 15,000 copies of a letter addressed to benefit societies upon the stability of our different local banks. The truths of that pamphlet were now beginning to manifest themselves in Rochdale, and other parts of the country. He trusted the question of the responsibility of the government in the case of the Rochdale depositors, would be fully investigated by some liberal member of Parliament, in the next session. It was a matter of importance to the public that a full inquiry should be instituted, and if there was any delusive practices in operation, the working of the whole system should be developed, and its mysteries exposed. There was no manner of reason why labour should not have its bank as well as its capital. The day was not far distant when the working classes would recognise this great fact. Mr. Candelet concluded his address by appealing to his audience on behalf of the late registered printer of the *Northern Star*, to assist in discharging a debt owing to that gentleman, for goods obtained by the National Convention and Assembly.

Aberdeen.—A preliminary Chartist meeting, called by circular, was held in the hall of the Caledonian Hotel, on Monday, January 7th, to make arrangements for the re-organisation of the Charter Association, and a visit from G. W. M. Reynolds, who had generously agreed to visit Aberdeen at his own expense. The national plan of organisation, as adopted at the late Metropolitan Chartist Conference, was unanimously agreed on, and a list of names enrolled as members. It was also agreed to hold a public meeting on the occasion of Mr. Reynolds's visit for the revival of Chartism, and that a supper in honour of Mr. Reynolds should also be held. A committee was appointed to complete the necessary arrangements. This committee have since had several meetings, and it is now arranged that Mr. Reynolds will be in Aberdeen on Monday, February 4th, when a glorious revival of Chartism is expected in the metropolis of the north.

Whittington and Cat.—At a meeting of members on Sunday last, Mr. Dowling opened the discussion on the Labour Question, and was followed by other members, which gave great satisfaction. Mr. W. Davis then moved the adjournment of the meeting until Sunday, January 27th, when he will open the discussion. Several persons took out cards of membership.

Birmingham.—A branch of the Chartist Association under the new organisation, has commenced at the Swan, Warwick-street, in the Deritend and Bordesley District, at J. Evans's, when several friends enrolled their names as members. Several members from the Ship Inn attended, and Mr. Henry Roden took the chair. Meetings will be held every Monday evening.

Annual Dinner of the Glasgow Chartist Club.—The annual dinner of this club took place on Thursday, 17th inst., at the Eagle Temperance Hotel; Mr. David Sutherland, chairman, and Mr. N. C. Morrison, croupier. On the right and left of the chair sat councillors James Moir, and D. Gilmour, Deacon Carss, Messrs. N. S. Brown, John Cameron, D. Paul, N. Taylor, and James Nather. The croupier was supported by Messrs. James Lang, John M'Adam, N. Ryle, J. Meiklejohn, N. Reid, James Taylor, S. Bennett and — Cumming. The chairman read letters of apology for the unavoidable absence of Mr. A. Paton, Mr. G. Ross and Mr. John Pinkerton, &c. The company having partaken of a most substantial dinner, the chairman, after a few appropriate remarks, gave "The People; the only legitimate source of all political power," which was most heartily responded to by all present. The chairman next called upon Mr. Moir, who proposed, "The People's Charter, and no Surrender." Mr. Bennett then gave, "Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the other exiled and imprisoned Chartists, and their speedy restoration to freedom." Mr. N. S. Brown then proposed, "Ledru Rollin, Joseph Mazzini, L. Kossuth, and the democrats of Europe. May the glorious struggle of right against might soon be renewed, and speedily terminate in the complete overthrow of despotism, and the triumph of the *sovereign people*." The croupier next gave, "The memory of Robert Blum and the other martyrs of the revolution of 1848-9." Mr. John M'Adam proposed, "T. S. Duncombe, Esq., Sir J. Walmsley, F. O'Connor, Esq., and the other advocates of the people's cause in the House of Commons, and success to the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association." After which Mr. John Cameron proposed, "Mitchel, Meagher and O'Brien, and the other victims in the cause of just nationality." And Mr. N. Reid gave, "Patrick O'Higgin Esq., and the democrats of Ireland." Mr. D. Paul proposed, "The Democratic Press of Europe." The chairman then gave, "The Glasgow Chartist Club," which was followed by Mr. James Lang, proposing "The memory of the deceased member of the club." Mr. Moir next proposed, "Absent members," including the names of Messrs. Pitkettly, Pinkerton, of Paisley, Ure, of Falkirk, and Messrs. G. Ross and A. Patan, &c., &c. Mr. James Nathan then gave, "The memory of Narche, Bauce and Nilson, and other political martyrs of Scotland." The health of the chairman and croupier was then proposed, and warmly received; also the health of Deacon Carss, the oldest member of the club, and a vote of thanks to the worthy host of the Eagle. The evening's entertainments were greatly enlivened by Mr. Ryle and others, who sung several stirling Chartists songs.

Leeds.—On Sunday evening last Mr. T. Clark addressed an enthusiastic and crowded meeting in the Bazaar, on the question of the Charter, and the most practical mode of obtaining its enactment. Mr. G. White also advanced his opinions to the meeting, after which a collection was made for the benefit of the Victim Fund.

National Charter Association.—The Provisional Committee held its usual weekly meeting at 144, High Holborn, on Wednesday evening last, when there were present, Messrs. G. W. M. Reynolds, P. M'Grath, S. Kydd, W. Dixon, E. Stallwood, J. Arnott, T. Clark, and J. Grassby. W. Dixon occupied the chair. The secretary brought up the report of the financial position of the committee, from which it appeared that the late meeting at the London Tavern had exhausted the whole of the funds; but, notwithstanding which it was unanimously resolved, "That if the Freemasons' Tavern could be obtained for that purpose, that it should be taken for a public meeting, on Thursday, the 31st instant, on the occasion of the opening of Parliament." It was further resolved, "To hold weekly meetings in the most central and suitable place;" and a deputation was appointed to apply for the use of the Literary Institution, John-street. The mode of issuing cards was considered, and it was decided that they should be issued to localities without cash in advance, where payment beforehand may be difficult. A discussion on local organisation occurred, and a committee of three members was appointed to prepare a plan, and issue it to the country in the next number of the *Northern Star*. In order to organise the Chartists of London, the secretary was instructed to write to the different secretaries, offering the active co-operation of the members of the Provisional Committee, in furthering that end. The case of the political prisoners was considered, and the secretary was authorised to communicate with several distinguished members of the House of Commons, asking their advice and opinions as to the best manner of procedure, in order to procure the liberation of the victims. The committee then adjourned to Wednesday evening, 23rd inst. All applications for cards are to be addressed to the secretary, Thomas Clark, 144, High Holborn, London.

LOCAL RULES OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

1st.—That the members resident in every locality shall have the power of nominating seven of their body, including a treasurer and secretary, to act in the capacity of agents to the Association; such nominations to be sent to the Executive Committee for the time being, as soon as possible, with whom rests the power of appointing them to office.

2nd.—That the agents of the Association shall hold office for six months, from the time of their nomination. A list of the nominations to be sent as soon as possible, for the approval and sanction of the Executive Committee.

3rd.—That the duties of the agents shall be to take every possible legal step to organise and extend the National Charter Association—they shall attend to the circulation of tracts containing sound political information—promote public meetings, discussions, reading rooms, libraries, (where possible), and otherwise act as the Executive shall direct.

4th.—That the agents of each locality shall assemble at least once per week, to deliberate upon, and take the necessary measures for promoting the spread of democratic principles; and wherever it is practicable, it is recommended that delegate meetings representing districts shall be periodically held; thus bringing several localities into united and harmonious operation.

5th.—That in all cases the amount of weekly contributions for local purposes shall be determined by each locality for itself, and all the receipts for the general or executive funds, to be forwarded monthly per post-office order, made payable to Mr. Thomas Clark, at the Post Office, Bloomsbury; and addressed to him at 144, High Holborn, London.

6th.—That the agents of each locality shall forward once per month to the general secretary, the names of all who have received cards of membership since his last report.

7th.—That one month previous to their election—of which public notice shall be given—every locality shall have the power of nominating five candidates, who shall be members of the association, to fill the office of Executive Committee-men. All nominations shall be forwarded to the general secretary as soon as possible; a complete list of which shall appear in the *Northern Star* one week prior to the elections. Such elections shall be decided by ballot, and each member shall be entitled to vote for five persons. The agents to make a return to the general secretary of the names of the candidates elected, with the number of votes polled by each.

Thomas Clark, Provisional Secretary.

The Departure of the Arctic Expedition.—The new searching expedition, consisting of the ships Enterprise, Captain Collison, and the Investigator, Commander M'Clure, left Plymouth Sound on Sunday morning about nine o'clock. During their stay in Plymouth Sound the artisans from the dockyard made some alterations in the fitments of the respective vessels, at the request of the commanding officers. At the time the vessels left, and subsequently throughout the day on Sunday, there was a strong breeze from the E.S.E., a favourable wind for going down the channel.

A Protectionist Raising his Rents.—Mr. R. Hammond, who generally attends protectionist meetings, has recently let his land in Marlow Common Field to Mr. George Carr, Mr. Joseph East, and Mr. William Cresswell, at nearly or quite double the rent obtained of Messrs. Wethered and and Messrs. Hewett, the old tenants. The land in queston is subject to common rights, by being thrown open every year for the inhabitants to turn out their cattle. The present rent is from £2 15s. to £3 per acre.—*Bucks Advertiser*.

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday, 1,156 deaths were registered in the metropolitan districts; the average for ten corresponding weeks of previous years (1840-9) is 1,125, which, if a correction be made for increase of population, becomes 1,227. The lowest number in the ten weeks was 916 in 1840; the highest was 1,401, in 1848. Though the rate of mortality has much increased since December, and the present return shows an increase of nearly two hundred on the previous week, the deaths are still less than the average by 71. To the coldness of the weather may be chiefly ascribed the increase of mortality which recent returns have exhibited. In the last three weeks the deaths from phthisis or consumption have been respectively 129, 140, and 157, (the corrected average for last week being 146); from bronchitis, 103, 120, and 131 (the average being 73); from asthma, 19, 35, and 27 (the average being 52); and from pneumonia 95, 83, and 85, whilst the average is 117. Of the 85 persons (comparatively few) who died last week from pneumonia, 60 were children; but of the 131 who died from bronchitis, which much exceeds the average, by far the larger proportion were persons of advanced age. Seven men and fourteen women died last week at eighty-five years of age and upwards; one of the latter, in Bishopsgate workhouse, had reached the age of ninety-nine. Epidemic disease continue to be less fatal than usual, except measles, which carried off 37 children, or rather more than the average. This disease ranged in the corresponding weeks of ten previous years from 8 to 51. Only 10 deaths occurred from diarrhœa; and no deaths are ascribed to cholera in the returns of the week, but a man who had cholera in August, and never wholly recovered from the effects of it, died in St. Thomas's Hospital, where he had been for nine weeks. During the last seven weeks only 2 deaths from cholera have appeared in the bills of mortality. A few cases are selected from the registrars' reports:—In Camden-town (sub-district), at 30, Cambridge-street, the son of a navigator, aged 1 year, died of "acute hydrocephalus (congenital), slight fever (1 week), convulsions." At 19, Cambridge-street (same as above), the daughter of a whitesmith, aged 16 months, of "pertussis (10 days), pneumonia (3 days)." Mr. Holl describes Agar-town, where this street is situated, as "damp, badly drained, and unhealthy." At St. Clement Danes, in Nag's Head-court, the daughter of a hawker, 11 months, of "convulsions." Mr. Jones states, that "owing to bad drainage, the filth runs out beneath the water sinks, and creates so intolerable a smell that one cannot enter the yard for it." At Hackney-road, in Turville-buildings, a wadding-dealer died of "chronic asthma (5 years)." Mr. Murray states that the court is crowded, close, and ill-ventilated, and that the water not being laid on, it must be begged from neighbouring places. Kent-road (sub-district), in Ann-street, the son of a hawker, 10 weeks, of "herpes and debility." Mr. Fitch states, that "the parents and other inhabitants of the street are for the most part hawkers of vegetables, &c., and have suffered severely from want during the late inclement weather." Upper Clapton, Caroline-street, is described by Mr Montaigne as "very filthy, over-crowded, and seldom cleaned."—The mean daily reading of the barometer at the Greenwich Observatory was 29.574 in. The mean daily temperature ranged from 25.5 on Tuesday to 40.6 deg. on Saturday. The mean of the week was 31.1 deg., which is 5.5 deg. less than the average of the same week in seven years. On Tuesday the mean temperature was nearly 11 degs. less than the average.—The births during the week numbered 1,383.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Saturday last by Mr. Bedford, at the Westminster Hospital, on the body of George Strickland, aged fifty. The deceased was a coach painter, and was generally supposed to be of unsound mind, from the eccentricity of his manner; his mother had also died insane. He resided at Little Queen-street, Westminster, and on the 21st of November he went home as usual, but seemed badly in health, and low spirited. Soon after he sat down and then fainted; at ten he said he was so ill that he would go to bed, and his landlord saw him to it. At eleven o'clock there was a tremendous crash at the back of the house, and all the rails were broken. The deceased had jumped from his bedroom window, and had then rolled into the next yard, where he was bleeding profusely. The distance he had fallen was upwards of forty feet. He was taken up in an insensible state and conveyed to the Westminster Hospital, when there were found most extensive injuries to the head, but no fracture; inflammation of the lungs came on, of which he died on Thursday.—The jury then returned a verdict of "Natural death."

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF AN INSOLVENT.—An inquest was taken on Saturday last by Mr. Bedford, in the board room of St. James's Workhouse, Poland-street, Oxford-street, on view of the body of Mr. William Potter, aged twenty-eight, a master tailor, of the Jewish persuasion, residing at No. 2, Great Marlborough-street, who destroyed himself under the following determined circumstances:—The deceased had only been married about three months, and very shortly afterwards he became insolvent, and his wife left him. During the last six weeks he had been very low and desponding, and he had mentioned to his brother that he was in fear of being imprisoned, as he had to go before the court on Saturday, to receive judgment, and he frequently observed that he did not know how to face his creditors. On Thursday morning on the servant going into the back parlour, she discovered the deceased suspended by a rope fastened to the door of the closet. He was quickly cut down by a police constable, who was called into the house, and Mr. Spry, a surgeon, was sent for, who pronounced life to have been extinct some hours.—Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Saturday last Mr. Wakley held an inquiry at No. 4, Norland-square, Notting-hill, respecting the death of Miss Harriet Carter Axbridge, aged thirty-four years, a lady of fortune, who destroyed herself under the following very melancholy and determined circumstances:—Samuel Bartlett, a locksmith, deposed that about half-past two o'clock on Thursday afternoon he was called to the deceased's residence to pick the lock of a bedroom door; he was unable to do so, and he was eventually compelled to break it open. On entering the room he discovered the unfortunate lady suspended by a piece of canvass, which was fastened to the cornice of the bedstead. Her feet were about four inches from the ground.—Harriet Hill, housemaid in the deceased's service, said that for some days past the deceased had been very low and desponding, but she had never shown any symptoms of insanity. On the said Thursday deceased appeared more cheerful than usual, and about twelve o'clock she left her mistress in her dressingroom while she went to pay some tradespeople's bills, and on her return at one o'clock she found the deceased's room door fastened on the inside; she took no notice of the circumstance until two o'clock, when she became alarmed at her continued absence, and called in Mr. Bartlett and Dr. Wagget. After some further evidence corroboratory of the above, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

DEATH IN THE MILLBANK PRISON.—On Saturday last an inquest was taken by Mr. Bedford at the Millbank Prison, on the body of Thomas Bartley, aged twenty-four, a convict in that gaol. From the testimony of the warders it appeared that the deceased was received in the prison from Lewes, in the March of last year, by the unfortunate Mr. Hall, who was so brutally murdered by the man Francis. He was employed in the kitchen, and had the means of getting what he wanted. On the 3rd of this month he complained of difficulty of breathing, and he was at once taken to the infirmary, and attended by Dr. Baly, the physician, who found he was labouring under bronchitis, which at last came to consumption, and he died on the 16th. On opening the body a great number of ulcers were found in the lungs, which accounted for the death. He was an excellently-conducted prisoner, and had every attention paid to him. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE AT THE DUKE OF BEDFORD'S MANSION.—On Monday a respectable jury assembled at the Turk's Head, public-house, Motcombe-street, Belgrave-square, before Mr. Bedford, the Westminster coroner, relative to the death of Elizabeth Hastless, aged fifty-three years, upper housemaid in the establishment of his grace the Duke of Bedford, No. 6, Belgrave-square.—Police-constable Boddy, No. 200, B division, deposed that on Thursday evening, the 10th instant, about seven o'clock, he was on duty in Belgrave-square, when he observed the deceased leave the Duke of Bedford's mansion. The pavement was exceedingly slippery in consequence of the severity of the weather, and she appeared afraid to walk, as she thought she would fall. Witness advised her to walk in the road, which she did, and had not proceeded far when she attempted to reach the pavement, and in doing so she slipped, and fell with considerable violence upon the pavement. Witness went to her assistance, and found that she had broken her right leg. The deceased was quickly removed to the duke's residence, where she had every attention paid her. She went on most favourably for four or five days when mortification came on, and it was deemed necessary to amputate the limb. The operation was performed most satisfactorily, and she gradually improved until Wednesday week, when she began to sink, and expired on the following day.—Mr. Du Pasquin, surgeon to the royal household, and two other medical gentlemen were constantly in attendance during the whole time. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION OF NAPHTHA IN TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.—On Monday at twelve o'clock, an inquest was held by Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., at the British Queen public-house, Sussex-street, Tottenham-court-road, touching the death of Robert Cook Moore, aged twelve years, who died from injuries he had received by the late explosion of naphtha in John-street, Tottenham-court-road.—Mrs. Charlotte Moore, the mother of the deceased, deposed that the deceased died in the University College Hospital, on Friday morning last. He met with an accident on the previous evening, about half-past five o'clock, and witness saw him about half an hour afterwards, and his body was frightfully burnt. His arms, legs, hands, and face were completely disfigured. The deceased was quite sensible, but did not say how the accident occurred.—The coroner said there was another boy injured, and witness replied the deceased's brother, aged ten.—The coroner asked if he said how the accident happened?—Witness replied in the affirmative, and said the deceased and his brother were alone in the shop at the time. The shop was very dark, and the deceased was going to fill the lamp, which usually burnt naphtha. The deceased held the can which contained the naphtha, and the lamp in the other hand. The deceased's brother stood at his side, with a lighted match in his hand, and while the deceased was pouring the spirit into the lamp, the youngest said the lamp was full and running over. The deceased said it was not, and on looking at it he drew the lamp close to the light, and the spirit immediately ignited and exploded with a loud report.—The jury thought there was no blame attached to any person, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF AN ARTIST.—On Wednesday an inquiry was gone into before Mr. Carter, at the Duke of Suffolk, Brandon-street, Walworth, respecting the death of William Harris, aged 73 years, an artist, who died under very painful circumstances, in a caravan, in which he had resided for thirty years. The jury proceeded to an old caravan, situated in the corner of a filthy place, called Davy's Cow-yard, Upper Brandon-street, where they found the body of the deceased in a very emaciated state. The interior of the vehicle was quite unfit for the residence of a human being.—Martha Harris stated that the deceased was her husband. He was an artist, and they had been married forty-seven years. Deceased, formerly, was in a large house at the west end of London; but being reduced in circumstances, the deceased completed a collection of oil paintings, which he exhibited in the caravan at the various fairs round the country. They had lived in the same vehicle for the last thirty years; but the deceased for a considerable period had been unable to get about, and, therefore, the means of obtaining a livelihood had been stopped. The only money they got was by deceased painting sign-boards, window-blinds, or anything he could get to do. He occasionally executed the paintings that were exhibited outside the shows, but the remuneration was very bad. On Sunday morning last the deceased was in the act of lighting the fire in the caravan, during her absence, and on her return deceased was lying on the floor of the vehicle. Witness obtained assistance, but the deceased died in a few hours afterwards. The surgeon who attended deceased was of opinion that he had died from an attack of apoplexy.—The Coroner: Do you mean to say that you have lived in the caravan thirty years?—Witness (with tears in her eyes): Yes, sir, we have.—Mr. Cooke, the summoning officer, said that when he visited the place on Sunday morning, the only money the poor woman had was one penny. The officer added that he fully believed they had suffered great privations. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

SMITHFIELD NUISANCE.—About two o'clock on Monday the inhabitants of Aldersgate were thrown into a state of considerable confusion in consequence of an infuriated bullock passing down the street, on its way from Smithfield. The animal seemed desirous of impressing on the tradespeople and passengers that an individual of no ordinary importance was visiting them. After butting at a few harmless and disinterested spectators, without occasioning any material inconvenience, except creating a sensation of terror, he made a decidedly hostile approach towards a poor woman, who had just come up from the country to see her daughter—no doubt big with the expectation of witnessing some of the wonders of the great metropolis. Unfortunately for her, her first adventure was rather of a serious nature. She was knocked down, her head was bruised, and she was forcibly and unceremoniously thrust into a shop, to the surprise of a party who had just sat down to partake of a comfortable repast. The bullock, considering it had done sufficient in this quarter, took it into his head to effect an entrance into a peppermint shop, a few doors off. Having broken ten squares of glass in the window, and passing through the shop he stationed himself in the parlour, upsetting and destroying the furniture, and frightening into fits several old women. By this time there was a considerable concourse of people assembled. The animal was, with some difficulty got out of the shop, and pursued by some hundreds of boys and drovers, was at length secured in the classic regions of Charterhouse-square.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER COAL COMPANY.—The winding-up of this company's affairs came on on Monday before the Master in Chancery Blunt, at his court in Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, on the petition of Samuel Stanway, of 29, Granville-square, Pentonville. The club or company was started in April, 1848, to buy and sell coals and coke in London and other places, with a proposed capital of £30,000, in as many shares of £1 each, with power to establish depots and wharfs. The place of business was 142, Strand, and Robert Hope Gadesden, the projector, was appointed resident manager at £600 a year. Agencies were appointed in different parts of England, but the scheme was soon after attended with pecuniary embarrassment and loss. The petitioner, who took five hundred shares and paid the deposit, was sued for the debts incurred, and taken into custody, where he now remains. The assets are insufficient to meet the liabilities, and actions are threatened by creditors against the shareholders. The directors drew bills or promissory notes in the name of the company, for debts due, and demands owing by them individually, and which the petitioner on affidavit states had no relation whatever to the legitimate affairs of the company. He gave notice to the secretary, Frederick Devey, not to countersign any of these bills or notes, or in any way to abet the directors in these proceedings, but the company, notwithstanding, have not paid the debts for which the petitioner is in custody, nor indemnified him against actions at law. The Master proceeded with the list of contributions liable to a *pro rata* call to pay off liabilities, and several were placed on the list for this purpose.

THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS.—The frost continued throughout Sunday and Monday with undiminished severity, the thermometer standing at 28. The ornamental waters in the various parks were visited by thousands of skaters and sliders. The ice being several inches thick, a great number of persons amused themselves by playing at several games, such as racing, hockey, &c. No accidents of any moment occurred, beyond a few partial immersions and some bruises by slipping down on the ice.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY has now laid down wires by which the transmission of messages from the branch office at Charing-cross, direct to all parts of the kingdom, can be effected at any hour during the day or night. This arrangement, from the proximity of the office to the houses of Parliament, law courts, &c., will increase the rapidity of telegraphic communications, both public and private, from the west end of the metropolis.

SUDDEN DEATH AT WOOLWICH.—Mr. De La Mare, a remarkably healthy gentleman, although about eighty years of age, residing with his son, the Rev. Mr. De La Mare, on Woolwich-common, while proceeding to church on Sunday last, fell down dead near the White-gate of the barrack-field, leading to the garrison. A medical officer from the Ordnance Hospital was promptly in attendance, but all attempts to restore animation was ineffectual, life being extinct.

MILLBANK PRISON.—On Saturday morning last the interior of the Millbank Penitentiary was again the scene of a most desperate outrage, which was committed by one of the prisoners under sentence of ten years' transportation upon a warder named Balls, who narrowly escaped being murdered in the same manner as the late unfortunate warder Hall. From the information obtained it appears that on Saturday morning the warder, Balls, let the prisoner in question out of his cell for the purpose of allowing him to empty his chamber utensil in the customary manner. The warder followed the prisoner to the end of the passage, where the closet was situated. After the prisoner had emptied the slops the warder proceeded along the passage, this time followed by the prisoner. They had not gone far when Balls momentarily noticed the shadow of the chamber utensil upon the wall, and the next instant received a violent blow upon the side of the head, which partially stunned him, but on recovering his senses directly afterwards he turned round, and saw the prisoner in the act of striking him a second blow with the chamber utensil, which he held in his hand. The warder dexterously avoided the blow, and called out instantly for assistance. In the meantime the prisoner commenced a most murderous attack upon the warder, inflicting several severe blows upon the head, face, and arms, and causing extensive wounds, from which the blood flowed profusely. The warder, after a most desperate struggle for his life, succeeded in closing with his antagonist, and, although he was weak from the loss of blood, ultimately forced him to the ground. At that moment several warders, who had heard Balls's cries for assistance, entered the passage, and saw the prisoner and the warder on the ground struggling violently together. The prisoner was instantly secured and removed to one of the strong cells. Balls was conveyed to the infirmary in a very exhausted condition, bleeding from the wounds he had received upon his head and face. Mr. Rendle, the resident surgeon, quickly attended, and, on examining the body of the warder, found in addition to the numerous wounds already mentioned, several contusions about the shoulders and arms, but fortunately no bone was fractured. Dr. Baly afterwards visited the wounded warder, and, under his skilful treatment, there are strong hopes that Balls will speedily recover.

FIRE IN THE TEMPLE CHURCH.—On Sunday morning, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the furnace room of the Temple Church, which, at the commencement, threatened serious injury to the edifice. A man named Kimp, whose duty is to warm the church, after lighting the furnace, which is in the basement story, went into the choristers' room immediately overhead, and so suddenly alarmed at hearing an explosion, which apparently proceeded from the room he had just left. On returning he found the furnace room filled with flame and smoke. He threw some pails of water on the fire, but was speedily overpowered by the smoke, and fell insensible upon the floor. Fortunately some persons connected with the Temple succeeded in dragging the man out. The fire, by that period, had forced itself completely through the roof of the furnace room, and had penetrated the flooring of the choristers' robing room. The engines having been set to work from Fleet-street, the hose were carried round the church, and the firemen were enabled to scatter the water in the right direction, but some time elapsed ere the flames could be extinguished, and not until a great part of the flooring in the choristers' robing-room was destroyed and a valuable pianoforte much burned. The beautiful organ, which stood immediately behind the wall on which the flames destroyed the outer plaster, also escaped injury. Immediately after the performance of Divine service in the morning Sir George Rose, Sir B. Cumming, and the other benchers, visited the place for the purpose of learning the cause of the outbreak; and it appeared that for some time past the man in charge of the furnace-room had been in the habit of piling bundles of wood over the boiler of the furnace to dry. On Saturday last a great quantity was placed there, and on Sunday morning shortly after the fires were lighted the heat of the boiler must have set the whole of the wood in flames; and the explosion heard by the man was no doubt caused by the bursting of the slate roof from the action of the fire.

FIRE AT A CANDLE MANUFACTORY.—Shortly before seven o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out on the premises belonging to an oilman and candle maker named Hugman, situate in Shoemaker-row, Ludgate-hill. The fire, when first discovered, was burning in an underground floor used as a melt-room and warehouse, and was not extinguished until the stock in trade, &c., were seriously damaged. Mr. Hugman is luckily insured. The origin of the outbreak is at present unknown.

FIRE IN ST. JAMES'S.—On Sunday afternoon, shortly after one o'clock, a fire broke in the premises of Mr. T. Grant, a furniture dealer, No. 36, Princes-street, St. James's. The flames were confined to the destruction of the lower part of the building.

FIRE AT PALMER'S CANDLE FACTORY.—On Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the immense range of premises known as the patent metallic wick candle and lamp factory, situate in Great Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, the property of Messrs. Palmer and Co. The discovery was made by one of the lads employed on the premises, who, on opening the door of the workshop found the place in flames. Having the presence of mind to close the door again, he was enabled to give an alarm, which speedily brought a number of workmen to the spot, who instantly set to work and happily succeeded in preventing the conflagration from extending during the time lost in sending for the engines. The firemen and workmen eventually conquered the flames, but not until a great deal of the flooring and joistings were burned and the utensils damaged by fire and water.

A FIRE INQUEST.—On Tuesday afternoon an inquest was held at the Union Tavern, Blackfriars, before Mr. Payne, the City Coroner, to inquire into the origin of the fire which took place on the premises of Joseph Hugman, oil and colourman, No 32, Shoemaker's-row. After the swearing in of the jury, the Coroner said he regretted the absence of Mr. R. Taylor, Common Councilman, who had expressed an opinion that such inquiries were totally useless, and, therefore, he had written to him in order that he might attend and judge for himself. From the evidence, which was of a very suspicious nature, it appeared that the fire was discovered on Monday morning last, burning in four distinct places at once, and the peculiar situation of two of the places rendered it impossible that the fire could have occurred accidentally. Mr. J. Hugman, who was examined, stated that himself and his workman lit a fire in the copper in the front cellar for the purpose of melting some grease, and both of them having occasion to leave for a few minutes, on their return they found the place in flames. He admitted that for a long time previous they had not melted grease there. Between this witness's evidence and that of his workman several discrepancies occurred. A witness of the name of George Nottley said that he had heard of the fire some time before it took place. A man whom he knew had told him to beware of it three weeks before Christmas. Witness did not know the man's name, nor where he lived, but had no doubt he could produce him if the inquiry was adjourned. The Coroner said he could not ask him the words the man used, but if he (Nottley) thought the evidence of the man would tend to throw some additional light on the subject, he would be happy to adjourn the inquiry to some future time, when the person would be forthcoming. It was entirely a question for the jury, as they could best judge of the importance of such inquiries. The *Times* of that morning had a paragraph in which it was stated that "the number of fires during the year 1849, in London, was 835, involving the destruction of 400 or 500 houses, and twenty persons lost their lives." Now, in the City of London, the total number of houses destroyed was only fourteen, and in the borough of Southwark eight. In those districts inquests were held in every case, and one of them resulted in the transportation of two men for arson; so that the majority of fires occur in those parts of the metropolis where no inquiry takes place. The jury were unanimous in requesting the Coroner to adjourn the inquest, which was accordingly adjourned till Thursday next, at half-past two o'clock.

THE DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE OF LAMBETH.—A very extensive and thorough survey of the whole of this large parish is now in the course of being made, under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Sewers, preparatory to an effective system being introduced throughout this numerously populated district.

The Provinces.

SEVEN FISHING SMACKS AND THIRTY-SEVEN FISHERMEN LOST.—Seven fine fishing-smacks, whose crews numbered in the aggregate thirty-seven men and boys, which left Hull prior to Christmas-day, in 1849, and which should have returned a fortnight ago, have not since been heard of. It is supposed that the vessels perished during the gales of the 27th and 28th December. Various causes of this fearful loss of life and property are stated, but the most probable is that they foundered on the Lemon-oar Sand, in consequence of the floating light drifting from her moorings. The topmast of one (the Mary) was picked up off Lewestoffe, and brought into Hull on Friday week last.

THE AYLESBURY SAVINGS BANK.—A fiat in bankruptcy having been issued against Henry Stratton (clerk to Mr. James James, solicitor, of Aylesbury, the secretary to the savings bank,) who is by this time with his wife and family in America, the property which he has left behind him, including his furniture and other available assets, will now be secured for the benefit of his creditors, as well as to make good, as far as it will go, the amount he has abstracted from the deposits of the savings bank. There will be two grounds for his being claimed to be given up by the United States by the English government—first, for having forged the names of several of the depositors in the bank to receipt; and secondly, for not surrendering to his fiat. The Secretary of State has consented to take the necessary steps to cause the apprehension of the fugative in America and his return to this country; but declines, as is customary in all similar cases, to bear the expenses attending such a proceeding. The mode which Stratton adopted to mystify the accounts and to "cook" the books of the bank, to deceive the trustees and managers, as well as Mr. James, the Secretary, was of a character to disarm suspicion, and was only to be discovered by the closest investigation and the strictest scrutiny.

POISONING A RAILWAY PASSENGER.—We have had detailed the following particulars of a case of poisoning and robbery of a railway passenger, which took place a few weeks ago:—"It appears that on the day before Christmas-day a young man named George Lambert, who resides near Sheffield, was on his way to pay a visit to a relative who resides in this town. When at the Masborough station he was accosted by some men, who gavve him a lozenge, and said, that as he was coming to Doncaster, they would all travel together. They accordingly got him into a carriage along with them, and at the same time gave him another lozenge to suck. He, however, put it into his pocket, and did not make any further use of it. He then gradually became unconscious, and remembered nothing, but that he at one time heard a cry of "Liverpool." At length he was seized at a station some distance beyond that town, and was dragged out by the porters under a supposition that he was intoxicated. Here he was charged 5s. for extra fare; but, to his surprise, he found that he had been robbed of every farthing of his money, amounting to nearly £5. He was about to be locked up, but a gentleman who saw the proceeding had compassion on him, paid his fare, and took him to his own house, where the young man was put to bed and confined to his chamber for about a week, suffering from the effects of the drug which had been administered to him, and his friends, in the meantime, were quite unconscious of what had become of him. The medical gentleman who attended him stated that if he had sucked the second lozenge his life would have been in great danger. As it was, he had some difficulty in preserving his eyesight. When sufficiently recovered, the kind gentleman who had befriended him supplied him with money to pay his journey home, and thus he was restored to his friends. It is only right to observe that the young man is a person of steady and sober habits, and that there is no ground whatever for supposing that he was in a state of intoxication, except from the effects of the drug administered to him.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

DEATH OF A PAUPER AND VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST AN OVERSEER.—On the 17th inst. Mr. D. P. King, the coroner, resumed the inquiry relative to the death of George Luckett, of Marsh Gibbon, who died in a cart whilst being conveyed to the union house at Buckingham. The deceased was a poor old man, sixty-nine years of age, and lived in a miserable place called the "College, ten or twelve miles from Buckingham, his wife and two daughters resided with him. One of the latter had been ill for some time past, but she struggled on in extreme poverty and wretchedness, until an order was received for the removal of the deceased and his family to the union. Friday, the 11th inst., was fixed upon to put the order into effect, and carry off the old man and his family; but himself and sick daughter only were packed in the cart, and started on their journey of many miles over a wretched rough bye road, on one of the most bleak and cold winter days. The cart was a common baker's vehicle without springs. The deceased, almost naked, and who was then dying, was placed in this cart along with his daughter, who was in a dangerous state, and having been covered with a barn door winnowing-sheet, the two paupers were removed, and when they reached the union the daughter was quite insensible, and the father a corpse! The jury when they viewed the body of the deceased, declared that they never beheld such a deplorable sight before. Starvation and disease were depicted strongly on the countenance of the poor man. The only articles of wearing apparel on the body was an old shirt and a waistcoat.—Henry Jones proved having removed the deceased in the manner stated above, by order of Josiah Jones, the overseer. When he went to his house he was lying on the floor groaning. He thought him in a fit state to be removed, and he and three others took him out and lifted him in the cart "like a pig." On the way to the union he heard deceased groan, and he died about four miles before he got to the place. He then told his daughter that her father was dead. He did not think, when he removed him without trousers and stockings on, that he was dying. The wife and another daughter refused to be removed.—Mr. White, the master of the union, said that the daughter, when admitted, was in a very dangerous condition. Brandy and arrowroot were administered to her. The barn door winnowing-sheet was partly wrapped about her and partly round her dead father.—Mr. King, relieving officer, said the deceased and his family had been objects of relief for some weeks past. Their dwelling was in a filthy and destitute state.—Mr. Josiah Jones said that he was the overseer. He received an order for the removal of deceased from the medical attendant. (The order was produced and read by the coroner. It said, if deceased was not removed he might create a pestilential disease.) Witness went with two men to the guardian. Mr. Jones said they would be wanted to help deceased into the cart; they did so, but as they could not get his clothes on he had him put in a winnowing-sheet, such as is put up at barn doors. He did not move about at all. He should not have removed deceased if a letter had not been received from the doctor. The cart was a village baker's. He considered the deceased would not be worse off in the cart than at home.—Mr. W. H. Somerset, medical poor law union attendant, said, he addressed the order of removal to Jones; he considered the deceased would be better off in the cart than in his own miserable hut. When he last saw deceased and his daughter (before the removal,) he considered they were fit to be taken to the union. He considered deceased died from cold and inclemency of the weather. He might have died if he had been at home. He ought to have been removed with care, and blankets wrapped round him. The wife of deceased said, her husband had been ill some time with rheumatism and pains in the bowels. He told her he was unwilling to go into the union, as his time was very short. He got into a great rage with one of his daughters, when she told him he was to go into the workhouse. He said he would die first. When the men brought him down stairs, one took hold of his head, and the other held his heals. They could not get his trousers on. He was not insensible, she thought, when he was brought down stairs.—Dr. Southan said, that he saw the body when brought in. It was stiff and cold, and in a filthy condition. Exposure to the cold in such an inclement season, the state deceased was in from his age, the depressed state of his vital powers, and probable half-starved condition, were likely to be attended with fatal consequences. He considered there was great want of humanity shown in removing deceased in the state he was in.—The jury, after consulting, returned a verdict of "Involuntary manslaughter against Josiah Jones, the overseer," who wes thereupon committed for trial at the next Aylesbury assizes.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—In consequence of the tenantry under the Right Hon. Lord John Scott, complaining of the damage done by the game to their crops, &c., his lordship had destroyed the whole of his extensive preserves in Warwickshire, dismissed his keepers, and given directions to his tenants to keep the game down by shooting all that they see on the land in their occupation.

THE BIRMINGHAM MAGISTRATES.—BIRMINGHAM, Saturday.—The deputation appointed to wait upon government with respect to the recent appointment of magistrates on the nomination of Messrs. Geach and Thornton had an interview with Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey in Downing-street, on Friday. The Premier and Home Secretary declined to interfere, and questioned the power of town councils to nominate borough magistrates. They referred the deputation to the Lord Chancellor. After an interview of some length with the noble Lord the deputation were induced to hope, if not believe, that the recent commission will be superseded.

ANOTHER CAPTURE OF SMUGGLERS was made early on Monday morning off Southsea Beach, where a wherry with three men and 150 gallons of foreign brandy was captured by Lieut. T. B. Clark and a party of men from Stokes Bay Station.

SUPPOSED MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A MERCHANT, AT MANCHESTER.—On Monday morning a painful sensation was created here by a rumour that Mr. Alexander Novelli, a merchant, and his late brother's widow, both residing at Lower Broughton, had been found dead at their own house under very mysterious circumstances. Mrs. Novelli was the widow of Mr. Louis Novelli, of Prestwich, near Manchester, and the daughter of Mr. Hall, bleacher, of Prestwich. Mr. Louis Novelli died soon after returning from Doncaster races about sixteen months ago, and left his widow and two young children very handsomely provided for. His father, indeed, who is still living in the neighbourhood of London, retired from business in Manchester not many years ago, in very affluent circumstances. Mr. Alex. Novelli, upon his brother's death, was appointed one of the executors to his estate, and from that time has lived with his brother's widow and the two children. A few weeks back they took up their abode at Cliff Mound, a genteel residence purchased in the name of the children, at Lower Broughton. They appeared to live together on good terms, employing a man servant and two maid servants in the house. On Sunday they appeared to be in the enjoyment of their ordinary health, and attended divine service at St. Clement's Church, Broughton. The servants retired to bed at the usual hour, leaving Mr. Alexander Novelli and Mrs. Novelli in the sitting-room, and had no reason to suspect that anything unusual was about to take place. The man servant was horror-stricken to find, however, on descending to the sitting room on Monday at eight o'clock, that Mrs. Novelli was dead. She was found reclining on a sofa partially undressed. Her body was quite cold, and it is supposed she had been dead many hours. Mr. Alex. Novelli was then sought, that tidings of the death of his sister-in-law might be taken to him, but on entering his room his dead body was found hanging from the ceiling. There was warmth about the region of the heart, and it was supposed that he had not been dead more than a couple of hours. Mr. W. S. Rutter, the county coroner, held an inquest on Monday, on the bodies of Mr. Alexander, and Mrs. Harriet Novelli, at the residence of the deceased, Mount-house, Lower Broughton. It appeared from the evidence, that both Mr. Alexander, and Mrs. Harriet Novelli, attended Prestwich church on Sunday morning, and Broughton Church in the afternoon of the same day; and they afterwards accompanied Mr. Coston, one of the executors of the late Louis Novelli, and husband to the deceased lady, to his house to tea, and returned home early in the evening. The servant, at the request of Mr. Novelli, brought two tumbler glasses, and a jug of hot water, before retiring to bed. The next morning the boy went into the dining-room to open the shutters, when he found Mrs. Novelli lying dead on the floor. The servant man instantly proceeded to Mr. Novelli's bed-room, when he found him suspended by the cord of his dressing-gown to the mahogany bar, which is about an inch and a quarter in diameter, with his knees touching the floor. He then put his hand into the bed, which was quite warm, as also was the body. A female servant slept immediately over the dining-room, but stated that she heard no scuffle or disturbance during the night. The cushions on the sofa had been disturbed; one of them was lying on the floor, and the tablecloth was drawn considerably on one side; there remained on the table a decanter and a glass, containing a small quantity of brandy, and there was likewise a strong smell of that liquor in the room.—Mr. Harrison, surgeon, stated, that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the bodies, and that upon the head and windpipe of the deceased lady, there were marks such as might have been made by finger nails, and that those marks corresponded to echymosis. Immediately underneath the great vessels were gorged with blood, and, on opening the chest, he found the lungs gorged with venous blood, and the right side of the heart also. There was nothing to be found in the stomach but what is to be found in a perfect state of health, and free from any appearance of poison. The head and membranes of the brain were highly congested. The condition of the head, lungs, and heart, was quite sufficient to account for death, which arose from strangulation. There was nothing else to account for death. On the nose of Mr. Novelli, there was a bruise, such as might be caused by a scratch, which it is supposed he might have got in an encounter with the deceased lady.—Mr. Ainsworth, the other medical gentleman, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Harrison, and produced a brooch with a gold pin, which he (Mr. Ainsworth) had taken from her breast that morning. The pin was much bent, which, in his opinion, proved that a struggle had taken place. Mr. Novelli was about twenty-eight years of age: Mrs. Novelli was about thirty, and had had two children, and she had resided with Mr. Alexander Novelli since her husband's decease. The inquest was adjourned to enable Mr. Novelli's friends to prove a case of insanity.

MURDER AT SUTTON IN ASHFIELD.—On Monday a man named Berry, who has been living separate from his wife for some years past, murdered his daughter, a child three years old, by striking her on the head with a butcher's cleaver. The cries of the unfortunate child soon attracted the neighbours who soon forced open the doors, but no effectual assistance could be rendered. The child expired in a very short time. Berry was taken to the Mansfield lock-up.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A POLICEMAN.—On Monday night, policeman Stamford, of the Notts rural police force, left Cotgrave, a village about seven miles from Nottingham, in a cart, along with a prisoner who had been apprehended on a charge of robbery, and whom he was directed to convey to the Nottingham police station. At eight o'clock in the evening, Mr. Thomas Smart, of the Trent Bridge, when proceeding on the Cotgrave-road, observed the policeman in the cart alone, with his head reclining on the seat. Mr. Smart, and a man who came up at the moment, supposing the policeman was asleep, endeavoured to arouse him, but were horrified to find that he was lifeless. The body was conveyed to the Trent Bridge Inn, and a surgeon was sent for, but his services were of no avail. There was no marks of violence on deceased's face, but the surgeon refused to examine the body until he received instructions from the coroner. The man who had been in deceased's custody has not yet been recaptured.

A SINGULAR DISCOVERY has been made with regard to one of the men missing from Lynn. On Monday last a hat, a purse, and a knife were found by the side of Wormegay Drain. Upon the purse being shown to the niece of John Bell, she immediately exclaimed, "That is my uncle's purse. I know it because I made it myself." She then observed that it was her uncle's, it was mended in one part with a double thread; and on examination so it proved to be. The purse, then, of Bell is found and identified, and that in one of the most lonely places in the county, close to Wormegay Mere, a place to which it is very unlikely that an old man, above 80 years of age, would voluntarily go after dark; besides being four miles distant from Lynn. The hat has been identified as blown from the head of a traveller in wares; but the knife, a formidable weapon, has not been owned.

ACCIDENT TO MR. ADDERLEY, M. P.—On Monday as Mr. Adderley, M.P., with the Hon. Mrs. Adderley and their family, was returning from Stoneleigh Abbey to Hams, their carriage upset, owing to the icy state of the roads, as they were turning too quickly out of the park into the high road. Though the carriage was completely smashed from the violence of the fall, no one received any serious injury further than a few bruises and slight cuts.

Scotland.

ESCAPE OF A PARTY CHARGED WITH MURDER.—In our last, we (*Glasgow Post*) called attention to the case of Cameron, the policeman, who was charged with murder at the late circuit trials in Glasgow, but who, through the activity of his legal agent, on the one hand, and the carelessness or blundering of some one of our civic prosecutors on the other, is likely to defeat the ends of justice, and escape altogether even the chances of a trial. Cameron is again in custody. By advice he gave himself up, after being "liberated in due course of law," and it will require stronger legal arguments than any we have yet seen advanced, to satisfy us that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he runs any chance of being tried for the murder of which he is alleged, by the public prosecutor, to be guilty. It is extremely doubtful, in the opinion of high legal authorities, whether it is competent to proceed with a second trial, seeing that the statute (1701) "discharges the prisoner from being put or detained in gaol for the same crime after his liberation, in case that fact was known to the committee at the time he applied for his criminal letters." We understand the Lord Advocate has ordered an inquiry into the whole circumstances connected with the liberation, with a view to ascertaining who is to blame for the mismanagement, by which the prisoner was not served with his criminal letters on the evening of their arrival in Glasgow, nor in proper time on the morning following, and thereby obtained his release, and that the blame is likely to be brought home to a party in Glasgow. Great blame is unquestionably attributable to some one in connexion with this important matter; and it is but right that, in the ordinary course of justice, it should be put upon the right shoulders. The competency of a second trial will be discussed in Edinburgh, before the High Court of Justiciary, on the 28th of the present month.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE SEAT OF THE DUKE OF MONTROSE.—On Monday night last Buchanan House, in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire, the Scottish seat of the Duke of Montrose, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire is believed to have been accidental, but the particulars of the occurrence have not reached us. The ducal mansion was a fine old house, which originally belonged to the once potent family of Buchanan. It was delightfully situated in the neighbourhood of Lochlomond; and what was deficient in architectural graces, was made up by the beauty of the side and grounds. The greater part of the fine furniture and historical relics, are understood to have perished. The duke and family were absent at the time of the catastrophe.

Ireland.

PROTECTIONIST MEETING IN DUBLIN.—An aggregate Protectionist meeting took place in the Rotunda last week, for which great preparations had been made. It was presided over by the Marquis of Downshire, and the aristocracy mustered strong upon the occasion. Resolutions declaratory of the necessity of protection, and condemnatory of Free Trade, were unanimously passed.

COUNTER AGGREGATE MEETING.—The correspondent of the *Times* says;—"Although no day has been yet fixed for the counter demonstration of the citizens of Dublin, it is stated that active preparations are in progress, and that before the lapse of another week the voice of the Irish metropolis will pronounce its free opinion on the policy or impolicy of Free Trade. The meeting, unlike the recent display, will be open to all parties, and the right to differ, it is promised, will be accorded to such as may choose to do so. If report speak truly, this latter concession is likely to be put to the test, as it is said that one or two of the speakers who figured at the Rotunda on Thursday week, will take up the gauntlet at the citizen's meeting whenever it may come off: and if so, it is to be hoped that good faith will be kept, and that senseless clamour will not be substituted for legitimate argument. The high flown eloquence expended by the Lords and commoners assembled at the Rotunda gathering has not "told" on the Repealers. The *Nation* of Saturday treats the movement with supreme contempt, and in scathing language derides the empty threats of appeal to the cannon's mouth, "or else"—and asks my Lord Glengall and his courtly agitators, if they really believe that this mock menace will tell on England, adding, "if there be any such witless mortal here, or across the Channel, who believes in this blank cartridge alternative to protection, we tell him frankly that if anything could muster the people of Ireland against the independence of the island, it would be that this independence was the last hope and mainstay of exterminators." Such is "Young Ireland's" estimate of the all but proffered alliance of the physical force aristocrats.

TENANT MOVEMENT.—The tenant protection movement is gaining ground in about the same proportion that the landlord protection game is losing it. The landowners have created their Frankenstein, as the counter organisation has been aptly termed, and they will be pursued by the formidable enemy to the last. The movement is spreading in the south. The *Kilkenny Journal* states that Ballingarry, "the leading parish of Tipperary," was organised last week; and a meeting in the neighbouring county of Kilkenny, the announcement of this fact was received with loud cheers, "and the meeting pledged itself that at least ten thousand Callan men should attend the Ballingarry meeting, which they were led to believe would give a tone to Tipperary." In these mass movements, a constitutional mode of proceeding is not lost sight of, and petitions to parliament, praying for tenant protection are invariably adopted. At the last meeting of the Callan Society, it was resolved:—"That a petition to Parliament in favour of a continuance of free trade be adopted, and forwarded to Richard Cobden, Esq., for presentation in the House of Commons, and that John Bright, Esq., be requested to support its prayer."

THE ULSTER ROMAN CATHOLIC MEMORIAL.—A deputation, appointed to present the memorial of the Roman Catholics of Ulster, praying for the suppression of the Castlewellan magistrates, waited on the Lord-Lieutenant. It was accompanied by the Lord Mayor, who introduced the deputation. The memorial containing upwards of 62,000 signatures, including 105 Roman Catholic clergymen. His Excellency read the following reply:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have attentively considered the memorial which you have now presented, and a copy of which had been already forwarded to me.

Although I am fully sensible how important it is that in the administration of justice distinctions of creed and party should be unknown, yet I do not feel that I can properly recommend to the Lord Chancellor the prayer of your memorial viz.—'To supersede in the commission of the peace, certain magistrates who, at a Petty Sessions held in Castlewellan on the 9th of October last, refused to take informations against parties proved to have formed a portion of an avowedly illegal assembly.'

It does not appear that any of the magistrates whose removal is desired took part or were personally implicated in the transactions which formed the subject of the investigation at the Petty Sessions referred to. When assembled, however, they did decide not to receive informations against persons who were alleged to have formed portion of an assembly which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, Mr. Berwick, and the Attorney-General, was illegal; but I cannot consider that the refusal of the magistrates to act on that view of the law (however correct) affords just grounds for superseding them in the commission of the peace. It has been the practice of the government in this country to afford legal advice to the local magistracy in the discharge of their duties; but it is not to be supposed, nor can it be justly contended, that the opinion thus given is binding on the magistrate who receives it, although obtained at his instance. He is still free to act on his own judgment and responsibility. The law and the constitution have confided to him this power, and he should not be removed from the commission merely upon the ground that he declines to abide by the opinion of a legal officer of the Crown.

It is unnecessary for me to state how deeply I have deplored the lamentable occurrences of the last 12th of July, which were attended with such fatal consequences, and I can assure you that Her Majesty's Government fully recognises the necessity of putting an end to those rival party displays, which tend to keep continually alive feelings of animosity and ill-will between her Majesty's subjects of different religious persuasions.

INDICATIONS OF IMPROVEMENT.—The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says:—"Although the embarrassed landlords and their tenantry are suffering severely, and the Poor-law taxation, in extensive districts of the south and west, has left immense quantities of land unoccupied and uncultivated; yet, on all estates where a proper land-system has been adopted, and the landlords are really the owners of their property, rents are now paid very fairly, all circumstances considered. I have learned that the tenantry of the Duke of Leinster, in Kildare, have paid their rents for the last year with a degree of punctuality that forms a remarkable contrast with estates in other parts of the country; and that the noble duke and other well-circumstanced proprietors have their rents better paid at present than at any period since 1846.

THE IRISH COURT OF CHANCERY.—It is a curious fact that the business in the Irish Court of Chancery, in all its branches, is once more as brisk as it had been in the ordinary periods of litigation before the famine had extended to the Four Courts. A very general opinion had prevailed that the Encumbered Estates Commission would have produced a sweeping change in the business of the ordinary equity courts; but it is not more strange than true that, although an enormous amount of causes, in the way of petitions for the sale of estates previously in Chancery, has already accumulated before the Encumbered Commissioners, the duties of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the four Masters in Chancery, have increased during the present term, after a lull which has proved merely temporary. Many of the causes in the Encumbered Commission Court had completely run their course in Chancery—that final decrees for sale had been pronounced; but, from one reason or other, imperfection of title, or, perhaps, inability to divide estates into lots suitable to purchasers, or the impossibility of obtaining bidders at the required rates of purchase, the sales were not made, and some of the parties interested have in consequence availed themselves of the facilities offered by the Encumbered Estates Act to force sales under circumstances considered advantageous and inexpensive.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—The business of this commission continues to augment at a rapid rate. A new list of petitions for sales, thirty-two in number, was presented between the 7th and the 15th inst. A considerable portion of those petitions affect estates in the western provinces. There are three petitions on the case of Lord Oranmore, and the petitioners are relatives of the noble lord, namely, the Hon. Mary Anne Browne, the Hon. Georgina Dorcas Browne (his lordship's sisters,) and the Rev. J. G. Browne.

PROTECTIONIST MOVEMENT.—The intention of convening a Protectionist meeting in the county of Sligo has been abandoned. In fact, the Irish Protectionists seem to have got quite enough agitation; and they are now restoring to petitions quietly circulated amongst the party.

NEWS FOR FARMERS.—There has been an advance in the price of beef in the southern markets. The *Cork Constitution* says:—"Previous to Christmas it was very low, there being a large number of small, light cattle in the hands of farmers, which having been disposed of, good cattle at present are fetching advanced prices. Pork, too, is getting scarce, and likely to advance in price."

FARM IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Stewart, of the firm of Stewart and Kincaid, has returned to Dublin after a tour of inspection over the properties of Lord Palmerston and other gentlemen, to whom this eminent firm are agents. Upon Lord Palmerston's property, in this county, enormous improvements are being carried out under the local direction of Edward Smith, Esq., which must result in great benefit to the tenantry.

THE IRISH POOR LAW.—Another death from starvation is recorded in the Newcastle union, and the following verdict has been returned by the coroner's jury:—"We find that the deceased, John Harnett, came by his death from cold and starvation, arising from the cruel and arbitrary conduct of the Poor Law Commissioners in withholding from the guardians, after repeated remonstrances, their sealed order empowering them to grant out-door relief more generally to the destitute poor of this union; and we further find, unless in-door accommodation or a more general system of out-door relief be instantly afforded, that the deaths of hundreds of the now starving poor of this union must immediately and inevitably follow."

A RIOT took place last week in the Athlone workhouse among the female paupers. A strong police force was called in, but the insurgents successfully assailed them for some time with the hot "stirabout" with which they had been provided for supper—the said stirabout, thus converted into a formidable missile, having been the cause of the insubordination.

THE NEW sea pier at Moville, in the county of Derry, has been completed, and the works are stated to have given complete satisfaction upon the official inspection. The entire length of the pier is 408 feet; breadth, forty feet; ten feet below low water at its head, nine feet to the extent of 250 feet inward, and thence gradually decreasing to the depth of seven feet. The stones used in its erection vary from two to five tons, and were procured in the neighbourhood.

A CASE, in which the name of Sir Robert Peel is incidentally mixed up, will be tried in the Irish Court of Exchequer in a few days. The plaintiff is a Mrs. Taylor, wife of an English clergyman, and sole surviving daughter of the illustrious John Philpott Curran, and the defendant, a Mrs. Simpson, with whom the plaintiff has resided as a lodger. The subject of the action is a portrait of Curran, painted by Lawrence, and which was purchased by Sir Robert Peel from Mrs. Simpson, who, according to the plaintiff, had no right to sell it, but who states, in her turn, that it was a free gift to her from the plaintiff. The trial has been fixed for the 2nd of February.

MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK.—On the night of Tuesday, the 15th instant, Edward Hurly, of Ballinahinch, near Knocklong, was murdered in his own house, in the presence of his wife and five children. Hurley and his family, after rising from prayers, directed his son to look after the cattle before they retired to rest. The boy proceeded to the door, and upon opening it observed an armed man outside. The fellow told Hurley's son to go back, and with the muzzle of the gun forced him to the centre of the dwelling, when his father, mother, brothers, and sisters, promptly assailed the intruder, who was repulsed; but, alas! the melancholy catastrophe is now to be told. As Hurley, the head of this brave family, was locking the door, the atrocious ruffian fired from without; the ball entering his left eye, carried away the upper part of his skull, and the innocent victim fell dead on the spot!

APPLICATION FOR "INFORMATION" REFUSED.—Just before the rising of the Court of Queen's Bench on Saturday evening, a tall solemn-looking gentleman, said to be a member of the legal profession, got on his legs, and after a preparatory "hem," put the following question to the Chief Justice (Blackburne):—"My Lord,—I have been deputed by some of the most respectable of the citizens of Dublin to inquire from your Lordship what time the court will deliver judgment in the case of 'Wauchob v. Reynolds?'" With a gravity of countenance four times as imperturbable as that of the questioner, the Chief Justice replied as follows:—"Have the kindness to inform the respectable citizens who have sent you here, that you have put that question to the Court, and that the Court gave you no reply."

THE IRISH LINEN TRADE.—The *Belfast News-Letter*, in a review of the staple trade of Ulster during the past year, after noticing the depression resulting from the disturbed state of the continent, observes of the present:—"It is true that all hands are employed. Spinners are receiving a price for their yarns which enables them to continue spinning. Our manufacturers are fully engaged. But, if we ask are they profitably employed? the answer, we are sorry to say, must be in the negative. Prices are yet very low, and not by any means remunerating, especially for such qualities of our linens as heavy mediums and strong cloth. Light linens have certainly become very scarce, and the enormous demand for goods for dyeing for the American market, and white light linens for Italy and the South of Europe generally, has, for the moment raised the price of coarse light linens; but, in a few weeks,

the markets will be swamped with quantities of these, as every hand that can be employed is put to the coarser fabrics, and the production will be more than sufficient for the demand. The new tariff in Spain will produce happy results, and prove beneficial to our linen trade, the duties having been considerably reduced. We look forward to a good spring trade, as well at home as abroad, and hope, for the sake of all classes in this province, that it may prove a healthy and steady one. The exports from Belfast, during the past week, with a few occasional shipments, not previously noticed, since the 1st inst., were as follows:—1,265 boxes, 11 cases, 29 bales; yarns, 35 bales, 8 skips, 3 cwt.; thread, 38 packages; muslin, 8 ditto."

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTIONS AGAINST BUILDING LOTTERIES.

Sheffield, Friday. — Early last year some parties who were anxious to dispose of a lot of unprofitable houses in Manchester, known as "the Borough-buildings," not meeting readily with a purchaser, adopted the expedient of putting the property up in a lottery to subscribers of one guinea each. Though the amount at which the property was valued in the prospectuses of the scheme was more than double its real worth, the subscriptions flowed in so rapidly that before the day fixed for the drawing of the lottery, all the shares were disposed of. The success which attended this speculation led to a number of schemes of the same character being started in Manchester, Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, &c. In Sheffield, a young man, named Bridges, got up a scheme for the disposal, in 5,000 shares, of one guinea each, of some houses in Suffolk-road, the real value of which was little more than £2,500. The scheme succeeded beyond expectation, and was followed by no less than twenty others in Sheffield alone, the sums to be subscribed varying in amount from £200 to £17,000. The principal of these yet undrawn is a "Second distribution of property" by Mr. Bridges, in 17,500 shares of a guinea each. For the sum thus subscribed the winners are to receive leasehold property worth about £9,000. These fraudulent and illegal schemes have at length increased so greatly in number as to attract the attention of government, and orders have been issued by the Lords of the Treasury with a view to their suppression. Mr. Bridges has been selected as the party against whom proceedings should be taken in this district, and application was made to the Sheffield bench of magistrates on Saturday last to grant a summons against him as a rogue and vagabond.

Mr. T. W. Rodger, solicitor, in making the application, said he had received his instructions from the Lords of the Treasury. His application was made under the 42nd Geo. III., c. 119, which, in addition to penalties against parties taking part in lotteries, rendered a person keeping an office for the sale of lottery tickets liable, at the suit of the Attorney-General, to a penalty of £500. By another clause it was enacted, that where proceedings had not been taken by the Attorney-General to recover the penalty, the party offending might be brought before the magistrate as a rogue and vagabond, and punished as such. It was a matter of public notoriety that for some time past there had been various lotteries got up in Sheffield, having for their object the sale of lots of property, at prices far beyond their real value. Lotteries were prohibited by law, and the extent to which these "property distributions" had been carried, had induced the government to direct the present proceeding against Mr. Bridges, the projector and principal agent in getting up such schemes in this part of the country. Mr. Bridges' schemes had been advertised, not only in Sheffield, but in the metropolis, and in almost every town in England. Some idea might be formed of the scale on which the business was carried on when he stated that for one scheme alone no less than half a million prospectuses had been printed and circulated by Mr. Bridges. Besides having agents in all parts of the country, Bridges had also kept an office in Sheffield for the sale of lottery tickets.

A witness having been called to prove the fact that Mr. Bridges kept an office in Sheffield for the sale of tickets for his lottery, the magistrates intimated that a sufficient case had been made out to warrant their granting the summons.

Mr. Fretson, solicitor, said Mr. Bridges having received an intimation that the government contemplated proceedings against him, had instructed him to watch these proceedings on his behalf. The only object the government could have in view was to stop these illegal practices being pursued in this country. He believed that object had been attained, Mr. Bridges having issued notices to his subscribers that the lottery would not be drawn in England.

Mr. Rodgers said he had forwarded one of those notices to the Treasury offices, and so far from the government being satisfied with it, his instructions in reply were—"No time must be lost in making an application for summons against Bridges for keeping an office in Sheffield for the sale of lottery tickets." The issuing of the notice by Bridges was a mere *ruse*, the fact being that he had opened offices in Belgium, where he intended to draw the lottery, and to continue the offence against the laws of this country by obtaining subscribers here. If Bridges were really abandoning the scheme, why did he not return the guinea subscriptions which he had received from his dupes in every part of the country.

The magistrates granted the summons.

The case was fixed for hearing on Monday, when Bridges appeared by his attorney.

Mr. Rodgers declined to proceed with the case unless defendant appeared in person, and applied for a warrant to apprehend him. He had reason to believe that Bridges was in London, and might be apprehended there if the warrant was granted immediately, but the delay of a day might enable him to escape to Belgium.

Mr. Freston opposed the application on the ground that, as the defendant appeared by his attorney, the case could be heard in his absence.

Mr. Rodgers: If Mr. Fretson will so far stand in the place of his client as to go to prison in his stead I have no objection to dispense with Mr. Bridges' personal appearance here. (Laughter.)

Mr. Fretson: I cannot undertake to do that.

The Bench intimated that, as the ends of justice might be defeated by hearing the case in Bridges' absence, they should grant a warrant for his apprehension.

Mr. Fretson: Though I cannot undertake to go to prison for my client, I will undertake to say that you won't catch him.

Illegal Land Lotteries. — On Saturday last Mr. Joseph Fallowfield Masser, lithographer, of Leeds, was brought before the mayor and a full bench of magistrates, at the Leeds Court-house, on the charge of having unlawfully and publicly kept open and exposed to be drawn, in a certain public place called the Saloon, in the Music-hall, a certain lottery not authorised by parliament, to wit, a lottery of and for an estate called the Fallowfield Terrace Estate.—Mr. Blanshard, barrister, appeared in support of the charge; and Mr. Middleton, barrister, conducted the defence.—Mr. Blanshard said he had the honour to appear before the bench, instructed on behalf of the crown, and in support of an information laid against Mr. Joseph Fallowfield Masser, under the provisions of the 42 Geo. III., cap. 119, an act passed for the suppression of lotteries. By this act any person engaged in any lottery, game, or "little go," was liable to a penalty of £500, which could only be recovered in one of the superior courts; and then the act declared that all persons so offending should be deemed to be rogues and vagabonds. Having stated that the 21st section of the Vagrant Act provided that all persons guilty of this offence should be dealt with as vagrants, he proceeded to state the facts of the case. In the month of August, the defendant issued a prospectus, headed "£230 per annum for one guinea," and then stated that the Fallowfield-terrace Estate, which consisted of seven spacious houses with gardens, coach-houses, &c., would be put up for distribution in shares of one guinea each, and drawn for when the whole number of shares, of which 2,300 had already been taken, should be subscribed. Accordingly on the 20th and 21st September the Music Hall was engaged for the lottery, the tickets were put into two revolving cylinders and drawn out by two boys, one end being for the number of the tickets held by the shareholders and the other for the prizes. Mr. Masser issued the prospectus, engaged the Music Hall for the lottery, and on the day on which it took place declared the winner of the principal prize, the estate, a portion of the shares being appropriated to other prizes of £25, £10, and £1 each. All these facts were very clearly proved by a man named Benjamin Knowles, who had paid a guinea for a ticket, which had been drawn a blank.—Mr. Middleton, in defence, urged that the clause relied upon was a general one, such as is to be found in all penal acts of parliament, and ought not to be strained to meet this case. The general tenor of legislation had been to make parties engaged in these lotteries subject to heavy fines and penalties, instead of punishing them as rogues and vagabonds, and he called upon the bench not to convict his client, who, at the time of the lottery, was not aware he was doing an illegal act.—The Mayor, after conferring with the other justices, said the bench, looking at all the circumstances of the case, were of opinion that the defendant had brought himself within the meaning of the act of parliament, and adjudged him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for the term of seven days. This being the first case brought before them, they were disposed to take a lenient view of it, but as they were convinced that the object of the government was to check this species of gambling, they should, if any other cases were brought before them, inflict upon the parties a much severer punishment.—Mr. Blansford said he was quite satisfied, and believing that the public notoriety given to this case would have the desired effect, he should withdraw a second charge which he had been instructed to make.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE PACKET-SHIP HOTTINGEUR—THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

This fine ship, the Hottingeur, of 1,500 tons, burthen, commanded by Captain Bursley, sailed from Liverpool docks on the 10th of January last, and got on Blackwater sand bank on Saturday morning, at six o'clock, two hours before daylight. The vessel bumped heavily several times, and they then made signals of distress by burning lights and firing rockets, and at daylight flags were hung out from the masts. At half-past eight o'clock the captain summoned the passengers and crew on the quarter deck, and stated that he had drifted about the whole of Friday, and, that he did not then know exactly where he was; he recommended order and obedience, and by that all hands would be saved, as there were boats sufficient. The sea was not rough at the time, and the wind was light; he also stated that he mistook the Tuscar light for the Holyhead lights, the night being so dark. At about eleven o'clock the preventative boat came alongside, and took on board the captain's son, with the log-book and papers of the ship, and a young woman who was going out as servant, and then made for the shore, which was about six or seven miles off. One of the ships boats then left, having on board thirteen of the crew, two men that were stowed away in the ship and the mate's daughter, and Mrs. Chapman and son, cabin passengers. On landing at the beach the boat was nearly swamped, but all landed safely. The first mate then took the quarter boat with five seamen and pushed off, refusing even to take two passengers; the other boat from the shore then took off the Rev. Mr. Doherty, his wife, and four children, and Mrs. Milburn, passengers. These boats promised to return to the ship but never came, it being too rough to venture, there were then only two boats left—the life boat with one pair of oars, and the long-boat on the deck, which was then slung over the side ready to be lowered in the water, but there was no sails, mast, or rudder, or oars for it. At eight o'clock the two anchors were let down, as the wind was then increasing, and she was then striking very heavy, and continued to do so all night; the night was very dark. The crew and three remaining passengers were all in the second cabin, anxiously wishing for daylight, and the hours seemed unusually long. On Sunday morning our prospect was still worse. The sea was rough and the wind was increasing, and no signs of any assistance at hand. The anchors were then slipt, and the wind being in our favour drifted us off the bank. The sails were immediately set, and the pumps were sounded. It was found there were seven feet of water in her hold. At nine a.m. the Rose, screw propeller, Capt. Rochford, of this city, came alongside, and communications were made between the two vessels by chalking words on boards. Captain Bursley continued to sail by Captain Rochford's directions, until between one and two o'clock, p.m., when she had then about fifteen feet water in her hold, and would not steer. It was evident to all she could not float long. Myself and the two remaining passengers were not permitted to leave the deck, but had to work with the men. The captain then ordered the life-boat to be hauled alongside and bailed out (the long-boat had gone to pieces shortly after it was lowered down,) and three remaining passengers, viz., Mr. F. Chapman, Mr. Robert Millburn, Mr. Michael Murray, with four seamen and a boy, that had stowed himself in the ship, were lowered in the boat, and made towards the propeller, which we should never have reached had not Captain Rochford made towards us, and taken us on board. The life-boat was to return to the ship for the remainder of the hands, but by the time we got on board the ship had altered her course and was drifting fast on shore when she grounded on Arklow sandbank, two miles from the shore. Captain Rochford thought it of no use for the life-boatmen then to return, as it was certain death to them if they did. The vessel was then among the breakers. The conduct of Captain Rochford during the whole of the time he sailed round and about the ship until she drifted on shore—his anxiety to save the lives of those on board is beyond all praise. He attempted to lower his long boat and send his mate on board the distressed vessel with a chart of the coast, but his boat was struck with a sea and stove in. Captain Rochford left with much regret that the ship had not continued her course for a half an hour more, when he might have got the vessel ashore, and probably all lives might have been saved. No communication could be had with the ship from the shore, and the captain, the second and third mate, the carpenter, the steward, two cooks, and six seamen, have all perished. Part of the poop has been washed ashore, and some of the goods. The ship is now fast going to pieces.—The foregoing particulars have been furnished to us by Mr. F. Chapman, one of the three last passengers that were taken off the wreck, and is now, with his wife and child, at the Commercial Hotel, in Marlborough-street. They have lost all they had in the world, and only escaped with what they have on their backs. We hope the extreme hardship of their case will meet with the sympathy of our citizens, and that something promptly will be done to relieve the distress into which they have been so suddenly thrown.—We have just seen a letter addressed to Mr. Chapman, in which it is stated that only one man was saved from the wreck, that he was taken off on the morning of the 17th inst., and that it was now certain that the captain and all the others who were on the wreck when Mr. Chapman left were drowned with the single exception here mentioned.—*Dublin Freeman.*

As Captain Bursley stood deservedly high in the estimation of all who knew him, and as he was one of the oldest captains frequenting our port, we have gleaned a few particulars of his life, which may not be uninteresting to our readers. The gallant captain was born at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, in the year 1798, and consequently was in his fifty-second year when he died. He seems to have imbibed a desire for a maritime life from his infancy, for before he was twelve years of age, he entered the mercantile marine of the port of Boston, and so quick was his progress in his chosen profession that before he attained his twenty-first year he commanded an East Indiaman from Calcutta to Boston. It is now upwards of twenty-one years since he first entered the Mersey as master of the Dover, a first-class vessel of the original Boston line of packet-ships, since when he has been a frequent visitor to our port. At a subsequent period he became connected with the Black Ball or New York line, in which he commanded the Silas Richards and the Orpheus, and afterwards the Cambridge, belonging to the same line. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that the Cambridge was severely tried, as were also the nautical skill and judgment of her commander, during the great gale of 1839. On that occasion Captain Bursley could not obtain a tug-boat to tow him out of the river, and when the storm arose in its violence and might, his ship slipped her anchors and was driven on towards the Prince's-pier. Every precaution was made by both master and men to arrest the threatened destruction of the ship; trusses of hay were lashed over her sides to protect her, hawsers were made fast where available, and when every other inducement failed in procuring a steam-tug, the commander exclaimed with his accustomed liberality, "£1,000 for a tug." But none would venture, so imminent was the peril. In this emergency the remaining anchors were tried, and as they held, the noble ship was preserved from becoming an immediate wreck. He has often experienced the hardships of a seamen's life. About fourteen years ago (in company with Captain Marshall, now of the Republic) he was nearly wrecked in the Orpheus, on which occasion he had to put back to this port for extensive repairs. Fifteen years ago his brother, then captain of the Lyons, was lost off Port Patrick, where he was interred, and a monument erected to his memory by the subject of this sketch. At the close of his career with the Black Ball line he took an active part in the organisation of Fielden's line, to which he has since belonged, as master of the Hottingeur, a fine vessel, about seven or eight years old. No better sailor left this port; and it is affirmed of him that no man knew the Channel better than he did; and therefore the cause of the calamity referred to remains a mystery at present. We believe that he intended that this, if successful, should have been his last trip; and that he felt delighted at the prospect of enjoying in ease and happiness, amidst his friends and in the bosom of his family, that *otium cum dignitate* to which a long, laborious, and well-spent life eminently entitled him. The deceased was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance as a sincere friend, an honest man, and a good Christian. He has left a wife and family to mourn their oss.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Romance of Real Life.—In the year 1779 there lived in Wrexham Captain Jones, an elderly gentleman, and a young doctor, named Manning. They were friends until from some cause they quarrelled. We believe that Captain Jones's daughter was the subject of dispute. A duel was fought, Captain Jones was killed, and Dr. Manning became deranged. He resided at Wrexham a few years afterwards, and was then sent to Kirkdale Lunatic Asylum. After a confinement of nearly fifty years, he died last week, and his body was brought to Wrexham for interment. His property is said to have accumulated to about £70,000, which will be divided amongst his relatives. During the last week this incident has been the subject of much fireside conversation among the old people of Wrexham, many of whom remember the circumstance of the duel.—*Chester Chronicle.*

A Good Old Age.—There is now living at Norton, near Worcester, an old woman, named Ann Finch, who has very nearly attained the age of 108 years. She is blind, almost deaf, and has been bed-ridden for the last few months, but she still eats heartily, and drinks a quantity of cider each day. Ann Burrow, her eldest daughter, who is living at Croome d'Abitot, and regularly attends Worcester market, is sixty-nine years of age.

THE CONDITION OF ENGLAND QUESTION.

(Condensed from the *Morning Chronicle.*)

WAGES OF THE AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN DEVON AND SOMERSET.

On inquiring into the rates of wages in the different localities which I visited, I found them in all cases low. Throughout the Kingsbridge union, which comprises a large portion of the extreme south of Devon, I found 9s. a week to be the average rate. There is more grazing in this neighbourhood than in some of the eastern parts of the county, where wages are much lower, whilst the holdings are, in the main, much larger. Throughout the union, too, the population, as compared with what it is at some points near the borders of Dorset, is thin. The consequence is, that the demand and supply are more equally adjusted, which tends to keep wages up. The farmers likewise are, more or less, men of capital, keeping about the same number of persons in constant employment, and thus preventing the fluctuation which would occur in the rate of remuneration if whole droves of workmen were to be occasionally thrown out of work to compete with each other, as is too often the case in the over populous districts, and in parts where the farmers are destitute of capital.

In the line from Exmouth to Exeter, the rates generally paid are 8s. and 7s. a week. The great bulk of the property in this neighbourhood is part of what is known as the Rolle property, left by the late Lord to the second son of the present Lord Clinton. In the other directions round Exeter, I found 7s. a week more prevalent than 8s. Whilst driving from Exeter to Honiton, I inquired of two of my fellow-travellers, who were from different parts of the interior of the country, what the rate of wages might be in their respective localities. Both put them down at "about 7s. a week." I asked if it was possible for men to live on such a pittance? "Not if they have large families," observed one. "At least, one thing is clear, they can't live honestly on it," said the other. I afterwards took the opportunity of asking the driver of the coach, who drove daily between Exeter and Dorchester, and the amount which he named was also 7s. a week. Arrived at Honiton, I inquired for myself, and found scarcely any case in which 8s. were being given. In the parish of Southleigh, already alluded to, and in the conterminous parishes, this was the maximum rate. One woman, whom I questioned, told me that her husband and son had both 7s. a week, but that the work was not steady, so that they could not be said to earn 14s. a week between them for many weeks together. The son was quite a young man, and on my asking her if there was no difference made in the wages paid to married and single men, she informed me that an attempt had been made to get her son to work for less, but that, as he could do a man's work, he had consequently refused to work for less than a man's wages. It was in the neighbourhood of Axminster, and in the north of Devon, near the extinct lead mines, that I found the lowest scale of wages paid. In many cases, in these localities, the labourer was receiving but 6s. a week, and it was apprehended that there would be a very general reduction to that standard.

So far I have not spoken of the wages of women. They are more generally employed in Somerset than they are in Devon. Indeed, there are parts of the latter county in which it is rarely that they are seen at work in the fields. This is the case in the line of country extending from about Sidmouth to the neighbourhood of Totnes. I not only remarked this myself, but it was mentioned to me by others, who could not account for it in any way. In the interior of Devon, and along the Torridge, they are as frequently seen at work as in Somerset. In that county, however, there is far more work for them of a kind for which women are more adapted than men—dairy farming being carried to a much greater extent in Somerset than in Devon. I am now speaking, however, of labour in the fields. This comprises a variety of occupations, in connection with which cheap female comes in competition with dearer male labour. Women hoe turnips at a much less rate than men. A man, however, will do much more in the course of a day at this kind of work than a woman will do. It is also too laborious an occupation for women very generally to engage in. They also plant and dig potatoes at the proper seasons; they weed the fields particularly when fresh land is being cleaned preparatory to a crop; they pick stones from the land and winnow the corn; they plant beans, and fill, and sometimes drive, the manure carts. These are but specimens of their work, for which they receive, on the average, from 7d. to 8d. a day. I have known cases in which less was given, but about 7½d. may be taken as a fair average of the present rates. During harvest time they sometimes earn as much as 6s. a week.

In these counties the labourers generally receive, in addition to their money wages, so much cider per day. This is not confined to men—the women and children employed in the fields also coming in for their cider. In some cases this is compounded for, and a higher rate of wages paid; but in the great majority of cases the money-rate of wages, when stated, is exclusive of the dole of cider. Sometimes, however, the farmers will include it, and thus mislead the inquirer. Thus, at Exmouth, I was informed by a labourer, who pointed out his employer to me, that his wages were 7s. 6d. a week. A few minutes afterwards I was in conversation with his master, and on inquiring into the rate of wages in his neighbourhood, was told by him that he himself paid 9s. The discrepancy between the two statements staggered me a little, and I mentioned it to him. "Well, to be sure," said he, "I do pay but 7s. 6d. in money, but then he has his three pints of cider a day, which I reckon at 1s. 6d. more." But the farmer always reckons the cider more than the men do. A disinterested appraiser would, taking into account the rough quality of the cider generally given to the labourer, value the eighteen pints a week which he receives at about 1s. By such statements, those unacquainted with the mode in which things are managed are often led astray.

But in estimating the condition of the labourer, and that of his family, nothing can be more fallacious than to include this dole of cider as part and parcel of his wages. It has no effect whatever upon the comforts of his family, and cannot therefore be taken into account in considering the extent of their means. In the case of a man working for himself alone, who might find his wages sufficient to enable him to indulge a little during the week, were he inclined to drink cider to some extent, that which is handed to him in the field might be taken into account as so much money, since it might save him so much, provided he were contented with what he got in the field. But even in his case, if he were not disposed to drink, but anxious to save his money, it would be anything but a gain to him. The value of the beverage in money would, in more ways than one, be far better for him, for it would not only enable him to save more, or to procure more substantial aliment, but it might also avert a danger to which he is otherwise exposed—that of encouraging a taste for more cider than he gets, and ultimately for something stronger than cider. In the case of the married man the system is far more objectionable. He does not work for himself alone, having others, and sometimes many others, dependent upon him. He has, therefore, no money to spare out of his scanty wages to indulge a taste for drinking cider, or any other liquor. He has none to spare for such a purpose even when his claim for cider is compounded for by a money payment. And it is hard to compel him to take as part of his wages that which he could not afford to purchase were his earnings paid him in full in money. If he is entitled to 9s., why force him to take 1s. 6d. worth of it in cider. When he could not afford to buy 1s. 6d. worth of cider if the 9s. were all paid him in money? The word "forced" is here not unadvisedly applied, for the great majority of the labourers, particularly the married men, would prefer the cider's worth to the cider itself. The cider's worth would go to enhance the comforts of the family. The cider itself does not and cannot. It is, in almost all cases, drunk on the field—in other words, the labourer spends daily about 16 per cent. of his earnings in drink. Whenever it is compounded for, it is for the labourer's benefit that the arrangement is made; and what benefits him in one instance would be advantageous to him in all. The difficulty in the way is chiefly with the farmers, who have an interest in keeping up the mixed system of wages. To some extent it is the truck system, and nothing else. It is equivalent to saying to the labourer, "I will employ you at so much a week, but then I expect you to remember that I keep a cider shop, and that you must buy so much cider from me, at such and such a price, every week"—the price being one which secures to the cider producer a profit at the expense of the cider consumer.

The cider given to the women is frequently drunk by themselves—it being sometimes given to their husbands. That given to the boys is almost invariably drunk by them. They get less than a man, but in the same proportion to their strength and wages. It is perhaps in respect to them that the system developes itself in its most pernicious aspect. "I wouldn't work without my cider," said a saucy little imp of about eleven years of age, one of those who surrounded me in Exmouth. By the time they reach maturity they are accomplished drinkers, and this from a necessity of their position. To make them accomplished smokers instead would be equally justifiable. There is no more sense or justice in compelling them to drink cider as part of their wages, than there would be in forcing them to smoke or chew tobacco. If the farmers of the west produced tobacco instead of cider, every labourer would be seen with a cigar in his mouth.

How are the many families dependent upon agricultural labour for their support to subsist during the winter on wages averaging less than 8s. a week? Ask the question of anybody—even of those most likely from their position to be acquainted with the means and contrivances of such families—and they will shrug their shoulders, and tell you that it passes their comprehension.

Labouring men have frequently complained to me of the mode in which the farmers, in some districts, make use of the position and conduct of young men to affect the general rate of wages. Where the practice of making a distinction as to amount in favour of married men prevails, the highest rate thus paid is often a low one, as compared with the rates paid elsewhere. If young men receive less than married men, the wages of the latter are frequently lowered on the next plausible pretext—the farmers telling them that, as they can get young men to do their work for a given sum, there is no necessity for their employing others at a higher rate. Sooner than be thrown entirely out of work, the married labourers often submit readily to the reduction—which again is made use of to lower still more the wages paid to the single men; so that the former difference is re-established between them, but with this advantage to the farmer, that he is paying less to both.

One of the greatest evils that I find attending the low rate of wages now paid in so many of the rural districts, is the want of a change of clothing for the labourers, both male and female. Most of them wear flannel whilst at work; but few have a change, even of that. The consequence is, that they wear the same garment next the skin day and night, although for many hours of the day it may have been soaked with perspiration. I have frequently seen both men and women, whilst at work, perspiring most freely, with their clothes quite wet upon them. It is deemed essential to the health of a miner that he should exchange for a dry suit the clothing with which he comes dripping from the mine. But the field labourer almost invariably permits the garments which have been made wringing wet with perspiration to dry upon his person—and that, too, not merely when he is in exercise, but when he is lying on his bed asleep; for he frequently lies down enveloped in flannel, cold, moist, and clammy, after the day's toil. There may be many a labourer, married and single, tolerably well off in Devon and Somerset, but there are multitudes so immersed in the depths of wretchedness, that it is impossible to fancy them sinking lower. There are hundreds of families, with four or five children, whose sole dependence is the earnings of the husband—the children being too young and the wife too busy at home to work abroad—their earnings not exceeding 7s. a week. It is on this sad feature of the diversified picture that public attention should be most closely riveted.

There are many, especially amongst the farmers, who are prone to malign the labourers, and who maintain that the misery so prevalent amongst them is of their own making. There is no doubt but that the privations which they endure are in very many instances aggravated by their own carelessness or misconduct. But it is a calumny to say that their situation would be equally deplorable, no matter what their wages were. I have seen too many instances of prudence, thrift, and comparative comfort to subscribe to such a doctrine—instances few and far between, it is true, in the counties that I have hitherto visited in connexion with this inquiry, but which form the rule and not the exception in other districts, where higher wages prevail, and where the well-being of the labourer is attended to by his employer as a matter of paramount duty. In these cases, instead of the extra wages being squandered in drink and licentiousness, leaving the family to pine in wretchedness at home, they are frequently applied to enhancing its comforts and improving its position. In cottages where this is observable, I have often seen the extra pairs of shoes for the parents and the children, and in some cases the extra clothing for the Sunday. Let the labourer have but an adequate amount of wages, and he will improve both the condition and the appearance of his family. Persons who think otherwise, only fall into the views of those who would make their own gratuitous aspersions of him one of the many reasons which they assign for keeping his remuneration as low as possible.

Some days since I was conversing with an old man, near Bridgewater, on the subject of wages. He had been a farm labourer in his youth, but had abandoned the fields for a trade, at which he had made a little competency, which, he remarked, sufficed to keep him out of the workhouse in his old age. He did not speak very charitably of the farmers, whom he characterised as a very selfish and hard-hearted race of men. I observed to him, that they justified the present reduced rates of wages by the prevailing low price of corn. He replied that it was not on the side of wages that the shoe really pinched them. He remembered wages high, when corn was about as low as now. "How came they," I asked, "to keep up the wages then?" "I tell you what," said he, "they kept them up, and could afford to do so, because they neither lived in such style nor paid such high rents as they do now."

THE DRUGGING SYSTEM IN THE FACTORY DISTRICTS.

I have already alluded to the practice, too common in the cotton districts, of dosing infants with narcotic medicine to keep them quiet while their mothers are at their daily work in the factories.

The information given to me by medical men was general in its character, and may be summed up in the evidence elicited from Mr. John Greg Harrison, one of the factory medical inspectors, and a gentleman carrying on a very large practice amongst the operative classes.

"The system of drugging children is exceedingly common, and one of the prevailing causes of infant mortality. Mothers and nurses both administer narcotics; the former, however, principally with the view of obtaining an undisturbed night's rest. The consequences produced are imbecility, caused by suffusion on the brain, and an extensive train of mesenteric and glandular diseases. The child sinks into a low torpid state, wastes away to a skeleton, except the stomach, which swells, producing what is known as pot-belly. If the children survive the treatment, they are often weakly and stunted for life. To this drugging system, and to defective nursing, its certain concomitant—not to any fatal effect inherent in factory labour—the great infant mortality in the cotton towns is to be ascribed."

Dr. Harrison added, that the practice of procuring abortion was sadly common, particularly among unmarried women, and among married women living separated from their husbands. A person in Stockport is notorious for the extent of his practice in this way, instruments, and not drugs, being the usual means employed.

To return to the narcotic part of the subject. From evidence given me by mill hands themselves I select the following cases, observing that they merely serve as samples of the ordinary stories told me by those who were sufficiently candid to speak out upon the subject.

An intelligent male operative, in the Messrs. Morris's mill, in Slaford, stated that he and his wife put out their first child to be nursed. The nurse gave the baby "sleeping stuff," and it died in nine weeks. The neighbours told his wife how the baby was dosed, but the nurse denied that the child had ever got anything of the kind. They never sent a child out to be nursed again. For that one they paid 3s. 6d. a week, and the weeks that the nurse washed for it, 4s. The mother had to get up at four o'clock and carry it to the nurse's every morning; but the distance was too far for her to suckle it at noon, so the child had no milk until the nurse brought it home at night. The nurses are often old women, who take in washing, and sometimes they have three or four children to take care of. The mother can often smell laudanum in the childs breath when it comes home. As for mothers themselves, they give the "sleeping stuff" principally at night, to secure their own rest.

Another operative in the same mill, gave the following evidence:—He had put out one child to nurse, and he and his missus had sorely ruled it ever since. The child, a girl had never been healthy or strong, and the doctors told them, when she was fourteen months old, that she had been dosed, and how it would be with her. They paid 5s. a week to the nurse. His wife then earned 15s. a week in a mill. At present, he thought, 4s. was about the average paid for nursing children. The nurses very often take in washing, and put the children to sleep by drugging them. He had six children, and they were all hearty except the first.

A female weaver, in a mill at Chorlton, stated the case of a little girl who was nursed by a neighbour of hers, and who got "sleeping stuff." The child seemed to be always asleep, and lay with its eyes half open. Its head got terribly big, and its finger-nails blue. The mother took the child from the nurse and carried it to the doctor, who said it was poisoned. The mother went on her knees crying, and said she had never given the child anything; but it died very soon after.

Another woman, employed in the weaving room of the same mill, had put out all her children to nurse, and had lost none of them. But she had a good kind nurse—a married woman—not one of the regular old nurses who made a trade of it. She had often heard of children getting "sleeping stuff." It made them that they were always dozing, and never cared for food. They pined away, their heads got big, and they died. She carried her own child every morning to the nurse, rising for this purpose a full hour before she went to the mill, because the nurse lived some way off. The nurse did not rise at the same time, but she (the mother) put the baby into bed to her and left it there till the evening. She did not suckle it in the course of the day, because the distance was too far to go. All her children were thriving.

I now come to the druggists. With one or two honourable exceptions, these individuals either point blank denied that the drugging system existed or declined giving any information whatever. More than one of the proprietors of the most noted "Godfrey shops" in Manchester were amongst the latter class, while of the others, who repudiated the traffic entirely, several of them had their windows crowded with announcements of different forms of the medicine which they were cool enough to declare they did not deal in.

My inquiries extended to the use of laudanum in different forms by people of all ages, and I transcribe the evidence of those druggists from whom I received any information worthy of the name.

A highly-respectable druggist in Salford states as follows:—"The use of laudanum as a stimulant by male and female adults is not at all uncommon. His sales in that way are, however, small. He disposes of about a shilling's worth weekly, in penny-worths. Some of his customers will take a tea-spoonful or a tea-spoonful and a half of laudanum; and in bad times, when they have no money, they come and beg for a dose. The sale of crude opium has, he thinks, diminished in his part of the town. When people come for laudanum, to use it as a stimulant, he sells it mixed with tincture of gentian, in the hope that it may do them less harm. Children are drugged either with Godfrey's Cordial or stronger decoctions of opium. Every druggist makes his own Godfrey, and the stronger he makes it, the faster it is bought. The medicine consists of laudanum, sweetened by a syrup, and further flavoured by some essential oil of spice. Mothers sometimes dose their infants, but the nurses carry the practice to the greatest extent. The mother takes the infant from the warm bed at five o'clock in the morning, and carries it to the nurse's, where it is left till noon, and often drugged to keep it quiet."

Among the druggists who were obviously disingenuous upon the point I may particularly mention one, not far from the Rochdale-road. He tried to pooh-pooh the whole thing. "He sold nothing of the kind, at least next to nothing—nothing worth mentioning. Oh! no. The fact was that a great deal of nonsense was talked upon the subject. Isolated cases might be found, but to say that there was anything like a general practice of drugging children, was to raise a mere bugbear." Now, during our conversation, which occupied about five minutes, my cool and candid friend actually suited the action to the word, by handing over the counter to two little girls, three distinct pennyworths of the very drug the demand for which he was resolutely denying! I would have given something for that gentleman's power of face. I think it could be made useful.

I beg to direct particular attention to the following evidence, given by a most intelligent druggist carrying on a very large business in a poor neighbourhood surrounded by mills, and a gentleman of whose perfect candour and good faith I have certain knowledge:—

"Laudanum, in various forms, is used to some extent, by the adult population, male and female, and to a terrible extent for very young children. I sell about 2s. worth a week of laudanum, in pennorths, for adults. Some use raw opium instead. They either chew it, or make it into pills and swallow it. The country people use laudanum as a stimulant, as well as the town people. On market days, they come in from Lymm and Warrington, and buy the pure drug for themselves, and 'Godfrey,' or 'Quietness,' for the children. 'Godfrey' is an old fashioned preparation, and has been more or less in vogue for near a century. It is made differently by different vendors; but generally speaking it contains an ounce and a half of pure laudanum to a quart. This dose is from half a teaspoonful to two teaspoonfuls. Infant's Cordial, or Mixture, is stronger, containing on the average two ounces of laudanum to a quart. Occasionally paregoric, which is one forth part as strong as laudanum, is used. Mothers sometimes give narcotics to their children, but most commonly the nurses are in fault. The stuff is frequently administered by the latter without the mothers' knowledge, but is occasionally given by the mothers, without the fathers' knowledge. I believe that women frequently drug their children through pure ignorance of the effect of the practice, and because, having been brought up in mills, they know nothing about the first duties of mothers. The nurses sometimes take children for 1s. 6d. a week. They are very often laundresses. Half-a-crown a week may be the average charge of the nurse; and the 'nursing' commonly consists of laying the infant in a cradle to doze all day in a stupified state produced by a teaspoonful of 'Godfrey,' or 'Quietness.' Bad as the practice is, it would not be so fatal if the nurses and parents would obey the druggists' instructions in administering the medicine. But this is what often takes place. A woman comes and buys pennorths of 'Godfrey.' Well, all is right for five or six weeks. Then she begins to complain that we don't make the 'Godfrey' so good as we used to do; that she has to give the child more than it needed at first; and so nothing will do but she must have 'Infant's Quietness' instead, for, as she says, she has heard that that is better, *i. e.* stronger. But in process of time, as the child gets accustomed to the drug, the dose must be made stronger still. Then the nurses, and sometimes the mothers, take to making the stuff themselves. They buy pennorths of anniseed, and treacle and sugar, add the laudanum to it, and make the dose as strong as they like. The midwives teach them how to brew it, and if the quantity of laudanum comes expensive, they use crude opium instead. Of course numberless children are carried off in this way. I know a child that has been so treated at once; it looks like a little old man or woman. I can tell one in an instant. Often and often a mother comes here with a child that has been out to nurse, to know what can be the matter with it. I know, but frequently I dare hardly tell, for If I say what I am sure of, the mother will go to the nurse and charge her with sickening the child; the nurse will deny point blank, that she did anything of the sort, and will come and make a disturbance here, daring me to prove what of course I can't prove legally, and abusing me for taking away her character."

THE CASUAL LABOURERS AT THE METROPOLITAN DOCKS.

The scenes witnessed at the London Docks were of so painful a description—the struggle for one day's work—the scramble for twenty-four hours' extra subsistence and extra life were of so tragic a character—that I was anxious to ascertain, if possible, the exact number of individuals in and around the metropolis who live by dock labour. At one of the docks alone I found that 1,823 stomachs would be deprived of food by the mere chopping of the breeze. "It's an ill wind," says the proverb, "that blows nobody any good;" and until I came to investigate the condition of the dock labourer, I could not have believed it possible that near upon two thousand souls, in one place alone, lived, chameleon-like, upon the air; or that an easterly wind, despite the *wise* saw, could deprive so many of bread. It is indeed "a nipping and an eager air." That the sustenance of *thousands* of families should be as fickle as the very breeze itself; that the weather-cock should be the index of daily want or daily ease to such a vast number of men, women and children, was the climax of misery and wretchedness that I could not have imagined to exist; and since then I have witnessed such scenes of squalor, and crime, and suffering, as oppress the mind even to the feeling of awe.

These docks, however, are but one of six similar establishments—three being on the north and three on the south side of the Thames—and all employing a greater or less number of "hands," equally dependent upon the winds for their subsistence. Deducting, then, the highest from the lowest number of labourers engaged at the London Docks—the extremes according to the books are under 500 and over 3,000—we have as many as 2,500 individuals deprived of a day's work and a living by the prevalence of an easterly wind; and calculating that the same effect takes place at the other docks—the East and West India, for instance, St. Katharine's, Commercial, Grand Surrey, and East Country, to a greater or less extent, and that the hands employed to load and unload the vessels entering and quitting all these places are only four times more than those required at the London Docks, we have as many as twelve thousand individuals, or families, whose daily bread is as fickle as the wind itself—whose wages, in fact, are one day collectively as much as £1,500, and the next as low as £500—so that *eight thousand* men are frequently thrown out of employ, while the earnings of the class to-day amount to one thousand pounds less than they did yesterday.

The account of the variation in the total number of hands employed, and the sum of money paid as wages to them by the different dock companies when the business is brisk or slack, may be stated as follows:—

At the London Docks the difference between the greatest and smallest number is	..	2,000 hands.
At the East and West India Docks	..	2,500 —
At the St. Katharine Docks	..	1,200 —
At the remaining docks (say)	..	1,300 —
Total number of dock-labourers thrown out of employment by the prevalence of easterly winds	..	7,000 —
The difference between the highest and lowest amount of wages paid at the London Docks is	..	£1,500
At the East and West India Docks	..	1,875
At the St. Katharine Docks	..	900
At the remaining docks	..	975
		£5,250

From the above statement, then, it appears that by the prevalence of an easterly wind, no less than 7,000 out of the aggregate number of persons living by dock labour may be deprived of their regular income, and the entire body may have as much as £5,250 a week abstracted from the amount of their collective earnings at a period of active employment. But the number of individuals who depend upon the quantity of shipping entering the port of London for their daily subsistence is far beyond this amount. Indeed, we are assured by a gentleman filling a high situation in St. Katharine's Docks, and who from his sympathy with the labouring poor has evidently given no slight attention to the subject, that, taking into consideration the number of wharf labourers, dock labourers, lightermen, riggers and lumpers, shipwrights, caulkers, ship carpenters, anchor smiths, corn porters, fruit and coal meters, and indeed all the multifarious arts and callings connected with shipping, there are no less than from 25,000 to 30,000 individuals who are thrown wholly out of employ by a long continuance of easterly winds. Estimating, then, the gains of this large body of individuals at 2s. 6d. per day, or 15s. a week, when fully employed, we shall find that the loss to those who depend upon the London shipping for their subsistence amounts to £20,000 per week; and considering that such winds are often known to prevail from a fortnight to three weeks at a time, it follows that the entire loss to this large class will amount to from £40,000 to £60,000 within a month; an amount of privation to the labouring poor which it is positively awful to contemplate. Nor is this the only evil connected with an enduring easterly wind. Directly a change takes place, a "glut" of vessels enters the metropolitan port, and labourers flock from all quarters, indeed they pour from every part where the workmen exist in a greater quantity than the work. From 500 to 800 vessels frequently arrive at one time in London, after the duration of a contrary wind; and then such is the demand for workmen, and so great the press of business, owing to the rivalry among merchants, and the desire of each owner to have his cargo the first in the market, that a sufficient number of hands is scarcely to be found. Hundreds of extra labourers, who can find labour nowhere else, are thus led to seek work in the docks. But—to use the words of our informant—two or three weeks are sufficient to break the neck of an ordinary glut, and then the vast amount of extra hands that the excess of business has brought to the neighbourhood are thrown out of employment, and left to increase either the vagabondism of the neighbourhood, or to swell the number of paupers and heighten the rates of the adjacent parishes.

This may in some measure account not only for the poverty and wretchedness of the people located in the many courts and alleys round about the docks, but it seems also to afford a ready explanation as to the amount of crime to be found there. A few days ago I made an attempt to fathom the secret of one of the low lodging houses in the neighbourhood; and though I had proof demonstrative that the endeavour was attended with considerable personal risk, still I was determined to compass my end, so as to be enabled to give the public some idea of the misery and crime that infested that part of the town.

Entrusting myself to an experienced guide, I was led to one of the most frequented and cheapest lodging houses in the neighbourhood. It was a large out-house, about the size of a small barn, and about as rudely put together. The walls were unplastered and the tiles above barely served to cover it in. In the wet weather we were told it leaked like a sieve. Around the room ran a long dirty table, at which sat some score of ragged greasy wretches. The others were huddled round the fire. Some were toasting herrings, others drying ends of cigars for tobacco, and others boiling potatoes in coffee pots. I soon communicated to them the object of my visit, and having inquired how many of those then present worked at the docks, I found them ready to answer any questions in a more courteous manner than I had expected. There were twenty-nine people in the shed, and about a fourth were occasional dock labourers. "I worked at the docks half a day this afternoon," said one, "and all yesterday, and half a day on Monday—three days last week, and never above two or three days in the week these last nine weeks." This one appeared to have been about the most successful of the number; and when I asked the rest what they did when they were wholly unemployed, the answer was, that they were forced to walk the streets all night, and starve. "There are plenty of us," said another, "who have to walk the streets of a night, though 'the bunks' (beds) are only twopence here, and there's no other crib so cheap any where near." I asked those who spoke of having walked the streets all night till daylight what they had done for food? "I've been two days," cried one, "without taste or sup;" and one in the corner, with his head down, and his chin resting on his chest, cried, "I've been three days without food—haven't had a bit in the world." "Ah! it's plaguy hard times in the winter time with us, that it is," said a youth who could not have been more than seventeen.

"Average it all the year round," cried a tall fellow in a canvass-smock, "I've worked eleven years in the dock as an extra, and it don't give more than five shillings in the week. Why, we're very often three or four weeks and earn nothing in the winter time." "But you must get something," I said. "Yes, we goes about jobbing, doing things down at Billingsgate. We gets a twopenny and a threehalfpenny job very often. If we don't get that, we have to go without anything for lodging, and walk and starve." "I'll have to do that to-night, sir," cried the man at the corner of the room, who still sat with his chin on his chest—"I'll have to walk the streets all night." "Yes," said a second, "and there's another besides him that'll be obligated to walk the streets. The Refuge isn't open yet." I asked them what they usually had to eat. One had had "taters and herrings and a pound of bread." Another "a pound of bread and a farthing's worth of coffee." "I've had two or three hard crusts," cried the man again who sat alone at the end of the room. "That's about the living we all has," I was told. "When we go without food all day," they said, "it's generally the depth of winter, wet weather, or something like that. We give those that want a bit of ours, whatever it may be. We gather all round for him if we can."

I asked them how much money they had got. "I've got fourpence," cried one. "I've got one shilling and threepence," cried another. "I've got just enough for my bed." "I've got three-halfpence." "I've got one penny." "I haven't one halfpenny," said the man at the end of the room. "No more have I," cried a second. "There's another one here hasn't got one," exclaimed a third. "Ah, if you was to come in here to-morrow night, you'd find half of us had not got any—full half."

I then inquired as to the state of their clothing. "I've got a clean shirt to put on to-morrow morning, and that's the first I've had these eight months," cried the first. "I've got no shirt at all," said another. "I've none," said a third; "and that there down there ain't got none, I know;" he spoke of the same man at the far end of the room.

Next I sought to find out how many among the number had been confined in prison. "I've been in quod, sir, I have," cried one. "I've been in, too," shouted a second. And finding the answers to come too quickly for me to take down, I requested those who had been inmates of a gaol to hold up their hands. They did so, and I counted eighteen out of the twenty-nine who were my companions. "Ah, there's quite that," said the best-looking man of the party; "if the whole twenty-nine of us was down, it would not be too much, I'm sure." The young beggar-boy here advanced again to me, and with a knowing wink, cried, "I can't tell how many times I've been in—oh! it's above counting. I'm sure it's above a dozen times."

(To be Continued

Caution to Buyers of Game.—A few days ago a Lincoln gentleman who was out shooting picked up a dead partridge, which, having no mark of injury upon it, excited his attention. On arriving home he opened the bird, and submitted the wheat, &c., in the stomach to analysation. The quantity of arsenic discovered was pretty nearly sufficient to have poisoned an entire family, and had this bird been found by poachers, or netted by them when unable to fly, it would in all probability have been sold to the dealers, and thus a very serious affair might have resulted. Farmers now very generally steep their seed in arsenic.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

Arrivals of Specie.—The following arrivals of specie have just taken place from the countries mentioned:—The vessel Java, from Bombay, brought 7 cases of silver, consigned to order; the Diamond, from Callao, 1 box of gold, addressed to an eminent house, and 1 bar of silver, and 1 box of gold, consigned to the Bank of England; the Highlander, from Oporto, 4 cases of silver, consigned to order; the Free-trade, from Oporto, 2 cases of specie addressed, and 1 case consigned to order; the Glenelg, from Port Adelaide, Bombay, and the Cape of Good Hope, 5,491 bags of copper, consigned to order, 1 case of specie from the Cape, addressed, and 16 boxes of silver from Bombay, consigned to order; the Charles Brownwell, from Coquimbo and Valparaiso, 325 bars of copper, addressed to a firm of eminence; the Parliament, from Boston, United States, 600 bars of (Chili) copper, similarly addressed; the Carnatic, from Cuddalore, Madras, and the Cape, 1 box of specie from the latter place, consigned to order; the Essex, from Calcutta and the Cape, 1 box of specie from the latter place, addressed to a firm of eminence; the Black Prince, from Ariey and Islay, 3,000 bags of copper, addressed to a house of commercial eminence; and the vessel Coldstream, from Calcutta, 5 boxes of silver, consigned to order.

Mathematical Philosophers.—The most absurd book in nature is that of a mathematician, certainly, "Dr. Gregory on Philosophical Necessity." He fancied *motives* ought to act like *forces* in physics, if necessity were true; and that to offer a porter a guinea to go a mile south-west and another to go a mile south-east, ought to set him in the "mean" direction between the two, due south? He wrote an octavo to prove this, and when the world laughed deemed himself *ill used!*

A Very Raw Material.—Mr. Disraeli says that the land is the landlord's raw material; and so it is. But landlords have a much rawer material in the minds of those farmers whom they delude into continuing to pay excessive rents under the fallacious hope of a re-enactment of the corn-laws.

MR. KYDD'S REJOINDER TO MR. CLARK'S LETTER.

Mr. Clark has either ignorantly or intentionally misconstrued my challenge to him at the Stepney meeting. I challenged him to discuss the correctness or incorrectness of the views set forth in the first resolution, moved by Mr. Campbell, in the column of a newspaper. Mr. Clark either did, or did not, accept my offer. If he did, let him fulfil his pledge, by discussing the question in the press. If he did not, let him say at once that he declines the controversy in the way desired by me.

I neither drew up, nor countenanced all the resolutions which the committee intended to submit to the decision of the Stepney meetings. But, I did think the first resolution correct in principle; and, in my letter have endeavoured to prove it to be so. With what success, it is for Mr. Clark and others to judge. The readers of the *Star* know that I have no objection to a repeal of the laws of primogeniture and entail, and a reduction of taxation; also, an extension of the Suffrage. Now, suppose I was to add to Mr. Clark's amendment a few additions, such as a separation of church and state, abolition of the game laws, abolition of capital punishment, colonial reform, adjustment of the national debt, establishment of model lodging houses, public baths and washouses, &c. I dare say Mr. Clark would, himself admit, that those additions would render his amendment more comprehensive. But, what relation would they bear to the duties of a government, as set forth in Mr. Campbell's resolution? First, let us discuss principles, and then the application of principles. If the kind of protection I think necessary be somewhat 'vaguely' stated in the resolution that forms the basis of my argument, let Mr. Clark show in what way it is vague; if my reasoning be fallacious, let Mr. Clark prove it to be so; and when he has proceeded so far I will reply.

One thing at a time may seem rather a slow way of business to some men, to me it is a sure way. And when Mr. Clark has replied to, or acknowledged the truth of my first letter, I will be very glad to enter into any other arrangements necessary for the diffusion of knowledge, and the promulgation of principles. But, until then, I say to Mr. Clark, either accept of my offer to discuss the question at issue in the colums of a newspaper, with the plainness of an honest man, or say that you do not accept of my offer.

I certainly am in no way pledged to discuss the effects of an abolition of the laws of primogeniture and entail, and an extension of the suffrage, as set forth in Mr. Clark's amendment.

I may add, that if Mr. Clark adheres to the principles advocated so unmistakeably by him at the Stepney meeting, there are the fullest grounds of difference between myself and him. Mr. Clark asserts that the labourers of England require no protection from either foreign or home competition. I assert that they require protection from both. Mr. Clark asserts that all government interference with labour is unsound in principle. I assert that it is the duty of the government to interfere, and to protect the labourer. Mr. Clark asserts that buy at the cheapest market; and sell at the dearest, under all circumstances, is the highest law of commerce. I assert that to buy at the cheapest market and sell at the dearest, under all circumstances, is a robbery of the property of the poor for the benefit of the rich, and will, in the end, prove destructive to the happiness of all. I have stated the differences of opinion between Mr. Clark and myself broadly, and as I understood him to express his meaning at the Stepney meeting; if I am in error I will be most happy to be corrected. Mr. Clark will not be offended with me for reminding him that, when he was a factory operative in Lancashire, he did not then advocate that the duties of government were purely negative; and when he advocated the Ten Hours Bill, he did not then contend that *laizzie faire* (or let everything alone) was the wisest policy of a state. A study of the duties of government, and years of experience and reflection, may have entirely changed his opinions. So far as I am concerned, the more that I think of the subject the more fully does it appear to my mind that the *laizzes faire* theory applied to a society in which all the land and accumulated property are in the hands of a few men, is the most heartless and destructive doctrine ever taught in any country. I may be, and probably am, in error, for I have lived long enough in the world to know that I have before now sincerely advocated erroneous opinions. The fact that I have often erred in judgment, makes me the more desirous of reasoning all differences of opinion fully out; and when Mr. Clark has settled the question at issue (as stated in my first letter) and informed me how far I have correctly stated his views as opposed to mine, nothing on earth will give me more pleasure than to continue the discussion in any way that may be mutually agreed on, and may seem most desirable.

As regards a restoration of the defunct corn laws, I would oppose the reimposition of a duty on corn imported from abroad. But there is the broadest possible difference between restoring an abrogated corn law and government interference to regulate and protect labour. Such difference I would endeavour to make plain in a discussion on the general question. I would also suggest, that protection to labour has no more connexion with Toryism, that it has with Whiggism, or Chartism; and as hints from abroad sometimes serve to illustrate subjects at home, it may not be out of place to remark, that President Taylor of the United States of America,—the president of a country in which Manhood Suffrage is the rule—has declared himself favourable to 'protection to native industry,' showing by the way that the most democratic people in the word have elected for their first magistrate, an anti-Free Trader, in the sense in which free trade is generally understood in England; and here let me caution the metropolitan trades.

Working men of London, take good heed what you are about; do not allow your movement to be mixed up with a movement in favour of a restored corn law, and always elect to preside at your meetings, one of your own body. Your cause, it is true, is too important to be easily damaged; but never were times more critical than those in which we live. We are now having a faction and party struggle. Your interests are not much cared for by either of the struggling parties. It therefore becomes the more necessary that you contend the more cautiously, but firmly and rationally, for what you think advantageous for your own and your country's interests.

Yours faithfully,
SAMUEL M. KYDD.

Saturday, January 19th.

STATISTICS OF THE JEWS.—An official publication informs us that there are hardly more than from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 Jews in the whole world, whereas Buddhism numbers 400,000,000 adepts; Brahmism, 200,000,000; Christianity, 230,000,000 to 250,000,000; Mahometanism, from 130,000,000 to 150,000,000; and Fetishism (or pure idolatry,) from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000. The 5,000,000 Jews are thus distributed:—There are some 500,000 in Syria or Asiatic Turkey; 250,000 in European Turkey; 600,000 in Morocco and North Africa; 50,000 to 80,000 in Eastern Asia; 100,000 in America; and about 200,000 in Europe—viz., 13,000 in England; 1,594 in Belgium; 850 in Sweden and Norway; 6,000 in Denmark; 70,000 in France; 52,000 in the Low Countries; 1,120,000 in Russia (more than one fifth of the entire race;) 631,000 in Austria and its dependencies; 214,431 in Prussia; 175,000 in the German states; and 4,000 in Italy.

ASSASSINATION IN CORSICA.—A notorious Corsican bandit, named Tancredi, was a few days ago tried before the Court of Assizes at Corsica, on the charge of murdering, at different times, a man named Morelli; a man named André Natalli; a man named Dominique Martini; and, finally, for attempting, on the 24th of March, 1849, to murder some gendarmes. The several cases of murder were clearly proved against the prisoner; and it was shown that for a long time he had been accustomed to carry off young girls to caves and forests and there commit violence on them, that he had levied contributions on the peaceable inhabitants of the villages, that he had committed so many excesses of all kinds, and had exercised such a system of terror, that in some places the villagers had left their fields uncultivated, and had abandoned their flocks and herds. No one, in fact, ventured to resist the audacious bandit; and the people did not even dare to assist or give hospitality to the gendarmes sent to arrest him. When he murdered Natalli, the son of the latter was present, and in an agony of despair cried, "Oh! when will your turn come?" "Not until after yours," calmly replied the bandit, as he reloaded his gun by the side of the corpse. Notwithstanding the monstrous guilt of the prisoner, the jury, in convicting him, declared that there were extenuating circumstances, and he was only condemned to hard labour at the hulks for life.

THE SAFETY of every free government requires that the major part of the citizens should enjoy a certain weight in the administration; if this does not take place the majority will be dissatisfied, and where the majority are dissatisfied the government will soon be subverted.—*Aristotle.*

MR. J. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN'S LECTURES. THE NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE.

Mr. O'Brien having recovered from his recent illness has resumed his lectures in the Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square. On Friday last, after an address from him as President of the National Reform League, the first quarterly report of the council of that body was read. It commenced by stating that notwsthstanding the paucity of means which the council had had at their command for appealing to the public, and notwithstanding the general indifference to political agitation which had of late prevailed in the public mind, the register of the League contained nearly 140 subscribers. This number was thought to be sufficiently large to afford a good omen of the success of the League, especially when it was considered, that as the ultimate aim of the Association was the establishment of fundamental social rights—which have never yet been fully recognised in the world, together with an untried system of political economy, the parties becoming members of the League were required to abandon many popular prejudices, and exercise their intellect in a somewhat comprehensive field of observation. After detailing the proceedings of the League, since its institution in October last, the report alluded to the actual progress which the reforms it advocated were making in society. The doctrine that the land of the country should belong to the state, as trustee for the people, and that it should be gradually redeemed from the hands of private owners, was making way; as also was the belief that a circulating medium, based on a gold standard of value, was radically unjust, and had now become the cause of great evils in Society. In predicating the probable course of public events during the present age, the report expressed the belief, that none of the Reform movements of the day, however triumphant they might become, could give substantial benefit to the wealth-producers. They were mere party questions, in which the interests of landlords, money-lords, and profitists were conflicting for the mastery, but, in which, the interests of the useful labourer of society were totally overlooked. It was hoped that the anomalous and contradictory assertions and theories of the prevailing political parties, would at length lead the working classes to discover the real causes of their oppression—namely, their present dependence on capitalists for employment, through the want of any adequate resources for producing wealth and consuming it, independent of landlords and money-lords; a defect in the social institutions of the world, which had now brought the labourer into a condition of wages, slavery worse than feudalism, and with few advantages over the chattle-slavery of America or the Brazils.

The only movement with which the League could cordially sympathise, was that for the attainment of the People's Charter; because without the acquisition of Universal Suffrage, the undue assumption of political power, by the higher and middle classes, could not be successfully counteracted or prevented. It was hoped, too, that the historical experiences derived from recent continental events, will have disabused the industrious classes of the utter fallacy of expecting that any mere change in the name and form of a government without an alteration in its principles and spirit, would work any beneficial change for them; for while usurers, landlords, and profitists held their present power, it matters little who or what is nominally the government, because government would be but a machine in the hands of these parties, for the forcible suppression of the rights and privileges of the mass of the reople.

The report wound up by an exhortation to the members not to relax in their efforts to promote the League in public estimation; and not to contrast too hastily the magnitude of its designs with the feebleness of its existing means to accomplish them. The conventional hypocrisy of the day might try to extinguish their aspirations with a sneer—but if they had faith in an harmonic system of society—if they believed that God had gifted man with powers adequate to work out his own *terrestrial*, as well as celestial salvation—if they believe that Deity punishes men *by* their sins, as well as for them—and if they believed that the principles enunciated by the National Reform League would raise humanity from its present degredation, they will not cease to proclaim those principles to the world, wherever their voices could be heard, or their words read. Martyrdom was neither expected nor required of the followers of the League; nor that they should recklessly run a-muck at the existing institutions of society. They should be wise as serpents, but harmless as doves. They were told to remember that all great changes in society came from below, and not from the higher classes; and that such revolutions always commence with the minority, and not with the majority, which is always made up of the unthinking, slavish herd of mankind, whose doctrine is expediency, and whose characteristic is compromise. Nor needed they to be ashamed of public criticism, because their principles could bear the tests of the true Christian, the true moralist, and the true philanthropist. To the dominant schools of political economy and jurisprudence they were opposed; but those schools were opposed to Scriptural Christianity, and to practical morality. The doctrines and principles of the League would, for the first time in the history of the world, enforce the practical recognition of the equality of human rights, and the reciprocity of human duties: they would necessitate justice between man and man, because under them honesty would indeed be found the best policy, as dishonesty would be its own punishment. To those who looked askant at their proceedings, and were inclined hastily to prejudge them as destructives and anarchists, they might ask, where would be found better guarantees of compensation for displaced interests, than those the League had suggested? It must also be borne in mind, that the safety of the existing institutions of society is far from being unquestionable. In a country where so large an amount of forced idleness and poverty prevailed—with their concomitant vices—where pauperism was so general—and where, in one portion of its dominions alone, nearly three millions of people had, recently, been daily fed by government, property, law, and order, could not be said to rest on very safe bases. The members of the League might hope, then, that many who now stood aloof would join their ranks, when they properly understood their purports and aims. The difficulties to be encountered were great. Their propagandism would be slow, because the heart as well as the head had to be converted. All important changes in public opinion and action required time to bring about—to imagine etherwise, would be to overlook all historical, and even physical analogies. But let them get rid of sophistry and system-mongering—let them reason their great cause well out, and ultimately it would be won!

At the conclusion of the meeting the president announced that he had resumed his Sunday evening lectures, at 72, Newman-street; where he invited parties to meet him in friendly discussion, on the principles of social and political science.

THE BALLAST HEAVERS.

A meeting of the following gentlemen took place on Tuesday at the London Tavern:—Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., in the chair; Mr. Pearson, M.P.; Mr. Pewtress, Mr. Millard, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Dakin, Mr. John Wood, the Rev. Mr. Cattley, Mr. Mayhew, and Mr. Delane.

The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the state of the ballast-heavers and lumpers employed on the Thames. Mr. Mayhew detailed at some length the distress which prevailed amongst the ballast-heavers and lumpers, in consequence of the objectionable manner in which they are at present paid for their laborious employment. Mr. Pewtress entered into a statement of benefits derived by the coal-whippers from the Act of Parliament passed for their protection, and which regulated the manner in which they were employed and paid. He drew a strong contrast between their former and their present condition. They had created a fund of their own, out of which they had established a school for their children and a benefit society, and by a subscription of a penny per man per ship they had formed another fund, which enabled them to grant pensions to the infirm members of their body. Nothing could be more gratifying than their clean and respectable appearance whenever they met together.

The following resolutions were subsequently agreed to unanimously:—

That the inquiries made by the *Morning Chronicle* into the state of labour and the poor having disclosed the great extent of misery and destitution which consequently prevails amongst the labouring classes, produced chiefly by the mode in which they are at present employed, and by the objectionable way in which their wages are paid, it is the opinion of this meeting that, without in the slightest degree interfering with the rights of employers, some measures should be taken to abolish the evils of the present system, and secure to the labourers the regular payment of their wages.

That it appears that the ballast-getters in the employ of the Corporation of the Trinity House are well paid, but that the ballast-heavers employed to shovel the ballast out of the Trinity House lighters are sufferers from the objectionable system by which they are engaged and paid. That a sub-committee be appointed to communicate with the Corporation of the Trinity House, and to ascertain whether, consistently with their regulations, the ballast-heavers cannot be placed under the control of the Trinity House in the same manner as the ballast-getters. That the committee be also authorised to communicate with her Majesty's government, and to adopt such other measures as may be most conducive to the attainment of the objects of the foregoing resolutions. The committee to consist of the gentlemen now present.

The thanks of the meeting were then unanimously voted to Sir James Duke for his kind and prompt attention to the objects of the meeting.

ST. HELEN'S SAVINGS BANK.—The actuary, Mr. John Johnson, and sub-actuary, Mr. Wm. Johnson, are now under arrest for felony and conspiracy. The sub-actuary was taken on Sunday evening at the inn which he usually frequents. The actuary was arrested on Monday morning.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The criminal business for the January adjourned general sessions commenced on Tuesday morning at Clerkenwell. The calendar was very light, there being but sixty-four prisoners for trial, and of these sixty-one were indicted for felony.

CHARGE OF SHOPLIFTING.—William Newbond was indicted for having stolen two silk handkerchiefs, value 10s., the property of Richard Hudson Telfor. Mr. Collier appeared for the prisoner. The prosecutor, a hosier and draper, stated that on the evening of the 17th of this month, the prisoner went into his shop and requested to be shown some handkerchiefs. That request was complied with, but in consequence of some peculiarity of manner with which he handled the handkerchiefs, he (Mr. Telfer) accused him of stealing two of them, and the prosecutor distinctly swore that upon that charge being made, the prisoner threw down two handkerchiefs, which formed a portion of those which had been shown to him over the counter, and which he had concealed under his coat. Mr. Collier made a lengthy and ingenious address to the jury, and the prisoner was acquitted.

ASSAULT.—Two defendants, named Squires and Weeks, convicted at the December Sessions of assaulting William Hardwick, were brought up for judgment. The prosecutor, a colonial agent, residing in South-street, Finsbury, had bought of the defendant Squiers two pianos, for one of which he had paid, and on his complaining that one of the instruments was inferior in quality to the other, the defendants went to his house, and having used great violence to Mr. Hardwick, took away both pianos in a cart. Mr. Parry appeared for Mr. Hardwick. The learned counsel stated that the defendant and his client had made an arrangement, by which Spires was to pay down £23, the price of the piano Mr. Hardwick had paid him for, and £10 costs; Mr. Hardwick wished it to be understood that Squiers retracted all the offensive expressions he had used in reference to him.—The learned judge was very glad such a course had been adopted, and complimented Mr. Hardwick upon the spirit he had exhibited throughout the proceedings. The £23 was then paid; and a nominal sentence having been passed, the defendants were discharged.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BEGGING-LETTER IMPOSITION.—John Thomas Simpson Jones, 36, a respectably dressed man, but one of the most notorious begging-letter impostors in England, was indicted for having obtained by false pretences two halves of a £5 Bank of England note, and also the sum of £3, from Mr. John Collingridge, a gentleman of fortune residing at Sunbury. Mr. Phinn and Mr. Lempriere appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Prendergast appeared for the prisoner. The prisoner pleaded *autre fois acquit*, but as he was not prepared to put in that plea in writing, and refused to make any other plea, the Court ordered the plea of not guilty to be entered.—Mr. Phinn then proceeded to state the case to the jury. He said the character of the investigation they were about to enter upon was one which, though supported by very simple facts, was of considerable public interest and importance, though not of frequent occurrence in a court of justice. The prisoner was charged in the indictment with having by false pretences obtained from the prosecutor certain monies; and the false representations upon which he so obtained the money were contained in what were very well known as "begging-letters," and it would appear that the prisoner was one of those pests who defrauded the charitable and benevolent portion of the public by assuming false characters, concocting pitiful stories of woe, affiction, and trouble, and appealing to compassionate feeling and sympathies, and who thereby perverted the stream of public charity from those channels in which, for the interests of society it was desirable that it should flow. The prosecutor, Mr. Collingridge, was a gentleman who resided at Sunbury Villa, in this county, and who also had a residence in Pulteney-street, Bath, and the prisoner having got possession of his Bath address fowarded him a letter thither; but at that time, July last year, Mr. Collinridge was at Sunbury, and the letter was re-posted to him there. In consequence of that letter, Mr. Collinridge sent a post-office order for £3 in favour of a person named Brewer, to the Post-office at Gravesend, and the circumstance of the letter having been sent to Bath gave rise to the supposition that the Bath Sessions had jurisdiction in the case, but the Recorder decided that the money had been obtained in Middlesex, and therefore the case was brought to this court for trial.—James Brewer stated that he was now a prisoner in Bath gaol, under a conviction for obtaining money by false pretences, or rather by begging letters. He had known the prisoner about three years. In July last they both lived at No. 21, Lillington-street, Vauxhall-road, and he (witness) showed him a letter which Mr. Collingridge, the prosecutor, had given him, for treatment at the Bath Dispensary. Jones took down the address, and wrote a letter to Mr. Collingridge, and directed witness to proceed to Gravesend to post it. The letter was here put in; it was as follows:—

Gravesend, July 30, '49.

SIR,—Permit me to address you in a case of charity at the earnest entreaty of James Brewer, a young man whom you have been very kind to on several occasions, and some months ago gave him £1 3s. to take him to Leamington. He was ordered here for the benefit of sea bathing, but the air being too keen for his delicate frame, he has been advised to endeavour to gain admission to the Consumption Hospital at Brompton, near London. He is in very distressed circumstances, and has no means of paying the fees of that institution, and is also indebted here to his landlady for board. Your kindness to him before induces him to hope that once more, and for the last time, you might render him some little assistance to enable him to make up £2 10s., all that he is deficient of. I have taken more than usual interest in his case, having given him £2 10s., and some linen. The writer then proceeded to request that an enclosure might be forwarded to the Gravesend Post-office for Brewer, as he (the writer) was about to leave for Scotland.—(Signed) JOHN SCOTT, M.D.

Witness continued—He posted eight or nine other letters at the same time as he posted the one just read, and when he went to Gravesend, in a few days afterwards, he received several letters in answer to them, including one from Mr. Collingridge, enclosing a Post-office order for £3, which he at once got cashed, and one enclosing £5 from the Queen Dowager. He returned to London, and halved the money with the prisoner. Shortly afterwards he went to live at Bath, and the prisoner and a woman named Farr went to live with him. He was the party referred to in the letter, but it was all fictious about his wanting to get into the Brompton Hospital. The prisoner wrote the letter. In cross-examination the witness said he had been a begging letter imposter about three years, having been led into it by a companion of the prisoner named Sullivan; but that he had not got his living by means of employment since 1843; in which year he was thrown from a coach in the Somerset-road, and was severely hurt. There were two charges against him at Bath; he pleaded guilty to one, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Did not expect a mitigation of his sentence, if the prisoner was convicted.—Inspector Tate, of the Bath constabulary, and Brunswick Harrison, a Bath officer, produced a quantity of begging letters which were found in Brewers's house. They likewise produced a number of "Court Guides," Dod's and Burke's "Peerages," and Dod's "Parliamentary Companions," which were found there also.—In the cross-examination of these officers, it transpired that the prisoner was apprehended on a charge of stealing a gold watch. On searching Brewers's house, these letters were found.—Mr. Collingridge proved having received the letter, and sent the £3. He should certainly not have sent it, had he not believed the representations contained in the letter were genuine.—Mr. Cours, postmaster at Gravesend, proved that the money was paid to the prisoner, who received the letter. There was no Dr. Scott at Gravesend.—From evidence then gone into to substantiate the other charge in the indictment, it appeared that when at Bath, the prisoner had, by some means, become aware of the circumstances that Mr. Collingridge was remotely related to a family of that name in Northumberland, and he at once assumed the character of a member of that family, and wrote to Mr. Collingridge.

The letter stated the writer to be the son of the late Rev. W. C. Collingridge, of Newcastle, and that he had resided for many years at Cape St. Mary, Western coast of Africa, where he had been engaged in mercantile pursuits. That by the upsetting of a shallop he had lost £2,750, being the savings of several years. The burning heat of the torrid zone had so injured his constitution, that he returned to England. The medical profession had advised him to try the benefit of the Bath waters. His funds were exhausted, and he had no friends at Bath. The writer, then in very delicate terms, proceeds to ask for a gift, concluding with, I remain, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN HENRY COLLINGRIDGE. Address, Mr. J. H. Collingridge (when called for), late from Africa, Post-office, Chippenham, Wilts.

Mr. Collingridge deposed that in answer to this letter he posted one half of a £5 note as desired, and on the receipt of that being acknowledged, he sent the other hall. He got a letter of thanks in return, in which the writer prayed for his spiritual welfare.—The schoolmaster of Bath gaol and Kate Phillips proved the letters to be in the prisoner's handwriting. The latter witness was the wife of a soldier, and lived at 21, Lillington-street, and had frequently seen the prisoner attired as a clergyman. He went occasionally by the name of Mason and M'Kinlay. He told her that he got a good living by writing begging letters.—Mr. Prendergast then, at great length, submitted that the case could not be maintained, upon the ground that the venue had been wrongly laid, the money, in the one instance, having been obtained in Kent, and the other in Wiltshire.—Mr. Phinn contended that as soon as the prosecutor had parted with his money, by depositing it in the post-office at Sunbury, the fraud was complete.—The leared Judge ultimately said he would reserve the point for the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal.—The jury found the prisoner "Guilty."—Mr. Phinn thought it right that the court should know something of this man's character. He was one of the most ingenious imposters in the country, and had, in the guise of a clergyman, had interviews with the late Queen Dowager, from whom he had, by representing himself as connected with religious societies, obtained various large sums of money. He was the accomplice of a man who was recently sentenced in Essex to transportation.—Horsford, the Mendicity Society's officer, said the prisoner had been in custody several times since 1847, for imposing on charitable individuals. He had been convicted three times.—The learned Judge said that the high and distinguished names mentioned in the bundles of letters produced showed not only the impudence and skill of the prisoner, but the great extent to which he had carried this nefarious system.—The prisoner was then remanded.

Police.

MANSION-HOUSE.—CAUTION TO THE BENEVOLENT.—The Lord Mayor stated that he had received from Mr. Dewhirst, of Bradford, in Yorkshire, a letter to which his lordship would be obliged to the newspapers to convey an answer, for the satisfaction of his correspondent, as well as for the information of the public. The letter was as follows:—"Mr. Dewhirst presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and begs to enclose a letter this day received from a person calling himself Dr. Dewhirst, asking charity, but Mr. Dewhirst has been so often imposed upon, that he declines complying, unless satisfied that it is a proper case, when he would be happy to contibute his mite towards relieving distress. Perhaps the Lord Mayor will have some knowledge of the case in question, and inform Mr. D., Bradford, Yorkshire.—Jan. 19th, 1850.—The application alluded to in the note was as follows:—"16, Isabella-street, New-cut,—The Rev. Dr. Henry Dewhirst solicts Mr. Dewhirst, as a patron of science, to benevolently buy his "History of the Bible"—5s. 6d.; for which Xtian kindness he will feel most grateful, as it will enable him to buy a blanket for this bitter weather. His family are actually destitute of a bed, bedding, table, and chairs. On Monday he intends opening a boys' school, and when he can pay 7s. 0d. for four more forms, will establish an evening scientific lecture for the support of his three destitute, motherless children, (one, fourteen, is slowly recovering from brain fever.) His troubles arose from his own frequent illness, the want of employment, and the four and a half years' illness of his late wife. An early reply is humbly solicited."—Mr. Goodman (the chief clerk) observed to his lordship that the rev. doctor happened to be well known at several of the London police offices, as a person who contrived to obtain contributions from the public upon groundless, but apparently very reasonable claims upon their sympathies.—The Lord Mayor said that the doctor's communication had the merit of condensing a great many miseries in a very few lines, but the style was perfectly well understood amongst the frequenters of the police offices of the metropolis. It was satisfactory to find that there were some gentlemen who would take the trouble to inquire into cases of alleged distress, before they put their hands in their pockets, to comply with the solicitations of their correspondent. The observation of such a rule, for the regulation of private charity, would do more towards the practical effect of benevolence, and giving a check to the successful manœuvres of knaves, than any other course.

CLERKENWELL.—A GOOD RIDDANCE.—W. Day, a smart-looking young man, was put at the bar before Mr. Tyrwhitt, charged with stealing a dozen of silver spoons, two beds, six chairs, a set of drawers, and other property, belonging to a person of the same name, residing at Berkhampstead. Mr. Sidney, the solicitor of Hatton-garden, attended for the prosecution.—It appeared from the evidence that on Thursday week the prisoner took away from the prosecutor's house, not only his plate and furniture, but his wife, a woman twenty-five years old. With the aid of Mr. Collins, the detective officer of the N division, he traced the property to Paradise-place, Islington, where the prisoner was in bed with the female.—Mr. Tyrwhitt asked prosecutor if he had recovered his goods?—He said he had, excepting his wife. (A laugh.)—Mr. Moulds (the clerk:) Do you want her? I believe she is in court.—Prosecutor (mournfully:) Oh, no! She is the worst of the furniture. (Laughter.)—The Wife here exclaimed; Now, Smike, what have you to say?—The poor fellow dropped his head, but made no reply.—Mr. Tyrwhitt sincerely pitied his misfortune, and committed the prisoner in the custody of Collins, to Hertford gaol for trial.

THAMES.—CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS.—A person named Wootton, lately a lodging-house-keeper at Margate, applied to Mr. Yardley under the following circumstances:—He said that in November last he treated with a company, whose office is in Jewry-street, Aldgate, for a passage for himself and family, who were about to emigrate to Port Natal, agreeing to pay a sum of £40. On the 29th or 30th of that month he received a letter from a Mr. Bine, who, he understood, was secretary to Mr. Hackett, the principal, urging him to pay up, as final arrangements were being rapidly made. He therefore lodged £40, in two instalments of £20 each, to the credit of Mr. Hackett, in the bank of Messrs. Barclay and Co., for which he exhibited the receipts. He was ordered to be ready on the 12th ult., at which time it was stated the vessel (the Toronto) would leave London. He hastily ordered his broker to sell his goods, which was done at a considerable loss under the circumstance, and came at once with his wife and children up to London; but there was no Toronto to start. After the lapse of some time he was directed to take his effects to the West India Docks, being informed that he and his family were to have their passage in a vessel called the Hebrides, but, up to the present time, he saw no prospect of pursuing the voyage. He had been here since the 12th of December, at considerable expense, consuming what little the sale of his effects had produced, and, owing to the cruel delay, ruin was staring him and his family in the face. In answer to the magistrate, applicant said he knew nothing of Mr. Hackett, but that he was a squire, and he understood Mr. Bine to be his secretary.—Mr. Yardley told him, that as the money had been paid in the City, he had better make his complaint to the Lord Mayor, who would, no doubt, under the Passengers Act, enable him not only to recover the money he had advanced, but likewise the expenses to which he had been put.—The poor man gratefully thanked his worship, and withdrew, saying he would immediately do so.

WORSHIP-STREET.—AN ARTFUL THIEF.—A smartly-dressed young woman, named Mary Ann Deevy, was charged with having stolen four ten pound Bank of England notes and two sovereigns, the property of Mr. Theophilus Burton, a butcher, in Pearson-street, Kingsland-road.—The prosecutor stated that the prisoner was formerly in his service as maid of all work, but having unfortunately met with an accident a few weeks since, which disabled her from further duty, he was compelled to discharge her. The prisoner, however, continued occasionally to visit the house under pretence of seeing his children, for whom she professed the greatest attachment, and was well aware of the fact that he was in the habit of keeping his money in a small box, which was deposited in a larger box in an upper room to which she had frequent access on those occasions. The last time she called to see them was on Thursday afternoon the 17th inst., when she remained some time in the room in question, and shortly after her departure he discovered that his cash-box, containing four £10 notes and two sovereigns, had disappeared; and on the following morning one of his men discovered the box lying open in an "outhouse" adjoining the shop, the whole of its contents having been abstracted from it. Feeling satisfied that the prisoner had carried off the money, he procured the assistance of Police-constable Zinzard, with whom he proceeded to the house of her mother, where he found the prisoner, and at once accused her of having robbed him, which she at first stoutly denied; but on being further pressed, she handed him a purse containing ten sovereigns and some silver, which she stated to be all that was left of the stolen property, as she had lost the remainder through a hole in her pocket. While the officer was engaged, however, in searching the apartment, he observed the prisoner pass something in a furtive manner to one of her sisters, who hastily secreted it at the bottom of a cupboard, on examining which he found a dirty piece of paper, with two of the missing £10 notes wrapped up in it. A quantity of women's wearing apparel and other articles, which had evidently been recently purchased, were also discovered, and the prisoner admitted that the whole of them had been bought with a portion of the money she had stolen from the prosecutor, upon which she was given into custody.—The prisoner, who declined offering any defence, was ordered to be remanded for a week.

GROSS OUTRAGE.—John Williams, a diminutive Lascar mendicant, of most repulsive aspect, was placed at the bar before Mr. Hammill, charged with the following outrageous attack upon a young lady, named Catherine Mather, fourteen years of age, the daughter of a dissenting minister, residing in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.—The young lady stated that she was proceeding through Hackney-downs shortly after two o'clock that afternoon, accompanied by her father, with the intention of visiting her grandmother, who resided at Upper Clapton, and had just reached the end of a secluded lane leading to her destination, when her father requested her to walk slowly on and he would overtake her in a few minutes. She had not advanced many yards down the lane when the prisoner came up to her from the opposite direction, and, holding out a biscuit he was eating, invited her to take part of it; but, without giving her time to reply, he suddenly seized her round the waist, and flung her down in the centre of the pathway. The prisoner then knelt over her, and proceeded to acts of gross violence which it is impossible to describe; but she grasped him tightly by the hair, and was forcing him back, when he tried to fix his teeth in her hand, but she contrived to seize him by the lower lip with her finger nails, and screamed loudly for assistance. Her father instantly hastened up, and upon hearing his footsteps the prisoner endeavoured to free himself from her grasp, but she held him fast by the hair and lip until the arrival of her father, who dragged him away and sent her in search of a policeman, with whom she returned in a few minutes, and the prisoner was given into custody.—The Rev. Joseph Mather, the prosecutor's father, was next called, but upon entering the witness-box he declined to receive the book, which was handed to him by the usher, alleging that he had a conscientious objection to giving his evidence upon oath. Upon being asked by Mr. Hammill whether he belonged to either of the denominations who were expressly exempted by law from the necessity of such an obligation, the rev. gentleman replied that he believed he did not, as he was a Separatist minister; and although he was fully aware of the consequences to which he would subject himself by such a determination, his conscientious feelings upon that point were of such an insuperable nature, that he must persist in his refusal to be sworn.—Mr. Hammill regretted the course the young lady's father had felt it necessary to adopt, as the outrage was of too gross a nature to be summarily dealt with, and asked the police-sergeant if he considered the prisoner to be sufficiently acquainted with the English language to understand fully the whole of the facts alleged against him?—Sergeant Mate replied in the affirmative, as he expressed himself fluently in good English at the time he reached the station; and Holland, the warrant-officer, confirmed the sergeant's statement, and said that he had known him as a vagrant beggar for a considerable period, and believed that he lived in one of the low trampers' haunts in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel.—The prisoner made no remark while this conversation was taking place, and Mr. Hammill said, that though he was quite convinced the prisoner fully comprehended the nature of the evidence gone into, it would be more satisfactory to have it detailed to him in a more formal manner; and he should therefore order the prisoner to be brought up again in a week, that the attendance of an interpreter might be procured.

BOW-STREET.—ASSAULT.—C. Lockwood was charged with assaulting a young man named Cotterel.—The complainant, whose eye was shockingly cut and bruised, and who appeared to suffer the most acute pain, was previously charged by police-constable No. 114 F division, with being drunk and disorderly in the street. The evidence went to show that about two o'clock on Tuesday morning the complainant was standing on the pavement outside the court, shouting at the top of his voice, and on his refusal to go away, he was locked up. The magistrate fined him 5s. for the offence.—The complainant then went into the witness-box, and stated that he was a bookseller by trade, but worked at the theatres in the evening. Last night, before he was required to perform his duties, he entered the Pavilion Tavern, near the new Olympic Theatre, where a number of booksellers generally met, and he played a game at bagatelle with three others, including the prisoner, who lost. Witness went down stairs to pay the reckoning, and, while standing at the bar, the prisoner suddenly turned him round and struck him a tremendous blow on his left eye. His eye was very much cut, and the blood flowed from it most profusely. He was rendered incapable of working in consequence, and he became intoxicated afterwards by his friends treating him, for which he was very sorry.—The prisoner, in defence, said there was a dispute about the reckoning, and the complainant used the most disgusting language towards him and struck him several times on the head. He admitted he struck the complainant in his own defence. He afterwards gave Cotterel a shilling and a pot of beer, not to say anything more about the matter, which he promised to do.—The prisoner called a witness, who confirmed him in what he said about the shilling.—The complainant was recalled, and denied positively that he received a shilling.—Mr. Jardine said it was difficult to get at the truth in this case, but he was quite certain no man would strike another without provocation, unless he was either mad or drunk. According to the prisoner's defence, the complainant had been most brutally assaulted, and his appearance showed that he had been severely knocked about. He fined the prisoner 10s. for the assault, and allowed the complainant an opportunity of procuring his own fine.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW REMEDY,
Which has never yet failed.—A cure effected or the money returned.

DR. WALTER DE ROOS, 1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London, from many years experience at the various Hospitals in London and on the continent, is enabled to treat, with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disease arising from solitary habits, delusive, &c., &c., excesses, infection, such a gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, syphilis, in all their varieties and stages—which, owing to neglect or improper treatment, invariably end in gravel, rheumatism, indigestion, sextual debility, skin diseases, pains in the kidneys, back and loins, deficiency of natural strength, and finally an agonising death. The lamentable neglect of these diseases by medical men in general is well known, and their attempts to cure by the use of those dangerous medicines—mercury, copaiba, cubebs, &c.—have produced the most distressing results. All sufferers are earnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. De Roos, who guarantees a speedy and perfect cure, and the eradication of every symptom, whether primary or secondary, without using the above dangerous medicines—thus preventing the possibility of any after symptoms. This truth has been established in many thousands of cases, and, as a further guarantee, he undertakes to cure the most inveterate case in A FEW DAYS, without hindrance from business, change of diet, &c., or return the money. It will ever be found that lasting benefit can only be obtained from the duly qualified practitioner, who, departing from the routine of general practice, devotes the whole of his duties to this neglected class of diseases.

Country patients will be minute in the detail of their cases, as that will render a personal visit unnecessary.—Advice with medicines, £1. Patients corresponded with till cured.

Females on all occasions attended to with the most honourable secrecy and delicacy.—At home for consultation daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8, (Sundays excepted.) Post Office-orders payable at the Holborn Office, to WALTER DE ROOS, M.D., 1, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

READ DR. DE ROOS'S CELEBRATED WORK—THE MEDICAL ADVISER.—The 64th thousand of which is just published, containing 144 pages, illustrated with numerous beautifully coloured engravings, descriptive of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs in both sexes, also Chapters on the Obligations and Philosophy of Marriage; Diseases of the Male and Female parts of Generation; the only safe mode of treatment and cure of all those secret diseases arising from youthful and infection excesses; with plain directions for the speedy removal of every disqualification, easily, safely, and secretly. May be obtained in a sealed envelope through all booksellers, or of the Author, price 2s., or free by post for thirty-two postage stamps.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS'

Extract from the *Medical Gazette* and *Times*:—'Fortunately for our country, a remedy for these deplorable complaints is at last found, and we hail the time as not far distant, when such diseases shall be comparatively unheard of; we hope all persons so afflicted will lose no time in availing themselves of Dr. De Roos's skill.'

'This work is indeed a boon to the public, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainness, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently will understands his subject.'—*Daily Times.*

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N.B.—All those deemed CURABLE are particularly invited.

A friend in need, is a friend indeed!!

THE COMPOUND INDIAN EXTRACT is a safe and speedy remedy for malignant Gonorrhœa, gleet, syphilis or venereal disease, whites, irritation of the bladder—secondary symptoms, nodes on shin bones, swelled testicle, &c., and for the renovation and strengthening of the system from the unhappy effects of solitary and sedentary habits, indiscriminate excesses, self-abuse, &c. In effect it is certain and simple, being free from danger—and of the utmost importance to those suffering from any disease of the urinary organs, living at a distance from medical assistance. It was never known to fail—and is sent (free) with instructions for use, on receipt of 2s. 9d., or 4s. 6d. in postage stamps or otherwise, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, where he may be consulted on these diseases, daily from 10 till 1 morning; and 4 till 8 evening.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT WHICH HAS NEVER FAILED.

DR. ALFRED BARKER, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London, (near the British Museum), having had a vast amount of practice at the various hospitals in London and on the Continent, is enabled to treat with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disease arising from solitary and sedentary habits, indiscriminate excesses, and infections, such as gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, and syphilis, or venereal disease, in all its various forms and stages, whether primary or secondary, which, owing to neglect or improper treatment, invariably end in gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, gravel, pains in the kidneys, back, and loins, and finally, an agonising death! The lamentable neglect of this class of diseases by medical men in general is too well known, and their attempts to cure by means of such dangerous medicines, as mercury, copaiba cubebs, &c., have produced the most deplorable results. All sufferers are earnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. Barker, as he guarantees to all a speedy and perfect cure, and the eradication of every symptom, whether primary or secondary, without the use of any of the above dangerous medicines—thus preventing the possibility of any after symptoms. This truth has been borne out in thousands of cases, and as a further guarantee he undertakes to cure the most inveterate case in a few days, without hindrance from business, or any change of diet, &c. It will ever be found that real benefit can only be obtained from the duly qualified practitioner, who (departing from the ordinary routine of practice) devotes the whole of his time and studies to this much neglected class of diseases. Country patients must be minute in the detail of their cases as that will render a personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicines for ten shillings. Patients corresponded with till cured. Females may with the utmost safety confide themselves to the care of Dr. Barker, as the most honourable secrecy and delicacy are observed in every case. At home daily for consultation from 10 till 1 in the morning, and 4 till 8 in the evening—Sundays excepted. Post-office orders to be made payable at the Bloomsbury Office, to Dr. Alfred Barker, 108, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London. A cure effected or the money returned. All those deemed incurable are particularly invited, and the strictest secresy may be relied upon.

REMARKABLE CASE OF LONGEVITY.—At this moment there exists at Strasburgh a woman named Barbe E——, a native of Wurzburg, who was born on the first of January, 1749, and has consequently entered her 102nd year. She married at the age of 22 and became a widow at 59. She is the grandmother of 37 children, and great-grandmother of 20, all living. This wonderful woman enjoys robust health; she reads without spectacles, and possesses all her intellectual faculties.

JENNY LIND.—We are informed, by a letter from Hamburgh, that Jenny Lind has signed an agreement at Lubeck to go to America and the Havannah in August or September. Her stay will be about a year and a half there, to sing only in concerts and oratorios. £30,000 to be placed in the hands of Baring, brothers, before she starts from England (or guaranteed with them); equipage, servants' expenses of every kind, paid for her; and after a certain number of nights she gets, besides, one-fifth of the profits, making fully £70,000 for the time. Besides this, she has reserved to herself the right of singing for charities as often as she chooses.—*Chronicle.*

TESTIMONIAL TO A DRAMATIST.—A number of gentlemen connected with the drama, the fine arts, and the liberal professions, have presented Mr. F. G. Tomlins with a handsome snuff-box, at a small festival to which he had been invited. The inscription stated that it was a testimonial to Frederick G. Tomlins, on the success of his tragedy of *Garcia*, at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

Markets, &c.

CORN.

MARK-LANE, Monday, Jan. 21.—The show of English wheat samples from Essex, was moderate this morning, but good from Kent. The millers bought very cautiously, and not until a reduction of fully 1s per qr. upon last Monday's prices had been submitted to. The sale of foreign wheat was quite in retail, and at rather lower prices. Flour went off slowly at declining rates. Barley met with few buyers, the prices unaltered, Beans and peas dull sale, and 1s cheaper. We had a small arrival of oats, but we cannot note any improvement in the trade, though good samples were quite as dear. Linseed cakes without change. The inquiry for clover seed was very limited today, at nominally previous quotations.

BRITISH.—Wheat.—Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red, new 38s to 42s, ditto white 40s to 48s, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Yorkshire, red 35s to 38s, Northumberland and Scotch, white 32s to 37s, ditto red 34s to 38s, Devonshire and Somersetshire, red, —s to —s, ditto white — to —s, rye, 21s to 23s, barley, 22s to 24s, Scotch 22s to 24s, Angus —s to —s, Malt ordinary, —s to —s, pale 50s to 54s, peas, grey, new 23s to 24s, maple 26s to 27s, white 23s to 24s, boilers new 26s to 29s, beans, large, new 22s to 23s, ticks 24s to 25s, harrow, 25s to 26s, pigeon, 26s to 28s, oats, Lincoln and Yorkshire feed, 15s to 18s, ditto Poland and potato, 17s to 20s, Berwick and Scotch, 17s to 21s, Scotch feed, 17s to 18s, Irish feed and black, 14s to 17s, ditto potato, 17s to 19s, linseed (sowing) 50s to 52s, rapeseed, Essex, new £27 to £30 per last, carraway seed, Essex, new 26s to 30s per cwt, rape cake, £4 to £4 10s per ton, linseed, £9 10s to £10 10s. per 1,000, flour, per sack of 280lbs, ship, 28s to 30s, town, 38s to 40s.

FOREIGN.—Wheat.—Dantzig, 44s to 50s, Anhalt and Marks, 38 to 40s, ditto white, 40s to 42s, Pomeranian red, 40s to 42s, Rostock 44s to 46s, Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, 30s to 34s, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Riga, 32s to 34s, Polish Odessa, 32s to 34s, Marianopoli, and Berdianski, 32s to 35s, Taganrog, 32s to 34s, Brabant and French, 34s to 36s, ditto white, 38s to 42s, Salonica, 30s to 33s, Egyptian, 23s to 26s, rye, 20s to 22s, barley, Wismar and Rostock, 18s to 21s, Danish, 18s to 22s, Saal, 20s to 24s, East Friesland, 16s to 17s, Egyptian, 15s to 16s, Danube, 15s to 16s, peas, white, 23s to 24s, new boilers, 25s to 26s, beans, horse, 22s to 23s, pigeon, 24s to 25s, Egyptian, 22s to 24s, oats, Groningen, Danish, Bremen, and Friesland, feed and black, 11s to 15s, ditto, thick and brew, 15s to 22s, Riga, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Swedish, 14s to 16s, flour, United States, per 196lbs., 22s to 24s, Hamburgh 20s to 22s, Dantzig and Stettin 20s to 23s, French per 280lbs., 32s to 34s.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.—Of grain this week there is but a short supply; but of French and American flour there is a still further large arrival. The trade here to-day is extremely heavy, with every appearance of lower prices.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 490 quarters; foreign, 3,010 quarters. Barley—English, 1,410 quarters; Oats — English, 670 quarters; Irish, 890 qrs. Flour—1,680 sacks.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE,) Jan. 19.—In consequence of the heavy fall of snow this morning the market was very thinly supplied with grain. Wheat sold from 4s 0d to 5s 9d; oats, 1s 8d to 2s 10d; barley, 3s 3d to 3s 6d; beans, 3s 9d to 4s 6d per bushel.

BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 21.—The number of foreign stock here, to-day, were very limited, even the time of year considered; yet they were fully equal to the demand. From our own grazing districts, the arrival of beasts fresh up this morning were on the increase, but of very middling quality. Notwithstanding the attendance of buyers was tolerably good, and the weather favourable for slaughtering, the beef trade was far from active, at prices about equal to those obtained on this day se'nnight, the highest general to figure for beef not exceeding 4s. per 8lbs. With sheep we were fairly supplied. Prime old downs were scarce, and quite as dear as last week. In all other breeds only a limited business was transacted, at late rates. The heaviness in the trade was wholly attributed to the extensive supplies of meat on offer at Newgate and Leadenhall.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.—Friday.—Beasts, 642; sheep, 3,240; calves, 90; pigs, 210. Monday.—Beasts, 3,334; sheep, 19,800; calves, 153; pigs, 205.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal.)—Beef, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; pork, 3s 4d to 4s 2d.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 21.—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime large, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; prime small, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 2s 8d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; per 8lbs. by the carcase.

PROVISIONS.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 21.—With cold weather and diminished supplies we had considerable more doing in Irish butter last week than for some time past. Prices advanced 1s to 2s per cwt., and the market closed with a firm and healthy aspect. In the absence of arrivals the transactions in foreign were limited; prices a shade higher. Of bacon, Irish and American singed sides found buyers to a respectable extent at previous rates. Hams a dull sale. Lard steady in demand and value.

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, Jan. 21.—We have no change to notice. Our best parcels are in demand, at current rates; but the bulk of stock here, being of a middling description is unsaleable, owing to the low prices of Irish butter. Dorset, fine, 88s to 90s per cwt.; ditto, summer-made, 60s to 80s; fresh, 9s to 13s per doz. lbs.

POTATOES.

SOUTHWARK WATERSIDE, Jan. 21.—There has been but few arrivals since our last report; shipping from the Continent being much retarded from the severity of the frost. The demand is not good, and it is with difficulty higher prices for French are obtained. The following are this day's quotations:—Yorkshire Regents 90s to 120s per ton; Wisbech ditto, 70s to 75s; Scotch ditto 65s to 75s; French Whites 65s to 75s.

SEEDS.

LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the seed market were again unimportant, nor are we likely to have much more activity until the departure of frost. Canaryseed was in good supply, and procurable at a decline of 2s to 3s. per quarter, notwithstanding which buyers showed but little inclination to purchase.

BRITISH.—Cloverseed, red 35s to 40s; fine 45s to 50s; white 35s to 50s; cow grass [nominal] —s to —s; linseed (per. qr.) sowing 54s to 56s; crushing 40s to 42s; linseed cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) £9 0s to £10 0s; Trefoil (per cwt.) 14s to 18s; rapeseed new (per last) £28 0s to £32 0s; ditto cake (per ton) £4 5s to £4 10s; mustard (per bushel) white 6s to 9s; brown 8s to 11s; Coriander (per cwt.) 16s to 25s; Canary (per qr.) new 78s to 80s.

HOPS.

BOROUGH, Monday, Jan. 21.—The choicer qualities of new and yearling hops met with a slow demand, at about the rates which have prevailed for some time past. With inferior sorts no progress can be made in sales even at a reduction in price.

TALLOW, HIDES AND OILS.

TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 21.—Our market has relapsed into its former heaviness, owing to the large stock of foreign tallow on hand, and prices have given way since Monday last from 3d to 6d per cwt. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 39s per cwt. Very little is doing for forward delivery. Town tallow 38s 6d per cwt. net cash. Rough fat 2s 2d per 8lbs.

LEADENHALL.—Market hides 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d to 1¾d per lb.; ditto 64lb. to 72lb. 1½d to 1¾d; ditto 72lb. to 80lb., 2d to 2¼d; ditto 80lb. to 88lb., 2¼d to 3d; ditto 88lb to 96lb., 3d to 3¼d; ditto 96lb. to 104lb., 3¼d to 4d; ditto 104lb. to 112 lb. 3½d to 4d; calf-skins each 2s to 3s 0d; Horse-hides 6s 6d.

Linseed per cwt. 31s 0d to —s; rapeseed English refined 42s 0d to —s; brown 41s 0d; Gallipoli per ton, 48l.; Spanish 48l.; Sperm 83l. to —l.; bagged 83l.; South Sea 31l. 0s to 33l.; Seal pale 39l. 10s to —l., ditto. coloured —l.; cod —l. to —l.; cocoa nut per ton —l. to —l.; palm, —l.

WOOL.

CITY, Monday, Jan. 21.—The imports of wool into London last week were only 115 bales from Bombay, 212 from Peru, and about 45 from Germany and France. The wool market was firm, and with no present appearance of being lower—rather the contrary.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 19.—Scotch.—There has been more inquiry for Laid Highland wool, but the holders are firm in price, which being still in proportion fully higher than English, there has been little actually done. White Highland is rather more in demand. There has been little doing in either Crossed or Cheviot, but our stocks are light.

FOREIGN.—There is still an excellent demand for all kinds of wool, and, were our stocks large, there would be more doing. A public sale of 500 bales of East India is to take place on the 22nd inst.

Imports for the week 3,684 bales; previously this year 4,153 bales.

COAL.

MONDAY, Jan. 21.—Owing to a very few arrivals during the past week, and none expected for some days, factors are in a position to hold over their coals for a further advance. Hettons 22s; Stewarts 22. Fresh arrivals 4; left from last day 15. Total 19.

DEATH.

On Tuesday, January 22nd, at New Radford, near Nottingham, John Seymour, between 70 and 80 years of age. He was a Democratic and Social Reformer, well known to many in London, Sheffield, and other places. His loss is regretted by a large circle of friends.

Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesfield-street, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printing-office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. M.P., and published by the said WILLIAM RIDER, at the Office, in the same street and parish.—Saturday, January 26th, 1850.