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THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST LABOUR.

Mr. Editor,—The late trials for Conspiracy at Liverpool, and at Stafford, ought to convince the labouring classes that the laws are not impartially administered. We have said ought to convince them, because it is asserted by those who occupy the higher portions of society, that equality is the basis of law; which, if true, proves that between the laws themselves and those who pretend to translate their meaning, there is a sensible difference.

We object to Mr. Justice Erle's summing up, on the occasion of the late Stafford trial, for two reasons—first, because his argument was decidedly partial; and secondly, that his ruling is opposed to both the spirit and the meaning of the law which was then plainly before him, in the shape of an Act of Parliament.

It is evident to all thinking men, that precisely as Peel, and Green, and Winters are guilty, so must be the Brothers Perry. They have all been committing the same offence—if offence it be—only with a different result. When the former persuaded men not to work for the latter, and the latter, through his agents, by bribes and false promises, persuaded the foreigners to enter into their service, they were all acting out their respective parts, and playing the adversary as best they could. If the law does not permit men to *persuade* one another previous to action, what is the purpose of the Act? It is quite lawful for men to combine, and to declare in favour of a given rate of wages, but it would seem to be illegal to take counsel how best to combine, to receive advice as to what would be a just rate of remuneration, under the circumstances. Is not this mere child's play—but mocking the words of the preamble of the Bill—which were purposely framed to put both masters and men, so far, on a fair footing, that they might severally combine, if they were so disposed, to serve their individual interests.

But very serious matter flows out of these late trials which, we are assured, will have the desired effect, (sooner, perhaps, than these ministering powers think), viz. of causing a more equitable declaration on the part of those who sit as judges in such important trials. As a consequence, we would point to the satisfaction afforded to the public mind, that venality has its boundary line; and further, that when these differences occur society looks to the evidence adduced; and when there is wanting that which would prove the law to be outraged, judges will not be suffered, by their own class distinctions, to fill up the vacuity. That this has been done in the present case, the report of the trial establishes; but that it will yet be admitted as condemnatory to the accused, is another question, concerning which there ought not to be any doubt, if justice were meeted out to all.

To the working men of England, this trial speaks the language of caution and decision. It seems to say to them in feeling words, "You are as friendless as you are reputed to be dangerous. What you are you, will always be, until you act as men, intent upon one object—content with no less than it,—viz., justice for your order." What are the toiling millions doing now? They see their ordinary privileges invaded, their right to combine so narrowed in its operation as to become almost valueless; they see around them manifestations of political improvement, and an eventful year before them, and still their organisations for the expression of their thoughts and wishes are permitted to founder, to be wrecked upon a coast of Whiggism, perhaps the most sandy, if they knew all, they would desire to be cast on. Oh, it is a pity to see a great party thus disbanded, not for want of discipline and a given purpose, but simply because of their own inanity Leaders: what do well-intentioned men want with them? save but for the unity of command, and as exponents of the will of others in every district; working men have amongst themselves sufficient intelligent men to guide their steps in a right direction; and if but sincerity characterise the actions of those entrusted with command, then let the members be satisfied, and work out for themselves their own political and social salvation.

If the past has begotten complaint, let the future beget confidence. A great principle cannot perish, because injudicious men have attempted to expound it. The Charter is a *vital* principle; hence it is the same now as yesterday, and will be so to-morrow, until its appeal be acquiesced in, the demands of the suffering classes be fairly heard. The Stafford trial is a call to union amongst the entire body of working classes. Its end will serve the Chartist cause, by proving the necessity for an organic change. And the position assured by the accused is but another proof that there is a dignity in poverty, which is the more resplendent, because it is not clothed in ermine.

To the Chartists of England, we would conclude by saying,—look to your societies and organisations: strengthen them as best you can, for the Reform Bill of 1852 must be made to approximate to the Charter so closely, that if the name be objected to, the provisions thereof shall be acceded. Your unity will do this, as certain as the year will come; but your disunion, or your apathy, which is, for all practical purposes, the same thing, will ruin your cause, as workers, and keep the Charter of your adoption as remote from acceptance as ever.

Censor.

NATIONAL LOAN SOCIETY.

This body met on Wednesday evening at the City Chartist Hall, Golden-lane, as usual. Mr. Stratton in the chair. Communications were read from Bilston, Hindley, Bligh, Maidstone, Bulwell, Spilsby, Huddersfield, Morpeth, Ormskirk, Ashton, Nafferton, Belper, Eccles, Kidderminster, and Nottingham, several of them containing remittances of cash and scrip. Loans were granted to various individuals, and other monetary business transacted. Highly favourable accounts were given in from some of the branches. The accounts were ordered to be audited on the ensuing Wednesday evening, and other monetary arrangements satisfactorily disposed of. Shareholders, throughout the country, are earnestly entreated to lose no time in joining the Society, as we understand the bill has already been read a third time in the House of Lords.

National Land Company.

At a meeting of the members of the National Land Company, held at their room, Hope-street, Bradford, Yorkshire, on Sunday, August 3rd, James Sweet's letter was read and discussed, when all agreed with him, that it was time to call a conference; and it was resolved that Mr. Sweet should name a place and day, since the Directors will not do it. It was also resolved, "That we call a general meeting of the members, to be held on Sunday, August 10th, when we hope the members will come forward, as the bill for the Winding-up of the Company has past the House of Commons." P.S.—Take notice and come to the meeting.

Signed on behalf of the meeting,
T. Hirst, Chairman.

The Late Eclipse.—At Konigsburgh, Dantzic, and Dercham, where the eclipse of the sun was total, darkness like that of night prevailed for some minutes. During this time a great number of stars was visible, and among them Venus, Jupiter, and Mercury were clearly seen. The natural phenomena produced on the animal and vegetable world were highly interesting. Several flowers closed, the birds which had been before flying about suddenly disappeared, the cocks crowed, and the birds went to roost. In some villages great consternation prevailed among the inhabitants, and many families shut themselves up in their rooms till the eclipse was over, so great was their superstition. This, however, was by no means general, for dense crowds with magnifying glasses, telescopes, and burnt glass, were assembled on the heights to witness this interesting scene.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Offices—14, Southampton-street, Strand.

The Executive Committee of this body held their usual weekly meeting, as above, on Wednesday evening last. Present—Messrs. Arnott, Grassby, Hunt, and Milne. Messrs. Harney, Holyoake, Jones, and Reynolds being in the country were absent, as was also Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Grassby presided. The correspondence received was read.—Subsequently a letter has been received from Ernest Jones, dated Exeter, August 6th, in which he states—'A glorious meeting was held here last night; the Athenæum crammed. Rev. Archer Gurney rose to oppose the Charter; I answered him. Fifty cards were disposed of.'—

The Secretary reported that the 'Monthly Circular' was now ready, containing an address to the Chartists, an excellent tract by Thornton Hunt, cheering reports from many localities, and a list of those localities from which reports have not been received, with the names and addresses of the sub-secretaries, &c.; that the price was one halfpenny each; and that those friends who felt desirous to aid in its circulation were earnestly requested at once to send their orders through any bookseller, or to the office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

The Secretary also reported that Ernest Jones had arranged to be at Bristol on Monday next, and from thence would proceed to visit Bridgewater, Merthyr Tydvil, Llanidloes, Newtown, Birmingham, Peterborough, Northampton, Newport Pagnall, Congleton, Stockport, Manchester, Padiham, Bolton, Bradford, Bingley, Sheffield, Staleybridge, Hanley (Potteries), Coventry, Cheltenham, High Wycombe, &c.

It was then unanimously agreed:—"That the sub-secretaries (corresponding and financial) of all the localities in and around the metropolis be solicited, and they are hereby requested to meet the Executive Committee at the Office, on Wednesday evening next, Aug. 13th, to take into consideration the necessity of a renewed and vigorous metropolitan agitation during the ensuing autumn and winter months."

After the transaction of financial and other business, the Committee adjourned to Wednesday evening, August 13th.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
John Arnott, General Secretary.

Farry Hill Station, near Bishop Auckland.—On Sunday week, a Chartist public meeting was held, when, after the extracts of Charles Kingsley were read from the 'Star,' and a lecture on the Charter by Mr. Wilkinson—James Richardson in the chair—a vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Rector of Eversley for the sermon preached on the 22nd of June.

Sheffield.—Women's Rights Association.—The quarterly meeting was held on Wednesday evening, in the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street. After the financial affairs were settled, the following ladies were elected Council for the ensuing three months:—Mrs. A. Higginbottom, president; Mrs. Whaley, treasurer; Mrs. Breadbury, secretary; Mrs. Brook, auditor; Mrs. E. Cavill, Cor. sec.

Rochdale.—The quarterly meeting of members was held on Monday evening last, when the auditors brought in the balance sheet for the last quarter. The income was £14 10s. 9d½., and the expenditure £8 16s. 1d.; balance in hand £5 14s. 8½d. The following persons were duly elected council for the next quarter:—Mr. M. Shepphard, Mr. C. Shepphard, Mr. A. Douglas, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. S. Crabtree, Mr. M. Uttley, and Mr. Gill, secretary, to whom all communications must be sent, 24, Henry-street, Rochdale.

Finsbury.—On Friday evening William Worseldine delivered a lecture at the Crystal Coffee-house on the life, oratory, and genius of Cicero. The lecturer said that no orator had, in his humble opinion, ever excelled Cicero in refined eloquence; the pleasing variety of knowledge or ability, united with kindness, as a pleader; for he found him exerting his eloquence and mental power in defending the poorest man against injustice and persecution; and although the thunders of an arbitrary faction were continually hurled at him he did not yield, but prosecuted, with warlike energy, his laudable course; a course which, though bright, was occasionally dimmed by that cloud, which sooner or later hovered over the statesman; either casting suspicion on his motives, eclipsing his acquired glory, or blackening his character by obloquy. It was, therefore, well remarked by Pliny, in his panegyric, upon the Emperor Trajan—"that there never yet existed the man whose virtues were not eclipsed by the dark and gloomy interposition of some vice." The lecturer said, if Cicero had pandered to kingly power and corruption he might have achieved pecuniary aggrandisement and glided down the stream of life without persecution; instead of which his whole life was a sacrifice on the altar of national liberty.

Bradford (Yorkshire.)—The usual weekly meeting was held in the Democratic School-room, Croft-street, on Sunday evening last, August 3rd, when Mr. William Connell was unanimously called to the chair. The veteran in the cause Mr. Benjamin Rushton, of Ovenden, near Halifax, addressed the meeting at great length on the necessity of the people being prepared for the coming struggle. At the close, the chairman announced that Mr. Robert Ryder would lecture on the following Sunday evening on "The Wonders of the World we live in." A member's meeting was then held for the purpose of electing a new council, and transacting the usual business of the quarterly meeting of members, when the following persons were duly elected as councilmen for the next three months:—John Moore, James Goodwin, Robert Ashworth, Elias Smith, Samuel Broadbent; William Connell, president; Ananias Kitchen, treasurer; Joseph Hudson, financial secretary; and Thomas Wilcock, corresponding secretary, to whom all communications for the Chartists of Bradford must be addressed, in care of Thomas Umplebly, newsagent, Manchester-road, Bradford, Yorkshire.

The Hoxton Locality.—To the Editor of the *Northern Star*.—Sir,—I am requested to inform the readers of your widedly circulated journal, that a district branch of the National Chartist Convention is formed at the Hope Coffee-house, Bidport-place, Hoxton, and called the Hoxton Chartist Locality. The meetings are to take place every Thursday evening, at a quarter past eight o'clock. It is earnestly requested that all who are interested in the cause, particularly those residing in the neighbourhood, will at once put their shoulders to the wheel, and with a hearty goodwill endeavour to bring this long, unsettled, and much abused question, to a speedy and successful issue. Sir, knowing that you are always ready to assist us, I venture to beg the favour of an early insertion.—I am, yours respectfully, W. J. Bsisk, Secretary, *pro tem.*

Extensive Emigration.—On Saturday afternoon a large party of emigrants, to the number of nearly 200, and principally from the Highlands, left Granton pier, Edinburgh, by the steamer Clarence for London, where they are to embark for the Australian colonies. Mr. Sheriff Gordon was present during the embarkation of the party, and directed measures for their comfort during the voyage. They appeared to be people in the prime of life, male and female, and took with them a great variety of farm implements.

A Liverpool paper mentions that penny omnibuses are becoming very common in that town.

General Georgy is said to be engaged at Klagenfest with the composer of a large political work on the Hungarian revolution, which is to appear at Hamburgh.

California at Home.—The herrings caught in the Wick district alone in two days of last week realised in hard cash to the fishermen engaged in their catch no less a sum than £10,000 sterling. What treasure there is in the mighty deep.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

THE LATE AFFRAY WITH THE POLICE IN SHOE-LANE.

A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Literary Institution, St. Peter's Terrace, Saffron Hill, to take this subject into consideration, and also to consider the manner in which the police had prevented the witnesses in this case from appearing to identify the guilty party.

Mr. W. Broome having been called to the chair, opened the proceedings by reading letters apologising for the absence of Lord Dudley Stuart, (who was to have taken the chair) and also from Lawrence Heyworth. The chairman said that there could be no doubt that the man Hogan had been brutally murdered; and, seeing that the policeman who without doubt had struck the blow had been allowed to escape, and that the City authorities were inactive in the matter, a few liberal men in the neighbourhood had called a meeting on Clerkenwell Green, and addressed a memorial to Sir George Grey, praying an investigation into the case. To that memorial they had received for answer, 'That the City Police were not under his jurisdiction; but that he had forwarded copies of their letter and memorial to the Lord Mayor." Official letters from that quarter were generally unintelligible, but the present was plain and brief. It had, however, one fault, it left the matter exactly where it found it. They had applied to the City authorities, but could not get justice; they then applied to Sir George Grey, who referred them back again to the City. Sir George expressed no opinion as to whether the case should be taken up by Parliament, nor whether he considered the people of Clerkenwell justified in taking the steps they had done. It was another proof that the government had no sympathy with the people, and never would have until they were elected by them. They must continue to agitate this subject until both the press and the public took it up, and the police, especially the City police, were taught humanity. The chairman, during a long address, was loudly cheered.

Mr. Weedon moved the following resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting the conduct of the Police Commissioners and other authorities of the City of London is highly unworthy of their character for justice and humanity in not causing a strict investigation to be made in order to identify the police-officer, who, according to the evidence adduced, brutally murdered the unfortunate Thomas Hogan.

The speaker, in a distinct manner, explained the whole circumstances of the case, and informed them that on the Tuesday previous Mr. Long attended at their meeting and stated that the police were annoying him, and endeavouring in every way to induce him to quarrel with them. He wished their advice as to the manner in which he should act. They advised him to go quietly home and not be by any means induced to give them an opportunity of arresting him. The man went away, but before he got home was charged with an assault upon the police, and committed to prison for one month. He was the man who swore to the identity of the policeman who struck the blow. (Shame.) On the same night the house of Mrs. Long was broken open by the police in a most shameful manner, and she was dragged off to prison on a charge of throwing a brick out of her window at the police. The evidence not being sufficient to commit her she was remanded until Saturday. Two respectable householders gave bail for her, one of whom was immediately charged by the police with being a thief and a companion of thieves. Mrs. Long was also another witness in the above case. (Shame.) On Saturday she was discharged, it being clearly evident that the policeman had perjured himself. He (Mr. Weddon) was ashamed of his fellowmen that they allowed such things to exist and did not indignantly rise and abolish them. He called upon them to see justice done to the mother of the murdered man, to call meeting after meeting in the city until they made both the authorities and the government thoroughly sift the matter. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lee seconded the resolution, and commented strongly upon the conduct of the police in endeavouring to imprison the witnesses against them. If such a state of things was not checked no man would be able to walk the streets in safety. He had waited upon the authorities and told them that he knew the murderer of the man Hogan. He was told that if he did he could arrest him if he could procure sufficient force. Was not that bitter mockery? Not a single step had been taken; not a shilling of reward had been offered for the discovery of the murderer, though three weeks had elapsed since it was committed. Did not this justify him in saying that the authorities were endeavouring to burk the matter? He called upon them all to turn policemen and apprehend the man whenever they could discover him.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Haggs moved the second resolution as follows:—

That the police, by the manner in which they have acted to the witnesses Long and hi wife, have shown that they were the real offenders in this case, and in this attempt to hinder these witnesses from appearing to give evidence against them have been endeavouring to screne themselves from the consequences of this murderous deed.

They talked of the despotism of the police in other countries, and boasted of the superiority of their own—how ill it agreed with the facts before them. It was now proved that a policeman might murder a poor man without incurring the slightest danger. The evidence proved that he ordered the man who was sitting on his door-step to go in, the man prepared to obey him, but not moving so quickly as suited the policeman, he beat him in such a dreadful manner as to cause his almost immediate death; for this inhuman offence justice was refused them. They now appealed to a higher tribunal, that of public opinion. Let the people but rise in their strength and demand retributive justice, and the government would be compelled to concede it. The speaker concluded by stating, that if the £800,000 we yearly spent in putting down crime was to be spent in educating the people, they would soon be able to reform the present vicious system.

Mr. T. M. Wheeler seconded the resolution, and corroborated the whole of the statement made relative to the treatment of the witnesses by the policeman. The case was the most scandalous which had ever come under his notice. The idea that the law gave some protection, however slight, to the lives and property of the working men, was the only tie which bound working men to the rest of society. Let them once dissipate that idea, and the whole system would perish. The authorities were bound by every tie, including that most powerful one of their own welfare, to see that prompt justice was done to the friends of the murdered man. If that link was not made whole, the whole chain was weakened, and its stability for ever impared.

Mr. Wood moved the next resolution:—

That a public meeting be called in the heart of the City of London, to demand that the policeman be given up in order that he may be put upon his trial for the wilful murder of Thomas Hogan.

The speaker dwelt on the facts of the case, and complained that the people had neglected their duty or the delinquent would not have gone so long unpunished. He trusted the committee would speedily be enabled to engage the City of London Tavern, and make up for the time that had been lost.

Mr. Winmill, at some length, seconded the resolution, and gave many further particulars relative to the brutal catastrophe. On the previous Tuesday they had come to a resolution, as public meetings were so expensive, not to hold any more upon the subject; but to devote their attention to capturing the policeman. No sooner were the police aware of this, than on paltry pretences, they got the witnesses locked up, thinking their only friends had deserted them. This showed them the necessity of renewed exertions. They should render the number of the policemen so offensive, that no other man in the force might be willing to take it in the division.

Mr. Johnson supported the resolution at some length. Government some time back wanted to have the control of the entire police of the metropolis. The reasons adduced by the City of London in opposition were, that the people were satisfied with the conduct of the force, and that they were more under the control of the inhabitants than they would otherwise be. This present case would go far to deprive them of all grounds of opposition, and it was therefore unwise in them not to see justice administered.

Mr. Osborne also supported the resolution.

Mr. G. Wheeler moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, who replied at some length, and urged upon them the necessity of raising funds to see justice fully administered. A subscription was then raised; and Thomas Martin Wheeler, 19, Mercer-street, Long-acre, authorised to receive subscriptions from any friends in town or country, who could not conveniently apply to the committee, who will meet every evening at the above institution. The meeting was crowded, and there was a considerable attendance of the press.

It was stated, by Mr. Osborne, that a boy who carried one of the boards announcing that meeting, had been brutally treated by one of the police, but that he was rescued by a gentleman who was passing.

POLITICAL VICTIMS' ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday evening, a meeting of the members of this association took place at the Paragon Chapel, Mr. Bronterre O'Brien in the chair. The chairman having briefly addressed the meeting, Mr. Bryson, the secretary, proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting looks with abhorence upon the illegal, cruel, and tyrannical treatment which the late Chartist prisoners suffered in the years 1848-9-50, and fearing that the liberty of the subject may be still farther encroached upon in time to come, call upon the country to countenance and support the 'Political Victims' Association' in obtaining a Parliamentary inquiry into the same, so that the public may know whether the prison authorities acted from private malice, or with the secret approbation of the government. And also to cause an inquiry to be made into the treatment of those prisoners now in exile, and suffering from the infamous Powell Plot, with a view to a mitigation of their sentences." He complained that during the last fifteen or sixteen years, great encroachments have been made upon the privileges of political prisoners. The law only demanded the safe custody of such offenders, but the Chartist prisoners had, in many instances, been degraded below the common felon. It was now their intention, with the aid of their Parliamentary friends, to lay such a mass of evidence before the House of Commons next session, as would effectually prevent political prisoners in future from suffering similar atrocities.

Mr. Fussell seconded the resolution. He said that he was satisfied that the death of Sharp and Williams was the result of neglect and bad treatment. He saw them in good health, and in six days afterwards they were both dead. The cholera was in the prison at the time, and Williams was confined in a cell next to the infirmary. He advised all persons when in prison, not to complain to the prison authorities, but to write to the Government, because whenever they could get their case brought forward, the House of Commons would compel the production of the correspondence. Most of them had read Ernest Jones's petition, and it was bad enough, but there were others present who had suffered a great deal more. He called upon the country to support the Association, as it would be the means of protecting others when suffering in the cause of future reforms.

The Chairman in putting the resolution, which was carried unanimously, observed that the Political Victims were obtaining the sympathy of the Caledonian press, the *Glasgow Sentinel* having taken notice of their proceedings during the last two weeks.

Mr. Prouting moved the following petition:—

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, The petition of the undersigned,

Sheweth,

That your petitioners have to complain of the illegal manner in which their trials were conducted.

That some of your petitioners were tried without the reading of their indictments to the court or jury.

That some of your petitioners were denied the use of writing materials and books for the purpose of arranging their defence.

Th t some of your petitioners were treated as felons, although they were only found guilty of misdemeanour.

That your petitioners were fed upon unwholesome food, and some of your petitioners can prove that they had beef served out to them that died from natural causes.

That your petitioners can prove that some of their number were brought to an untimely death by being confined in damp cells, the want of proper dietary, and the cruelties of the silent system.

Your petitioners therefore pray your honourable house to cause an investigation to be made into these charges.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, &c.

He stated that when the government felt themselves ashamed of the rotten evidence brought against the victims of the Powell plot, they held out a promise, through their solicitor, that if the remainder would plead guilty to the misdemeanor they would abandon the charge for felony, and they would be treated as first class prisoners, but, like all the other promises of the Whigs, they were only made to be broken, for they experienced worse treatment than murderers and those for filthy crimes.

Mr. Arnold seconded the petition.

Mr. Bezer, in supporting the petition, said that he was not allowed to see his wife for five months, although a prisoner in the next cell to him saw his sweatheart every other day; but then the respectability of his crime was no doubt the cause of the difference made between them, the fellow having only violated two children under eight years of age.

The petition was unanimously adopted by the meeting, and a vote of thanks given to the Chairman and trustees of the chapel for their liberality in placing it at the disposal of the Association for the evening. The meeting then separated.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL OF THE WOLVERHAMPTON TIN-PLATE WORKERS.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening at the National Hall, Holborn, to receive a report from the delegates appointed by the London Central Defence Committee, to watch the proceedings at the late trial at Stafford, against the journeymen Tin-plate Workers, and certain members of the Trades Committee. The meeting was called for seven o'clock. Shortly after that hour the committee entered, and were loudly cheered.

Mr. Thomas Holmes (a London shoemaker), having been called to the chair, stated the objects of the meeting in a brief manner. It needed legislative interference to remedy the grievance complained of. The men convicted at Stafford had done nothing inconsistent with the rights of others, they only endeavoured to protect the price of their labour, and for this, if it had not been for the aid of their fellow working men, they would now have been languishing in a dungeon. The chairman then alluded to the French tin-plate workers, who would address them during the evening. They would never have worked for Perry unless they had been entrapped. (Cheers.) One of the features in the indictment was the return of these men to France, and it was argued that it was illegal to induce them to return. (Laughter). If the working men were to unite, they would soon make government interfere to alter the law. The chairman then alluded to a case of oppression among the puddlers in Staffordshire, showing that the masters had in that instance conspired against the men; but what was overlooked in them was a heavy crime in others.

Mr. Humphreys moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting, representing the industrial classes of the British metropolis, has watched with great interest the late trials for conspiracy, instituted by a clique of the master manufacturers of Wolverhampton, and from the reports of those trials which have reached them, they perceive, with much surprise and indignation, that an insidious attempt has been made to pervert the ancient and invaluable institution of the trial by jury into an engine of oppression, and a means of reducing the British labourer into the mere unreasoning serf and tool of capital when in the hands of bad men.

He was convinced that trial by jury had been most shamefully perverted in this instance. Most of them were acquainted with the origin of the strike. The tinmen of Wolverhampton were desirous of improving their condition, by establishing one universal book of prices in the town; for this purpose the men brought out a book of prices, which they submitted to the employers for their perusal. After this a conference of the masters was called, to which the men were also invited, but this was only a trick to distract the attention of the men. As this attempt failed, the men adopted the book of prices as the standard of the town, thinking they had a right to do so. Some of the employers gave the prices, others refused to do so. The men then struck work to those masters, thinking they might as well die of ease as of unpaid labour. Here commenced the conflict between the Perrys and the men. The speaker then showed the unjust manner in which the men had been treated by the Perrys; and dwelt upon the illegal and unjust agreements they had forced upon the men. Those instances of oppression have been made familiar to the readers of the *Northern Star*, but they were new to many in the meeting, and created a strong sensation. He then showed the manner in which Perry had entrapped the workmen from Paris (several of these men entered while he was speaking, and were loudly cheered), and the treacherous manner in which he had possessed himself of their books and passports; the result, however, was unfortunate for Mr. Perry, as the men returned to France, disgusted with him, and leaving their thanks and gratitude to the English workmen for their hospitality. Perry's next step was to procure forty Germans. These men were now very dissatisfied, and it would take but little persuasion to induce them to return also. The speaker then went into the particulars of the Stafford trial, which was reported at length in this paper last week. During this long and vexed affair there had been no threats, no violence, save in one instance, and that was on the part of the prosecutor, who was fined £5 for the offence. They had been indicted and convicted entirely for persuading their fellow working men. If they had not a right to do this, what was the value of Trades' Unions? (Cries of "None.") He thought it not only his duty to get a good price for his own labour, but by his funds and persuasion to induce others to do so likewise, for, without numbers, his own efforts would be futile. This was all they had done in this case, this the judge called a conspiracy to molest others. (Shame.) If this was law, the sooner they knew it the better; if they knew it was illegal to unite and subscribe their funds to protect each other, he was sure his fellow workmen, from the Land's-end to John-o'-Groats, would unite to get such laws altered. The speaker sat down loudly cheered.

A person in the body of the meeting stated that some of the daily papers said that threats had been made use of; he wished to know if this was a fact?

The speaker replied that one witness had asserted so, but his statement was unsupported, and his character was so bad that the jury discarded his evidence altogether.

Mr. French seconded the resolution. As a fellow toiler he wished to add his voice to others against this act of oppression. In his opinion the labour of the men was equal to the capital of the employer. The Tinmen of Wolverhampton had behaved unprecedentedly well in the strike. If they put up with the present decision, they might as well give up Trades' Unions altogether. God forbid they should do this; it would be destruction to the best interests of working men. Masters combined against men; they had their meetings, club houses, &c., and deserved prosecution far more than the working men. It was because they were possessed of capital that the masters ruled rough-shod over them; but if working men would only unite, and if one class would cease to look with disdain upon another, they would soon become too powerful for any set of capitalists. In the present instance the masters had been deceived; the men had took up the cause with a spirit worthy of them. Let them maintain this good position, and the battle would be won. (Cheers.)

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Mellor, one of the delegates appointed to watch the proceedings at Stafford, by the London Committee, sitting at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, gave in a report of his mission, and stated the reasons that induced them to engage Mr. Roberts as their solicitor to defend the men. The report contained nothing but what our readers are already aware of by means of the report of the trial. They had agreed to have a full report of the trial printed as a pamphlet, and laid before the country. The summing up of the Judge was most partial; the evidence for the defence was so mumbled over that it was impossible for the jury to hear it, whilst that for the prosecution was widely different. The speaker also commented upon the decision of the jury, which he characterised as being very inconsistent, and utterly opposed to the evidence. He gave a high character to the French workmen present. He had that day seen Louis Blanc, who had been to see his countrymen, and would have attended that night had it not been for important reasons; he wished him (the speaker) to inform the meeting that his heart was with them, and that labour with them, as in France, must look to itself. The name of Louis Blanc created immense applause. He concluded by stating, that in his opinion, if this case was lost, the rights of labour in this country would be entirely destroyed.

The following is the translation of the speech which was read to the meeting:—"Dear Friends: We are very happy to be able in this assembly, amongst fellow workmen, to protest solemnly against the unworthy conduct of George Henry Perry, the manufacturer. We come to declare frankly, that the allegations stated by him against the workmen of Wolverhampton, are all false. (Cheers.) Our country is not yours, but our situation is the same, and the French workmen declare to you, through us, that they consider you as brethren. (Enthusiastic and protracted cheers.) Have you not always been like us till now, the slaves of the capitalists? (Hear, hear). Has not the self-will of the masters always been against your most sacred interests? The burden you bear, citizens, we have already lightened, it is true, for since we have left London—eight months ago—a very happy transformation has taken place with us. We are now members of a great association which increases in power daily, and seems to be already the fear of the capitalists. We are our own masters—(cheers)—each member of the association is the sovereign, and no power but the right can control or fix the price of our daily labour. (Tremendous applause). We are all interested in the success of our association; we work with courage, for the benefits which we derive out of our productions is our own individually. (Renewed cheers.) We did not wish to part with your hospitable country, without expressing all our gratitude for the fraternal reception you gave us. (Cheers.) You understand, citizens, that the disinherited of this world are all brothers by nature—(cheers)—whatever country they belong to, and ought to protect each other, and agree together. (Prolonged applause). Therefore when we learned that the character of our English brothers was attacked—when the very man who cheated them and us intended to insult them, we directly came to London, in order to protest strongly against falsehood, and support the truth. (Great cheering). We regret, citizens, to be compelled to return to our native country without knowing the end of the action brought against you. If to be hospitable and kind is a crime, you are guilty, very guilty; it is the only crime we can accuse you of. In the name of my four brother workmen, and of all the democratic workmen of France, I pray you to accept the following sentiment:—'May the union of the working men of the world be cemented by bonds of friendship, and confidence in each other.'" (The cheering, at the close, was continued for some time.)

Mr. Greenslade said, that when the deputation was sent to Paris to bring over the French witnesses they told them they would receive 6s. per day; when the Frenchmen replied, "No; they only earned five francs per day at Paris, and they would receive no more for coming to London." (Cheers.)

Mr. W. Clark moved the following as the second resolution, after repudiating the use of violence, which he said was not necessary to the success of so good a cause:—

That it has always been considered by the working classes of Great Britain that the right of peaceful industrial combination for the mutual protection of their common interests, was amply and permanently secured to them by the act of parliament, 6th Geo. 4, cap. 129, and they solemnly repudiate and will resist by every lawful means any, and every attempt by any power to encroach upon or invalidate this their essential and invaluable privilege.

Mr. Cummings seconded the resolution. Some of the manufacturers had said that if a conviction were not obtained, capital would leave the country. He wished they would all go and take their capital with them; they could not take the soil upon their backs, and with that, clear heads and ready hands, the working classes would soon be able to accumulate capital sufficient for their purpose. At present they wanted more political power, and must endeavour to obtain it. (Cheers). He was not an advocate for strikes when they could be avoided; but if it had not been for strikes and the fear of strikes, the trades would have been in a much worse position than they then found themselves. (Cheers).

Mr. J. Merriman supported the resolution, affirming that the working classes must either stand idly by, whilst masters reduced wages to the continential level, or throw themselves boldly into the political struggle now going on, in order to obtain laws better adapted to the requirements of labour.

The resolution having been agreed to,

Mr. Adkin moved the third resolution, viz.:—

That while seriously deprecating any unlawful invasion of the capital, the intention, now for the first time openly avowed, of constituting 'peaceful persuasion' an indictable offence, is a violation of the spirit and letter of the statute law before referred to, and an intolerable encroachment upon the liberties of the British labourer. This meeting do therefore pledge itself, individually and collectively, to use its most strenuous efforts to furnish the pecuniary resources requisite for the defending this invaluable right, and, if necessary, of carrying up their appeal to the highest Court of Judicature, and failing there, of commencing an active agitation through the length and breadth of the land, for such a legislative enactment as shall place upon a fair and equitable basis, the laws relative to master and workman.

Mr. Hudson seconded the resolution, recommending an endeavour to procure universal suffrage, as the only likely means of bettering the condition of the working classes.

Mr. J. Wilson supported the resolution. He had taken an active part in opposing similar prosecutions, such as the Dorchester labourers, the Glasgow cotton spinners, &c., and now the tin men of Wolverhampton were added to the list. From his own experience, and from the evidence of facts, there could be no doubt that trade's unions had been productive of great good. Those in union were always enabled to be more independent of their masters and better able to withstand oppression than an isolated workman. It was from this reason, and with a desire to intimidate them, that prosecutions like the present were instituted against them. He belonged to a party who advocated organisation against individualism, it was the only means by which they could save themselves from utter degradation, and would lead to universal co-operation. Of what crime had the men been charged? Had they not as much right to induce men to leave Mr. Perry as he had to go to France to get men to supplant them? They might strain and interpret the law as they pleased, but they would never be able to induce men to desist from uniting to support the price of labour. If the verdict of the jury was correct, every man in that assembly was equally liable to be indicted with the men who were so. He would never cease in his exertions until this state of things was altered, and he trusted they would register a similar determination.

The resolution was also supported by Mr. Bates, Mr. Jazoe, and Mr. Barry, and unanimously adopted.

The proceedings terminated by a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE CHARTIST PROGRAMME.

[The following document was read on Sunday week to the Sheffield Council:—]

'No action can be great and durable if it is not founded on truth and justice.'

The Chartist Programme will enter into the voice of Social Reforms—it will be the uniting centre of the interests of all; and yet the Chartist Programme does not mention that woman ought equally to participate social action with man; and we have now, in the name of truth and justice, called your attention to this forgetfulness of the right of one half of mankind, of the rights of woman to liberty and equality. Not to know these rights is rendering affranchisement of proletarians impossible; it is giving a fatal blow to the integrity of the principles of judgment, of liberty and equality.

Judgment is a providential law, by which no human being can be made perfectly happy and free, so long as there is one who suffers and is oppressed.

Man wishing to constitute liberty for man alone only constitutes the right of might. Man wishing to constitute equality only amongst men constitutes partiality.

The Charter declares that popular protection ought to be refused to all frank electoral restraints, but it only mentions man, when it affirms that every male adult who has been convicted of crime ought not to be deprived of right of voting when he has undergone his punishment; is it not more unjust that woman, who has committed no crime, should be deprived of the right of voting—who is excluded from the right of civil, and political equality, when you proclaim the freedom of all?

Ought she to remain bent under the yoke of a prejudice, of which the origin runs back to the time of barbarity, when no other right than that of being the strongest was recognised?

It is also by the right of might that the proletarians, man, and woman, are disinherited of their right to the possession of the soil of the means labour by a common custom; and it is to maintain the dominion of the privileged class, that the proletarian, men, like women, being looked upon only as a machine for the production, are deprived of the right of education to the complete development of all their faculties.

It is then with justice that the Chartist recognises the rights of children in proclaiming the necessity of gratuitous and obligatory education. But we cannot protect the child from the yoke of prejudices, and make good citizens and worthy of liberty; but when we shall have become acquainted with the right of woman to civil and political equality, when the father and husband shall no longer have a claim to life, and to moral and intellectual influence over child and woman, when it shall no longer be permitted to them to mutilate the most noble faculties of the woman and the child, to secure their dependence. The work of enfranchisement cannot be complete and durable but by the radical extinction of all privileges of sex, of race, cast, birth, and fortune; and the prejudices which fortify and perpetuate the empire of these privileges cannot be triumphed over but by the real practice of fraternal combination. Already has England raised her voice in aid combination, in taking the initiative by the universal exposition, all have been admitted without exclusion of sex or race, all nations have been invited to this great congress of labour, and all, in imitating this glorious example, will contribute to establish among the people a powerful good of fraternal combination.

It is not only a national work, it is a work of humanity; and it is not only a national work which ought to be the aim of the Chartist Convention: it is not a National Charter that it ought to endeavour earnestly to constitute, but the Charter of humanity, the Charter of the future. The Charter of the future can only be an act of universal association of all people who will guarantee to each of its members true liberty and equality in giving to each from his entry into life a complete education, a complete development of all his faculties, physical, moral, and intellectual, and the means to exercise them, by an equal division of work, instrument, and produce of work.

It is from the bottom of a prison that two ladies of France send you this letter, and they submitted to this prison, not without some joy, since it is one of the affirmation of civil, moral, and political equality, which, after many long years, they claim for their sex. Elected in 1849, so that there were several men of their persuasion, by their brothers, the workmen of Paris, to constitute the government of the association, the rights of woman first took their attention by this election, as it was later that they were obtained as their colleagues. But, before the condemnation, before the process, a contract of union had been abridged; and this contract, rudiments of the future constitutions, had made every member of the association acquainted with the rights of vote and equality to every function without distinction of sex.

Brother Chartists, shall you remain on this side of this act of justice accomplished by the Proletarians of France? Would you, then, sons of this nation, which ought to be most advanced of all nations, will you, we ask, continue to condemn to political exile the half of this generous people of Albion?

Your declaration, shows that an immense step has been taken by you. Chartism has nearly become Socialism.

Courage, brothers, yet an effort and you

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The following twenty-five members of the Legislative Assembly have been elected to form the Commission of Permanence during the vacation:—Didier, General Changarnier, Dufougerais, Sauvaire, Barthelemy, De Montigeny, Berryer, Vitet, Poujoulat, De Melun, Passy, Druet-Desvaux, D'Olivier, Gouin, Bernardi, De Montebello, Bocher, De La Tourette, Admiral Cecille, Rulliere, Hubert, De Lisle, Boinvilliers, De Kermarec, De Bar, Grouchy, and De Mortemart.

The Lord Mayor and others invited by the Parisians have arrived in Paris, and have been received with the greatest cordiality and hospitality.

The final poll in the elections of the Nord presents the following result:—Electors inscribed, 145,000; voters, 60,457. M. Waisse, ministerial candidate, 41,912; M. Delaroyere, legitimist candidate, 11,917; blank tickets and lost votes, 6,628. M. Waisse having obtained more than one-forth of the votes inscribed was proclaimed representative. 6,628 electors having abstained, indirectly, in depositing blank tickets; and 85,000 having abstained, directly, by taking no part in the ballot, the total number of abstentions is 91,600.

The Councils of Arrondisement commenced their sessions on Monday. Those of Rouen, Chateauroux, and Montreiul-sur-Mer have voted the revision of the constitution.

The trial by court-martiol of the offenders concerned in the plot of Lyons began on Tuesday last. The accused are fifty in number, fourteen of whom have taken flight. MM. Cremieux and Miched e Bourges will plead on behalf of the prisoners.

The 'Moniteur du Soir' says that the workmen of the salt-works of Baznac, near Agde, department of the Hérault, demanded a few days ago, an increase of wages, but the directors corld not grant it. They accordingly struck work, and caused a notification to be published that they would not allow the salt in the works to be removed. They then barred the roads leading to the place, in order to prevent other workmen from arriving. The judicial authorities, however, caused the ringleaders in the affair to be arrested.

The Lord mayor and party have been sumptuously entertained, and there has been nothing but festivity ever since they entered Paris. They have been to Versailles and St. Cloud, where the Lord Mayor was introduced to the President. All kinds of people were present: Russians, Poles, Hungarians, and a Chinese Mandarin.

On Tuesday the Marquis of Normanby received the English visitors, and in the evening a grand ball took place at the Hotel de Ville, where dancing was kept up until five o'clock in the morning. All persons seem to have vied with each other as to who should show the representatives of the City of London, and the Exhibition, the most attention. When the Lord Mayor visited the Aseembly the sentinels duly presented arms, and the moment he entered, representatives rose and uncovered, a mark of respect which they have never shown to foreign princes, or their representatives.

PORTUGAL.

We have advices from Lisbon dated July 29th.

It appears plotting still goes on at Elvas, and the disaffected military there hold communications with those at Badajos. The inhabitants take no part in it; on the contrary, they are devoted to the government. A little plotting has been manifest among a few sergeants of the 9th Cacadores in Lisbon, but the good spirit of the soldiers of the regiment checked it without difficulty. No farther acts of political insubordination have taken place.

A short time since some of a detachment of Lancers (that are usually stationed at Cintra when the Queen is there) got drunk, and descanting upon politics, proclaimed their attachment to Costa Cabral (the Count de Thomar,) saying they were always faithful to him, and disliked Saldanha, as well as many other things which their disordered intellects caused them to throw out to the consideration of some infantry who were with them. The latter took a different view of things; but neither party being able to convice the other in the arena of debate, a battle royal took place, which drew together more combatants. Captain Higgs, one of the officers, used his endeavours to put down the tumult by fair means; that, however, failing, he attempted to cut one man down, when the others, maddened to fury, made a rush upon him, and he narrowly escaped with his life. The Queen sent for Saldanha, and told him a guard was sent to her to protect her, but they only frightened her, and therefore she desired them to be removed; the duke said they should be punished, but the Queen replied, she considered herself safer with the people than with the troops, and therefore wished the latter to be removed: nothing farther has transpired of the incident. How wonderful a change! from Cabralista despotism her majesty is becoming quite a democrat, and wishes to place her safety in the good sense and affections of the people.

ITALY.

THE INVISIBLE GOVEREMENT IN ROME.

A correspondent of the 'Daily News,' says:—

'This is the season when Rome is periodically deserted. After a winter so barren of foreign visitors I leave you, therefore, to judge of its desolation. Rome indeed presents an aspect in every way calculated to deter the peaceable, quiet-loving traveller from taking up even a temporary residence in the holy city. Whether in search of repose or in the pursuit of pleasure or knowledge—unless that kind of knowledge to be derived from the study of political convulsions—I can as well conceive an idler taking up his residence at the foot of Vesuvius when it exhibits unmistakeable signs of impending eruptions, as at Rome. No doubt there may be much to instruct a political Pliny, unmindful of the danger and discomfort with which the prospective confusion threatens him, but there is no less to astonish and disquiet the pacific traveller.

'On arriving at Rome—I mean on arriving in hotels wholly tenanted, when tenanted at all, by Americans and Englishmen—and on the very day of your arrival, you hear of the "Invisible Government."

'What is the "invisible government"—a mere creation of the fancy of your *valet de pl* ? No; the mysterious impression he endeavoured to convey is confirmed by the banker, the librarian, and the *callessero* who drives you through the Corso. The "invisible government" is spoken of universally with more reverence than is shown in England for the House of Commons, and far more respect than the French National Assembly popularly elicits. You cannot be many days in Rome witout feeling that its government is unequally divided between three powers—the French commanders who are abhorred; the Pope's administration which is despised; and the invisible government, all-pervading all-permeating, the most potent of the three, because its power is founded on the unanimous sympa hy and voluntary obedience of the people.

'I would fain believe that anything which constitutes a check on the shameless persecution and rapine in which the Papal authorities indulge, is beneficial; and I cannot but admit that this extraordinary secret combination is directed by men whose moderation is creditable and systematic, but it is fearful to think that an irresponsible agency should be subterraneously at work, upheaving the very ground under one's feet, and placing every man's life and fortune at the disposal of a hidd tribunal.

'Legally, or I should rather say overtly, you have arbitrary annoyance to endure from the French authorities, in addition to every kind of vexation and extortion at the hands of the Pope's officials. Extra-legally, you have to obey the mandates of this invisible government which very often are not placarded on the walls, because every one in Rome makes a point of ascertaining them.

'Being informed that I could obtain a real Havannah cigar on the square where Torlonia lives at the head government-office for the sale of tobacco (which of course is a monopoly), I repaired thi her. The shopman (if so I may venture to call him, for probably, as a government officer, he is an ecclesiastic) handed me his wares with somewhat of the expression of gratified surprise with which a misanthropic druggist might have retailed the same quantity of arsenic or fulminating silver to a half-witted customer. I had not seen any one smoke in Rome, it was true, but thought the fact naturally enough accounted for by the extreme difficulty of procuring decent tobacco. Scarcely noticing the black looks of passers-by, I reached "mine inn;" but here, and in all my usual lounges, I was told, "For God's sake not to smoke: no one smokes—it is forbidden by the invisible government." "What is the invisible government to me?" "What is it to us? but yet we dare not smoke. If you could be known in the street as a foreigner, you would at most only run the risk of having your coat-tails torn off, and your face daubed with a tar brush, as happened to an enterprising young French dandy; or you might get bonneted, like your countryman A * * *; or be glad to abjure the practice, like B——, when he found himself taken for a *sbirro*, and learned the character of the *sbirri*, the refuse of the galleys, which, from the want of better, the papal government is driven to employ."

'Unwilling to incur penalties which others seemed so solicitous to avoid, but vexed and suffering from corns, I walked into a shop in the Condotti to buy a stick. "It is useless to take that one, sir, or anything thicker than this," said the vendor, substituting a switch for the substantial staff I had selected; "you do not seem to know that the French commandant has forbidden, under pain of court martial, the use of anything thicker than the tube of a tobacco pipe."

'So, the invisible government forbade my smoking! The French government of Rome prohibited the use of a staff whereupon to lean; and when the next day I attempted to make an excursion from the city in sheer digust, I was detained two hours at the barriers by the papal police who guard the entrance into and exit from the pontifical city under the protection of the French detachment, and who had the impudence to demand a fee for their diligence in expediting the examination of our dearly-purchased passports.

'These are a few innumerable such vexations in which remonstrance or complaint is useless. Mr. Freeborn, the British consular agent, is very naturally disinclined to take up cases which would absorb his whole time in the unthankful and unsalaried office which he fills. It would be notoriously useless to apply to Mr. Petre (nominally attached to the Tuscan legation, to avoid the penalties of *præmunire*,) who receives £600 per annum for his residence a Rome, but is so bigotted an ad herent of the Pope that his despatches, as a reference to the blue book will show, are a servile paraphase of the papal bulletins, in direct contradiction to Freeborn's letter's to the Foreigh-office, and to facts within the knowledge of every English resident in Rome. Surely we might employ £600 of the public money more advantageously, and evade a statute, if needs must be, to some better purpose.

'The "invisible government" I found, to my surprise, to be an extensive and complete organisation, pervading Italy, but more peculiarly developed in Lombardy and Romagna, having for object an Italian unite and independence, and possessing its funds, revenues, arms, soldiers, agents, and police. Mysterious, but unfailing in operation as the *Wehmgericht* of the middle age, it differs from the *Wehmgericht*, from Carbonaroism, and all other previous associations that I know of, in this respect, that a whole nation seems conspiring. I verily believe that three out of four individuals in Rome and the chief parts of Romagna are enlisted in this society, and daily proofs are afforded that the conspiracy pervades every department of the state, the police, the army, the post-office, and the very antechambers of the Vatican.

'It is on this account that the whole papal garrison, except some companies, was recently turned out of Rome. It has its regular press, distributing thousands of its flying sheets with all the regularity which attends the delivery of a London paper; yet so extensive are the ramifications of complicity that neither press, printer, writers, nor distributors, have ever been seized. The chief of the police said the other day, in answer to the reproaches of Cardinal Antonelli, "Formerly we watched the liberals; now we are watched by them." No arrest is ever effected which has been a few hours preconcerted, and no denunciator transpiring, so accurate and extensive is the knowledge of the invisible government. In flagrant cases assassination overtakes the accuser. This is shocking; but it must be admit ted that the flogging of women by the Austrian commander has ceased since the warning posted on the walls, and the death of the commandant of Lodi for disregarding it. Nothing in fact, but the strong reprobation of this ever-recurring invisible government, which haunts us everywhere and all things here, prevents the extension of this mode of retribution into Sicillian vespers. This mysterious agency seems to have secured a subordination as wide as its extension. I am credibly informed that its levies in Romagna are regimented and officered, and I know that its revenues in the form of a national loan are regularly levied to meet its current expenses and provide a store of arms and ammunition for the day of insurrection.

'If Pius sends us from Rome his bulls, his cardinals, and his bishops, the invisible government acts in blind obedience to the orders of its expatriated heads, which cause far more real disquietude to the board of cardinals than any aggression his Holiness has attempted ought reasonably to occasion to our bench of bishops.

The French are just on the worst terms with the papal government, and there is in fact but one single point on which any two of the three powers virtually ruling Rome at this moment are agreed. That is to say, that the invisible government on the one side, and the Pope and his cardinals on the other, heartily concur in wishing the withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome whatever be the conse quences. 'S.'

A letter from Rome, in the 'Venice Gazette' of the 31st ult., states that everything considered, the friendly feeling which formerly existed between the papal authorities and the French garrison no longer exists, although great pains are taken on either side to dissemble the true state of affairs. The total occupation of the palace of the holy inquisition has undoubtedly contributed to aggravate matters. The French authorities have taken possession of all the sulphur in powder existing in the warehouses of the manufacturers, and had it transported to the Castle of St. Angelo, without paying the proprietors anything, on the plea that they only keep it in deposit. Consequently, the merchants who cannot sell their stock, loudly complain of this measure, but in vain. The French have also transported to the castle of St. Angelo all the artillery belonging to the papal army.

LOMBARDY.

The 'Milan Gazette,' of the 31st ult., publishes a notification from the military commandant of Lombardy, which, after announcing that the proclamation of March 10, 1849, establishing the state of siege, is again in vigour since the late proclamation of Marshall Radetsky, fixes a period of eight days lor the delivery of arms and ammunition to the competent military authorities, after which time any person having such articles in his possession, without a special license, will be treated with all the rigour of military law.

NAPLES.

Our advices from Naples state that the material for the trials of the accused of May 15th is now complete, and has been officially published. The pamphlet opens with praises of the King, and the terrible extremities to which his Majesty was pushed by the factious opposition of a few; in fact, the disasters of May 15th, 1848, are narrated without the cause, nor is the royal pardon mentioned which followed.

Whilst the deputies were discussing the manner of proceeding on the opening of the parliament the enemies of the constitution were employed in exciting the people to revolt, and the barricades were formed—10,000 troops quietly looking on at a dozen boys heaping together fragile barriers. *Prima facie* this is a strong justification of his Majesty's conduct on that awful day—the people were in revolt, a few boys and a few national guards were opposing the opening of Parliament. The fight took place, and the royal troops followed up their victory by unnecessary bloodshed and plunder, which was eventually stopped by the remonstrances of Admiral Baudin, whose fleet was then in the Bay of Naples. Without accusing his Majesty with the 'sin of omission' in not promptly dispersing the deluded victims of revolt, let us see what follows. Nine days after the the 15th of May the following royal decree appeared:—

'Neapolitans! Profoundly pained by the horrible events of the 15th of May, our greatest desire is to ameliorate, as much as is humanly possible, the consequences. Our most firm and immutable will is to maintain the constitution of the 10th of February, 1848, pure, immaculate from every description of attack. Such being alone compatible with the real and present necessities of this part of Italy—such shall be the sacred ark in which the destinies of our loved subjects and our crown are placed. The legislative chambers shall again be immediately convoked, and the wisdom, firmness and prudence which we shall expect from them will materially asn sist us in grave and useful reforms. Return, then, to your ordinary occupations, believe in the fulness of your souls, in our loyalty, in our religion, and in our sacred and spontaneous oath, and live in the fullest certainty that our incessant occupation shall be to abolish as soon as possible, together with the sttae of siege, the memory of the unhappy events which have afflicted us.

(Signed) FERDINANDO II.'

Such is the solemn promise and pardon published a few days after the disasters of May, couched in language which is only surpassed by the awful oath of the constitution. And yet forty-five men, who have remained in prison more than two years, are now brought to trial. More than 600 were taken with arms in their hands, but only forty-five are accused. On looking over the names, we find they are ex-deputies and government officials, conspicuous for their constitutional opinions, and like the celebrated forty-two of the last trials, victims of political hatred, and no doubt like them will be sent to the galleys in chains. These gentlemen have already revealed enough to prove that the real authors of the street fight do not appear.

The parliament was again called; its conservative character and moderation may be seen in the records of that assembly. Several useful reforms passed, but never received the signature of the King. At length the finance was to be voted; the King then closed the parliament, and shortly after, out of 104 deputies, twenty-four were thrown into prison, and fifty-two exiled themselves from the Two Sicilies, in all seventy-six victims. The reaction had now triumphed; the King felt himself sure of the army, and the events of Europe no longer threatened from without. The old corrupt police machinery was recalled, and the irritated hounds of despotism have since hunted the whole kingdom for the last two years, crowding the prisons, and ruining families in all directions. It is enough to be denounced by a spy, to be thrown into prison, and eventually moved to the galleys. Poerio and his companions already wear the chain, and others will assuredly be added to these early victims. It is a crime to mention the word constitution—it is high treason to refer to that unity of Italy which his Majesty solemnly contracted with Charles Albert.

THE STATE TRIALS.

The great tragedy at Naples is not yet over, the curtain dropped but for a short time, and we are to witness a new trial by those judges whom the pamphlets of Mr. Gladstone introduced to us, and on victims not less illustrious than Baron Poerio. We learn by the latest intelligence from Naples that the late minister of commerce and agriculture, Antonio Scialoja, is to be tried, or rather, that he is to be sentenced to the galleys.

M. Scialoja, a born Neapolitan, was professor of political economy at Turin. He made himself generally beloved by the gentleness of his temper, and by the moderation of his views. He was a free trader and a constitutionalist, and as such the greatest enemy of violent revolutions. His 'Trattato Elementare di Economia Politica' contains the substance of his lectures, and is a proof of the practical turn of his mind. His position in Turin was a pleasant one in every respect, when the revolution in 1848 broke out; but mindful of his native country, be returned to Naples in March, 1848, though with the intention not to fix himself on so treacherous a soil. After his arrival there he had an interview with the King, who, by the advice of his ministry, had appointed Scialoja to a high judicial office. A few days later, on the 7th of April, he was named Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. An enemy of Anarchy not less than of despotism, at a moment when both these extremes were to be dreaded, he did all he could to unite the different parties in one great interest, loftier than all the others—viz., the national interest for the independence of Italy. But the dynastic intrigues, the religious apprehensions, and the disturbances excited by the agents of the enemy, destroyed this noble enterprise, so little appreciated by the foreign press. The deplorable events of the 15th of May, 1848, in Naples severely tried Scialoja's hopes. He saw that the reactionary party would avail itself of the unsuccessful attempt of a few hundred madmen, who evidently were under foreign influence, and he withdrew from office. Unwilling to use other arms than those of words and of persuasion, he resorted to both, writing for the press, and lecturing on political economy to refute the doctrines of Socialism. The government stopped these lectures. But Scialoja was member of the parliament; he had therefore the tribune, and he denounced from it all those seeds of corruption and of absolutism which soon were to grow and bring such bitter fruits in his unfortunate country. Now who could believe that sixteen months after he left office he was imprisoned in September, 1849, under the pretence that he had been implicated in the disturbances of the 15th of May.

A man like Scialoja, who anxiously longed for the peaceful development of freedom, and who loved national independence even more than freedom itself, how could he be a party to the 15th of May—to this first blow against liberty and independence? How could he participate in this mad attempt, which served but despotism, and blighted every hope of progress? But it is enough to say, that he has now been nearly two years in prison, and that the Neapolitan judges were not able to find false witnesses against him. He often, but in vain, implored the judges to try him, that he might thus have the opportunity of defending himself. Now, after a preliminary imprisonment of twenty-two months, he will be dragged before the court, not to be judged but to be condemned. For in countries where justice is not administered by jury, and where the judges can be dismissed from office at the pleasure of the King, a judge is nothing more than a commissioner, a mercenary, a bravo, who, instead of the stiletto, destroys you by the false interpretation or application of a law in order to please his master, But Scialoja was minister at the time when the constitution was in full vigour, and was acknowledged by the King himself. The minister should therefore have been tried by the House of Peers when impeached by the Commons. Instead of this he will be tried by a corrupted court, by a star-chamber. But it is yet more strange that those few hundred men who fought on the 15th of May in the streets of Naples, and who were taken prisoners, arms in hand, have all been dismissed without any punishment, without any law suit. Absolutism seems in fact desirous to prove grateful to those very men for the mad enterprise which was excited by foreign enemies to whom they served as tools.

GERMANY.

A committee has lately been established in the Diet for the publication of the reports of the Diet's proceedings; that is to determine in each case what should be published, and what should be suppressed.

ELECTORAL HESSE.

The central court-martial of Hesse presented an animated spectacle on the 24th.

On the criminal bench were seated seven of the magistrates, dressed in their full robes. They were the President and six of the judges of the Criminal Chamber of the Tribunal of Rothenburgh, who were accused of having passed sentence in the month of October last upon Mr. Faber, a government functionary in a public office, of three months' imprisonment, for having violated the constitution of 1848, which constitution, said the articles of accusation, were already abolished in fact.

The President of the Tribunal of Rothenburgh rose and stated, in the name of himself and his colleagues, that they considered it beneath their dignity to defend themselves against such an accusation; that the constitution was in full vigour at the time Mr. Faber was sentenced; that he had been cited before the Tribunal of Rothenburgh on the requisition of the Public Ministry; that the sentence passed was in entire accordance with the laws of the country; and that it had been pronounced upon the conclusions drawn by the Procurator of the State; and finally, Mr. Faber had acquiesced in the judgment, and had even voluntarily rendered himself prisoner for the purpose of undergoing the imprisonment to which he had been sentenced.

The court-martial condemned the seven magistrates to eight months' imprisonment in a fortress. This decision, passed by a tribunal composed chiefly of strangers, that is to say, of Bavarian military officers, has produced a very great sensation at Cassel.

NORWAY.

A popular tumult has taken place at Ringenike, in consequence of the arrest of a man named Knudsen, for having taken part in the workmen's meeting in Christiania. Troops had been sent thither.

AMERICA.

By the Canada steam-ship we have dates from New York to the 22nd ult.

The cholera is prevailing to a considerable extent in several of the western states. A number of fatal cases have occurred in various towns of Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Ohio, and the pestilence appears to be spreading with alarming rapidity.

The city of New York was visited on the night of Saturday, the 19th ult., with a very severe thunderstorm, which did considerable damage. Many deaths from sun-stroke are recorded in the papers.

REPEATED INSURRECTION IN CUBA.—The report is that there has been a conflict between five or six hundred of the people of that place and the troops, in which the latter were defeated. Troops were sent to disperse them, but they were repulsed with the loss of their commander, and twenty-eight killed and wounded. The insurgents had retired to the mountains and fortified themselves. Other towns followed the lead, and in a few days the whole eastern part of the island will be in a state of revolution. The government have been sending troops to Matanzas the past week, but it seems they did not call there, as something more urgent pressed them eastward. The Havannah papers say little on the subject, and it is understood the government are doing all in their power to prevent the true state of things becoming known.

Our private letters state that the newspaper reports are somewhat exaggerated.

A banquet was given on the 21st ult. to Dr. Hughes, R. C. Archbishop of New York, in celebration of his return from Europe. Nearly 200 of the principal Roman Catholics of New York were present at the Astor-house on the occasion. The first toast, as at the entertainment in Liverpool to the same personage, was, 'The Health of the Pope.' The hon. Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, passed as a toast, 'Religious Toleration and Charity.' The festivities were kept till an early hour in the morning.

Another fugitive slave case had recently occurred. A negro named Daniel Hawkins, was arrested at Lancaster, and on being taken before the United States Commissioner, was ordered to be sent back to his owner in Maryland. Great excitement existed, but no violence was offered in opposition to the law.

THE LEVANT.

The Oriental Company's steamer Tagus arrived at Southampton on Tuesday with ship letter-bags from Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta, and Gibraltar. When she left Constantinople there had been no change in the determination of the Turkish government to liberate Kossuth on the 15th proximo. It was understood that he would be conveyed to Malta in a government steamer, and would arrive at Southampton about the 5th of October or November.

Foreign Miscellany.

On the 10th of June a Sydney man named John Jenkins, *alias* Simpton, was detected in carrying off a safe from an office on Long Wharf, San Francisco, and after a struggle was arrested in his boat. He was immediately taken before the Committee of Safety, consisting of 100 or 200 citizens, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung within an hour. A minister was sent for, who endeavoured to administer consolation, but whose efforts were entirely disregarded by the hardened convict. At two o'clock at night he was taken to the public Plaza by the committee, and the result is thus given by the 'Herald' of the next morning:—'Arrived at the flag-staff, some were climbing up it to arrange the halter, when an earnest cry was raised by some present—'For God's sake not to hang him on the liberty pole.' The appeal was heard, and those in charge of the execution mounted the beams on the south porch of the adobe; a rope was stretched across between two of the supporters, to the middle of which a block and pulley were fastened; another rope was run through this, with a noose at one end. Volunteers were called for to man the other end. The prisoner, who had not spoken a word, as far as we could hear, during the whole march and the dreadful preparations going on before him, was taken by his guard beneath the beam, the noose adjusted around his neck, and, in an instant, at ten minutes past two o'clock, he was jerked high into the air, and hung dangling from the beam. He was a very, tall, stout, heavy man, and his struggles were violent, and continued several minutes. Gradually they ceased, and he swung slowly round and round.

Those who were executing him held steadfastly on the end of the rope, keeping it tense and allowing no interference. They held him thus for twenty minutes, when, no doubt, the effort being very great, or the rope stretching, the hanging wretch imperceptibly lowered until his feet hung several inches below the top of the railing. No effort was made to avert his fate. Several hundred persons were on the ground at the time of the execution. When we left, at half-past two o'clock, he was still hanging, and a proposition had been offered to appoint a committee to hold him there until daylight. The hardened man walked to the gallows smoaking a cigar, and had dropped the stub before he was launched into eternity. The rope was adjusted about his neck by Captain Wakeman, well remembered in New York for having sailed away from that city with the steamer New World while the sheriff's officers were on board.

The 'Madrid Gazette,' of the 31st ult., publishes a return showing that the receipts of the treasury in the month of June last amounted to 98,750,924 reals, being 3,919.008 more than in the corresponding month of 1850. This, however, is less by 2,217,632 reals than the estimane in the budget.

The Minister of Finance at Rome has issned a notification, dated the 24th ult., announcing that the paper-money of the late Republican government, representing twenty-four baiocchi (abont forty-five centimes), will continue to be received at all public offices until the 14th of August; after that date, they will continue to be received at the Ministry of Finance at Rome until the 24th, after which they are to be valueless.

A letter from Rome of the 24th ult. announces that the Governor of Lugo has been arrested upon the singular charge of being an accomplice of the brigands who infest the country, notwithstanding the great zeal he displeyed a few months ago against the band of Il Passatore; a zeal which the government was on the point of rewarding with a medal of Merit, when these strange accusations were brought against him.

The 'Kolner Zeitung has letters from Pesth of the 30th ult., stating that M. Rosenthal, an agent of the Hungarian emigration, who had returned from Pau to Hungary, has been asrested, and that he committed suicide to avoid the consequences of his activity in behalf of the revolutionary propaganda.'

Public Amusements.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

The performances this week commenced with *Pauline*, a translation from the French, which still continues to attract a good house. Miss Rogers, as Pauline, and Messrs. Green and Chester, as Count de Beuzeval and Lucien de Nerval, sustained the principal characters, and appeared to give satisfaction. The second piece, *The Two Gregories*, kept the house in a roar of laughter; but the chief attraction of the week is Wilkin's drama of *Leola, or the Corsican Maid*. It abounds in picturesque situations and startling effects; Mr. Green, as Hamond Beeph, a returned convict with a small remnant of humanity left in his heart, played with more than his usual abilities. Mr. Chester, as Azrael, a man wrapped in gloom and mystery, supposed by the superstitious to be possessed of an "evil eye," sustained his well-deserved reputation. Miss Rogers as Leola, the Queen of the Hills, appeared greatly to advantage, and looked the character exceedingly well. The closing scene of the second act, when the poor blind Erpa and her convict father appear enveloped in the ruins of their blazing dwelling, produced a thrilling effect. The whole piece was exceeding well played, and deserves success.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

We are happy to find that the lectures of the Professors at this establishment still meet with that encouragement they deserve, by the thousands of anxious listeners who daily crowd the lecture rooms for instruction and amusement. Dr. Bachhoffner is still engaged in delivering his lecture on Mon. Foucault's rotation of the earth, with numerous experiments and observations thereon. The chemical lecturer, Mr. Pepper, continues his subject, the chemical properties of the gems in the Crystal Palace. The various apparatus deposited here for cooking by gas, are highly interesting and curious, and is demonstrated on for the benefit of the visitors daily. Mr. Frederick Chatterton also delivers lectures on the history of the Harp, in which he details many anecdotes highly interesting and instructive, the discourse being illustrated by the vocal powers of Miss Blanche Young, R.A., which gives an agreeable finish to the whole.

IT IS stated in diplomatic circles in Paris, that the Sovereigns of the minor German States purpose visiting Vienna in the course of the present months; and that the visit is connected with politics.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY EFFECTED BY THER USE.—Mr. George Rowley, of Tobago, had suffered from this disease for upwards of five years, during which period he underwent the operation of tapping five times; his malady was most skilfully treated by several practitioners, notwithstanding which he got gradually worse, his strength and health failing so fast as to render any hope of recovery almost vain; as a last resource he tried Holloways Pills, and by persevering in their use, according to the directions affixed to each box, he was completely cured in a few months, and is now restored to a good state of health.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment 244, Strand, London.

LIVERPOOL.—SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE SECOND MATE OF A PACKET SHIP —COMMITTAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

It appears that, about six o'clock on Saturday evening last, a boy about fifteen years of age, named Alfred W. Gibbs, was, along with nine more of the crew, furling sails, on the foretopsail yard of the packet-ship Guy Mannering, now lying in the Bramley Moore Dock, Joseph Ryder, the second mate on board, let go the topsail halyard, and the yard giving way, Gibbs fell on the deck. He got his left leg and thigh broken, was carried to the Northern Hospital on a stretcher, and died in less than two hours afterwards. An inquest was held before a highly respectable jury, Captain Cook, the *superintendent of pilots, being foreman*. Ryder, the second mate, was present in custody during the inquiry.

Bruce M'Kinney said he was chief officer of the Guy Mannering.—The deceased was a boy on board, not an apprentice, as no apprentices are taken on board American ships. The vessel sailed from New York on the 10th of July. On the voyage to Liverpool there was a great deal of unpleasantness between the prisoner, the captain, and the crew. This arose from the prisoner getting liquor inproperly; he and the crew often quarrelled. The ship arrived in Liverpool on Thursday week last, and went on Saturday into Bramley Moore Dock. About half-past five on Saturday evening witness sent several of the hands of the ship to furl the foretop-sail. The deceased was one of the number. They were seventeen in number, being nine of the crew, three boys, the boatswain, third mate, a coloured man, and two labouring men belonging to the stevedores. About ten minutes after they had gone up witness heard the third mate, who was then on the foretopsail yard, sing out, "Slack the foretopsail halyards, so that we can bunt the sail." One of the hands, whose name is John Murray, was going up the larboard fore-rigging at the time. Witness called him down, and told him to slack the forctopsail halyards, and to be careful; how he did so. He went to the halyards and got hold of them. The prisoner was then standing in the larboard gangway, and he shouted to Murray to go aloft, and said that he would slack the halyards for them. Witness ordered the prisoner not to touch the halyards, because there was a man there who would slack them. The prisoner went forwards to the halyards. Instantly witness heard the third mate, who was on the yard with the deceased, sing out, "Look out for yourselves—the second mate has got hold of the hal- Liverpool 2 yards." At that moment witness heard the yard coming down, ran forward, and said to the prisoner, "My God, see what you have done now; you have killed somebody;" and he said, "Somebody be ——," or a phrase like that, perhaps it might be worse. The yard came down close to the cap. Several of the people on the yard jumped into the rigging and saved themselves. One wos thrown into the top, and the deceased on to the deck. Witness observed that the prisoner was in liquor, but he knew what he was doing and what he was saying. Went then on to the topgallant forecastle, and there found the deceased lying on his back. He was moaning heavily, and complained of his heart, his arm, and his leg. The prisoner then came and stretched out the arm and leg of the deceased, and witness told him to keep away, as he had done harm enough. Prisoner then began cursing him, and after deceased had been carried to the hospital, he was given into custody. If the halyards had not got entangled, every one of the hands on the yards would most procably have been killed. That morning, when engaged in sundry jobs, the prisoner said to the boys that he would kill them if he did not leave the ship. He said that all the good men had left, and the good ones had stopped. One of the two boys went away, and the other, who was a Frenchman, and could not speak good English, remained to scrub the ship's sides. The deceased assisted him. The witness then heard the prisoner say he was bound to kill a Frenchman, for he had a fine once to pay for one. Witness thought he was only in fun. During the afternoon of Saturday, when moving the ship, heard the prisoner say he was bound to kill somebody and get his name up.

Daniel Deverin, John Owen, and a number of the seamen on board, were called and gave similar testimony.

The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter against Ryder, and he was committed to Kirkdale under the coroner's warrant, to take his trial at the ensuing assizes.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

DR. ALFRED BARKER begs to inform the readers of the NORTHERN STAR that a Volume of Upwards of One Thousand Testimonials will shortly be published.

READ THE FOLLOWING:—

'In the five cases I wrote to you about, the remedy has perfectly succeeded; send me another for a case of Scrotal Hernia.'—John Armstrong, Navy Surgeon.

'We have witnessed the cure of three cases of Rupture by Dr. BARKER'S treatment, which confirm the remarks we made some time since on the utility of this discovery to those suffering from Hernia.'—MEDICAL JOURNAL.

'Your remedy has cured my Rupture after everything else had failed. I have used violent exertion since, but there is no sign of its coming down.'—Miss Symmonds, Bayswater.

'A fair time has elapsed since I used your remedy, and moreover I have been examined by a surgeon, who declares it is quite cured.'—Mr. Potts, Bath.

'I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, and thank you for your kind attention. Your remedy has cured my rupture.'—Mrs. Farren, Woburn.

'Many thanks for your remedy; I have thrown away my Truss, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it.'—G. Henrys, Chepstow.

'My rupture being twenty-eight years old, I really never expected so perfect a cure.'—Mr. Eldred, grocer, Longthorpe.

'Mrs. Sims begs to inform Dr. BARKER that his remedy has been successful.'—Willesden.

'It is now ten months since I used your remedy for Rupture, and I am glad to say I have gone through every sort of exertion without the least re-appearance of it.'—J. Masters, Mill-street, Bedford.

'I have witnessed a good cure of double rupture in a lady by your remedy.'—R. Brindley, chemist, Bow.

'Your remedy has quite cured my rupture of twelve years' standing.'—H. Morgan, Camden-town.

'Send me another remedy for a customer. I have recommended it in scores of cases with perfect success.'—R. Jones, chemist, Snaith, Yorkshire.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

DR. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated Remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single and double rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or emale of any age. The remedy, with full instructions, for use, &c., will be sent post free, to any part of the Kingdom on receipt of 7s. in postage stamps or post-office order, by Dr. BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London.

At home every day (Sundays excepted) for consultation from 11 till half-past 12 mornings, and 5 to 7 evenings; Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post Office.

A cure in every case is guaranteed.

DEAFNESS, AND SINGING NOISES IN THE HEAD AND EARS EFFECTUALLY CURED.

DR. BARKER'S Celebrated Remedy for Deafness, &c., permanently restores hearing, enabling the patient in a few days to hear the ticking of a watch, even in cases where the Deafness has existed for many years from any cause whatever, and has been successful in hundreds of cases where instruments and surgical assistance have failed in giving relief. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears, and, by its occasional use, will prevent Deafness occurring again at any future period.

The remedy, which is simple in application, will be sent free by post, with full instructions, on receipt of 7s. by Post office order, or postage stamps, by Dr. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. Hours of consultation daily, from eleven till half-past twelve mornings, and five to seven evenings (Sundays excepted). Post-office orders payable at the General Post-office. A Cure in every case is guaranteed.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS EYEBROWS, &c., may be, with certainty, obtained by using a very small portion of ROSALIE COUPELLE'S PARISIAN POMADE, every morning, instead of any oil or other preparation. A fortnight's use will, in most instances, show its surprising properties in producing and curling Whiskers, Hair, &c., at any age, from whatever cause deficient; as also checking greyness, &c. For children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and rendering the use of the small comb unnecessary. Persons who have been deceived by ridiculously named imitations of this Pomade, will do well to make one trial of the genuine preparation, which they will never regret.

Price 2s. per pot, sent post free with instructions, &c., on receipt of twenty-four stamps, by Madame COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—None is genuine unless the signature 'ROSALIE COUPELLE,' is in red letters on a white ground on the stamp round each package of her preparations.

TESTIMONIALS,

the originals of which, with many others, may be seen at the establishment.

Mr. John Bottomley, Southowram.—'Your Parisian Pomade is very superior to anything of the kind I ever met with.'

Mr. Fieldsend, Hainton, Wrugby.—'Your Pomade has greatly benefited my hair. I would not be without it on any account.'

Coventry.—'Mrs. Ogilvey is anxious to have the Pomade by return, as her hair is much improved by it use.'

Miss Jackson, 14 Lee-street, Chorlton, Manchester.—'I have used one box; my hair in one place had fallen off, it is now grown surprisingly.'

Lieutenant Holroyd, R.N., writes:—'Its effects are truly astonishing; it has thickened and darkened my hair very much.'

Mr. Winckle, Brigg.—'I am happy to inform you my hair has very much improved since using your Pomade.'

Mr. Canning, 129 Northgate, Wakefield.—'I have found your Pomade the best yet. The only good about the others is their singular names.'

Mr. Yates, hair dresser, Malton.—'The young man has now a good pair of whiskers. I want you to send me two pots for other customers.'

PURE LIQUID HAIR DYE.

MADAME COUPELLE feels the utmost confidence in recommending her LIQUID HAIR DYE, which is undoubtedly the most perfect and efficient one ever discovered. It is a pure liquid that changes hair of all colours in three minutes to any shade required, from light auburn to jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection; it does not stain the skin, is most easily applied, and free from any objectionable quality. It needs only be used once, producing a permanent dye. Persons who have been deceived by useless preparations (dangerous to the head, hair, &c.), will find this dye unexceptionable.

Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sent post free on receipt of forty-eight postage stamps by Madame Coupelle.

James Thompson, Esq., Middleton.—'I have tried your invaluable dye, and find it to answer the highest expectations.'

Mr. J. N. Clarke, Killinick, Wexford.—'Your liquid is a most excellent and immediate dye for the hair, far preferable to all other I have purchased.'

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR may be removed in two minutes, by the application of a small quantity of MADAME COUPELLE'S DEPILATORY.—By this process the removal of hair becomes so simple, rapid, and safe, that it supersedes everything else of the kind. Hitherto the tediousness, uncertainty, and above all, the poisonous properties of the agents employed as depilatories, have greatly limited their use; an easy and safe method in removing superfluous hair will therefore be very acceptable and useful.

Price 4s. per bottle, sent post free, with directions, on receipt of fifty-four postage stamps by Madame Coupelle, and to be had through all venders.

N.B.—See to the stamp round each package.

Dr. Ure.—'I have analysed your four preparations, viz.—Depilatory, Hair Dye, Pomade and Solvent, and find all of them excellently adapted for their various purposes.'

Do not Cut your Corns but Cure them.

Soft and hard Corns and Bunions may be instantly relieved, and permanently cured in three or four days, by MADAME COUPELLE'S SOLVENT. It is sent post free on receipt of thirteen postage stamps.

Rev. W. S. Clifton, West Willow, Romsey:—'Pound to eradicate expeditiously, and without pain, his Corns of thirty years' standing, after all the other professed remedies had failed.'

Mr. S. Stanford, Footscray:—'Your cure for Corns and Bunions is the best I ever tried.'

Mr. E. Barnes, West Parley, Wimbourne:—'My Corns of twenty five years' standing, are all cured by your Solvent.'

N.B.—Any of the above will be sent (free) per return post on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by MADAME COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London, where she may be consulted on the above matters daily, from two till five o'clock.

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach, when in a most hopeless state.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Matthew Harvey, of Chapel Hall, Airdrie, Scotland, dated the 15th of January, 1850.

SIR,—Your valuable pills have been the means, with God's blessing, of restoring me to a state of perfect health, and at a time when I thought I was on the brink of the grave. I had consulted several eminent doctors, who, after doing what they could for me, stated that they considered my case as hopeless. I ought to say that I had been suffering from a liver and stomach complaint of long standing, which during the last two years got so much worse, that every one considered my condition as hopeless. I, as a last resource, got a box of your pills, which soon gave relief, and by persevering in their use for some weeks, together with rubbing night and morning your Ointment over my chest and stomach, and right side, I have by their means alone got completely cured, and to the astonishment of myself and everybody who knows me.—(Signed) MATTHEW HARVEY.—To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Cure of a Case of Weakness and Debility, of Years' Standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Smith, of No. Little Thomas-street, Gibson-street, Lambeth, dated 12th December, 1849.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility, with constant nervous headaches, giddiness, and sickness of the stomach, together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medical men, some of whom, after doing all that was in their power informed me, that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps with curiosity than with a hope of being cured, however I soon found myself better by taking them, and so I went on persevering in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure.—(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH, (frequently called EDWARD).—To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Cure of Asthma, of Twenty Years' Standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon, 78, King-street, Sydney, dated 10th of November, 1849.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that many extraordinary cures of Asthma have been effected here by means of your pills. One is that of a lady residing near the 'Razorback,' who after having for twenty years been unable to make the slightest exertion, suffering very fearfully from shortness of breath, coughing, and spitting, but now, to use her own expression, able to run up to the top of that mountain. Another case is that of Mr. Caton, tailor, Hutchinson's-buildings, Clarence-street, who was so dreadfully bad that he was confined entirely to his bed-room for six months prior to his commencing with your pills, and attended regularly by his medical man, who pronounced him to be in a dying state, yet he, likewise, to my knowledge, has been restored to perfect health by the use of your pills, and rubbing your ointment night and morning into his chest. — (Signed) J. K. HEYDON. — To Professor HOLLOWAY.

The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st of February, 1845.

SIR,—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.—Your most obedient servant (Signed) ALDBOROUGH.—To Professor HOLLOWAY.

These celebrated pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, King's Evil
Asthma		
Bilious Complaints	Fevers of all kinds	Stone and Gravel
		Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	
	Head-ache	Tic-Doloureux
Bowel Complaints	Indigestion	Tumours
Colics	Inflammation	Ulcers
Constipation of the Bowels	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
	Liver Complaints	
Consumption	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Debility	Piles	
Dropsy	Rheumatism	Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
Dysentery	Retention of Urine	
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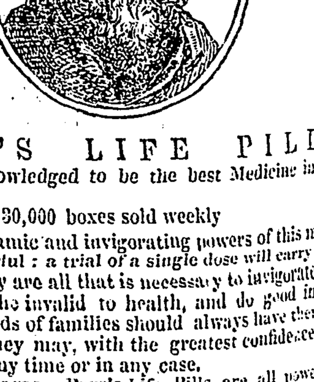

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BILIOUS DISORDERS.—Parr's Life Pills are all powerful in removing the distressing symptoms attendant upon bilious obstructions, disordered state of the stomach and bowels—such as pains in the head, dimness of sight, sickness, oppression of the chest, lowness of spirits, disinclination for active employment, and various other symptoms at all times troublesome, and not unfrequently dangerous. By taking two or three doses of these pills, the symptoms above described are speedily removed, an unusual degree of serenity pervades the mind, the stomach and bowels are restored to their natural functions, and returning vigour is the result.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, &c.—The whole host of disorders denominated Liver Complaints, may be attributed to cold—anxiety—want of exercise—spirituous drinks—excessive use of mercury, &c., these causes act powerfully on the Liver, and obstruct the due performance of its natural functions and secretions, and the healthy action of the liver is of such vital importance to the general health, that these interruptions if not attended to, too often terminate fatally. Should Jaundice occur it serves to remove all doubts with respect to this disease. Two or three of Old PARR'S pills every night, for a few weeks, will restore the patient to perfect health. The causes of these diseases are before specified, which, as a matter of course, should be carefully avoided.

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Beware of spurious imitations of the above Medicine. None are genuine unless the words 'Parr's Life Pills' are in White Letters on a Red Ground, engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also the fac simile of the signature of the Proprietors, 'T. Roberts and Co.' London, on the directions.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s. Sold by all medicine vendors in town and country. Wholesale London Agents:—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Sangar, 151, Oxford-street; and Hannay and Co., Oxford-street.

Poetry.

CALIGULA'S EXAMPLE.

Such Britons as pay yearly rents
Of ten good pounds, and rates beside—
So Acts of Parliament provide—
May choose the "honourable" gents,
Who very kindly undertake—
Merely, of course, for "honour's" sake—
Our clear and useful laws to make.

Pig-styes or palaces—no matter.
The test of voting fitness, Rent,
Is universal, and is meant
To show that Justice cannot flatter
Peers more than pigs; the test is fit
For both—the house and not the wit
Of those inside, who pay for it.

Do pigs pay rent? I'faith they do,
Or else 'tis paid by men who feed them.
Peers are a "fancy stock; we breed them,
Provide them victuals, dwellings too;
The parallel holds good all through;
They neither earn their meat—MEN do;
I've seen both deck'd with ribbons too!

But precedents may yet be cited,
Even from polished, classic Rome,
(For which see any schoolboy's tome)
That brutes, as citizens, were knighted—
Nay, more, were senators at times,
Made so by Emperors whose crimes
I'd rather not weave into rhymes.

Shade of Caligula! behold
What value Englishmen do set
On thy example even yet!
Thy horse, the senators were told
To rank as one of them: the beast
Was in brutality the least
Of thee and him! Rank Folly's feast

Is still set forth, and even yet
Mankind, as in thy own foul time,
Still slavish wait on princely crime—
Still do their dignity forget!
But not for ever in the mire
Shall lie the torch of Freedom's fire—
As soon shall holy Truth expire!

Potteries. W. B.

Reviews.

The Six Colonies of New Zealand. By W. Fox. London: Parker and Son.

New Zealand is, perhaps, one of the deplorable illustrations of the perversity of our Colonial office, and the systematic way in which that department of the Executive does 'those things which it ought not to do, and leaves undone those things which it ought to do.' The story of its misgovernment, and the deplorable consequences has often been told, but never before so well as by Mr. Fox. In 1840 the author left the Inner Temple, of which he is a member, with the intention of becoming a practical Colonist. Circumstances arose, however, which prevented him from converting a lawyer into a husbandman. He was called upon to fill various offices of trust and responsibility for the New Zealand Company; and on leaving the country, at the breaking up of the Company's establishment, he was appointed honorary political agent in England for the Wellington Colonists. In the course of his official experience he became well acquainted with the various settlements, and on his return home, after nearly nine years residence in the colony, he found the 'ignorance of the many, who know nothing about it, only exceeded by the misapprehensions of the few, who know a little;' under these circumstances he felt it an incumbent duty to give the results of his experience.

Mr. Fox divides his book into three sections. The first contains a descriptive and statistical account of the islands; the second is devoted to the natives; the third to the goverment. 'Statistics,' 'description,' and 'the natives,' however, are very different topics in Mr. Fox's hands from what they are in the generality of publications on colonies. Everything is fresh, the product of observation, or of reflection on the reality itself, not of statements about the facts, however able. There is an earnestness and directness about the book, which literary skill, however great it may be, does not attain. The author proposes to furnish information of a certain kind, wit hwhich his own mind is full, and he furnishes it—everything that is not essential to the purpose is thrown aside.

In looking at the geography and capabilities of the islands, and of the six settlements that have been founded, Mr. Fox sees more than the mere material characteristics of each, or the kind of industry that physical circumstances of necessity give rise to.

The extinction of the 'natives' is a fertile subject for declamation, projects and discussion. Mr. Fox treats of the subject, but in a more philosophical way. He pronounces extinction probable, almost certain, and that within two generations. Amalgamation might take place if there were time, but there is not. The causes which will extinguish the aboriginal race are—1. physical, and physical practices (originating, however, in moral defects); 2. moral. Notwithstanding the numbers who have written upon the subject, we have never seen so clear an explanation of the action of what is so uniform as to seem an inevitable law—the extinction of the Red before the civilized man (for the Negro and the Mongolian have a power of resistance). Having enumerated the five physical causes that are reducing the native race, Mr. Fox proceeds to the moral.

The moral cause in operation is perhaps less obvious, but no less certainly at work, and probably little less effective. It consists in a depression of spirits and energy, which in the mind of the savage ensues upon his contact with civilized men. He soon sees his inferiority: his pride may struggle against an admission of it for a time,—he may still occasionally bedeck himself with the ornaments of the warrior, and endeavour to shame by his barbaric splendour the plainness of civilized industry, but the great ships that throng his harbours, the (to him) magnificent buildings that spring up on every side,—the display, if there be any, of military force,—nay, what to the colonial are the merest articles of every-day use, his watch, his plough, his axe, his pocket knife, all declare, in a language which he cannot mis-understand, that it is a superior race which has come to share his country. From the day when he makes this acknowledgment to himself, he feels that his greatness is departed, that his nation is henceforth a nation of Helots. He cannot form in his mind the hope of rising to the level of the superior race; its existence, and everything connected with it, are a mystery to him—what the North Americans call a "great medicine," the New Zealanders a Typo, or divinity. The gulf between him and the new comer is too great; he cannot conceive the possibility of bridging it,—so he sits down and broods in silence till his appointed time.

The most probable method by which the operation of these feelings could have been checked in New Zealand, would have been the encouragement, to the greatest extent compatible with the general government of the colony, of the institution of chieftainship, which we found existing among the natives. The men of the most enlarged minds and of the greatest influence were of that class; and had they been, as I think they might, maintained in an elevated position, and their feudal authority supported at least for some years, it would have given them a position round which the rest of the race might have rallied, and whence they might have taken their first step towards one more elevated and advanced. But, with the exception of the early founders of the Wellington settlement, it has been the policy of those in whose hands were the destinies of the natives, to discourage the institution of chieftainship, and to reduce to a general level all classes of natives. An individual chief may occasionally, and sometimes very indiscreetly, have been petted and encouraged. But the "chieftainship," and the various shades of nobility and gentry subordinate to it, have been allowed to sink into ruin, and carry all along with them to a lower social level than before.

The erection of this species of feudal society might not have been easy under any circumstances; with the missionaries on the spot and the Government at a distance it seems to have been impossible. Familiarity, says the proverb, breeds contempt. With the New Zealander it produces something more—aversion, from his gross habits and grosser morals. Two or three generations might have obviated this, probably; but there was still a difficulty connected with the chieftains. Those who possessed energy of character enough to govern were too *energetic* to be trusted to govern. This is a well-known ruler—one specimen too of a 'convert.'

Rauperaha has often been described. His cruel treatment of his enemies, whom he seduced on board a ship, hanging them by hooks through their thumbs, cutting them to pieces and boiling them for food in the ship's coppers; his treachery to his relative Te Pehi, whom in the critical moment of battle he deserted, securing thereby his own elevation to the chieftainship of the tribe; and the part which he bore in the Wairau massacre; are the leading events by which his name has become familiar to the English reader. After the latter event he placed himself under missionary protection; and by pretended conversion and likening himself to St. Paul, he succeeded in hoodwinking his protectors, and persuading the government of his fidelity, at the very time that he was supplying Raughiaeta, the open rebel with arms and ammunition. Detected, seized, and imprisoned on board the Calliope frigate, he was released at the end of a twelvemonth, and handed over to the chief of the Waikatos, who became bail for his good behaviour. Carried by him to the North, he was upbraided by Teraia, the man eater, while the more generous Te Whero-whero endeavoured to sooth his affliction. After a few months he was permitted to return to Otaki, the place of his tribe. There he resumed his pretensions to sanctity. "I saw," says an intelligent but newly arrived clergyman, who visited him at this time, "amongst the other men of note the old and once powerful chief of Rauperaha; and who notwithstanding his great age of more than eighty years, is seldom missed from his class: and who after a long life of perpetual turmoil spent in all the savage excitement of cruel and bloody wars, is now to be seen every morning in his accustomed place, repeating those blessed truths which teach him to love the Lord with all his heart, and mind, and soul and strength, and his neighbour as himself." Those who knew Rauperaha better, may perhaps doubt whether the Æthiop had so completly changed his skin as to justify the belief in which an enlarged charity, exercised by an amiable man, thus led its possessor to indulge. A few days before his death, when suffering under the malady which carried him off, two settlers called to see him. While there a neighbouring missionary came in and offered him the consolations of religion. Rauperaha demeaned himself in a manner highly becoming such an occasion; but the moment the missionary was gone he turned to his other visitors and said, "What is the use of that nonsense? that will do my belly no good." He then turned the conversation on the Waganui races, where one of his guests had been running a horse.

Although two sections of the volume are devoted to the physical features and natural capabilities of the country, or to the position and prospects of the settler, or to the natives in various aspects, the subject of the third section is found everywhere. The government no-government, or misgovernment of Downing-street, meets the colonist everywhere, to vex or injure. The islands were snatched by individual Englishmen from foreign dominion not only without encouragement from government but in defiance of the Colonial Office; but the first settlement in New Zealand no sooner gave signs that it would flourish, than it was pounced upon by 'this Office,' and perverted to purposes of patronage. From that day to the present hour, the public money of this country has been uselessly squandered, and the prosperity of the colonists wantonly or ignorantly retarded by the Colonial Secretary, or his viceroys over him abroad and at home. They have continued to unite the evils of an established despotism with the drawbacks of a state of one remove from nature. In New Zealand everything goes by the rule of contrary. From the title of his land—nay from the means of now procuring new and waste land, (the promise of which made him a New Zealander,)to the providing of a passage boat—the government professes to do all, and does nothing; nor will it allow the settler to do for himself. Amply provided with means from England, raising a sufficient revenue in the colony for its own purposes, Downing-street wastes the whole in rank jobbery.

Wellington was the place chosen by the New Zealand Company for their first settlement. The Colonial Office in its desire to appear wiser than the Company, made an alteration, and that alteration was to make Auckland the capital of New Zealand.

The town of Auckland is the largest and most compact in the colony. It has one or two very good streets, but the lower parts are as filthy as "Deptford and Wapping, navy-building towns." Very little except shopkeeping was going on at Auckland when I was there. The amount of cultivation was very small, and consisted almost entirely of a few fields of grass, within four or five miles of the town, where newly-imported stock were kept alive till the butcher was ready to wait upon them for the benefit of the troops and townsmen. In short, the settlement was a mere section of the town of Sydney transplanted to the shores of New Zealand, filled with tradesmen who were reaping a rich harvest from the expenditure of a regiment of soldiers, a Parliamentary grant, missionary funds, and native trade. As an instance of colonisation, it was altogether rotten, delusive, and Algerine. The population had no root in the soil; as was proved by some hundreds of them packing up their wooden houses and rushing away to California, as soon as the news of that land of gold arrived. In Cook's Straits not half-a-dozen persons were moved by that bait. If the government expenditure had ceased, and the troops been removed at that time, I believe Auckland would have melted away like a dream. The expenditure of British money by the government has been enormous in this part of the colony, and easily accounts for so large a town having so suddenly sprung up. The troops stationed there have not expended much, if anything, less than £100,000 a year. Two sets of very costly barracks have been erected, with a lofty stone wall round each, which cannot have cost less than about £100,000 more. The pensioners' houses at least £50,000; their pensions about £12,000 a year; besides a variety of contingent expenses. From the Parliamentary grant, from £10,000 to £20,000 a year expended on roads and otherwise. The revenue of the Northern Province about £25,000 a year. The outlay of the three missions, which, I was told on undoubted authority, amounted to the same sum. Two men of war (not always, but frequently) in harbour for long periods, in short, in addition to the local revenus, not less than certainly £200,000 a year of British money has, on an average, been expended annually for the last four or five years; and one or two lump sums,, amounting to not less than £150,000, in addition.

Nearly the whole population of Auckland has been imported from Sydney and Van Diemen's Land. With the exception of the pensioners, I believe only one, or at most two regular emigrant-ships—that is vessels carrying bodies of men of the labouring class—ever proceeded from this country to that settlement. The returns of crime, compared with those of the Southern settlements, exhibit fearful traces of the origin of its population, and display the great importance of colonising on a regular system, which may insure a pure origin for a colony. In the year ending December 1847, there were no fewer than 1,083 criminal cases disposed of by the Resident Magistrate at Auckland, of which there were 994 in which Europeans only were concerned; 857 convictions, and 529 for drunkenness; that is to say, one in six of the population was convicted of some crime or other, one in eight of drunkenness. At Wellington, the proportion was one in forty: at Nelson, one in seventy-nine.

Having erected a fungus capital—a town without a country—Downing-street felt that a rural population was needed, and, with military pensioners (Lord Grey's pet project), went to work in this wise:—

In April 1849, I visited all the pensioner villages in the neighbourhood of Auckland, then four in number. They had been established between one and two years. The conclusion I arrived at was, that whether viewed in a military or colonizing aspect, they are costly failures, affording a most decided warning against the continuance of the experiment, or its renewal elsewhere. The same conclusion is arrived at by a careful examination of the few documents relating to them in the Blue Books.

In a military point of view they are altogether useless. Placed as a sort of cordon round Auckland, to protect it from the large tribes to the south and west, but bieng mere straggling villages without any sort of fortification, if the natives should ever wish to attack the capital, they would any morning before daylight, walk through the whole of them, massacre the inhabitants in their beds, and, having seized their arms and ammunition, proceed on their way to Auckland. The pensioners are for the most part considerably beyond the middle period of life, many of them with constitutions shattered by climate and hard living, and a large proportion of them of very intemperate habits.

Regarded in a colonising point of view the Pensioner system could prove no other than a failure. With the single exception of convicts, it would not be possible to select a worse class for emigration than old broken down soldiers, stiffened into military habits, or only relaxed by the vices of barracks ane canteens. Nor are their families likely to be much better than themselves. Then, the manner in which they are located is equally objectionable. The first essential to colonial success particularly among the labouring class, is perfect freedom of action; liberty to go here, or there, or everywhere; to follow the calling of previous years, or turn the hand to any new employment that offers. This military colonisation is fatal to such liberty. I found the largest of these villages (Howick) locared fifteen miles from Auckland, on a bare and poor soil, without a stick of firewoood within many miles, remote from any employers of labour, and separated from them and from Auckland by an unfordable river. Reports of actual starvation among the inhabitants of this village, the winter after I saw it, were circulated in the Auckland papers: and, unless it was staved off by eleemosynary means, I do not see how it could have failed to result from the circumstances in which the Pensioners were placed.

A great charge against that incarnation of selfishness, Louis Philippe, was his corruption of France by the multiplication of placemen. 'This Office' is obnoxious to the same charge, without the same excuses.

On the other hand there is too much government. The official establishments are altogether disproportioned to the community whose affairs they administer. In the Southern Province of New Zealand there are not less than one hundred paid officials (besides about forty policemen) to govern a population (at the time the estimate was made) of not more than 10,000 Europeans. This is attributable to two causes: 1st, the necessity which the weakness of the government creates for the employment of a great many hands to help it, making up in quantity what it wants in quality; and 2nd, The tendency which all despotic governments have to buy support by patronage. In the Southern Province, in the year 1850, with an ordinary revenue of £19,000, no less than £14,000 (minus a small sum for contingencies used in the offices) appears to have gone into the pockets of the officials as salary; while nearly all the remainder was expended in police, printing, or other matters involving patronage, and attaching the recipients to the interest of government. In 1846, Governor Grey proposed the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor for the Southern Province, and pledged himself, if one was appointed, "judiciously to curtail" the existing cost of government. But he has found it impossible, and will so long as the present system exists. At the date of that pledge, the entire annual cost of government at Wellington was £4409. A Lieutenant Goverener was appointed in 1848, and the cost of government, so far from having been "judiciously curtailed," has swelled to £16,000 while the ordinary revenue, in the same period, has increased less then £5,000.

Such is the system of production: here is the article:—

Patronage being so exercised, it is not surprising to hear the colonists complaining of the inefficiency and incompetency of the officials. An instance or two may be given. In January last, a deputation of settlers waited on the Governor on business of importance. The Attorney-General and Colonial Secretary were present officially. To the surprise of the deputation, the Governor and both the above-named officials were entirely ignorant that the lands within the settlements which had formerly been vested in the New Zealand Company, had for six months past been re-vested in the Crown. The point arose on an act of Parliament, which had been constantly before them for three years and a half, and for some months past ought to have been their daily study; and it involved the rights of the Crown and Local Government over all the settled lands in the Southern Province. It was not till a correspondence had taken place with the Colonial Secretary the following day, that the Governor could be convinced of the oversight. A few months before this, in consequence of a dispute between a party and the Registrar of Deeds, a case was referred to the Supreme Court for decision; when it turned out that the system of registration in force was directly contrary to the provisions of the ordinance establishing it—that the Government had in fact for ten years been working the wheels of its own machine the wrong way, and all it had done was invalid in consequence. A complaint was made against a resident magistrate. The Colonial Secretary of the Southern Province wrote to the complainants admitting its justice; and by the same post he wrote to the Magistrate thanking him for the able manner in which he had always performed his duties. The Magistrate got a copy of the other letter, put both into an envelope, and sent them back again. The Colonial Secretary of the other province refused in Council to receive a protest, "because it contained no reasons in favour of the measure protested against;" and the same gentleman moved to strike out of an appropriation bill the words "not exceeding."

A specimen of attention to intercommunication.

The means of communication with Auckland (the seat of Government) are very defective. There is an overland mail, carried by a native, which is three weeks on the road, and affords the prospect of an answer in seven or eight weeks from the date of writing. There is also a Government brig, which occasionally, but with no sort of regularity, visits the different settlements. In fact, for months together, no communication by sea between Auckland and the Southern settlements takes place. On one occasion, the Lieutenant-Governor sent despatches to the former place by way of Sydney; and I have myself been upwards of five months in receiving a reply to a letter of pressing importance.

The Government vessel might have been of considerable use in lessening the inconveniences arising from the distance of the capital, had she been used as a regular packet between the settlements. The colonists, however, complain of her mismanagement, and state, that though her maintenance has since the colony was founded cost nearly £20,000, she has not really done work to the value of as many shillings. She has generally been in an unseaworthy condition, and the accommodation for passengers so extremely bad, that nobody who had been once on board of her would sail in her again if he could make the voyage in any other way.

Mr. Fox shows that this systematic misgovernment has been perpetrated by the Whigs, in defiance of their recorded opinions when out of office. In 1845 Lord Howick—now Earl Grey, and Colonial Secretary—distinctly stated his opinion to be that it was impossible for Downing-street to rule the colonies in a centralised system, while Mr. Hawes, his under secretary, more plainly avowed his conviction, that the colonies must be emancipated from the Colonial office, and invested with the right of local government. Both of these individuals have now been in office ever since 1846; and their practice has been in direct opposition to their own declarations. The result is that, in almost every one of our colonies there is an incipient rebellion, and the most of them are only waiting the time to throw off what is a detestable and a detested yoke.

The United States: its Power and Progress. By Guillaume Tell Poussin. Translated by E. L. Du Barry, M.D., Surgeon U.S. Navy. Delf.

M. Poussin was the French Minister at Washington from the Republic of 1848,—and during his whole life he has taken great interest in most American questions. The most important feature in the book is the prominence given to the history of the *French* discoveries and settlements in different parts of the New World; and in these portions of the narrative there is, as was perhaps inevitable, some degree of disproportionate diffuseness and partiality.

M. Poussin gives a substantially correct account of that singular and gigantic trading corporation, the Hudson's Bay Company—a company which, considering the magnitude of *its power, resources, and operations, the* curious incidents that have marked its career, and the extraordinary character of the populations placed under its care—has attracted too little notice in this country.

We must premise by saying that in 1819 the animosity and competition which had prevailed so long between the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-Western Company was terminated by the former association absorbing the latter:—

The Hudson's Bay and the North-West Companies, as we have just stated, were merged into one, under the title of "Hudson's Bay Fur Company," to which parliament granted the entire monopoly of the fur trade in the terms of the concession made by Charles the Second, and invested it with civil jurisdiction over all the country it occupied. By virtue of the privileges thus awarded, the Hudson's Bay Company extended its jurisdiction, not only over all the British possessions in Hudson's Bay, but also over all the territory of Oregon, and even over a part of California. It thus became, in relation to America, what the East India Company is to the mercantile and financial aristocracy of England—a means of extending its monopoly, and to its government an element of encroachment and usurpation. This position, which, by-the-by, is not a novel one, and consequently should occasion no surprise, arises from the ordinary course of policy of that half-merchant and half-aristocratic power of Great Britain, which sought to oppose a barrier to the threatening extension of American democracy. Let us briefly consider the present organisation of the Hudson's Bay Company. This company possesses a large capital, divided into as many shares as there are proprietors, the greater number of whom reside in America, and personally watch over the interests of the Company. The shares are not held as perpetual property, nor are they transferable, as other shares. They are held for life, and transferable only by substitution, that is to say, by transfers arranged beforehand with the consent of the parties, the new proprietor being placed in the same position as his predecessor. The chiefs or factors residing in America have the title of associates or partners. Each partner placed at he head of the factories has a salary equivalent to an eighth of a share—twenty-five thousand francs (five thousand dollars) a year; the subordinate agents are entitled only to the sixteenth of a share. The principal agents hold an annual meeting at York, in Upper Canada, at which the reports transmitted by the subordinate agents are examined, and the administration purified. Here they deliberate and discuss the plans of operation for the following campaign; the new orders to be given to trappers,—in short, such general directions as will increase the profits of the company, and tend to the preservation of the beaver in the company's districts. Their report is then sent to the directors in London for their personal examination. This company, by the power derived from its constitution, exercises a complete despotism over all its subordinates. It has absolute control of the liberty of all who are in its service, whether as sub-agents, employers, bondsmen, or slaves—for the slavery which exists in all the Indian tribes, is also admitted throughout the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company. The chiefs have, therefore, the power of life and death over any individual who refuses to submit to the rules of the company. They regulate, determine, or withdraw at will the salaries of all their agents or *employés*. They fix the price of all provisions or articles of consumption, as also the beaver skins sold by the natives. From these purchases, and from the sale of their merchandise, they realise a profit of not less than three hundred per cent. The labourers, who are generally natives of the Orkney Islands, or Canadians, are enlisted for a term of five years in the service of the company, and receive from three hundred and seventy-five to four hundred and twenty francs a year (from seventy-five to eighty-five dollars). The clerks at the posts are better paid. All are armed, disciplined, and subjected to a rule equal in severity to that of an army. Every act of insubordination is immediately punished with death. Each trapper is accompanied by three or four slaves. The price of an Indian slave is from ten to twenty blankets—that of a female is higher. If a slave dies within six months after he has been purchased, the seller is bound to return half the price paid for him. The love of gain, with respect to the sale of a native, is such among Indians, that the instances are frequent in which fathers sell their own sons. The company has covered the Oregon territory with factories and military posts, which serve as storehouses and rallying points for their agents, and for the Indians. The central factory or storehouse is at Vancouver, on the northern shore, upwards of one hundred miles above the mouth of the Columbia, and at the head of navigation. At the southern portion of this river, the company has built Fort Umaqua, near the mouth of a river of the same name. It has invaded a part of California, and occupies an important post in the harbour of San Francisco—one of the best on the north-west coast of the Pacific, which vessels of all sizes can enter. It is now mistress of more than five thousand square miles to the west, and of two millions five hundred thousand to the east, of the Rocky Mountains. In fine, as though the territory of Oregon were insufficient to satisfy the ambition of England, who aspires to become absolute mistress of the whole of the Pacific, and to be independent of the competition of Russia in the market of China, the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1842, took a lease for ten years of all the Russian establishments in North America, at an annual rent of from twenty-six to forty thousand dollars. This treaty, however, does not include the post at the Island of Setka, where Russia has a very large establishment. The last circumstance we shall notice concerning the views of England relative to America—a circumstance which should justly alarm the Americans, from its tendency to menace their power—is, that the Hudson's Bay Company has recently directed its attention to the permanent occupation of the Oregon territory, by founding agricultural and manufacturing establishments, and practical schools for the education of a generation it is raising with its own ideas, and under its own domination. To insure its trade with these countries, the company has a small naval force at its disposal, composed of four vessels adapted for long voyages, two schooners which sail along the coast from California to the Russian settlements, and a steamer. All these vessels are fully armed and equipped. Moreover, they have founded an establishment at the Sandwich Islands, where these vessels can take in refreshments and provisions.

This passage may be described as a favourable illustration of the general character of the work—allowance being made for the evident disposition to exaggerate. In France, M. Poussin will become a leading authority on American questions—and he will deserve the distinction.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines. Tale 9. *Rosalind and Celia; the Friends.* By Mary Cowden Clarke. W. H. Smith and Son, Strand.
The Home. No. 15. Edited by Richard Oastler, York-street, Catherine-street.
La Solution Economique Pour 1852, ou le Crédit Gratuite Réhabilité. Par M. Ferdin, and E. A. Gasc. Londres, Delizy, Regent-street.
Robert Owen's Journal. Part 10. Watson, Queen's Head-passage.

Scenes in the Spanish Bull Circus.—Madrid, July 26.—Yesterday the Bull Circus of Anjurez became the theatre of a spectacle worthier of theage of the Romans of the Empire than of the nineteenth century. Severral wild beasts were introduced successively to fight in the arena. The Queen Mother and her familys together with the King and the Duke of Rianzares, were present in the Royal Box. The first fight was between a wolf and several dogs. The wolf looked at first excessively frightened, and made several leaps to clear the lofty iron grating that surrounds the arena. These efforts became desperate when he saw bound into the circus four powerful dogs, which in a few moments reduced him to such a pitiful state that it was necessary to withdraw him. The wolf stood merely on the defensive—he shook off the dogs but did not attack them. Next entered a hyena, against which four dogs were likewise loosed. One of the dogs distinguished himself greatly in this combat, and several times mastered the hyena alone, dragging him over to the ground, but he was so punished by the fierce bites of the wild beast, that he was fain to enter the arena and withdraw him from the combat amid salvos of applause. The hyena was then withdrawn in rather a mangled condition. The next wild beast that appeared was a sturdy surly bear, against whom were launched as many as thirteen dogs. The enemy was now evidently of a more formidable kind, for the dogs were no longer so eager to grapple with the object of their attack, but contented themselves with barking around him in a ring; and when any of the number ventured into closer quarters, he received a hug and a bite that left him apparently lifeless during a few seconds. The public now loudly called for the intrepid dog who had first maimed the hyena. This was the first of the pack who dared to seize the bear with his teeth. The others imitated his example with less pluck, but no effect seemed to be produced by any of the assailants upon the shaggy beast, and the bravest of them seemed baffled by the thickness of his coat, which defied the gripe of his adversaries. The last act of the spectacle was that which had more particularly attracted crowds by railroad to Anjurez. The fight was now between a lion and a bull. The first was one of the finest of his species. No sooner was he loosed into the arena and espied the bull than he made towards him at once, and attacked him with fury. But he only succeeded in seizing the tail of his horned foe, by which he clung on with his claws. The bull thus attacked from behind, was unable to defend himself by his horns; but presently, the lion having bitten his tail off close to the rump, the bull turned on him, and frantic with pain charged with tremendous fury, tossing the lion, notwithstanding its size into the air, which so damped the pluck of the latter, that it became at once clear on which side the victory would be declared. The lion sat down dejected, and moaning with pain, while the bull charged several times in succession, instigated by the crowd outside the grating, more than by his own will, for as soon as the lion was *hors de combat* the bull sought no longer to molest him, and would have left him alone but for the stimulation which was applied to him by the spectators. The lion was killed.

Government Appointments.—Mr. Lewis Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, of the Inner Temple, is appointed a police magistrate for the district of the metropolis, in the room of Mr. Burrell, of the Westminster Court. Mr. Fletcher Conyers Norton has been transferred as *attaché* from her Majesty's mission at Brussels to the mission at Naples. Mr. Joseph Cuffe is appointed registrar of the Supreme Court at Ceylon.

The *Independence*, of Brussels, says it is very probable that the Queen of England and Prince Albert will visit Brussels during the *fêtes* of September.

Varieties.

Happiness.—Where is true happiness with certainty to be found?—in the *Dictionary*.

Fashion.—What is fashion?—Dinners at midnight and headaches in the morning.

Quite a Church Question.—What is the meaning of the word "See?"—An Ocean of money.—*Punch.*

India rubber gloves are capital things for those who wish to wash themselves *without wetting their hands!*

Sights Gratis.—The Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, is open (Free) on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

The Inner Temple Hall, Inner Temple-lane, Fleet-street, is open (Free) without tickets every day from ten till four.

The beautiful Temple Church is also open (Free) every day without orders, at the same hours.

A Poet.—He is not worthy of the name of a poet who would not rather be read a hundred times by one reader than once by a hundred.

Hint to Church Goers.—When you go to church go to sleep; for philosophers say that shutting your eyes makes your sense of hearing more acute.

The head School of Design in London has 460 pupils; the branch schools connected with it contain no less than 3,000 pupils.

"Time."—Since Time, saith Goethe, is not a person we can overtake when he is past, let us honour him with mirth and cheerfulness of heart while he is passing.

The Clerk of the Ecclesiastical Weather.—Mr. Horseman has been described as "a Weather-cock to point out to Bishops which way the wind was blowing over the Established Church."—*Punch.*

Advertisement.—John, you are implored not to return, your mother is in perfect health, nothing can be arranged satisfactorily, and your family generally get on much better without you.—*The Month.*

A "Cute" Lad.—"Mother, don't you wish you had the tree of evil in your garden?"—"Why, Josh you sarpent, what do you mean?"—"As money's the root of all evil, if we had the tree, couldn't we get all the precious stuff?"

Humanity for the Horse.—A. Low, of Dundee, exhibits a mouth-bag for horses, having a gauze wire front for facilitating respiration. It is labelled "Humanity for the Horse." This admirable improvement explains and recommends itself.

"Darning."—A female writer says:—"Nothing looks worse on a lady than darned stockings." Allow us to observe that stockings which *need darning* look much worse than darned ones. Darned if they don't!—*Boston Post.*

Choice Candidates.—Among the candidates for the National Council in the Cherokee Nation, we see the names of "Spring Frog, Spirit Pot, Laugh-at-much, and Lightning-bug." For Sheriff, the names of Fish-tail and Pelican Tiger are mentioned.

A Sinecure.—Curran being angry in a debate one day, put his hand on his heart, saying, "I am the trusty guardian of my own honour." "Then," replied Sir Boyle Roach, "I congratulate my honourable friend on the snug sinecure to which he has appointed himself."

Exhibition Visitors.—It is a curious fact, but well attested by the observations of the police, that up to the present time the proportion of country to town visitors at the Great Exhibition has been in the ratio of five to two, and that of the five, four have been from the agricultural districts. The great masses of the northern operatives have not yet begun to move in earnest.

A reverend sportsman was once boasting of his infallible skill in finding a hare. "If I were a hare," said a Quaker who was present, "I would take my seat in a place where I should be sure of not being disturbed by thee from the first of January to the last of December."—"Why, where would you go?" "In thy study."

Nottingham Lace.—In the year 1813, plain patent net lace made at Nottingham was sold at the rate of a guinea a yard; and, at the present time, owing to the use of improved mechanism, lace of the same kind, but of better quality, is sold under the same circumstances at 3d. per yard; in other words, within less than forty years the price of the industrial produce has diminished to *one eighty-fourth part* of its original price!

Water Ballast.—The *Newcastle Intelligencer* says that the principle of ballasting vessels with water instead of by the ordinary means has been successfully carried out at that place. The water, which is admitted through an aperture in the bottom of the vessel, is encased in bags, and is discharged through the same aperture by means of an improved patent pump, which, in the experiment made, worked admirably.

Hibernicism.—A Nottingham coach-painter made a bargain with one of his assistants to call him up every morning during the week exactly at four o'clock. On Monday he was punctual to a minute, but on Tuesday Patrick overslept himself. Hurrying on his clothes as he went, the Irishman rushed to his master's bedroom door, and knocking impatiently exclaimed, "Get up, sir, directly, for it's an *hour later* than it was *this time* yesterday morning!"

Qualifications for a Trooper (? Robber.)—Cartouche, the celebrated French robber, who flourished in 1719, being told a young man was desirous of becoming a member of his band, took him under examination, and asking him where he had served, was answered:—"Two years with an attorney, and six months under an inspector of police at Paris." "Then, said Cartouche, with transport, "I shall consider it the same thing as if you had rode all that time in my troop;" and the young man took rank accordingly.

Mahommedan Reproof against Self-Righteousness.—"Having in my youth," says a celebrated Persian writer, "notions of severe piety, I used to rise in the night to watch, pray, and read the Koran. One night, whilst deeply engaged in these exercises, my father, a man of practical virtue, awoke whilst I was reading. 'Behold,' said I to him, 'thy other children are lost in irreligious slumber, whilst I alone wake to praise God.' 'Son of my soul,' he answered, 'it is better to sleep than wake to remark the faults of thy brethren.'"

Married Men and Bachelors.—Hufeland regarded married life, and Kent celibacy, as the more conducive to longevity. Both referred to experience in support of their views; the one to the examples recorded of married persons attaining a great age, and the other to the healthy appearance of old bachelors. The solution of the problem is probably to be found in the fact, that in the one case vital energy is preserved by celibacy, and in the other the enfeebled frame is fostered by domestic care. The statisticians of the present day tell us that unmarried folks have the best of it.—*Medical Times.*

Flying Machine.—The *Patrie* states that the French Academy of Sciences is just now examining a flying machine, invented by one Don Diego de Salamanca, who declares that he can make his way through the air as fast as a carrier pigeon. The machine consists of a case two feet long and one foot wide, fastened by a band of leather round the waist, buckled behind. Two iron rods fixed to the case support a small piece of wood on which the feet repose. The case contains a simple mechanism, similar to that employed to set an automaton in motion, worked by means of a handle. The wings are ten feet long, and made of very thin caoutchouc, covered with feathers.

Merited Retort.—Madame D. had a magnificent cat. M. de C. amused himself one day by killing it, for want of something else to shoot. Madame D. caused to be set in her own house, and in the houses of her friends, all sorts of mouse traps; and when three or four hundred mice were caught, she had them put into a box which was forwarded to Madame de C., at her country house. The lady eagerly opened the box herself, expecting to find in it some new fashions. The mice jumped out, and presently filled the house; while at the bottom of the box was found a note directed to Madame de C.:—"Madame, your husband has killed my cat—I send you my mice."—*Alphonse Karr.*

Longevity of Quakers.—It has been ascertained from authentic statistics, that one half of the human race die before reaching the age of twenty-one years; and the bills of mortality published in large cities, show that one half die before *attaining the age of five* years. With these undisputed facts before us, it will seem strange that the average age of Quakers in Great Britain is fifty-one years, two months, and twenty-one days. This is, no doubt, attributable to the restraints and moderation which the principles of that sect impose upon its members—the restraint they are under in avoiding many of the dissipations and pernicious indulgences that hurry thousands to premature graves. What an excellent example for the instruction of the world!

"There's nae Luck aboot the House."—I was reading this song to a friend, as well as a tongue not Scottish would let me, when an intelligent young person, below the rank that is called a lady, sat at work in the room. She smiled as I concluded, and said, half to herself, "Singing that song got my sister a husband!" "Is she so fine a singer?" inquired my friend. "No, ma'am, not a fine singer at all; only somehow everybody likes to hear her, because she seems to feel the words she sings, and so makes other people feel them. But it was in her choosing that song that won William's love. He said that a woman who put so much heart into the description of a wife's joy in getting her husband home again, would be sure to make a good wife herself. And so she does. There never were a happier couple. It has been a lucky song for them I am sure." Now it seems to me that this true story is worth all the criticisms in the world, both on this particular ballad and on the manner of singing ballads in general. Let the poet and his songstress only put heart into them, and the lady, at least sees her reward.—Miss Mitford.

Salmon Fishery in the Thames.—This was once of great importance to the inhabitants of the villages upon the banks of the Thames, who appear to have had each their assigned bounds for their fishery. In the Churchwarden's Book of Wandsworth, under date 1580, is the following entry:—"M.D. that this yere in somer the fishinge Rome of Wandesworthe was by certen of Putney denyed, and long sute before my L. Mayor of London continued, and at the last, accordinge to Right, restored by the Lord Mayor and the Councell of London. And in this somer the fysshers of Wandesworthe tooke betweene Monday and Saturday seven score salmons in the same fishinge, to the gret honor of God." I have heard my mother say that Thames salmon was plentiful when she was a young woman, and that it was the most esteemed of any. She died recently, aged eighty-nine.—From *Notes and Queries.*

Value of a Private Soldier.—The veteran soldier, cured of his wounds, or recovered from disease, is ordinarily of more value than the newly-raised recruit, inasmuch as he is more instructed in his art, more confident in his military powers. It becomes, then, a measure of economy, independently of humanity, to husband the lives of our soldiers and our seamen, by the best attention to health that the medical art commands. This, perhaps, may be better understood by a reference to pounds, shillings and pence, when it is shown, that the marketable valuable of every private soldier dying in our East India possessions, is £135; this sum being required to train, equip, and bring from Europe another man to place in his stead.—*Medical Times.*

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CURES OF ASTHMA, COUGHS, &c., IN PRESTON.

Extract of a letter from Mr. H. Armstrong, Chemist, Church-street, Preston.

Gentlemen,—I can safety say that I have numbers of cases of cures of asthmas and coughs by the Pulmonic Wafers. Even children of two or three years of age I have seen them given to, and they have been cured by them. Of elderly people numbers have obtained the greatest benefit from them; many with the first or second box. To the greatest invalid I can recommend them with confiden e, having seen the almost magical effects produced by them on coughs, colds, hoarseness, and difficulty of breathing. Indeed, gentlemen, the country little know the beneficial effects that are to be derived from them, or no one with the slightest or most inveterate diseases of the lungs would be without them. I can with much confidence recommend them, having seen so many hundred cases in which they have never failed.

One most intimate friend, who was for years troubled with an asthma, the oppression at his chest, wheezing, and difficulty of breathing was so great that you might have heard him breathe three or four yasds off. After he had taken two boxes, he could get up and dress without coughing, and his breathing was perfectly free. On getting another box from me, he said, 'they are, indeed, a wonderful medicine. 'Henry Armstrong.'

ANOTHER RAPID CURE OF COUGH IN LYNN;

From Mr. W. Harrison, Coronation square.

Sir,—I was troubled with a severe cough for two or three years, which nothing relieved; but by taking one 2s. 9d. box of Locock's Wafers I have entirely lost it; I shall recommend them to all I know, for they cannot be too highly praised. W. Harrison.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE VOICE.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. Morgan James, Rhymney Iron Works, near Abergavenny.

Sir,—I have tried one box of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers for my voice, and received great benefit from them, &c. Mr. James, Baptist Minister.

The particulars of hundreds of cures may be had from every agent throughout the kingdom.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

They have a pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Prepared only by Da Silva and Co., Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

DR. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS.

They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

This is an Aromatic and Aperient Medicine of great efficacy for regulating the secretions, and correcting the action of the Stomach and Liver, and is the only safe remedy for all Bilious Affections,—Heartburn, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Pains in the Stomach, Flatulency or Wind, and all those complaints which arise from Indigestion or Biliousness. It is mild in its action, and suitable for all seasons and constitutions, while its agreeable taste renders it the best Medicine for Children.

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS,

Have a pleasant taste.

They fortify the constitution at all periods of life, and in all Nervous Affections act like a charm. They remove all Obstructions, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, and allay Pain. They create Appetite, and remove Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Headaches, Giddiness, &c. In Hysterical Diseases, a proper perseverance in the use of this Medicine will be found to effect a cure after all other means have failed. Full directions are given with every Box.

Note.—These Wafers do not contain any Mineral, and may be taken either dissolved in water or whole.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS IN THE FORM OF PILLS.

Prince Albert has consented to assume the Presidency of the Zoological Society, long held by the Earl of Derby.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE hereby announce the following meetings:—

On Sunday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Lambeth locality will meet at the South London Hall, and Mr. Pattinson, the sub-secretary, will be in attendance to enrol members.

On Sunday evening next, at the Crown and Anchor, Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town.

On the same evening, at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, a lecture will be delivered.

On Sunday evening, July 27th, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Mr. Samuel Kydd will lecture. Subject: 'Relative Value of Agriculture and Manufactures considered.'

On the same evening, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Leicester-place, St. Peter's-terrace, Hatton-garden, Mr. W. Broom will lecture.

On the same evening at the Woodman Tavern, White-street, Waterloo Town, at six o'clock the members of the locality will meet; and at eight o'clock a lecture will be delivered.

On the same evening, at the Ship, High-street, Great Garden-street, Whitechapel, a discussion will take place on the merits of Free Trade and Protection. Messrs. Shaw, Davis, and others, will attend.

On the same evening, the Washington Locality will meet at the Two Chairmen, Wardour-street, Soho, to enrol members, and other business, and also for discussion.

On the same evening at 21, Vine-street, Hatton-garden, a lecture will be delivered.

On the same evening, the Victims' Association will meet at Mr. Duddridge's, Corner of Queen-street and Frith-street, Soho.

On Monday evening, the Emmett Brigade will meet at the Rock Tavern, Lisson Grove.

On the same evening, at the Lecture-room, 5, Gale's-row, Straight's Mouth, Greenwich, a lecture will be delivered.

On Tuesday evening, in the Coffee-room of the John-street Institution, a meeting will be held for the purpose of discussing 'The relative merits of Free Trade and Protection.' The sub-secretary will be in attendance to enrol members. Chair to be taken at half past eight o'clock.

On Tuesday evening, at the Paragon Chapel, Bermondsey New-road, a lecture will be delivered by Mr. Samuel Kydd. Subject: 'Agriculture, Manufactures, Machinery, and Cheapness.' The Bermondsey Locality will meet to revise the bye-laws.

On the same evening, at the Literary Institution, Leicester-place, Ray-street, Clerkenwell, a public meeting will be held to review the political events of the week.

On Wednesday evening, the United Councils of the Tower Hamlets will meet at the Crown and Anchor.

On the same evening, at the Paragon Chapel, Bermondsey New-road.

On Saturday evening, the Cripplegate Locality will meet at the City Hall, 26, Golden Lane, Barbican.

☞ Notices of Lectures, &c., will be gladly inserted in this list, provided the same be forwarded to the above office on or before Thursday noon.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

John Arnott, General Secretary.

Pains in the Back, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Indigestion, Debility, Stricture, Gleet, &c.

Caution.—Sufferers are earnestly cautioned against dangerous imitations of these pills by youthful quacks, who have impudently assumed the title of doctor, and a foreign name, and dared to infringe the proprietors right, by advertising a spurious and highly injurious compound under another name, the use of which can only bring annoyance and disappointment.

DR. BARKER'S PURIFIC PILLS (of which there are useless imitations under other titles) have in many instances effected a cure when all other means had failed, and are now established, by the consent of every patient who has yet tried them, as also by the faculty themselves, as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for discharges of any kind, retention of the urine, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, frequently ending in stone in the bladder, and a lingering death! For Gout, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux, Erysipelas, Dropsy, Scrofula, Loss of Hair or Teeth, Depression of Spirits, Blushing, Incapacity for Society, Study or Business, Confusion, Giddiness, Drowsiness, Sleep without Refreshment, Fear, Nervousness, and even Insanity itself, when (as is often the case) arising from, or combined with Urinary Diseases, they are unequalled. By their salutary action on Acidity of the Stomach, they correct Bile and Indigestion, purify and promote the Renal Secretions, thereby preventing the formation of Stone, and establishing for life the healthy functions of all these organs. ONE TRIAL ONLY will convince the most prejudiced of their surprising properties in curing most of the complaints to which mankind is subject. May be obtained at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box, through all Medicine Vendors in the World, or should any difficulty occur they will be sent post free on receipt of the price in postage stamps by Dr. Barker.

DR. BARKER'S COMPOUND INDIAN EXTRACT, for secret debility and impediments to marriage, is exclusively directed to the cure of nervous and sexual debility, irregularity, weakness, consumptive habits, and debilities arising from mental irritability, local or constitutional weakness, generative disease, &c. It is a most powerful and useful medicine in all cases of syphilis, or any of the previous symptoms which indicate approaching dissolution, such as the depression of the spirits, melancholy, trembling of the hands or limbs, disordered nerves and inward wastings. The fine softening qualities of the Compound Indian Extract is peculiarly adapted to remove such symptoms, and gradually to restore the system to a healthy state—even where sterility seems to have fastened on the constitution, this medicine will warm and purify the blood and fluids, invigorating the body, and remove every impediment.

The Compound Indian Extract should be taken previous to persons entering into the matrimonial state, to prevent the possibility of hereditary transmission of the disease to the offspring.

Sold in bottles, price 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. each. Sent direct by Dr. Barker, on receipt of the amount in postage stamps or Post Office order.

To prevent fraud on the public by imitations of the above valuable remedies, her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners have directed the name of the Proprietor, in white letters on a red ground, to be engraved on the stamp round each box, without which none is genuine.

Extraordinary success of the New Mode of Treatment.

DR. BARKER, 48, Liverpool Street, King's Cross, London, 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, in all their 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! 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 dangerous Medicines—thus preventing the possibility of any other symptoms. This truth has been borne out in thousands of cases, and as a further guarantee he undertakes to cure the most inveterate cases in a few days without hindrance from business, or any change of diet, &c. Country patients must be minute in the detail of their cases, as that will render a personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicines, 10s.; in postage stamps or by post office order. 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 9 till 1 mornings, and 5 till 8 evenings. Sundays excepted.

Post Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post Office, to Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. A cure effected or the money returned in all cases.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The following Engravings of this unrivalled edifice, are now ready, and may be had at this Office:—

I.—View of the Exterior of the Building; a magnificent print—two feet long—exquisitely engraved; from a drawing furnished by Messrs. Fox and Henderson; and consequently correct in every respect. Price only Sixpence.

II.—Proofs of the Same Print, printed on thick Imperial Drawing Paper. Price One Shilling.

III.—The Same Print, Superbly Coloured; on extra Drawing Paper, and finished in the most exquisite style. Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

IV.—View of the Interior, as it appeared on one of the most crowded days; a magnificent Print, twenty-eight inches long, taken from the centre of the Building, showing the entire length, and containing several hundred figures. Price Sixpence.

V.—The Same Print, on Super Drawing Paper, coloured in the richest style, forming an exact representation of the Building. Price only One Shilling.

The usual allowance to the Trade and Dealers. Office, 16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket.

THE PORTRAIT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

A few impressions of this Magnificent Portrait of the late great Statesman are still left, and may be had at this Office.

PORTRAITS OF PATRIOTS.

The readers of the *Northern Star*, and the Democratic party generally, are informed, that there is now a re-issue of the various Steel engravings lately distributed with the *Northern Star*. They consist of

Kossuth	Meagher,
Louis Blanc,	Mitchel,
Ernest Jones,	Smith O'Brien,
Richard Oastler.	

These Engravings have excited the admiration of every one who has seen them. They are faithful portraits, and are executed in the most brilliant style. Price Fourpence each.

There has also been a reprint of the undermentioned portraits, which have been given away at different times with the *Northern Star*, and which are striking likenesses, and executed in the most brilliant manner—

Arthur O'Connor,	J. R. Stephens,
Patrick O'Higgins,	W. P. Roberts,
Bronterre O'Brien,	P. M. M'Douall.

There is also a re-issue of the two large prints, "THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1839," "THE PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION, by Mr. DUNCOMBE, in 1842."

To be had of J. Pavey, Holywell-street.

THE "NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR."

Subscribers, whose sets may be imperfect, are requested to apply *at once* for imperfections. The stock of this book will not be retained after this month (July).

Several surplus Vols. I. and III. of "THE LABOURER," Neatly bound, are now offered at One Shilling per Vol. The usual Price was Three Shillings and Sixpence.

To Correspondents.

Nottingham.—J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sum (sent herewith):—For the Refugees.—Mr. Smith 1s.

Leicester.—J. White, Newsagent, 87, Church-gate, Leicester, would be glad to hear from Mr. Nathanial Frith, late of Bradford, now resident in London, or if any friend could forward his address, through the medium of the Star, you will much oblige yours fraternally, J. White, 87, Church-gate, Leicester.

Liverpool.—Polish and Hungarian Refugees.—James Spurr, secretary of the Liverpool operatives, acknowledge the receipt of £2 10s. from Mr. William Mills, of Brighton.

Mr. J. Hassard, Dublin.—Received. Yes.

A Four Year's Subscriber, Durham.—The second series of the "National Instructor" did not go beyond No. 18. The volume is not complete.

X. Y.—We are afraid that the insertion of your no doubt well-meant communication would only lead to a revival of those personal controversies which, in former times, have been so prejudicial to the popular cause. A cordial union among all the advocates of social and political reform is, more than ever necessary at the present moment, and we earnestly trust that all parties will lay aside petty rivalries, forget trifling distinctions, and unite for the promotion of the great objects in view. "United we stand, divided we fall."

James Pittie, Dunfermline.—Mr. O'Connor is absent on one of his ordinary visits to the Continent at this period of the year, and in his absence we are unable to answer the question put by our correspondent. We, however, insert it, in order that any of the Directors of the Land Company in town may give an answer through our columns. The writer holds a receipt for £1 in the Bonus Fund, and he wishes to know if the money can be obtained upon request, and if so, to whom he is to make application for it?

Anti-Truck.—A fortnight ago we received part of a report of a prosecution for the violation of the Truck Act, at Derby, on the 18th of July. The close of that report was only received on Thursday, the 7th of August. We shall be happy at all times to give publicity to proceedings of such cases, when duly supplied with the particulars; but in this instance it was clearly impossible to do so when the trial took place, and the report is now too old for insertion. We can merely state that the prosecution was successful, and that the defendant was convicted in the mitigated penalty of five pounds.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY DISSOLVING BILL.

On Thursday this bill received the royal assent, and proceedings will be taken forthwith to wind up the affairs of the Company under its provisions.

THE NORTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1851

THE LOST SESSION.

Our legislators are released from their laborious trifling. Their sittings that led to no result—their speeches, that ended in smoke—their make-believe sham of legislation. The amount of work produced in six months and a half, may be summed hp in one word, NOTHING! What can be said about nothing? Nothing. Let us bury our dead out of sight, and inscribe as an epitaph, 'The lost session.' For years the Whigs have been progressively rendering the legislature less and less useful—they have at length attained the climax. Public business of every kind has been brought to a stand-still, every party is in a dead lock. The perfection of English politics is stagnation; negation.

How long is this to continue? Are we next year to waste time in the same manner and again shrink from grappling with the nume rous questions which demand consideration and settlement? The answer to these questions will depend on what is done during the recess. If the people out of doors be apathetic, Lord J. Russell will forget even his pledge to give us a new Reform Bill next session, or make it of such puny dimensions that it will not be worth having in itself; while it will become a stumbling block to earnest reformers for another twenty years. In 1871 another generation may be still clamouring for admission within the pale of the constitution, and be met with the same stale substitutes for argument—the same hackneied evasions of justice as we are now.

If, on the contrary, there is an earnest and vigorous movement for a real and substantial improvement of our representative system, based upon just principles, there cannot be a doubt of success. Even in the Conservative and Protectionist ranks, there will be no excessively bitter, obstinate, and determined opposition to encounter. Many, indeed, are to be found in these two parties who advocate as sweeping, legal, and administrative reforms, as the most extreme parties out of doors. Lord John, if he means to keep his place, must bid high, or he will be out-bidden. That is one advantage we have derived from the last twenty years of the Reform Act. It has proved even to timid and Conservative minds that change is not synonimous with destruction; that Reform does not mean revolution. The Premier must, therefore, make up his mind to deal liberally with this question. A timorous, hesitating, stingy measure will not suit the exigency. It will open the door to his Conservative rivals; we all know with what tenacity Whigs cling to office, and, therefore, we may indulge in the hope that this instinct will induce them to prepare a good tender as the condition for a fresh lease of power.

But whatever the Ministry or other parties may do, the duty of the unenfranchised masses is clear. They must put in their claim to Manhood Suffrage in a distinct and determined manner. The grounds on which that right is denied are so fallacious that they will not bear argument. There are no people on the face of the earth so well educated, politically, as the British people, because in no other country are there the same municipal and local institutions for training the masses to take part in public business. Whatever may be thought of our competitive system of every man for himself in other respects, there can be no question but that it elicits largely the quality of self-dependence, and in conjunction with other causes, developes the faculties peculiarly needed for dealing with political and social questions. In this respect the number of Societies of various kinds, which exist among the working classes, and their habit of holding frequent public meetings, may be looked upon as preliminary training schools for the proper exercise of the franchise, and though, perhaps, in the agricultural districts there might be found a considerable proportion of ignorance and sluggish intellects, we have no doubt whatever that intelligence would predominate.

But, whether that be so or not, the time has come when the foundations of our political system must be laid upon justice, not expediency. If large portions of the people are yet ignorant and imperfectly educated, as with sorrow, we admit they are; that is no reason for longer denying them the exercise of a just and indefeasible right. The parties who make that an excuse for denying the suffrage, take advantage of their own wrong. It is *their* blame that the people are not better educated. They have had exclusive possession of all the Governmental, educational, and social power of the State. It was, and is, amply sufficient to have produced a highly intelligent and well-educated people, and if they have neglected, abused, or misapplied the powers entrusted to them, on their heads rests the blame. The fact of their *mal feasance* cannot be adduced as a reason for the perpetration of an additional injustice.

Besides, in answer to those who put forward these pretences for argument, based on the ignorance of certain portions of the population, we say that their political enfranchisement will prove the first really effective step towards their intellectual elevation and improvement. They feel, themselves, a deep thirst for knowledge, which shows itself in a thousand forms, and it has little chance of being fully satisfied, so long as the privileged classes hold them in political bondage. Ignorance and slavery are meet companions. Freedom and knowledge must march hand-in-hand. If the people were possessed of political power, the ruling classes would be compelled, in self defence, to remove all obstructions to their education, and to join in providing every facility that would fit them to exercise that power with advantage to the State.

The Franchise question underlies all others. No other reform whatever can be obtained until the people get possession of that master-key; upon it, therefore, all their energies ought to be concentrated. Turning neither to the right hand nor the left, they should steadily, unswervingly, and earnestly press that *one great and fundamental reform until it is accomplished*.

By that means alone shall we be able to prevent the repetition of such a session as that which was closed by the Sovereign on Friday, with all the pomp and pageantry of regal splendour. The show, no doubt, gratified the tens of thousands from the provinces now in London, who never before had the chance of witnessing a royal procession, and perhaps that was the real reason why it was given. But it was a most unappropriate finale to one of the most utterly useless, worthless, and barren sessions in the records of Parliament.

A People's Parliament would have plenty of work to do; until we have such a Parliament, none of the most pressing and important problems of the age will be solved; and therefore, we repeat, such a Reform Bill as will make the Legislature the reflex of the whole people, and the fair and full representative of all interests, is an indispensable preliminary to all other reforms.

Shall we ask in vain for the co-operation of the unenfranchised masses in this great work? Shall the recess pass over without such a demonstration of their determination to win political freedom, as will either scare the Premier from a timorous policy, or, if he adopts it, encourage his political rivals to outbid him, and give us a real reform in Parliament?

Time will show. Meantime, we promise, that the question shall not be left in abeyance, as far as we are concerned; and that, in season and out of season, we shall urge it upon attention with all the earnestness arising out of a deep and solemn conviction of its paramount importance.

BRUTAL CONDUCT OF THE GOVERNMENT IN ROME.

Mr. Gladstone's Neapolitan revelations have been followed by others respecting Rome from an equally unexpected quarter. For some purpose, best known to its conductors, the 'Times' has exposed to the world the manner in which the Papal Government administers 'justice' in Rome, and the hideous details amply justify the epithet of 'political savagery,' by which it characterises the conduct of that Government.

After disclosing the certain and summary process by which all who are obnoxious to those in power are convicted in secret of any crime that these rulers may choose to allege against them, the Absolutist journal proceeds to describe the places in which the Government of the *Holy* See confines its political prisoners. The Roman gaols are divided into cells eight feet eleven inches in length, seven feet seven inches in breadth, and seven feet ten inches in height. Two prisoners are shut up in each of these boxes, with little more air than is necessary for the consumption of one. It is only, however, very formidable offenders, or very rich ones, who can bribe the keepers, to whom the privileges of a separate incarceration is conceded. The common class of prisoners are confined in one common room, 'where,' to use the exact words of the 'Times,' 'they lie day and night like negroes in a slave-ship, on straw too foul for a stable.' The gaoler has the power of flogging and fettering his prisoners at his discretion. In other apartments, designed to hold ten persons, twenty are now crowded by the pious and benevolent Government of Pio Nono. To each of these there is but one single window, and that is so high that the inmates can only obtain a mouthful of air by mounting upon each others shoulders in turn. Need we wonder that under such horrible treatment, in the space of a few days six prisoners died of starvation, two were put in irons for attempting suicide, and two carried raving to a mad-house? There are, however, worse horrors than these in the back-ground. Atrocious and unnatural crimes prevail among the criminal class, with whom the political prisoners are condemned to herd, and thereby to come in contact with inexpressible pollution and infamy. The moral contamination and torture is even worse than the physical suffering which must arise from the deprivation of fresh air, or the degradation of being placed at the mercy of a brutal jailor. And yet that must be shocking beyond conception. At this time of the year the ordinary heat at Rome is ninety-nine degrees of Fahrenheit; while at Algiers it is eighty-seven; and in Calcutta and Batavia ninety-seven. Under such an atmosphere every appliance of comfort and luxury is needed to make noon and night endurable, and the human frame is exhausted and prostrated, even when all these appliances are at command. What, then, must be the state of the prisoners, crowded together in the horrible way we have described? Yet, in one gaol, according to the 'Times,' there are 400, and in another 200 victims, now incarcerated over and above the ordinary number consigned to these prisons.

The bare relation of these facts is enough. Comment would only weaken their force. They must cause one universal shudder of horror—one electric thrill of detestation over Europe—over the world.

And this is the practical administration of a Government which claims, by its head, to be the vice-gerent of God on earth. Other Governments are more or less secular in their principles and policy, but that of the Papal States is professedly and pre-eminently Christian. It is a Government of ecclesiastics. Its head is the arch-priest of the one true Church—its actual administrators are ecclesiastical dignitaries and preachers of the only true Gospel of Christ, who came to preach deliverance to the captive, and to set at liberty those that are bruised. The directors of the prisons under whose sanction and personal cognisance these atrocities are perpetrated, are two prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, and they are responsible to other prelates for the due performance of the functions entrusted to them. The Pope himself has united his Palace to the Black Holes by a covered passage, it is said, for the purpose of transporting persons who have excited his suspicions secretly into the *oubliettes* of St Angelo, and to afford him the opportunity of conveniently witnessing and gloating in person over their sufferings. When he was expelled from Rome in 1848 light was let in upon the dungeons of the Inquisition, and the bones of thousands of victims were discovered, who had been secretly put to death. Since his return he has restored the Inquisition, abolished during the short, but brilliant existence of the Republic, under the guidance of the modern Rienzi. Under the dominion of the Vicar of Christ, and his cardinals, bishops, and priests, Rome is the daily theatre of the most revolting barbarity and atrocities. Well might the patriot Gavazzi say, 'I protest I have more respect for the Grand Llama of Thibet, as a more excusable object of blunt, downright homage from congenial and kindred barbarians, than for such a grim jumble of *carnifex* and *pontifex*, hangman and high priest, as the present occupant of the Vatican and the Castle of St. Angelo (the arched causeway connecting palace and prison has just been rebuilt,) presents to the nineteenth century. Must the barque of Peter be rowed by galley slaves? Must the fisherman's ring be the signet to the death warrant? Must the functions of Nero by performed by the successor of his supposed victim? They show you in Rome the Mamertine dungeon, where Catiline's confederates were immured; where Jugurtha, Zenobia, and a host of illustrious prisoners, were let down. Peter, they say, was thrown into that monumental cavity at the *foot* of the Capitol; and the memory of minor captives is merged in the monopoly of marvel which that circumstance *establishes for his prison-hole*.'

1852—fraught with terrible revenges—is swiftly approaching. An avenging Nemesis will track the steps of these monsters in human form, and render unto them according to their acts. When that time comes let not the conservative and the absolutist press forget their own revelations, nor the bloody and pitiless deeds which may provoke an equally bloody and pitiless retaliation.

ENGLISH SLAVERY.

It is impossible to revert too frequently to the grave and important questions involved in the late trials at Stafford. If the decision then given be not reversed, the working classes of this country will be reduced to the condition of actual slaves. They will be subject to imprisonment and transportation, for daring to resist reduction of wages, or peaceably uniting to ask for what is in their opinion a just price for their labour. If the law be really as it was laid down by the Mr. Justice Erle, the combination act of 1826 is 'a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.' The right which it pretends to grant and to legalise is a nullity, because its exercise will be rendered impossible except under liability to be consigned to the gaol or the hulks. It is quite clear that when any body of working men, in consequence of mutual agreement, leave their employer, or abstain from working until the price they request for their labour is granted, that loss, obstruction, and, if you please to call it so, molestation, must ensue. The business of any employer or manufacturer cannot go on so smoothly during a strike or turn out, as when the men are contented with their wages, and pursuing their ordinary occupation. Obstructions, losses, vexation, and annoyance, are the inevitable consequences of such disagreeable differences between masters and men, and they fall upon both. The masters do not exclusively suffer, and, therefore they can have no exclusive claim either for protection or compensation. The men might, with much greater justice and reason, claim both, because, in the great majority of cases, they are driven most reluctantly to the adoption of that last alternative. We never yet knew of a 'strike' or a 'turn out' taking place until every other method of settling the dispute had failed, in consequence of the obstinacy of the employers.

But, according to the Stafford juries and Mr. Justice Erle, the master class can, under the sweeping charge of conspiracy, punish the men whose refusal to work, causes this loss, obstruction, and molestation. They may not have been guilty of a single act of violence, they may not have uttered a solitary threat, they may, throughout a protracted and exciting struggle, have conducted themselves with a forbearance and a self-possession highly creditable to their moral and intellectual character, and yet the mere act of refusing to work will subject them to imprisonment or transportation, because that act involves necessarily loss to the master, and obstructs his carrying his business on in the ordinary way. This is the monstrous and disgraceful proposition which was affirmed by the verdicts at Stafford, and which must be reversed by an appeal to the highest Court of Judicature in the realm, or the whole of the producing classes in this country will be delivered over to the employing classes, bound hand and foot, and become, in future, the helpless victims of the combined tyranny of aggressive capital and class made law.

We rejoice to see that a movement has already been commenced to resist this most shameful violation of all the principles of justice and fair play. The meeting in the National Hall on Wednesday night was an auspicious and encouraging inauguration of that movement. A more hearty and enthusiastic public assembly we never witnessed, and the admirable addresses delivered by the various speakers, were terse, to the point, and fully appreciated by the audience. We trust that, in every town of the kingdom, similar meetings will be held, and committees appointed to act in concert with the London Defence Committee. To try the question fairly in the courts, will require large sums in the aggregate, but the contribution from each member of a Trade's Society will be a mere trifle. The best legal advice and ability must be had upon a question of such vital and universal importence to every working man; and if at length—which we cannot believe—the ultimate decision of the Judges upholds that given at Stafford, Parlament must be appealed to for an alteration in the laws which reduce the free labourers of this country below the level of the American slave: food, clothing, and shelter are assured to the negro in return for his enforced toil, but the English slaves will be entitled to no such return for his labour. He will be compelled to recive whatever pittance his legal tyrant may dole out to him—whether it be sufficient to support existence or not. If he grumbles or rebels, the dungeon or the transport ship will be his punishment.

To avert this horrible fate, the working classes as a body must gird up their loins, and enter upon what will undoubtedly prove one of the hardest struggles in which they have ever been engaged. The 'Times' has already sounded the alarm to the Master Class, and commenced its usual unprincipled, unscrupulous, and calumnious misrepresentations when it has an object to gain. The conduct of the Messrs. Perry was highly lauded in its 'trade report' on Monday, and the necessity of assisting them to defray the great expenses of the prosecution earnestly urged upon employers generally. On Thursday the organ of despotism, both in the political and industrial world, had a leading article, conceived in the most rabid spirit and containing a greater number of the most unblushing and thorough falsehoods than we ever before saw comprised in the same number of lines. Its great object is to hold up the members of the Central Committee, as trading agitators who make it their business to foment discontent and quarrels between masters and workmen, and to interfere unasked and uncalled for in Trades disputes. For that purpose the 'Times' asserts, that everything was going on most harmoniously in Wolverhampton until the members of the Central Committee made their appearance in that town, and stirred up a quarrel, for their own selfish and vile objects. This is a gross and most unfounded attack on these men—a foul and unmitigated falsehood. The Central Committee, we can state from our own personal knowledge, did not interfere until after months of correspondence with the Wolverhampton Tinmen, who themselves originated the new book of prices, and had been discussing it long before the appearance of a single member of the Committee in that town. So far from instigating the strike, or inciting the men to make a new book of prices, the Committee rather held back, and did not interfere until after repeated solicitations from the Tinmen themselves. When they did at last comply with these solicitations, they acted in a conciliatory, moderate, and peaceable spirit, which reflects the utmost credit upon them. At the close of a protracted and exciting struggle, not a single act of violence, nay, not even a harsh word, has been proved against them. All that they are guilty of, according to Mr. Justice Erle himself is, they 'persuaded' working men to act together for the purpose of procuring an assimilation of wages. They believed—and still believe—that to be legal, and until it is decided on a Writ of Error that it is illegal, we shall remain of the same opinion. If it is ever pronounced not legal, we shall then say it ought to be; and use our best efforts to make it so.

In the meantime the immediate and the urgent duty of the Trades is clear. Hold meetings, elect committees, collect subscriptions, and act in concert with the Metropolitan Defence Committee. The dearest interests—the most precious rights—nay, the very existence of the labouring classes as freemen, are involved in this momentous struggle; and we earnestly trust they will be found equal to the emergency, and achieve, by their united means and energy, a triumphant and an unequivocal victory for Labour.

Since the above was written we find in the 'Daily News' of Friday a leading article on the same subject, in which the question is argued on the opposite side in *a respectful, though*, as we think, mistaken manner. The working classes are neither so ignorant nor so credulous as the writer believes them to be; and whether their ideas of political economy be right or wrong, they are the result of reflection and conviction. We cordially concur, however, in the closing sentence of the article:—'This is a very serious state of things; it is happily however an evil for which there is an easy remedy at hand, and that is, the admission of the true workman into political society. At present he is excluded; and by his exclusion he is forced into these lines and into ignorance. Bestow the franchise on him, and you will give him an interest, deep and strong and personal, in the social system of which his order is the foundation; you will raise his hopes, increase his self-respect, educate his head, and improve his heart; you will make him one of yourselves—and England needs no more. But keep him a Pariah much longer and you will rue the consequences.

MONIES RECEIVED

For the Week Ending Thursday, August 7th, 1851.

THE HONESTY FUND.

Received by W. Rider.

	£	s.	d.
Hull, per G. Barnett	0	10	0
A Female Chartist, per ditto	0	1	0
	£0	11	0

WINDING-UP OF THE LAND COMPANY.

Received by W. Rider.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. M'Quinn, Edinburgh, per R. Buckett	0	1	0
Mr. R. Burkett, Edinburgh	0	1	0
	£0	2	0

NATIONAL CHARTER FUND.

Received by John Arnott.—G. F. Taylor, Kensington £1—Hanley and Shilton, per E. Nixon 7s 2d—Alister, Edinburgh 1s—Subscriptions for National Hall meeting £3 9s—Newcastle-upon-Tyne, per G. Grant 6s—Eugene 1s 6d—Mr. Rider, as per 'Star.'—Total £5 5s 6d.

FOR THE HUNGARIAN AND POLISH REFUGEES.

Received by John Arnott.—Dowlais and Penydaren Iron Works, per H. C. 6s. 3d.——Received by W. Rider.—Paisley, per J. Hatchard £1 5s.

POLISH REFUGEES AT LIVERPOOL.

Received by W. Rider.—Received by the Liverpool Operative Committee, collected by the Paragon Chapel, Rotherhithe. per J. Pearcey 10s.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

On Saturday £1,376 was taken at the doors, and the number of visitors amounted to 9,725.

The number of season tickets disposed of on Monday realised the sum of £22. The money taken at the doors from the other visitors amounted to £3,006 18s., making a total receipt of £3,028 18s. The police returns makes the number of visitors 62,631.

The incident at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday was the attendance in dense masses of those "Teetotallers" who have this week thronged from all parts of England into the metropolis in the pursuance of a half business like, half festive "temperance demonstration." They assembted at about nine on Tuesday morning in Hyde-park, on the ground close to Apsley House, and they thence walked in a semi-procession to the Crystal Palace. Their numbers were variously estimated, the teetotallers themselves guessing fifteen thousand, and sceptical police officers doubting if there were much more than half that number. It is at least certain that they constituted the largest "teetotal" array which the cause of temperance has ever yet collected together in this country. They consisted chiefly of the working classs, their wives and children, neat, clean, well dressed, happy, and healthy-looking, and indicating in every way those orderly habits which beyond question distinguish the devotees of "total abstinence." Arrived at the Crystal Palace, they soon distributed themselves among its departments to revel in its wonders; refreshing themselves, *con amore*, at intervals, at the transept fountain. Besides these, there were the usual crowds of excursionists from the country, and throughout the day the building had the appearance of being well filled. The police numbers give the attendance as 68,069, and £3,247 19s. was taken at the doors.

Guernsey and the Great Exhibition.—The *Guernsey Star* states that since the Crystal Palace has been opened nearly 3,000 persons from Guernsey have visited it already. At a moderate computation the *Star* estimates that they have spent nearly £11,000 in England. The population of Guernsey is 28,000.

The Provost of Greenock being urgently wanted in a committee-room of the House of Commons, a policeman was sent round the Crystal Palace, displaying a printed placard on a pole—"The Provost of Greenock wanted!"

The *Daily News* says that among the ladies who visited the Great Exhibition last week was one who was so stout that none of the many entrances in the transept were wide enough to admit her, and she, consequently, had to enter through the door allotted to pianos and other heavy goods, at the west end of the building.

Our country cousins seems to imagine that at length their time has come for witnessing the wonders of the Crystal Palace. The excursion trains from various parts of the country are bringing them up in great numbers, and on Wednesday they certainly formed a large proportion, if not an actual majority of the visitors. One pleasing feature of the day was the number of scholars that were seen perambulating the building. The children of no less than fifteen schools were afforded this treat. Amongst them were forty-five from the national, forty from the free-school at Windsor; sixty-nine from the Slough charity school, and twenty from the Countess of Aboyne's school, at Orton Longueville, near Peterborough. The total number of visitors amounted to 59,139, and the receipts at the doors were £2,833 4s. 6d., and from season tickets, £22.

On Thursday the receipts for season tickets amounted to £13 10s.; the receipts for admission at the doors were £2,859 16s., making a total of £2,873 6s. From the police reports it appears that the number of persons who entered was 60,068.

Police Constables.—On Tuesday was printed a return to the House of Commons, from which it appears that last year there were 2,595 constables in petty sessions districts. The amount paid to the county police rate was £175,458 19s. 11½d. The total expenditure in the year was £186,801 0s. 8¾d. for England, and the expenditure in Wales was £13,203 3s. 0½d.—making £200,004 3s. 0½d.

The large organ at Birmingham is forty-five feet high, thirty-eight feet wide, and seventeen feet deep; it contains seventy-eight stops and 4,062 pipes. The largest metal pipe stands in front of the case, and is thirty-five feet three inches long, and nineteen and a half inches in diameter; the largest wood pipe is thirty-two feet long, and twelve feet four inches in circumference. This organ was built by Mr. W. Hill, at a cost of £5,500, for use at the Triennial Music Festivals, the next of which will take place in 1852.

ADDRESS OF THE REFUGEES TO THE POLISH AND HUNGARIAN COMMITTEE IN SHEFFIELD.

When, in 1848, on the ruins of despotism, the standards of freedom began to flutter—when enslaved nations commenced to demand more strongly the restoration of the trampled and violently withheld rights of man—when the thought of the fortunes of our dear fatherland, like lightning illuminating the horizon, ran through the land, electrifying all hearts—when old grey-haired defenders of the country saw renewed their everlasting hopes, their younger days, and the youths of our land, boiling with impatience, their hearts overflowing with patriotism, could no longer brook the inactivity of repose—at that time Poland,—that breastwork of Western civilization—that country, free of yore and teeming with plenty, but to-day the land of tears and terror, where despotism breathes its samiel to dry up the stream of the nation's life, and where barbarism (crawled from its Muscovite lair) revels like the storm on Lybian sands—Poland began to concentrate its strength, in order to present a strong front to the enemies of mankind and to burst the irons binding liberty. But when the efforts of single Polish provinces to unite into one body were thwarted, and the war in Hungary gradually and more firmly spreading over the surface of the country, offering the greatest guarantee that in time, with arms in our hands, we should march to the land of our fathers, insisting upon our rights—insisting, for sooner will the crocodile release its seized prey than the despot voluntarily surrender one foot of enslaved land,—we hastened into the ranks of the defenders of mankind, in order to assist the holy cause of liberty of the Hungarian nation. Our labours had very nearly been crowned with success; already our fathers, our mothers, and sisters, with eyes glistening with the tears of premature exultation, waved laurels consecrated by their l... round the temples of brave soldiers; already the chains which for so long a period bound the liberty of nations, began to burst, and Hope waited on Glory. The very earth seemed to turn a different course when the barbarians of the North, the Asiatic hordes—that blood-thirsty dragon, always ready to annihilate civilization, panther-like lying in wait for its prey—overran the whole surface of Hungary, in order to assist the already vanquished Austrian despot to destroy the glimmering taper of Western civilization.

The overwhelming numerical forces of the enemies of Hungary—exhaustion of the availabl sinews of war, with a prolonged struggle, a struggle for death or victory—treachery of one of the most skilful Hungarian generals—and, finally, the inferior arrangements of the great but unfortunate battle of Temesvar: the whole of those causes united together prostrated Hungary, and studded that beautiful land with the graves of victims, to be daily watered with the tears of the bereaved ones, and forced the flower of the youth of Poland and Hungary to seek an asylum in Turkey, because more acceptable, a hundred times, is the state of exile and tears shed on foreign strands, than distinctions and wealth in a native land under the tyrant's yoke. Even there the stranglers of nations would not let us rest; they claimed from the Porte our extradition.

But when neither the fear of extradition, nor the tempting offers to turn renegades seemed to take effect upon us, when starvation and cholera began gradually to thin the ranks of the exiles, to crown their revenge, the despots compelled the Porte to seize from amongst us the most distinguished men, such as Kossuth and the whole of the generals, to shut them up in Kutajah, in the heart of Asia, the land of ignorance and wild habits. The rest of us they left to ourselves, that, deprived of our only legitimate guardians in the midst of misfortunes and regrets for our native land, we might be totally annihilated.

Being placed under these unfavourable circumstances, unwilling to spend the best days of our manhood in the midst of the dormant and inactive life of eastern nations, and feeling ourselves capable of improvement, we succeeded in obtaining leave, through the influence of the English ambassador, Sir Stratford Canning, to sail for England. England, this land of freedom and commerce, this centre of European civilisation, has become the new land of our exile. England, the Samaritan to the oppressed of all lands, has given an asylum to the remnants of the Polish legion; throwing open her hospitable doors, she has given us rest from our fatigue, and with the sweet loving voice of her beneficence has beguiled us of our sense of isolation. Generous and sensible to our misfortunes, the English people at the very beginning took suitable means to insure our longer stay, as, shortly after our arrival in Liverpool, they formed the committees, having for their object our maintenance at present and the employment for the future by means of which we could earn our own livelihood. To ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate sons of Poland, a similar committee was formed in Sheffield, which applied for twenty-eight of the refugees. It is owing to the care of this committee that we are enabled to forget our bitter thoughts, that we are miles from our homes, thrown upon the wide world by the unseen hand of Providence to proclaim the wrongs and cruelties perpetrated in our country, like a living protestation, which is denied to those who remain at home. It is owing to this committee that our necessaries of life and time-worn clothing have been most carefully attended to. It is owing to this committee that already above twenty of us have found employment, and although the earnings in many instances are insufficient to supply our wants, the deligence of the members of the Sheffield committee instantly makes it up and furnishes us with everything that is absolutely necessary. We have no doubt that with the assistance of this committee, in a short time all of us will find suitable employment, guaranteeing our sojourn in England. Lastly, it is owing to this committee that our earnest wishes to remain in England are gratified,—this England, the loftiest point of European freedom, from whence quicker and more effectually we can be responsive to the call of our much-wronged fatherland. For so much care, and for the readiness with which you have hastened to the relief of suffering humanity, you will deign to accept our most sincere thanks; and, though we are well aware that the best reward for the generous and noble actions is the pleasing recollection of doing good, we flatter ourselves with hope that these few plain words, but gushing from the fulness of our hearts, will be received as an offering from a grateful band who, though wanderers, have a mission in the great world, as you are aware that the emigration of an enslaved nation is an ever-lasting echo of that nation's groans and protests, continually annoying the ear and disturbing the dreams of the enemies of freedom, and that its destination is to unravel the past and to build the future. You, then, the members of this committee, have earned the thanks and gratitude not only of ourselves, but of our relatives and of the whole suffering Poland.

To you, also, the generous ladies of Sheffield, with filial gratitude we express our heartfelt thanks. It was you who obliterated the scarcely dry tears of our exile, and, with the solicitude of a mother who sacrificed her child to avenge the injuries perpetrated by the enemies of her native land, you have brought relief to our hearts yearning for the dear mothers and sisters we have lost.

Finally, to you, gentlemen of this town, it is a very pleasing duty to us to express our thanks for so many proofs of sympathy which we constantly receive at your hands. You, gentlemen, having come forward, at the solicitation of the committee, with pecuniary assistance, and thrown open your manufactories, in order that by honest labour we might earn our own sustenance, have largely contributed to save Poland twenty-eight of her children.

(Signed), Ferdinand Kowalski, Fortunat Strowski, Alexander Krzyzanowski, Herman Fiszbek, Severyn Czerwinski, Valentine Gladysz, Antoni Halski, Jasper Kalinoski, Charles Kugler, Maximillian Meaux, Sebastian Nachman, Albert Podorodecki, Simeon Rejowski, Felix Terlecki, Wm. Domkowicz, John Szuryn, Jacob Skrowaczewski, Stanislaus Czerwinski, Louis Galecki, Julian Goraczko, Albin Hlawaty, Leon Klem, Ladislaus Lysowski, John Mularski, Peter Ortynski, John Podonbiski, Peter Terlecki, Constant Podoski.

Westminser and Pimlico Institution.—This Institute is proposed to be established for the purpose of promoting secular education, and the furtherance of democratic progress. The proposed site is in Upper Tachbrook-street, and a plot of ground, admirably adapted for the purpose, is already in the possession of working men, on a lease of ninety-nine years. It is calculated that £1,000, in as many shares, will be a sufficient sum to erect the building; the shares, £1 each, to be payable by instalments of not less than threepence per week per share. Any person may take as many shares as he chooses, but no shareholder shall exercise more than one vote in the direction of its affairs. The Trustees are: C. Lushington, Esq., M. P., L. Heyworth, Esq., M. P., T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M. P., Mr. D. Walford, Mr. S. Wightman, M. B. Jennings. The committee: Mr. J. Nottage, Mr. R. Hooper, Mr. B. J. Kearney, Mr. T. Lloyd, Mr. G. Gill, Mr. W. Pond, Mr. R. Hassell. The Treasurer: Edward Vansittart Neale, Esq., who has been long known as the advocate of the education of the working classes. Secretary: Mr. Edmund Stallwood. Shares may be obtained, on application to the Secretary, any day, at Bridge Row Wharf, Pimlico.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Dear Sir,—Permit me, for the information of Messrs. *All-whom-it-may-concern*—that very old established company of Anonymouses—to state, that I have just crossed the border, sound, wind and limb, and am once more in merry England; that I expect to be in and about Newcastle-on-Tyne, from the end of this week to Monday morning, the 25th inst., that I intend then passing on to noble old York, and talking there two nights,—and from thence to Sheffield, if time will allow. But, as I have given half a promise to be at Padiham by the 1st of September, and to spend that month among Lancashire folk, it is most likely that I shall not get to Sheffield, and other towns of Yorkshire until October. My friends in the West Riding, however, may rest assured that I will *not* return to London before I have visited them. In the meantime my Lancashire friends will greatly oblige me by forming my route for September, as speedily as possible, to avoid confusion. They may either address my friend, 'Mr. Benjamin Pillin, Grimshaw Well, Padiham', or myself, at Mr. Barlow's, 1, Nelson-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

If it would not be deemed too great an intrusion on your columns, I might just say that, during the fifty-two days I spent in auld Scotland, I addressed forty audiences: some in the principal towns of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Paisley—some in the smaller towns of Dunfermline, Dalkeith, Hamilton, Galashilds, and Hawick—and the rest in the villages of Kilbarchan, Barrhead, Campsie, and Lasswade: in many instances, the audiences being large—and, in all, highly intelligent.

As to what I did in Scotland, besides talking to the 'guid folk,' and what I saw and felt among its mountains, and amidst its historic associations, it might fill a sentimental volume to tell; and unless I had your especial permission to occupy a column with my prate, I would not venture upon the story.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
Thomas Cooper.

Alnwick, Northumberland, August 6th.

[Now that the Session has closed, and we shall have more space at our disposal, we shall be very happy to give Mr. Cooper an opportunity of narrating his reminiscenses in his own agreeable style.—Ed. N. S.]

A BISHOP'S SALARY AND A WEAVER'S INCOME—POLITICAL PARTIES—MR. O'CONNOR AND HIS ENEMIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—It is now more than eleven years since I wrote to the Bishop of London. At that time I showed him the excessive labour we had to perform, ere we could get a small share of the commonest necessaries of life. I showed him the cause of our then condition. Little did I think, at that time, that things would continue to grow worse and worse, until 1851.

The Bishop of London gets £19,895 per annum, and a Cumberland weaver gets about £11 3s. 4d. for a cotton thread, measuring in length about 8,203,520 yards, which has to be made into cloth at the rate of 4,160 yards long and 27 inches wide. I am only speaking of one-half of the material and labour—namely, the weft. Now, Sir, I will try to solve a little problem—namely, if £11 3s. 4d. be equal to 8,203,520 yards, what is the proportionate length required for £19,895?

£11 3s. 4s.; length, 8,203,520; £1,9895;
Answer—Yards, 14,541,107,200;

being about 8,261,879 miles and 160 yards perpendicular above the bishop's heaven. I dare not calculate the Bishop of Durham's income, and make it into a "long yarn," lest I might fall from the top of Jacob's ladder into that "heavenly place" the Rev. Mr. Wesley spoke about—namely, "Beyond the bounds of time and space, and lose myself in inexplorable darkness."

As we shall soon have a general election, permit me to make a few hints to the working men: The Protectionists will revive their mock agitations about "Free Trade." Heed them not. They are not in earnest. Their land rent is, at least, of one-third more value now than it was in 1847. The same amount of money now will buy double the amount of labour it would in 1847, and the landlord class, like all their fellow creatures, are too selfish to change their commercial policy which is profitable to them. The government pensions are of more value now than in 1847. All classes, except the labourer, are reaping the benefit of recent changes; therefore, when they raise the cry of "Protection," heed them not, their aim is to divert your attention from your own object—namely, self representation. No man, with a fixed income, is willing to pay more for labour than he is now paying, consequently, our present Free Trade policy must irresistably continue, and the various classes above hinted at know it.

A word or two about Mr. O'Connor and his enemies.

In 1842 an '43, a few poor men (I among the number), were sent through the country to agitate for the People's Charter. After a series of trials the people's patience became exhausted with a protracted agitation (quite natural), and many of us found it necessary, at that time, to retire to our respective callings (the only honest consistent plan we could adopt). As I was in many parts of England and Scotland at that time, I found it necessary to try many expedients to test popular feeling, touching the real value of Mr. O'Connor's political character. I found here and there odd individuals, who were vain enough to try some trifling dodge against Mr. O'Connor, but such parties invariably subjected themselves to popular ridicule, but not without good reasons. Those who have fattened in Mr. O'Connor's camp, and reclined upon his lap in time of distress, have not gained much by their treachery towards him and the people. Neither ought they to prosper, for Nature is retributive. Humanity has many faults, which it will forgive, but find me a Judas, and I will show you his retributive hangman.

I am, Sir, obediently yours,
Peter Rigby.

Upperby, August, 1851.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—In your report in the *Star* of the 2nd inst., of the meeting on the 29th ult. at the National Hall, Holborn, convened by the Chartist Executive, to express sympathy with two rich Jews, you omit to state that the amendment was carried by a very large majority, notwithstanding the passionate appeal of Mr. Ernest Jones, and his assertion that the said majority was paid by the Protectionists!!! "Very like a whale."

In fact there could be no mistake, as to the feeling of the meeting, from the enthusiastic reception of Mr. Bronterre O'Brien, who supported the amendment; and the storm of hisses produced by Mr. Ernest Jones' passionate defence of the original resolution.

As the *Star* is the only paper that gives a fair report of public meetings, I am sure you will insert this, for the information and instruction of your country readers. Respectfully yours,
A Constant Reader.

London, 6, 8; 51.

[We accounted in a notice last week for the omission referred to. It arose from the maker up of the paper, leaving out the conclusion of the meeting, and the inner form was printed off before the mistake was discovered, when of course it was too late to rectify it. We have received other communications on the same subject, to which we trust this will be a sufficient answer. We can assure our correspondents that it is our most anxious desire to present in the columns of the *Star* faithful and impartial accounts of all meetings connected with the movement.—Ed. N. S.]

THE HONESTY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to hand over to you 10s., as the proceeds of profit on *Stars*, taken by a few Land Members, resident here; and the request of all is that it be applied to the Honesty Fund, to show our friend, F. O'Connor, Esq., that there is yet a few, even in this place, who appreciate his merits, and who would do more if they had more. However, it shows what may be done by trifles when put together, as this sum is raised in six months, on eight subscribers only; beside paying for the delivery and other expenses belonging thereto.

Also please insert 2s. more for the same fund, from a female Chartist, who pays one penny extra for her *Star* weekly. I am, sir,
Yours respectfully, George Barnett.

10, Chapel-lane, Hull, Aug. 5, 1851.

FATHER GAVAZZI ON THE PEACE CONGRESS, AND FERDINAND THE FALSE.

There was an unusual throng at Willis' Rooms on Wednesday afternoon, to hear the parting address of the gifted Italian, previous to his departure for the cities of the north of England and Scotland, which, in compliance with pressing requisitions, he is about to visit during the parliamentary recess. The eagerness to hear his concluding oration of the series, was heightened by the expectation that Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet would supply its subject and material. The *Daily News* discontinued reporting his orations at the twentieth, but resumed for this occasion. The orator began by adverting to the Peace Congress in whose proceedings, to which he had been bidden he willingly recognised a development of the grand principle, that public opinion, freely elicited, should regulate the business of mankind. His complaint was, that the aggrieved, the spoliated, and the victimised members of the human family, were in those gatherings unrepresented. France, Prussia, the American Union, had their delegates propounding smooth plausibilities; but plundered Mexico, devastated Algiers, trampled Hungary, hand-cuffed Hesse Cassel, bastinadoed Lombardy, violated Venice, tortured Sicily, gagged, manacled, and terror-stricken Rome, had entered no appearance at this pacific conclave. The expense of a standing army, and its pressure on the pocket, appeared to be the feeling uppermost. Look at Switzerland!—that mountain home of freedom never encroached on its neighbour's nationality, nor would it suffer any infringment on its own. Roused from its peaceful industry by an Austro-Papal aggression, it started up 80,000 strong and ejected the foreign element of discord, in defiance of the three great European powers. The result was peace, glory, self-respect, and repose. The Helvetic confederacy had no standing army; but in that unsophisticated land every freeman carried a firelock, in virtue of which he continued free.

"Talk not to me" (he exclaimed) "of a truce with tyranny! I cannot prize the peace of the sepulchre or the acquiescence of the bondsman. Let the sleek and pampered hierarchy that participates on the proceeds of oppression preach up a perpetuity of power to plunder and enslave; but, with the blessed Baptist, be it mine to confront the Herods of the hour, and aloud proclaim it 'unlawful for thee to take what is not thine own, but belongeth unto another.' To wink at wickedness because worked out on a gigantic scale, to distinguish a national from an individual wrong, is a casuistry I scorn. Be this outstretched arm withered, and this tongue cleave paralyzed to my palate, if ever, through the life-long career that remains to me, I pause or falter in my allotted task—the advocacy of Italian right, the enforcement of her just demand, the recovery of her swindled franchise, the rescue of her territory, and the full recognition of her independence. A testimony unsullied and unsolicited has just been borne on our behalf; a calm, dispassionate voice has been heard in your land, and summoned our slanderers to judgment. Mr. Gladstone has spoken; and if the hoary hypocrites who would defame and stigmatise the virtue that resists their foul embrace, and loathes their effort at violation, stands abashed and confounded at the bar of opinion, thanks and blessings on this manly Englishman's interposition. While "Young England," in the person of a Baillie Cochrane, would act the pander to each dishonourable attempt, the indignant integrity of a British senator has levelled the blow of a Saxon cudgel on the plotters of our ruin. He has dragged them before the tribunal of your upright and incorruptible committee; he arraigns them one and all. From the poor dastardly occupant of a principality in Parma, from the wretched eunuch in forcible possession of Tuscany, from Hophni and Phineas, the sons of Eli the high-priest, working their wicked will at Rome, to the ringleader of the whole gang, the truculent ravisher of the Two Sicilies, the shrieks of whose victims, remote and unfriended, he has made audible to the ear of England. He tells you of this monster's perjured vows and desecrated oath; he recounts the awful sacrilege of a forsworn gospel; and you stand aghast at the miscreant's audacity. Alas! you are not familiar with the fatal facility by which priestly imposture has made feasible the violation of the most solemn contracts that bind man to man in our unhappy peninsula. Ferdinand the False is in strict alliance and confederacy with the Father of Lies; he acts under the guidance of a confessor, he has a sacramental resource, an auricular appendage of tyranny more convenient and more serviceable than the horrible 'ear' of Dyonisius, tyrant of Syracuse. For adhering to their part of the constitutional compact, a clear majority of the country's chosen delegates are in the dungeons of this perjurer. The Prime Minister of his own appointment, the incorruptible Poerio, is doomed in the wantonness of rampant iniquity to twenty-five years of a galley slave's existence, with its plenitude of horrors—the convict dress of ignominy, the chain round his waist, the irons rivetted on his feet, the clanking appendages of infamy dragged at every step in health or sickness, the torture of his waking hours, the incubus of his sleep; and this for a quarter of a century yet unexpired, blind and fatuous, as well as foul and atrocious condemnation. Shall he not outlive the brief duration just Heaven has already decreed for the continuance of a misrule that, outraging humanity, impugns a superintending Providence? How long is he to rot with the best manhood of Naples in the fœtid vaults of which Mr. Gladstone unbolts the bars and bids the rank effluvia reach us even at this distance? Shall 20,000 human beings on the southern coast of Europe undergo in these infernal baracoons, such inflictiots of savage vengeance, when a barbarous African traffic is forcibly put down by a special squadron, amid the applause of mankind? Talk of international rights! recall your frigates from interference with the King of Congo! Waste not the life of your gallant sons in a pestilent crusade against the Ferdinands of Fernando Po; The Bay of Naples calls more emphatically than the Bight of Benin for your protective energies on behalf of tortured thousands made equally with the negro in the image of God! Is it because the Roman high priest abets and blesses his confederate's cruelty that you refrain from indignant protest? When a child was lacerated last week at Is'ington under sacerdotal auspices and sanction, did that appear an extenuating circumstrnce, and did British opinion deem it a defence. Away with this cursed alliance between imposture and inhumanity, blessings and blood, the whine of hypocrisy, and the hyena yell of ferocious vindictiveness.

The speaker proceeded to characterise the part France played in the sanguinary farce enacted throughout Southern Italy, heaping his execration on the duplicity of its Government, and the personal game of infamous selfishness which President Buonaparte was carrying out in the hopes of propitiating the eternal foes of freedom, and so prolonging his tenure of an inglorious position. The French cant about the "throne of Peter," and its inviolability, he scornfully flung in their face, by reference to Avignon and the surrounding district, of which they had robbed this imaginary "Peter," and refused restitution. Let them show sincerity by restoring the palace of the Popes with its huge dungeons, still extant—apt memorials of the old inquisitorial atrocities exercised at their own doors; what they were reluctant to tolerate within the French territory, how could they hope Italy would endure: He anticipated for England another Parliamentary session wasted, like that which is now at its close, in hurling back on Rome further aggressive impertinence and arrogant assumptions: and, finally addressing his countrymen, who were there in great force, touched upon a great variety of national points, which he delivered with calm judgment and telling effect, concluding amid cordial cheers.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The fetes in Paris to the London deputation on Tuesday and Wednesday, included a ball at the Hotel de Ville, and a grand review in the Champ de Mars, at which the President of the Republic was present; and a new grand opera, expressly composed for the occasion by M. Adam, called 'Les Nations.' The prosecutions against the press continued on Wednesday.

The 'Siecle' was sentenced for a libel on the President of the Republic, to 3,000 francs fine. M. Sougere, the *gerant*, is to be imprisoned for three months, and M. Jourdan, the writer of the article, for two months.

The profession of a journalist now-a-days in Paris is one requiring no small degree of courage, as the following list will show:—The prison of the Conciergerie contains at present two editors of the 'Presse,' three of the 'Evenement,' one of the 'Peuple,' and two of the 'Messager de l'Assemblee.' By the previous decision, one of the editors of the 'Siecle' will join them.

The Orleanists are about to bring forward the Prince de Joinville as candidate for a seat in the Assembly, at one of the earliest vacancies, following in this the course pursued by the Buonapartists with reference to Louis Napoleon, who was elected representative while in exile.

Liverpool, Wednesday.—The United States mail steam-ship Arctic sailed of Friday for New York with the usual mails.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., President.
Established 1845.

"FIAT JUSTITIA."

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

The Staffordshire Trials are over. The Judge and Jury, and all parties have played their part, and the Messrs. Perry have performed thier part also, and the Central Committee of the National Association, through those of their members, whom the injustice of the Perry's included in the indictment, have redeemed the promise they made to the country; and, through their counsel have justified the only part they took in the affair as being strictly in accordance with law. Against the law of the Judge an immediate appeal will be made to a superior court, because, if that learned personage be correct, then does it become highly necessary that the working men of this country begin to look well into their position, because the effect of the law, as laid down by Mr. Justice Erle, saps the very root of all Trade Societies, and is at utter variance with the previous opinion of other highly eminent Judges whose dicta will be quoted as law when the name of Mr. Justice Erle will have faded in the oblivion of insignificant things forgotten. As for the verdict of the Special Jury, the least we say is perhaps the better. They were either very far before or very far behind every other person in that court in the quality of common sense. This is the most charitable construction to place upon their extraordinary verdict, utterly at variance, as it appears to us, with even the law, as laid down by so partial a man as Mr. Justice Erle, and directly in the teeth of all evidence and facts, even if the sworn testimony of the Perry's would be believed by any man of common common sense or common honesty, who was present at that trial.

We beg to assure our members that we shall not fail to vindicate ourselves, and our Association from the mis-statements of Perry. We have already taken steps to do so. He left that court convicted by his own confessions, one of the most insincere and faithless men in existence. He had the impudence to avow that his whole conduct to the London Delegates, to his brother manufacturers, to the mayor and magistrates, and even to his own brother and father, from March to July was a continued series of insincereties.

Whatever may be the result of these trials, as was emphatically said by an eminent Queen's Counsel, we, the 'convicted conspirators,' would not change places with the prosecutors. We fancy we shall sleep sounder and sweeter upon her Majesty's straw, than those bad men on their pillow of down. It is intended to publish a verbatim report of these important trials, from the official notes of the short-hand writer, who was specially retained upon the occassion, where it will be seen that the honour of the National Association suffered no disparagement; and that had the advice of the Central Committee been strictly followed throughout the affair, it might have worn, at the present time, a different complexion. The moral which we hope will be drawn from a careful perusal of the trial by our members will be, that when they entrust their interests to the conduct of the Central Committee, they will have sufficient confidence to be guided implicitly by their advice, and not commence any proceedings, however well meant, without their sanction.

We apologise for the brevity of this report, but the all-absorbing events of the last fortnight, and the large encroachment this affair has made upon the columns of the 'Star' will, we are sure, be accepted by our members as a sufficient explanation. We hope next week to resume or usual communication upon the progress of the Association.

William Peel, Secretary.
259, Tottenham court Road.

THE TIN PLATE WORKERS' PROSECUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—It is the duty of all who expect to live by their labour to rally round their prosecuted brethren instantly, and bear them through this legal ordeal manfully and triumphantly.

The present prosecution is not against the Tin Plate Workers and the three members of the Trades Committee, but against the members of every trade who dare to unite for self protection. It is directed against the principle of united labour or combined labourers; and if the prosecutors are successful, they will strike a blow at the trades' unions of this kingdom, which will reverberate from the shores of Cornwall to the hebrides of old Scotia.

If the case is decided in favour of labour, there is not a trade or workman in the land but will be benefited by it, directly or indirectly.

Men of Leeds come forth; it is your own cause. Birmingham, Liverpool, Sheffield, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, rally round your fellow labourers who have been marked out as victims by purse-proud tyranny.

Men of the trades of Lancashire, a deputy from the Defence Committee in London is now in Manchester, and will shortly visit your localities. Bestir yourselves, and send your correspondence and addresses to Mr. Burn, at Mr. White's, Railway Inn, Deansgate, Manchester.

Yours, on behalf of
the Manchester Defence Committee,
T. Dickinson.

Manchester.—Tin-plate Workers' Conspiracy Case.—The Machester Defence Committee held a special meeting at Mr. White's the Railway Inn, when a number of delegates from the Trades assembled, and resolutions were adopted for calling an aggregate meeting of delegates of all the Manchester Trades, to advise what are the best measures that can be adopted to aid and support the Tin-plate Workers' Conspiracy case, to take place on Monday evening, August 11th, at Mr. White's, Railway Inn, Deansgate, Manchester.

MANCHESTER DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

Brethren and Fellow Tradesmen,—The cause of justice and right has been trampled upon in the late Tin-plate Workers' Trial at Stafford; and if, in reality, the law is in accordance with the decision there, "then farewell—a long farewell"—to all protection for the hard-working honest toiling man.

If the Stafford decision is the law, we should say, let those who make such laws make their own clothes, build their own houses, and grow their own corn, for there is no safety, security, or encouragement for the tradesman, artisan, or labourer in Great Britain; and the sooner we all leave the shores of Old Albion the better; and then, as Franklin says, "when the well is dry some folk will know the worth of the water." Men may combine to keep up the price of coals or cotton—corn or land—things produced under the earth or above its surface, but the moment the poor producer agrees with his fellow to shield himself from the aggressions of purse-proud capital, that moment he is a villian, a felon, and a conspirator against the peace of our Sovereign Lady, the Queen, and the dignity of her Crown and government, &c., &c. Amen.

This is justice with a vengeance. But, however, the Trades' and Defence Committee are not taken by surprise, but, like prudent and practical men, they had already provided that, under the circumstances the question of workmen having a right to advise and unite with each other, should be finally settled, beyond doubt or suspicion, and that by the highest legal authority of the realm, no matter what labour or expense it should cost.

The cause, then, though lost at Stafford, will be revived fresher than ever at the Queen's Bench; and even failing there, the House of Peers will be appealed to; and above all, to make matters doubly sure, the working men and the common sense and common interest of all who have to live by the labour of their own hands, will be stirred up in the cause of right and justice, until we create such a powerful phalanx of public opinion, that the law—if it is, in its true interpretation, unfavourable to our unions and associations for mutual protection and defence—shall be so altered and changed, that the poor man's labour shall find the same protection as the rich man's capital.

Fellow workmen, in your various towns and villages throughout the Kingdom, impress and propose to your various societies the urgent necessity of contributing to the defence of the Wolverhampton Tin-plate Workers, and in defence of Labour throughout the Kingdom.

Yours, in behalf of
The Manchester Defence Committee,
E. B. Warner, Chairman.

Manchester, August 2nd.

AN APPEAL OF THE LEEDS SILK DRESSERS TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL, AND TO TRADES' SOCIETIES IN PARTICULAR.

The Silk Dressers of Leeds (late in the employ of Messrs. Holdforth and Son) in appealing for the sympathy and support of their fellow-labourers throughout the country, are desirous that the following facts should be carefully perused by every one who respects the interest of labour, and the *right* of working men to unite together for the purpose of maintaining their wages. The facts of this case are as follows:—

About three months ago, the Silk Dressers employed by the above-named firm, to the number of thirty, (being about two-thirds of the hands employed) resolved to connect themselves with the 'National Association of United Trades,'* with the view of protecting their present rate of wages. To establish a compact union of the trade generally, it was considered expedient to issue an Address† calling upon Silk Dressers in every town to follow the example of the men of Leeds. The Address was drawn up and inserted in one of the *London Weekly Newspapers*, which by some means found its way to our employer, who, on reading it, became terribly enraged, and determined at once to crush our infant society. With this object, he discharged eight men, giving them notice to work out, as being the leaders in trying to organise our trade. Not content with discharging these men, he wrote *Letters* to all other employers in the trade, branding them as *unionists*, and giving their names; so that let the men go where they would, they found themselves proscribed, set down as outlaws, and all honourable employment denied them.

Under these *circumstances*, we are *sorry to say*, our late employer found willing tools, prepared to sell the interests of the trade, and barter away the rights of their fellow-workmen. These men took the places of those discharged, at *reduced prices* and commenced instructing a number of boys, introduced to supersede the men. The other portion of the *hands* who had joined the society, seeing the innovations which were being made by the employer, considered it high time to resist the abuses, and the gross injustice being inflicted upon them, resolved to give notice to quit their employment: they did so, and sixteen more are now out of work, which, together with the eight discharged, makes twenty-four. Two, however, out of this number have obtained work with a more honourable employer, who, to his credit, refused to become a party to such monstrous tyranny; and two more have left the land of their birth, to seek employment on foreign, but, we hope, more hospitable *shores*. Such is a portion of our case; but worse remains to be told. We have been cruelly dealt with—discharged from our work for being Union men; proscribed through the whole *trade*, and grossly insulted by the presentation of an infamous *document* of which the following is the substance:—

"That we do solemnly declare and affirm to have withdrawn from the Society of Silk Dressers, in connexion with the National Association of United Trades, and from all and every other similar association. And, further, that we do solemnly affirm that we will not aid or encourage any such societies, or any combination of men whatsoever."

By signing so degrading a document we can obtain employment. But, thank God, we have moral courage sufficient to resist the foul temptation to sell by wholesale our right of Association. We are Englishmen, and prize our liberty too highly to renounce it for the privilege of *toiling for our daily* bread. We cannot sign away our birthright to gratify the caprice of capital, or to increase the luxury and wealth of those who fatten upon our industry, while we become poor and penniless. We respect labour too much to sacrifice its interests, and we feel confident, that in *vindicating our rights*, and appealing to the lovers of *justice* and *humanity* for assistance, to aid us in resisting this direful aggression, we shall meet with that sympathy and support our case merits.

In conclusion, we are *sorry* that our peaceful efforts to protect our labour should have been so greatly misunderstood by our late employer, and as a consequence have placed us in our present position. We have no desire but to see the employer and the employed harmoniously co-operating together—their interests should be one, and both should ever strive mutually to respect and conserve each other's rights. We do not wish to dictate to employers what they shall pay for labour, at the same time, we are not prepared to surrender our manhood, and become the bound slaves of any who choose to lord it over unprotected industry, or unconditionally to sign away the only privilege we have left us—the right of associating together to paevent our wages from being reduced.

We conceive that our case directly affects the stability and the very existence of Trades' Unions, and we have no doubt but that the Trades will liberally respond to our appeal, and assist us in resisting the tyrannous, unjust, and monstrous document presented to us as the only condition upon which we can obtain employment.

We remain, Yours respectfully,
The Silk Dressers of Leeds.

* In alluding to this Association, we wish it to be understood that we have very recently joined the same, and according to its rules we must be six months paying members before we are entitled to pecuniary support. Nevertheless, the Central Committee will do all they can to procure assistance for us.

† A copy of this Address may be seen at Mr. Charles Wood's, Prince of Wales, Bank, Leeds, where any further information may be obtained; and to whom it is requested all Contributions will be forwarded, and Post-office orders made payable.

THE ESTATES OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

Brother Shareholders,—I humbly beg to address you through our untiring pioneer—the "Northern Star." When I think of the many sacrifices you have made in subscribing your hard earnings for the elevation of your enslaved brethren, and that this beautiful estate, Minster Lovell, purchased by your means, should be put up for sale by the mortgagees, caused by ungrateful allottees, I cannot but grieve. As Mr. G. Wheeler, in his address at O'Connorville, truly says, they were led on by designing men and pettyfogging lawyers. I regret that the original allottees should so have misconducted themselves, for the sake of the noble cause. I could have hoped better from men professing Chartist principles, and who were about to set the nation right. In vain did I beg of them to acknowledge Mr. O'Connor, and their just dues, believing that through our inexperience we should receive every lenity and not be distressed, for which I received every insult. Let me beg of you, brother shareholders, to give your immediate support to the National Loan Society, that the allotments may be prevented from falling into the hands of our enemies. You would be gratified to see the excellent order of the allotments, formerly held by the ejected members, and now occupied by native countrymen, only let to them by the year by the mortgagees; yet all is quietude, industry, and frugality, where, a short time ago, all was law and botheration. Such men would have delighted Mr. O'Connor. Brother Shareholders, you have caused this estate to be divided, stock and produce raised to a much larger amount than when held by a solitary farmer, and about eighty families, circulating their capital in the neighbourhood, and when I hear the oldest men say they never saw such crops here before I say you have done much good, notwithstanding the check caused by our enemies. You deserve a nation's praise. You have my humble thanks and so has Mr. O'Connor for his lenity, which I believe I should not have required were I not a sufferer from the heaviest afflictions man is subject to, but I still hope to live here, respected by my neighbours, to assist in showing the practicability of the Land Plan and to deserve your good name.

Yours faithfully,
C. Willis, an Allottee.

Charterville, Minster Lovel, near Witney, Oxon.

A Judicial Dictum.—At Stafford, in a criminal case, Mr. Baron Martin, after consulting Mr Justice Erle, laid it down as a rule that when evidence to good character is called by a prisoner, the prosecution cannot bring evidence of a contrary nature to rebut that in favour of the prisoner.

A steam tow-boat had been seized by her Majesty's steamer Cormorant, in the harbour of Rio Janeiro, on suspicion of having furnished supplies to vessels engaged in the slave-trade. She was taken outside the harbour and blown up.

THE POLICE OUTRAGE IN SHOE LANE.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department having received a memorial which was unanimously adopted at a public meeting held on Clerkenwell-green on the 21st ult., relative to the death of Wm. Hogan, transmitted it to the Lord Mayor, who immediately handed over the document to the commissioner of the City police, with the request that that functionary would pay the necessary attention to it.

The subject of the death of William Hogan has caused much excitement, especially in the extensive district of Farringdon-without, and the call for special inquiry seems to increase daily. The following is the answer of the commissioner of the City police to the communication of Sir George Grey:—

'To the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.'

'City Police office, Old Jewry, London, July 30, 1851.

'Sir,—The Lord Mayor has transmitted to me the memorial adopted at a public meeting held on Clerkenwell-green on Monday evening, July 21st, signed L. J. Clancy, Chairman, with a request that I would give my early attention to the subject of it.

'Upon the verdict of the coroner's jury being communicated to me, I immediately gave directions to have the matter investigated by the inspectors of the division in which the death of William Hogan took place, and that the constables who were examined upon the inquest should report in writing upon the circumstances as they came under their notice.

'I have the honour to transmit copies of the statements made to me in writing by the inspectors and constables, and to call your attention to the error in the memorial, which charges police-constable No. 485 with the alleged offence, no constable bearing that number being in this division, or in any way connected with the subject of inquiry. I presume the constable intended to be charged with the alleged offence to be No. 815.

'I shall studiously abstain from any remarks either upon the direct nature of the charge, or upon the statements given in refutation of it, because I cannot doubt that you will cause full inquiry to be made into the circumstances which occasioned the death of William Hogan. Not having any power to summon witnesses or to enforce their attendance, or to administer an oath, or to conduct inquiry in public, the only sure mode of giving satisfaction, I can only facilitate the investigation by directing the attendance of all parties belonging to the City police, and which I shall cheerfully and promptly do.

'I venture to suggest that the coroner be called upon to transmit the evidence taken by him to the Lord Mayor, and that his lordship should be requested to cause an early and full inquiry to be made into the circumstances set forth in the memorial, unless you shall be of opinion that the constable who is directly charged with the offence should be put upon his trial, and the friends of the deceased furnished with the means to conduct the prosecution.

'That no delay, nor any indifference to the occurrence, may be attributed to this office, I feel it correct to state that the inquiry before the coroner was concluded on the 5th day of July, and that on the following day I gave the directions before alluded to, and that I received the memorial signed "L. J. Clancy" from the Lord Mayor yesterday morning, the 29th.

'I have the honour to be, Sir,
'Your most obedient servant,
Daniel Whittle Harvey,
'Commissioner of the City of London Police.'

COLLISION ON THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

On Thursday morning, shortly after eleven o'clock, an accident took place on this line, which, although not attended with loss of life, has been productive of serious injuries to from twelve to twenty persons.

It appears that the Twickenham train, which is started a few minutes before the eleven o'clock mail train to Southampton, so as to enable it to reach the junction line between Vauxhall and Wandsworth before the mail train comes up, made a longer delay than usual at the Vauxhall station, owing to the unusual number of passengers. The driver of the engine of the mail train, on nearing the curve of the line between Vauxhall-gardens and the station, not perceiving any signal of danger, and believing that the Twickenham train had gone on, proceeded without shutting off the steam, which was at the time at high pressure, and the consequence was that on turning the curve, before he could shut off the steam, or reverse the engine, it ran into the Twickenham train, at the time the passengers were entering the different carriages, which of necessity caused the passengers to be thrown against each other with great violence, although the shock of the collision was not sufficient to break or injure either the carriage or tender. The driver of the mail train had by this time succeeded in shutting off the steam, and by the efforts of the breaksman the train was stopped in sufficient time to prevent any serious results.

When the collision took place the most appalling shouts were heard from every carriage, every person believing he was devoted to destruction. In the latter carriage of the train and on the platform the utmost confusion prevailed, and nothing was to be seen for some time but maimed and disfigured individuals of both sexes. The authorities at the station promptly rendered every assistance, and the wounded parties were conveyed to the waiting room. Messrs. Wright and several other medical gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood were soon in attendance, when upon examination they reported that none of the parties were seriously hurt, although some of the injuries were severe. The friends of several of the parties preferred their being conveyed to the different hospitals, and some were taken home in cabs; but only one case, that of a young lady who had sustained dislocation of the shoulder, was judged sufficiently serious to warrant the detention of the sufferer.

As soon as the accident took place a telegraphic message was sent to the Waterloo station, and Mr. Stovin, the traffic manager, with Mr. Godson, were soon on the spot, and gave directions for the comfort of the injured. As soon as the injured parties had been removed, both trains proceeded on their usual journey, the passengers in the foremost carriage of the Twickenham train having felt a slight shock only.

The Limerick Election.—The Rev. Father Kenyon, in a letter to the 'Limerick Chronicle,' assigns various reasons why he regards the late Limerick election 'as incomparably the most shameful that has been made in Ireland, and as more shameful than any that can be anticipated from this date to the end of the world.' Among the rest he says:—'My third reason is that the electors have not only renounced or ignored every sentiment and idea of national independence, and of civic dignity, but they have resumed, and as far as their insane exertions may avail, rekindled throughout this land of doom the baleful torch of religious animosity. Whatever may be said, after the lapse of a fortnight, (for that space often suffices Irish patriots to renounce or ignore the principles even which they had sworn to maintain till death; and as for mere words we often see them eaten up in half the time, so as that no single vestige of them remains,) the spirit of the late election was essentially sectarian. It denied, not alone by implication, but through the open mouths of its advocates, the possibility of finding in any other persuasion than the Catholic, an opponent of religious persecution, or at least of finding one sincere enough to be trusted, or, at the very least, of finding one adequate to the present emergency. It insulted the best Irishman living or dead, and was calculated to disgust all classes of educated Protestants, and to exasperate the less enlightened. Demolishing with ignorant fury the bulwarks of religious liberty, which had been raised by wise foresight and patient toil on the only foundation that can ever uphold them—namely, mutual toleration and mutual trust—it aimed at conquering the intolerance of a powerful government by the intolerance of a paltry rabble; as if error could be destroyed by error, and not alone by truth; as if bigotry could be cured by bigotry, and not alone by charity; or as if the spirit of sectarian strife had never stained a page of our miserable annals, or strengthened the hands of our hereditary oppressors. Against the suicidal principle of this proceeding I have on the hustings openly protested. As a Catholic priest, as an Irishman, and as a citizen of Limerick, I here again solemnly protest against it. The last reason which I shall trouble you to publish is, that besides renouncing or ignoring every sentiment and idea of national independence and civil dignity—besides re-opening the filthy [illegible] where the fell and fetid ghouls of religious [illegible] lay imprisoned, never, as we fondly hoped, to be again let loose upon the land which they had poisoned and polluted so much and so long—besides all this, the electors seemed to me to have [illegible] jured in the transaction every sense of [illegible] manhood and personal decency.'

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The mortality exhibits a tendency to increase; the deaths in London, which in the three preceding weeks of July were successively 881, 873, 956, rose in the last week to 1,010. The average number of deaths in the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50 was 1,028, and with the same rate of mortality amongst a population equal to the present number of inhabitants it would become 1,131; but excluding 1849 from the account, in the corresponding week of which year cholera had raised the mortality from all causes to nearly 2,000, the number of deaths registered last week does not differ materially from the average thus obtained and corrected for increase of population.—While the persons who sunk under diseases of the respiratory organs were 84, almost exactly the same number as in the preceding week which showed a decided reduction, and while phthisis, one of the tubercular class, has fallen to 122, the complaints classed as "epidemic" continue to increase rapidly. Epidemics were fatal in the two previous weeks in 209 and 282 cases respectively, and in last week the number rose to 333.—This increase arises from diarrhoea, the growing prevalence of which, concurrently with the approach of autumn, is shown by the numbers of the last 5 weeks, viz., 23, 53, 64, 83, and (in week ending last Saturday) 143. The number now returned does not exceed the usual weekly number at this period during the last 5 years; but it would appear from a review of the last decennial period that the fatality of this disease among children has of late years increased to a great extent. It will be seen that the Registrars specify local nuisances in connexion with the appearance of diarrhoea, in particular instances. A child died of it, as reported in the last return, in a house in Payne-street, Islington; another has since been registered; and now the father and a third child are suffering. The smell of a drain, which the Registrar describes as "overpowering," is considered the exciting cause. Twelve fatal cases of cholera were registered in the previous week, and the same number appeared in the present. The births of 773 boys and 678 girls, in all 1,451 children, were registered last week. The average number in six corresponding weeks of 1840-50 was 1,312. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·765 in. The mean temperature was 63·4 deg., which is two degrees above the average of the same week in ten years. The highest temperature occurred on Friday and Saturday, when the means were 68·3 deg. and 66·1 deg. respectively, being from five to seven degrees above the averages of the same days. The wind blew for the most part from the south-west, but was generally calm.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE. — Mr. Wakley, the coroner, held an inquest on Saturday last at the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, respecting the death of William Pontifex, aged thirty-seven, who had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for embezzlement. The deceased, a ravenous, thin-built man, was devouring his morning allowance, when a piece of bread, weighing four ounces, stuck in his throat and choked him, although medical and other kindly aid was instantly at hand. A verdict of "Accidentally suffocated" was returned.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Saturday night last an inquest was held at the Red Lion, Strand, on the body of Thomas Gill, whose real name is Edsforth, machinist at the Strand Theatre, now known as Punch's Playhouse. The deceased was thirty-nine years of age, and was well known by country managers as an ingenious and clever mechanist. He was found dead in his bed. Evidence was given to show that he had died of a disease of the heart, and the jury returned a verdict of "Natural Death."

THE Marquis of Lansdowne met with an accident last week, by being thrown from his horse. Though his lordship did not appear much hurt, it was thought desirable to postpone a meeting of the Committee of the Privy Council of Education appointed to be held on Saturday last at the Council-office. The noble marquis has, however, sufficiently recovered from his fall to be able to resume his official duties, though he is obliged to carry his arm in a sling.

FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon last the neighbourhood of Waterloo-place was greatly alarmed by flames bursting from the vaults of the extensive range of wine-cellars belonging to Messrs. Gordon and Farrell, and adjoining the mansion of the Archbishop of Armagh. The accident, we find, occurred from one of the men having for a few minutes left the packing floor, in which were a number of hampers of wine ready for delivery, without extinguishing his candle. Providentially the fire was confined to a spot where water could be thrown upon it from one of the trap-doors, and thus probably the whole of the valuable stock was saved. The loss was very trifling, only two or three hampers of wine injured, and the fire was quite extinguished before the arrival of even a single engine.

VICTORIA-STREET MADE A PUBLIC ROAD.—On Monday contrary to all expectation, Victoria-street was opened for carriages as well as foot passengers, although it was generally understood that the latter would not be allowed to pass through until after the public opening by the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the commissioners. During the whole of Sunday the street was crowded with foot passengers. This great thoroughfare so much shortens the distance between Westminster-abbey, and Pimlico, Grosvenor-place, and the parts adjacent, that several omnibuses have already passed through to and from those places, notwithstanding the roughness of the carriage-road.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE AT ST. GEORGE'S, SOUTHWARK.—On Sunday morning the Rev. Prince Hohenlohe officiated at mass at St. George's. A numerous congregation attended in general expectation that the Prince would preach was disappointed.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE OYSTER SEASON.—The regular oyster season commenced at Hungerford and Billingsgate Markets at six o'clock on Monday morning.

THE LATE GOLD DUST ROBBERY.—From information that has come to the knowledge of the solicitors to the London and South Western Railway Company, there is good reason to believe that a regular gang has long been formed for the plunder of this line, and that the parties engaged in the robbery of silks, &c., were the same parties who committed the robbery of gold dust on the railway on the 8th of May last. In fact, one of the parties has proved that a sale of a portion of the stolen silks was negotiated by Plampin, who was recently convicted and sentenced to ten years' transportation for the gold dust robbery at Winchester. Important information has been received, implicating several retail dealers in London, and Plampin will in a few days be brought out of Winchester gaol to give evidence against them.

THE BODY OF A POOR CRIPPLE FOUND IN THE SERPENTINE.—On Tuesday morning one of the men of the Royal Humane Society found, in the Serpentine River, the body of a remarkable cripple, and it is somewhat surprising how he got into the water. He is about forty-five years of age, short. His left arm and hand turn inwards, and hang close to the body, and the right foot is also turned in the same direction. The dress consisted of a brown cloth overcoat, fustian trousers, and a hat, but there was nothing in possession likely to lead to the identity of the body, which appears to have been in the water for some time. Mr. Smith, the attentive beadle of St. Margaret's, has had it removed to the dead house at Knightsbridge, where it will remain until the inquest is appointed.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN FINSBURY.—On Tuesday night, between the hours of eight and nine, a fire broke out on the premises belonging to Messrs. James Wild and Co., the extensive upholsterers, cabinet-makers, and feather merchants, situate in Worship-street and the Curtain-road, Shoreditch. The property in question was of vast extent, and formed six houses in the last-named thoroughfare, whilst another turned the angle into Worship-street, and the whole stretched backwards between 200 and 300 feet into Gillard's Fields. The engines attended with all possible expedition, when the firemen found the flames ascending some dozen feet above the surrounding houses. They therefore directed the water from the different engines in such directions as to cut off the further spread of the fearful element. During that time a number of persons were engaged in removing the furniture, &c., from the show rooms on the ground floor. Although the principal stock in those depots was removed, it was much broken. During the progress of the conflagration a waggon filled with beds or mattresses was drawn out from the gateway, but the contents were blazing away most furiously, and it was not until a great part of the freight was destroyed that the fire could be extinguished. The firemen laboured without the least intermission until past midnight, when they succeeded in getting the mastery to some extent over the fire, but it was then far from being extinguished, although no danger existed of any further extension. The damage done will amount to some thousands of pounds, to say nothing of the injury to the premises. The whole of the extensive premises at the rear are gutted, and the entire length of buildings in front as far as the ground floors are burned out. How the fire originated is a mystery. The men had left off work and the premises had not been closed more than twenty minutes, when the unwelcome discovery was made. It is to be regretted that the firm was only partially insured.

IMPORTANT TO LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—At the Court of Burgesses, Westminster, on Tuesday, a party appeared on behalf of Mr. J. B. Simpson, of the Albion Tavern, Russell-street, Covent-garden, who had been fined by the leet jury for having a number of silver measures representing pints and quarters, which were not stamped with the Westminster stamp; and it was alleged Mr. Simpson had said he would not send them for the purpose to the office, as it would be the means of disfiguring them. Two of them were produced in court. The chairman told Mr. Simpson's representative that every tradesman who lived in Westminster was bound so have his weights and measures stamped with the Westminster stamp, and it was no excuse in this instance to say the measures were of silver; they would be used no doubt as if they were made of any other metal. The party said Mr. Simpson was engaged, or he would have attended himself, and he was directed not to dispute the fine, which he would pay, but simply to know whether it was necessary that plate, such as he held in his hand, was obliged to have the Westminster stamp. The chairman told him unquestionably it was. The foreman of the jury here observed that Mr. Simpson told them when they went to the house that he would not have his plate knocked about by sending them to the stamping-office. The applicant said Mr. Simpson had changed his mind since then. (A laugh.) The chairman told him to pay his fine; the officers of the court would take care the plate was not injured in the course of stamping. The fine was then paid, and so the matter ended.

WATER COMMITTEE.—On Monday, this committee re-assembled for the last time. The room was cleared, and the committee deliberated for about half an hour, and on re-admission of the public the right hon. chairman said—The committee have come to the following resolution:—That the preamble of the Metropolis Water Bill was read, and the committee came to the unanimous decision that the preamble of the bill was not proved. It is calculated that the inquiry cannot have cost the water companies less than £30,000, and the government about half that amount.

DISCONTINUANCE OF THE ENTERTAINMENTS ON BOARD THE CHINESE JUNK.—The illuminations with the music and dancing which have been for some time proceeded with on board the Chinese Junk, have been suddenly discontinued by the peremptory command of the City Navigation Committee, arising, it is said, from the complaints of some of the inhabitants of Essex-street and vicinity, tenants of the Duke of Norfolk, made through his Grace's solicitor.

SWIMMING FETE.—On Tuesday a swimming fete took place at the Holborn baths. The attendance was very numerous, and the matches were admirably contested. Feats of eating, drinking, and smoking under water were also performed; but the most interesting event of the evening was the appearance of Sergeant Twoby with a number of swimmers forming a cot, the bottom of which consisted of one of Silver's floating mattresses; under a canopy of transparent muslin the two youthful children of the sergeant were reposing, one being four years of age and the other only two and a half; both, on their father's invitation, plunged into the water, and swam and floated with the most perfect ease and self-possession. Subsequently the floating apparatus of Messrs. Silver were tested by numbers of modern Tritons, who clung to them in clusters, and tried their strength more severely than would be experienced in a storm at sea. The best swimmers seemed to appreciate highly the utility of such efficient appliances in an emergency.

SINGULAR FATALITY.—On Wednesday a highly respectable master butcher named Barnell, living at 47, First-street, Wilton-street, Chelsea, expired in St. George's Hospital from the injuries caused by an accidental stab, which occurred in a most singular manner. On Saturday evening Mr. Barnell had been talking with another master butcher, a neighbour of his, and the latter having sharpened his knife, placed the handle against his stomach so that the blade was forward, and in a few seconds afterwards the deceased, who probably was not aware of its position, or from the darkness of the night not seeing it, suddenly turned round towards the other, and the blade of the knife was in an instant forced into the stomach. The injured man was taken directly to St. George's Hospital, where he was placed under the care of one of the principal surgeons, but although he had every aid that skill could afford, he expired on Wednesday from the effects of the injury.

TEETOTAL FETE.—The teetotallers held high festival at the Surrey Zoological Gardens on Wednesday afternoon, where they assembled in great numbers, to indulge in the varied amusements afforded by that favourite place of resort. Looking at the wild beasts, hearing their own lions, or orators, declaim against the evils of strong drinks, drinking tea, listening to the Welsh choristers, sax-horns, and other music, seemed to afford a happy and contented afternoon to these disciples of a single idea. The entertainments were so varied that on one or two occasions they rather clashed, and to an unenlightened spectator would have seemed like opposition. But all things with jealous care not to infringe on the principles of total abstinence, and under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Livesey the orators descanted on the inestimable value of total abstinence, were sarcastical on the opposing press, and sang encouraging songs on the one great theme, more distinguished by energy than beauty. An address to the Queen, and another to the House of Commons, were agreed to, supported by the eloquence of Messrs. Hudson, Whittaker, Ripley, the Rev. F. Howell, and other gentlemen. The speeches were all of the same character. Some went into the pathetic, others the comic path; others again took an illustrative method of argument, and contended, for instance, that because a plant withered on the application of alcohol, or other intoxicating drinks, to its root, the human frame must suffer in a similar way. However, all tended to the same point, that without drinking cold water no possible good could arise, and so passed the day to the great edification and enlightenment of an attentive audience.—*Times.*

BALLOON ACCIDENT.—An accident occurred on Tuesday evening which all but resulted with loss of life to the unhappy female aeronaut engaged. The lady in question was the celebrated Madame Palmyre Garnerón, and the scene of her operations was Batty's Hippodrome, Kensington, from whose grounds, at about half-past seven o'clock, Madame Graham took her disastrous flight last June. Six o'clock was the time appointed for the ascent, but in consequence of some little difficulty about the inflation, it did not take place till nearly a quarter to seven. The wind was rather strong at the time, and the moment the machine was released from its moorings, it rose very heavily, and barely cleared the Circus enclosure. Madame Garnerón immediately emptied a bag of ballast amongst a large crowd who were watching it in Victoria-road, but before she was able to discharge another, the car of the balloon struck upon the projecting window of No. 1, Madeley Villas, which was just on the opposite side of Victoria-road to the Circus, and in an instant the poor lady was seen with her feet entangled in the netting at the side of the half-inverted car, and hanging right out of it with her head downwards. A loud exclamation of horror burst from the frightened crowd, and just at the critical moment when they expected to see the balloon (out of which a sand bag had rolled) rise with its unhappy occupant in that fearful position, the netting caught in a stack of chimneys, the balloon at once collapsed with the shock, and in a few seconds it was hanging helplessly, flapping over the house side into the garden, while the unfortunate lady was left lying on the roof. Wonderful to say, she had received no injury, and after she had recovered from the faintness caused by the sudden escape of such a volume of gas, she stood up and feebly waved her acknowledgments to the spectators below, who hailed her safety with loud cheers. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Peter Cunningham (whose houses have a joint roof), with their domestics and policemen, immediately rendered her every assistance, and we are happy to say that she not only was able to assist and give every necessary direction about her balloon, but that the damage to Mr. Johnson's house was of the most trifling description.

The Provinces.

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Monday at Bedminster, near Bristol, to inquire into the cause of death of Captain Frank Cundy, who resided at a villa on the Cumberland-road, and who died by his own hand on Saturday morning. Mr. Cundy, who was about forty-six years of age, had amassed some property, and invested a portion of his means as a partner in the business of a wholesale cheesemonger. It is supposed that the excitement consequent upon the carrying on of a large and pushing trade was too much for him, as it was observed by his friends that his nervous system was affected, and a few months since he, while taking a walk one day, was seized with a fit, and fell down in the street. In consequence of the impaired state of his nerves, he retired a short time since from the cheese trade, his place being supplied by his son. His acquaintances had noticed a marked change in his manner, but it did not appear that any violence was apprehended by him. He retired to rest on Friday night at the usual hour accompanied by his lady, and at seven o'clock on Saturday, which was his usual time for rising, he got up, and began dressing himself as usual. Mrs. Cundy followed, and having made her morning toilet was preparing to go down stairs to pose of superintending the preparations for the family breakfast. Captain Cundy remained in his room, which was not unusual for him to do, and no apprehensions were felt until about half-past seven o'clock, when one of the servants, who was engaged in some domestic offices in a room underneath his bed chamber, was greatly alarmed by hearing a loud report proceeding from it, and of some heavy substance on the floor. The girl at once called to her mistress, and they both hastened as rapidly as they could to the bedroom, where their fears were increased by finding the chamber filled with the smoke of gunpowder. They gave an alarm, and attracted by their cries Mr. Sleeman, a merchant who resided next door, and some other neighbours ran to their assistance. On first entering the room nothing of the unfortunate gentleman could be seen from the thickness of the smoke, but on its clearing off a little two or his legs were seen protruding from under the side of the bedstead, beneath which his body lay. There were stains of blood visible upon the floor, and on pulling out the body it was found to be quite dead, and covered with blood from a terrible wound of the head. The skull on the right side had been shockingly mangled by a pistol bullet, which had probably been fired through the mouth; and underneath the body was found the pistol with which the fatal act had been committed. It was an old-fashioned pocket pistol, which in his lifetime had been much valued by the deceased, it being one which he had carried at sea with him in some of his earlier voyages. Several witnesses were called, who deposed to the foregoing facts, and the coroner having carefully summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

FIRE AT THE ROYAL ARTILLERY FORAGE STORE, WOOLWICH.—About twelve o'clock on Monday an alarm was given that the forage store for the horses of the Royal Artillery, and situated on the north side of Artillery-place and opposite the north entrance to the barracks, was on fire. The engines were promptly on the spot, but, although a plentiful supply of water was obtained from the mains and a large reservoir at the rear of the store, all attempts to stop the fire were ineffectual for upwards of two hours, and, as each wisp of straw was removed by being drawn out with a hook attached to the end of a long pole, the flames broke out afresh. The building for holding the stores is constructed entirely of cast-iron pillars and the sides and roof of corrugated iron, and it would have been dangerous to the life of any person to enter many feet into the building, although it had large folding doors capable of admitting waggons loaded with hay or straw, the steam arising from the fire inside and the great power of a midday sun making the interior to contain a dense mist of scalding water. Several of the men made daring attempts to extinguish the fire, but it appeared that nothing would stop it until the whole contents could be got out and scattered on the ground at the rear of the building, and then covered with water. The store was situated at a somewhat considerable distance from the building where the Duke of Wellington had his quarters on the occasion of his visit to inspect the Royal Artillery, but the vicinity of the wooden buildings at the rear would have been in danger, and the furniture was entirely removed out of them. The origin of the fire is not known, but the power of the sun during the two preceding days must have made the sheet iron very hot and rendered the hay and straw in the building very dry and combustible.

BRITANNIA BRIDGE.—THE MONSTER HOTEL.—The works for the erection of the monster Hotel, in connexion with the Britannia Bridge, are to be suspended for the present, the shareholders of the line being, it is said, indisposed to sanction the expenditure of so large a sum of money in connexion with the railway. Messrs. Holmes have contracted for the erection at a cost of £120,000. The pleasure grounds, however, are to be proceeded with.

SEIZURE OF CONCEALED PROPERTY.—On Saturday last Mr. Austin, the messenger in Mr. Commissioner Fane's court, reported of a seizure which he had made of several chests of property, and twenty-one new silver watches, &c., in all of the value of about £170, belonging to a bankrupt named Keeping, of Union-street, Ryde, Isle of Wight, who has absconded to New York. The boxes had been deposited in the name of Kerr, with Messrs. Garrett and Co., the ship agents, at Portsmouth, and, no doubt, were intended to be forwarded to the bankrupt. Mr. Baker, sub-inspector of police, observes that the property would have been lost but for the vigilance of Mr. Austin and his assistant.

THE CONVICT SARAH BARBER.—The intense interest felt in the fate of this unhappy woman, by a vast number of persons in this locality, has induced the getting up of another petition to her Majesty for the life of the convict, to which the names of some thousands have been appended. The petition to the Queen is upon the ground of the innocence of the convict, and the chief body of signatures of names have been appended both in Nottingham and neighbourhood, as likewise at Eastwood. We have not the means of ascertaining accurately the number of signatures attached, but have no doubt they already exceed 3,000. The interest excited in the public mind in favour of the wretched culprit is the most intense we ever witnessed in any instance of the kind during all our experience with such matters.—*Nottingham Mercury.*

ACCIDENTS FROM MACHINERY.—A question of some importance to factory workers, and one which has not before been raised, has just been decided by the magistrates of Leeds. Mr. W. Hill, flax spinner, had been summoned, on the information of Mr. Baker, sub-inspector of factories, for having, after notice to fence off certain machinery in his mill required to be fenced off, neglected to do so, in consequence of which a female, the information alleged, Mary Freeman, a girl seventeen or eighteen years of age, received a severe lacerated wound on one of her hands. The accident happened on the 16th ult. The facts proved were that the notice, which was a general one, applicable to all flax machinery in the mill, was given by the inspector on the 14th of February last, but the particular machine at which the accident occurred was not then on the premises, and was not brought into the mill until the 22nd of March; and the question for decision was, whether the notice was valid and applied to a machine not existing in the mill at the time it was given. The magistrates held that the notice must be one founded on the inspector's own observation of the existing machinery in the mill, and that it was never meant by the legislature in passing the act of parliament, that machinery brought into a mill at some future time should be covered by a general notice previously given. They therefore dismissed the summons, but in doing so Mr. J. B. Shaw said, the case was one in which the occupier of the mill was legally bound, probably by law, but certainly in point of morality, to have made such compensation as money could make should be made to the unfortunate girl for the injury she had suffered, which might, to some extent, render her a cripple for life. The unfortunate people who were subject to accidents of this kind were not left without any redress, although the matter might not be within the act of parliament. The Secretary of State, upon the report of the sub-inspector, might order an action to be brought to recover compensation; but the magistrates trusted that the feeling of Mr. Hill would induce him to do that justice to the girl which would render an application to the Secretary of State wholly unnecessary. Mr. Hill said he had already ordered his foreman to pay the girl's wages, and her case, under the treatment of the surgeon at the Leeds General Infirmary, had taken a favourable turn.

ALARMING FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—On Sunday about five o'clock smoke was discovered issuing from the top rooms of the warehouse of Messrs. Henry Bannerman and Sons, George-street, and notice having been conveyed to Mr. Thomas Rose, superintendent of the fire brigade, two engines were quickly got into play, and, after an hour's vigorous exertion, the flames were reduced, with a loss only of £3,000 to £4,000. Messrs. Bannerman are general Manchester merchants, and their stock includes woollen, silk, and cotton goods of the most costly description, so that had the fire got much a head when discovered, the loss would have been immense, as the warehouses of Messrs. Wright and Lee, Messrs. Potter and Norris, and others, would have probably shared the same fate. The stock of Messrs. Bannerman is insured in seventeen different offices, to the extent of £120,000, and the entire property placed in jeopardy is perhaps worth little less than £500,000. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion—a quantity of tailors' measuring tapes, and which is cotton waste rated with linseed oil, delivered from the manufactory on Saturday night, being the first things apparently on fire. These had been placed in the top story, and had been smouldering and burning some hours, it is supposed, before the smoke issuing from the premises attracted attention.

ENTERTAINMENTS TO WORKPEOPLE.—On Saturday last an examination was held of the school established by Messrs. Gardner and Bazley, cotton spinners, of Manchester, in connexion with their works at Halliwell, near Bolton. The examination was conducted chiefly by Richard Gardner, Esq., of London, and was highly creditable both to the teachers and the pupils; the system of tuition, which is that promoted by the Borough-road Schools, has proved most successful. Many of the children display ready and characteristic, and elicited great approbation. The company, consisting of upwards of 1,000 workpeople, and several gentlemen of the neighbourhood then sat down to tea. The schools, together with library and news-room, were erected five years ago, by Messrs. Gardner and Bazley, at a cost of upwards of £6000.

RESPITE OF SARAH BARBER.—A messenger from the office of the Secretary of State reached Nottingham by mail train at three o'clock on Tuesday morning, taking with him a respite for Sarah Barber, to extend over fourteen days from the date at which her execution was fixed to take place. Facts which have come to light since the trial, tending to show that she was an accessory to the murder only after the fact, seem to have led to this respite.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—On the 1st inst., at Plymouth, a most remarkable event, connected with the accidental death of a fisherman named Bray, served to create considerable consternation and excitement down at the quay. Deceased was the master of a trawling sloop, and on the day in question was out in his vessel fishing, when he fell overboard and was drowned. About four hours afterwards his son, who was the master of another trawler, and who had not heard of the accident, was hauling up his trawl, which, contrary to custom, seemed unusually heavy. After some difficulty, however, the trawl was hove on to the vessel, and within it was discovered, to the consternation and dismay of all parties on board, the body of the mate's father.

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER AT SUNDERLAND.—On Monday morning last there was considerable excitement among the commercial classes of Sunderland, owing to the sudden death of Mr. Christopher John Spence, shipbroker, who was reported to have died from the effects of a blow received during an altercation with Mr. Joseph Buchanan, ship-builder, of Sunderland. It appears that both the gentlemen were on the best terms, and on Friday week they both went into the bar of the Bridge Hotel, where, while drinking together, an altercation ensued, and Mr. Buchanan seized a large drinking glass, and threw it at Mr. Spence's head; it hit him on the right temple, and the wound bled freely. They separated, and Mr. Spence went home and had his wound dressed, and felt himself better, and walked out next morning, and again met with Mr. Buchanan, and they walked together on terms of friendship. The next day Mr. Spence grew worse and took to his bed, and mortification having taken place, he expired on Monday morning last. On the afternoon of that day a warrant was issued for the apprehension of Mr. Buchanan, and the same day he was taken into custody and brought before the Mayor of Sunderland, charged by Mr. W. Brown, superintendent of police, with killing and slaying Mr. Christopher John Spence, broker. Mr. Cooper, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the prisoner, and said no one could feel the deepest sorrow for the unfortunate circumstance, and that he had walked with the deceased the day after the quarrel, and he had also visited him the day before his death; and, under all the circumstances, he hoped that the Mayor and magistrates would allow his client to find bail; but the magistrates declined to accept bail, and the prisoner was remanded until a coroner's inquest be held on the body of the deceased.

LIVERPOOL POLICE OFFICE.—Nicholas Herbert Delamere, a passenger agent, carrying on business in Dublin, was brought up charged by Mr. Rippard with obtaining a sum of money from an emigrant for a passage to America, and neglecting to provide such passage. The complainant, an emigrant, named Murray, stated that he applied at the prisoner's office in Dublin for passages for America for himself, his wife, and seven children. The prisoner then called a clerk were in attendance, and he paid over to them £12 on account of the passages, receiving the usual ticket signed in the handwriting of the prisoner. He was to have embarked at Liverpool on the 9th ult. by the ship Ellen, but on making application he was refused a passage on board that vessel. Complainant was subsequently referred to Mr. Rippard, but he refused to have anything to do with him, ordered him out of the office, and said he had better go back to Dublin. He had not been furnished with a passage, neither had the passage-money been returned. The prisoner in his defence denied that the court had any jurisdiction in the case, the alleged transaction not having occurred in Liverpool. The magistrate replied that the court had jurisdiction, and referred to the act which said that "the justices could take cognisance of complaints of this kind,—either where the cause of complaint shall arise, or where the offender complained of shall happen to be." Therefore, as the prisoner happened to be in Liverpool, the court had cognisance. The prisoner then cross-examined the complainant, but did not elicit anything to alter his statement he had previously made. It appeared that the complainant had received about £5 from the prisoner as detention money. The prisoner alleged that no direct proof had been given of his having signed the passage contract, or received the money; and the complainant had sworn to the receipt of the money; and admitted that he tendered the balance of the passage-money to Hugh Rippard, who refused to receive it. He complained of the manner in which he had been treated, and said that false witnesses had been suborned against him, and he transactions were altogether such as to form a ground for a criminal prosecution, a course which he intended to adopt. Mr. Mansfield, after consulting with his brother magistrate, decided that the prisoner should refund the £12, pay £1 7s. 6d. detention money, and £20 in respect of the damage sustained by the emigrant from being delayed. Mr. Wyborgh asked whether the prisoner was in a condition to pay the money.—Prisoner: I will never pay it; I have been dealt with most unhandsomely.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY AND MURDER.—On Saturday evening last, a young man named Stone, a seaman on board a ship just arrived at Sheerness from a foreign station, having got leave of absence to visit his father, who lives in Union-street, Maidstone, was walking from Rochester, and on arriving at about half-way between Bridgewood-gate and the Upper Bell, was assailed by a fellow who jumped out of the hedge demanding his money or his life, and at the same time making a blow at his head which he parried with a stick. Another man then appeared who discharged a pistol at him, the contents of which took effect in his right ear and the palm of his hand, his arm being raised in the attitude of defence. He exclaimed, "You don't mean to murder me," and began to lay about him most vigorously, when the cowardly villains made off into the wood, which was searched immediately afterwards for them, but without effect.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR OLDHAM.—The inquiry into the deaths of Samuel Lord, James Wihterbottom, and Jonah Brierly, who were killed by the explosion at Messrs. Rhodes's cotton mill, on the 29th ult., terminated on Tuesday last, before Mr. C. Gledhall, of Halifax, the deputy coroner. Mr. James Hirst, an engineer and boiler maker, said he had examined with the manufacture of boilers upwards of twenty years. He had made an examination of the boiler at Messrs. Rhodes's mill. It was of forty-two horse power, the shell being cylindrical, seven feet four inches diameter for about twenty-six feet six inches, and the take-up, or part over the fire, seven feet and a quarter long. The flue was oval-shaped, and the fracture was where the flue joined the take-up over the firing place. The safety valve was two inches and three-quarters in diameter, and was weighted equal to twenty-four pounds per square inch. It was in good working order, but sadly too small. He did not think it advisable to work such a boiler at a higher pressure than twelve pounds to the square inch. The flue being a flat oval, was not nearly so strong as a circular one would be. He was of opinion that the explosion had been caused by the scarcity of water, and the injection of a stream of cold water causing a sudden generation of steam, which exerted a greater pressure than the boiler was able to resist.—James Taylor, a workman at a neighbouring mill, considered that the explosion was attributable to the faulty shape of the flue, which was a flat oval; and did not think the stiffness of water had anything to do with the accident. He thought the safety valve was too small. He should not like to work such a boiler as the one which burst, at a pressure of more than sixteen pounds.—From subsequent evidence it appeared that a young man named John Wood was always required as engineer, and had control over the engine, but when he was hired, his father, Thomas Wood, was put to look over him. John Wood had controlled the engine for ten years; but by Thomas recommended anything, it was done according to his judgment and direction.—John Wright and James Hallyard, who were employed at the mill, said they had never known anything wrong with the boiler, nor felt any fear on the subject; it had been worked very regularly by the present engineer. The jury, after deliberating more than two hours, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had lost their lives by an "accidental explosion," of the boiler. They accompanied their verdict by stating, that the evidence was not such as strictly to justify their returning a verdict of manslaughter, but, nevertheless, strongly censured Mr. Rhodes for employing a person who was acknowledged to be ignorant, in a very great degree, of the nature of the work entrusted to his care. The jury were also strongly of opinion that it was time for the government to take into its immediate consideration the necessity there was for putting a stop to some stringent act of Parliament—to the continuance of such boilers as that which had now exploded, and the erection of buildings over boilers, as was the case in the present instance.

THE FRIMLEY MURDER. — Several contradictory statements have appeared in the newspapers relative to the disposal of Hiram Smith, one of the men who burglariously entered the house of the Rev. George Edward Hollest, at Frimley, and murdered the reverend gentleman, in October last. It may be in the recollection of some of our readers that Smith was admitted approver on behalf of the Crown, and that his companions, Levi Harwood and James Jones were tried at the last Surrey Assizes at Kingston, in March last, and executed at Horsemonger-lane Gaol, in the early part of April. Smith was ordered to be detained in custody, and it was supposed that he would have been liberated and sent out of the country. Such, however, was not the intention of the government, as orders were sent to the governor of Horsemonger-lane to obtain him until the forthcoming Summer Assizes for Surrey, which will be held at Croydon. The calendar of the prisoners about to be tried there is just printed, and Hiram Smith's name stands first on the list. He is charged on the coroner's inquisition with the wilful murder of the Rev. George Edward Hollest, at Frimley, in the county of Surrey; and further charged with burglariously entering the rev. gentleman's house, with two others, since convicted. His companions were not tried on the coroner's inquisition, therefore, his being approver at the time does not save him from being tried for the murder, although he was a participator.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—NEW ROUTE TO CAMBRIDGE.—By the opening of this company's line to Shepreth, a new route is furnished between Cambridge and London.

Ireland.

LIMERICK ELECTION.—The election took place on Friday the 1st inst. There was a great deal of bustle and excitement. The mob had everything its own way, and filled the city with shouts of triumph; and in the midst of all this the Earl of Arundel and Surrey was put in nomination and returned without opposition as the representative of the borough of Limerick in Parliament. The proposer of Lord Arundel was the Rev. Mr. Brahan, P.P., and William Monsell, Esq., M.P. for the county of Limerick, seconded the nomination. The High Sheriff having inquired whether any one else if a candidate to propose, the Rev. John Kenyon, of Templederry, the well-known "Young Ireland" priest, then unexpectedly came forward, and was received with some cheers and hisses. He said he did not want them to cheer him, but to hear him. (Uproar.) He called on them as rational beings to exercise a wise discretion on the present occasion. (Cries of "Sit down.") He would not. (Groans.) Who, he asked, was this Earl of Arundel and Surrey who they had heard had so many names? (Cries of "He is a Roman Catholic.") Did they forget the noble-minded Smith O'Brien, who had been hurried away to the place by the now intro-duced a Saxon? (Cheers and hisses.) He argued that so far as religion was concerned, the attempt now being made ought to be resisted to the fullest extent, but he insisted that was not the place to do so. (Groans and uproar.) Lord Arundel requested the rev. gentleman would be heard. Fair argument ought not to be suppressed. Rev. Mr. Quade made a similar request. Rev. Mr. Kenyon said it may not be too late for him to call on them to think of the consequences of their conduct. He was their friend. (Cries of "We disown you.") In the tumult it was impossible to hear, but Father Kenyon was understood to say that Lord Arundel ought not to be elected while an Irishman could be had to advocate the rights of the country, and concluded by proposing Col. Sir Charles O'Donnell as a fit and proper person to represent the ancient city of Limerick. (Groans.) The nomination was seconded by Mr. Dallas, solicitor. The indignation of the mob at this unexpected prospect of a new competitor, broke through all restraints, and assumed a formidable aspect. Mr. Dallas was immediately exposed to personal violence, and amidst vociferous execrations and shouts of "Put him out," "Tear him down," a portion of the rabble rushed up the platform by storm, and the rioted occupants of the intervening places, were compelled to entrench themselves within the precincts of the bench. The priests and other friends of Lord Arundel clustered round Mr. Dallas, and hedged him in from the vengeance of his assailants, who were at length appeased. The High Sheriff then called for a show of hands, which were all raised in favour of Lord Arundel, and his lordship was accordingly declared duly elected. Lord Arundel, Mr. J. O'Brien, M.P., and some other gentlemen then addressed the electors, and thus the proceedings terminated. In the evening bonfires blazed in all directions, and the streets were paraded up to a late hour by temperance bands and pipers, accompanied with large banners and burning tar-barrels, and followed by the shouts of the populace. A most ludicrous feature in the carnival was displayed by a group of boys, wearing fantastic helmets and parti-coloured dresses, who bore, suspended on a pole, a hideous effigy intended to represent the Prime Minister, who was subsequently committed to the flames with all imposing ceremony. The news from Limerick was last evening celebrated by a merry peal from the bells of St. Paul's Catholic Chapel in the city.

The Roman Catholic organs treat the result of the Limerick election as a great triumph. They regard the question at issue as having been a purely religious one; and point to all the circumstances of the case as a foretaste of what may be expected throughout Ireland at the next general election. The popular excitement on the occasion was unquestionably intense, and there can be very little doubt that the timely withdrawal of Mr. Russell was the means of saving human life.

Side by side with a telegraphic communication, announcing that the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill had received the royal assent, and finally passed into law, the *Freeman's Journal* of Saturday morning published a document, having affixed to it, in prominent array, the signatures of "Paul Cullen, Archbishop, &c., Primate of all Ireland;" and of the three other Roman Catholic Archbishops, with the titles of the respective sees of Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; and of Drs. Cantwell, Haly, and Foran, with those of the bishoprics of Meath, Kildare, and Waterford, severally attached to their names. The document is an "Address of the Archbishops, Bishops, Clergy, and others, comprising the committee appointed by the Synod of Thurles for founding a Catholic University in Ireland to the Catholic Clergy and Laity of England."

THE GALWAY RAILWAY.—The opening of the Midland Great Western Railway to Galway took place on Friday. Public trains started at intervals during the day from both ends of the line, and performed the journey with the utmost precision as to time and speed. The length of the line is 126 miles, and the transit occupies five and a half hours. Over some portions of the line where the rails were for the first time the speed was so much as forty miles per hour. On a portion of the line near Galway a single line of rails has as yet only been laid down, but it is not long until the second line shall have been completed.

THE CROPS.—Much injury has been inflicted on the crops in various parts of the country by floods arising from the heavy rains which fell in the early part of the present week. The weather continues unsettled, but the harvest reports continue, with scarcely any exception, to be favourable.

THE POTATO CROP.—Two days (Saturday and Sunday last) of suffocating sultriness, with a heavy and moist atmosphere, have had, in several localities, an unfavourable effect upon the potato crop. In the immediate vicinity of Dublin, a field, which up to Friday night looked most promising, before the close of the following evening showed indisputable traces of the old and fatal pestilence. The tops had become black and withered, and on digging up the roots all doubts were set at rest by the extremely offensive smell they emitted. The failure however was only partial, and the bulk of the crop was unaffected. From the county of Clare the accounts state that there is no longer any doubt of the re-appearance of the blight there. Along the western coast "it is painfully visible to a great extent in the stalks, and in several cases also the tuber has become affected." But there is no ground that as it has appeared this year later in the season than formerly, it will not be attended with such injurious consequences. From Galway the reports are pretty much to the same effect, but the allowance must be made for the natural alarm which even the semblance of the blight is calculated to create in the minds of the most dispassionate witnesses. Of the south generally the *Cork Examiner* thus speaks:—"We have at this moment accounts before us from nearly the whole of Munster—from Kerry, Waterford, Tipperary, Limerick, and all parts of Cork—respecting this crop; and the conclusion to which we come is this—that though there are in some localities traces of apparent disease, the crop generally is safe. We could give a variety of particulars, but they would come in the end to the same conclusion. There will be, no doubt, isolated instances of failure, and perhaps many instances of partial disease, but as a whole the crop is safe as were ever dug."

THE MAYORALTY OF DUBLIN FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.—Mr. John D'Arcy, the eminent brewer, was on the 1st inst. unanimously chosen Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. His proposer was the present chief magistrate, and the nomination was seconded by Alderman Roe. Mr. D'Arcy is a Roman Catholic, and the fact of there being no opposition to his election is a tolerable proof of the estimation in which he is held by all classes of his fellow-citizens.

REPRESENTATION OF DOWNPATRICK.—The vacancy in the representation of this borough, created by the appointment to a diplomatic post, and consequent retirement from Parliament, of Mr. Richard Ker, will in all probability be filled up by the election of the Hon. Charles S. Hardinge, eldest son of Viscount Hardinge. His political principles are identical with those entertained by the late member; and as those are wholly at variance with those now in the ascendant in high places, the uninitiated are at a loss to know the nature of the services which induced the present government to confer a substantial mark of favour upon the late representative.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN'S ANNUAL VISITATION.—The Most Rev. Dr. Whately held his annual visitation at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Tuesday. His grace delivered a charge of more than ordinary interest, in which he adverted at length to the Papal aggression, the legislation in reference thereto, and his own reasons for declining to vote on the bill in question in passing through the House of Lords.

TRIAL OF A SOLDIER FOR MURDER.—At the Cork assizes on Tuesday, Joseph Briggs, a private in the Royal Artillery, aged 22, was indicted for having, on the 5th of June last, at Ballincollig, in the county Cork, inflicted a wound upon the right side of private John Bull, of the same regiment, from the effect of which he died on the following day. Several witnesses were examined in support of the Crown case, and it appeared from their testimony that the prisoner, who held a very good character in the regiment, and the deceased, also a man of excellent character, were in their bedroom on the evening of the day in question, and both slightly under the influence of drink when the unfortunate occurrence took place. There were four or five soldiers in the room, at between eight and nine o'clock, when a little boy came in and asked for his mother's shawl, which was lying in one of the windows. The deceased went over to the window and handed the shawl, upon which the prisoner interposed, and refused to let it be taken away; the result of which was that a scuffle took place, in the course of which the prisoner produced a small penknife, and inflicted a wound under the left arm of the deceased, which terminated fatally in a few hours afterwards.—On the part of the prisoner it was contended that the occurrence was purely accidental, and happened when the two men were scuffling about a shawl; and it was alleged, and it transpired in the course of the evidence for the Crown that he took out the knife for the purpose of cutting the shawl in two.—The Jury convicted the prisoner of manslaughter. Sentence deferred.

Sir George Grey recovers but very slowly from his severe indisposition; the right hon. baronet being still too unwell to transact business.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

EYE, August 5.—The county of Suffolk has again been the scene of a deliberate and revolting murder. The perpetrator of the atrocious deed is a farmer named John Micklebugh, who occupies about fifty acres of land in his own right in the neighbourhood of Thrandeston, a scattered village and parish in the Hartismere Hundred, three miles and a half north-west of this town. He is a married man and has three children, the eldest of whom, a girl, is fourteen years of age. The unhappy creature who perished was a single woman named Mary Baker, who for two years past had been in the service of Micklebugh as a general domestic servant. Although he was married, and his wife and family lived with him under the same roof, it was evident that he had formed a strong attachment for the girl, and from his representations it would seem that an improper intimacy had existed between them. The girl, however, was generally considered a well-conducted person, and nothing was ever seen up to the period of the tragical affair that would tend to show that she gave him any encouragement. On Thursday last a large cattle fair, with shows and booths, was held in the village, and Mary Baker obtained permission from her mistress to attend it, it being a general holiday among the domestics in that part of the country. She first visited her sister, a married woman named French, who, in the course of the afternoon, accompanied her to the fair. A young man named Boatman joined them, and was considered to be the deceased's sweetheart. Micklebugh having learned where she had gone, also visited the fair. He found her and followed her with the young man Boatman. Wishing, however, to conceal his feeling from Boatman, he invited him with the deceased into a booth, kept by a person named Eastaugh, where he treated them to brandy and water and wine, and while there the deceased's sister, Mrs. French, and her husband came in, whom he was also acquainted with, and called for more wine to treat them. He solicited the young man Boatman to drink more freely than he did, apparently with a view of rendering him intoxicated and so obtaining possession of the girl. Boatman, however, resisted his entreaties, and between six and seven o'clock left the booth in company with the deceased. Before quitting, Micklebugh asked the deceased what time her mistress expected her home. She replied, "About half-past nine o'clock;" and, after they had gone, Mrs. French followed them, leaving her husband drinking with Micklebugh. Some time transpiring, and French not coming home, his wife returned to the booth, where she waited until they came out. Micklebugh then addressed her saying, "Tell Mary (meaning deceased) to go home by nine o'clock. I will be in the meadow (alluding to one adjacent to his farm) just before nine, as I want to see her." He appeared much excited, and she understood that if the deceased girl did not meet him he would be revenged. He parted with them and went in search of the deceased girl at the fair, while Mrs. French and her husband proceeded to a public-house kept by a man named Barrett, where the deceased and her sweetheart (Boatman) were regaling themselves. Within a short time of Micklebugh parting with the Frenches he went to a stall of a hawker in the fair and purchased a stiletto knife, with a blade some four or five inches in length and secured by a spring back. In the course of the next half-hour he visited the house where the deceased was. There was a sort of village frolic going on, and he was very irritated at the number of people. What followed will be best gathered from the unfortunate girl's own statement, which was taken by a magistrate shortly after she had received the fatal injury. She said—"I was sitting in this house alongside of William Boatman, with whom I had been keeping company, and my sister Clara French. About eight o'clock in the evening my master came in, exclaiming, 'Ah, Mary, I see you.' I made no reply, nor did I observe anything in his manner to excite alarm. He left the room immediately, and returned in about two minutes, and without saying a word he came up to where I was sitting and plunged a large knife in my side. I did not feel it until he drew the knife out, when he said, 'now, Mary, you have it now.' I saw the knife in his hand. Boatman was sitting by my side all the time. I recollect nothing more until I found myself up stairs in bed. I solemnly declare there has been nothing improper between me and Mr. Micklebugh." Most of the persons in the room witnessed the occurrence. He was instantly seized. He offered not the slightest resistance, nor did he evince the least emotion at the fearful act he had committed. He said he had had his revenge, and all he regretted was that his arm had not been stronger, as he would have given her four inches more of it, and he hoped he had finished her and she would die. The poor girl survived but a very few hours. The point of the stiletto had entered the cavity of the stomach to the extent of four or five inches, dividing all the vital parts.

On Monday the prisoner, John Micklebugh, underwent an examination at the Town-hall, before the Rev. T. Lee French, and a full bench of magistrates, on the charge of murder. He was wretchedly dejected, and fainted during the course of the proceedings.

Mr. PALMER attended to watch the evidence for the prisoner.

The principal witnesses examined were the young man William Boatman, Mr. and Mrs. French, and some other persons, but the only additional fact that came out in their statements was, that the prisoner went into one of the outhouses after he had first entered the room of the public house and had seen the deceased, and deliberately opened the knife. As before observed, he returned to the apartment, and plunged it into the unfortunate girl. The shawl, gown, and stays which she had on at the time were produced, and they bore holes in them corresponding in size with the blade of the knife.

W. SAYER, a licensed hawker, proved selling the prisoner the knife between six and seven o'clock on the evening of the murder. He believed the prisoner was sober at the time.

Mr. MILLER, surgeon, of Eye, stated that he had made a post mortem examination of the deceased. He found a penetrating wound about half an inch long, and between four and five inches deep, at the lower part of the left side of the chest, between the eighth and ninth ribs. It passed into the spleen, and into the mesentery. It caused death.

J. BAKER, a police officer, stationed at Mendlesham, deposed that he was at the fair. At about eight o'clock in the evening he was informed that a young woman had been stabbed. Went to Barrett's house, and found the prisoner seated by the side of a young woman. He told him that he was charged with stabbing the deceased, and took him into custody. Prisoner said, "You may take me and do what you like with me. I have done what I intended to do, and I hope I have done it effectually; had my arm been a little stronger I would have given her three or four inches more." He said to me, "I have always done what I liked with her since she has lived with me." Witness believed he was tipsy at the time. When Sillett, another officer, came up, the prisoner said, "Ah! Sillett, you may take the me." He repeated the wish about the strength of his arm, and said, "I mean for revenge." He stated that he went to a stall in the fair and purchased the knife; he gave 2s. for it. He added, that he then went to Barrett's, and it was got into the house Mary Baker, the deceased, said, "Ah! Master, here am I." Prisoner answered, "Ah, you shan't be long before you have this piece in you." He then went into the back house, and opened the knife. When it was open it looked like a dagger. He also said, "If I have not killed her now I hope she will die. If she don't come to my proposals, I have got the best brace of pistols the world can produce." He added, that on the Wednesday night before his wife went to Diss Mary slept with him. Prisoner's wife came to see him at the station-house about six o'clock in the morning. He said to her, "Now you know all about it; if you had died a year or two ago this would not have occurred." Witness searched him, and found a large clasp knife. Prisoner replied, "That is not the knife I did it with; it was not large enough for her."

The evidence closing, the bench fully committed the prisoner for trial at the next assizes. The coroner's jury came to a similar determination, and returned a verdict of "Wilful murder."

ARREST OF ABSCONDING DEBTORS.—On Tuesday the new act for the arrest of absconding debtors, which received the royal assent on Friday, was printed. It contains twelve sections and two schedules. By virtue of this law, which is now in force, the district commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy and the judges of the County Courts, except in Middlesex and Surrey, are empowered, on application by or on behalf of any creditor, to grant a warrant for the arrest of absconding debtors. A *capias* is to issue, and the warrant of apprehension to be auxiliary to such writ of *capias*. Persons so arrested may be discharged on payment of the debt and the deposit of £10 for costs. When a person is arrested on a warrant, the effect of such warrant is to cease on detention by the writ of *capias*. Any person for whose arrest a warrant shall have been granted, "either before or after the arrest," may apply to a commissioner of bankruptcy, judge of a county court, or judge of the superior courts, for their protection from such warrant, and the matter is to be heard and order made. There is a form of the warrant given in a schedule annexed to the act, and a notice of warning to a defendant of a capias to be served on him after the warrant. In another schedule a table of fees is given, the highest of which is a fee of one guinea for the caption of the warrant.

MR. BUNN has once more become lessee of Drury-lane Theatre.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING THE REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Fellow Countrymen,—For many years past the necessity of popular education, and the difficulty of agreeing on any system that should be satisfactory to the country, have formed the theme of all reformers, philanthropists, and statesmen. But, though it is difficult to organise a national mode of doing any good work, it is comparatively easy to remove the hindrances which exist in the shape of restrictive laws. Years must elapse before all our population can receive a good and systematic instruction; but a few months may suffice to abolish the laws which forbid the cheap newspaper to circulate among the poor, which hinder the communication of mutual wants, and which force the best authors out of the field of cheap and popular literature.

The taxes on knowledge consist of—

		£	s.	d.
The duty on foreign books, which, in the year 1849, produced		7,751	0	0
The duty on paper		867,120	11	7½
The duty on advertisements		158,164	16	0
The penny stamp on newspapers	£350,289 9s. 4d.			
Deduct	6,169 2 3 for expense of stamping, and say			
	194,120 7 1 for that of the Post-office	150,000	0	0
		£1,183,036	7	7½
Deduct government grant for education, which in 1850 was—				
For Great Britain	£125,000			
For Ireland	125,000			
		£250,000	0	0
		£933,036	7	7½

The duty on foreign books in foreign languages is so manifest an absurdity, and produces such a trumpery amount to the revenue, that we may dismiss it without further comment.

The duty on advertisements not only enhances the price of every book, but is a revenue destroyer, not a revenue producer; a much greater amount than £158,164 must be lost to the revenue by the injury caused to trade from a want of such means of communication. Thousands misemploy their time from mere ignorance of the wants of others; the repeal of the advertisement duty would tend to correct this evil. There is some reason for believing that the duty is retained in order to cripple the newspaper press; advertisements are permitted in railways and omnibuses, and no attempt has been made to alter the law in their behalf; nay, the law, as it stands, requires the duty to be paid on advertisements in every literary work, but, by the laxity of the Board of Inland Revenue, the advertisements in books are allowed to go free; indeed, it would almost appear that there is no crime looked upon with such an evil eye by the government as that of retailing news, for every possible hindrance is thrown in its way.

Some idea of the effect of the paper duty may be arrived at by considering the fact that Charles Knight paid £16,500 to the excise on the *Penny Cyclopædia*, the cost of which for literature and engravings, exclusive of paper and printing, was £42,000. In his *Struggles of a Book against Excessive Taxation*, Mr. Knight says:—

Upon a tolerably accurate calculation, I have, from my own unaided resources, expended, during the last twenty years, £80,000 upon copyright and editorial labour. During the same period I have paid £50,000 paper duty.

And again:—

A revolution has been effected, in which sound literature might have higher encouragement in the many than in the few, if the government did not stand in the way.

The duty paid on the paper, 1½d. per pound, would be enough in a publication of large circulation to remunerate the very highest talent.

If the paper duty tends to substitute mischievous works of fiction instead of wholesome instruction, the penny stamp is still more potent, for it absolutely prohibits a cheap record of facts, and throws insurmountable obstacles in the way of communication of ideas between different classes of the community. Let any one who reads this ask himself what he knows of the opinions and feelings of the agricultural labouring population. We guess at them occasionally by the light of burning hayricks, or by the assistance of pauper riots. We may particularly instance the Rebecca insurrection in Wales, which would never have taken place if the aggrieved parties had had any easier and cheaper method of making known to government a grievance which was not more remarkable for its oppressiveness than for the ease with which it could be remedied. We have no admiration for the literary qualities of the rural American press, but we believe that it saves the government some millions annually in the shape of soldiers and police, prevents heartburnings and misunderstandings, which would otherwise involve rival districts in deadly feud, and keeps alive the power of reading among the working classes, so as to lead in time to that literary cultivation of which we make so much boast, but which, in this country, is confined to a few, and, by being thus made a class privilege, inflicts an additional pang upon those whose poverty excludes them from it.

Above all other knowledge we demand the free circulation of political knowledge. Millions of our countrymen have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them—they have no means of learning the law but through the cheap newspaper, and yet so to teach them is a crime. It is a punishable offence to circulate without a stamp the proceedings in Parliament or in the law courts. For many years discontent has raged among the working classes at their exclusion from political rights; they are told they are too ignorant to be trusted with political power; and yet the government not only refuses to educate them, but obstructs them in educating themselves.

On the other side, the only objection raised by the government, or expressed in the House of Commons, is the want of revenue.

That the paper duty is a source of revenue cannot be denied, but in the face of the present large surplus no argument can be deduced from this fact. The abolition of the advertisement duty would benefit the excise by increasing consumption; and as to the penny stamp, its net revenue is only about £150,000, which might be made up by admitting not only newspapers but all printed papers to a cheap rate of postage.

But there is another reason not only for demanding but for expecting the repeal of the penny stamp. The Board of Inland Revenue, whose motto appears to be "anything for a quiet life," have gradually allowed a practice to grow up of breaking the law. The Newspaper Act declares that every copy of a newspaper shall be stamped; the Post-office act confers the boon of free postage on stamped newspapers, but not on mere publications; it follows that every publication registered as a newspaper ought to stamp every copy. But the practice has grown up of allowing publications to register as newspapers, and to stamp only their country edition.

The great object of this association is to make this practice general and legal, and the most effective way of doing this is to demand that the existing law be enforced.

About ten months ago the Board informed John Cassell, the proprietor of the *Freeholder*, that his paper was a newspaper, both in virtue of its registration and of its contents, and that he must for the future stamp every copy. Mr. Cassell has never complied with the demand. And no proceedings have been taken against him. About nine months ago a similar notice was sent to the proprietors of Charles Dickens's *Household Narrative*, and legal proceedings are pending against that paper. The length of time to which these have been protracted without coming to trial leads to the inference that government are not very sincere in their prosecution, and that they have neither the grace to repeal the law nor the courage to enforce it.

An important exception must be made to this remark; the law is enforced very strictly in the country, where a letter from the Board meets with that respectful obedience which is not one of the characteristics of London publishers. Mr. Hugh Jones, of Llangollen, was in the habit of publishing fortnightly a penny paper, called *Yr Ipsyr*, of which he used to sell 2,300 copies. The Board obliged him to stamp it. He then brought it out monthly, at threepence, and the sale fell to 600, which caused its discontinuance. Mr. Bucknall, of Stroud, published a monthly paper, of which he sold 17,000. He was obliged to stamp it, its sale was ruined, and the paper dropped. The most flagrant case which has come to our knowledge is that of the *Wakefield Examiner*, which was threatened with a fine of £40,000 (afterwards commuted to £10) for publishing slips—a practice quite common in London, and not interfered with by the Board, even when copies are forwarded by informers, with a view to prosecution.

We confidently appeal to the existing press for their support, not only on public grounds, but because, from having the advantage both of capital and of possession of the market, they would obtain the largest share of the newspaper trade which would spring up on the abolition of the stamp. This has been already exemplified in the case of the *Times*, which gained an increased ascendancy when the stamp was reduced in 1846. No objection could be made to a reasonable newspaper copyright to protect the high-priced journals from wholesale piracy, but, while piracy deserves suppression, free trade in knowledge is as essential as free trade in corn; and nothing can be more absurd and unjust than to prevent the public from having as many journals as they want, at as many different prices as may suit their convenience. Nor do we fear the promulgation of violence or of immorality. The great mass of English readers are lovers of peace and quietness, and, as no man tolerates any vice but his own, a paper intended for general circulation can support no immorality that is not already universal. And, although sectional papers might indulge in violent language, hard words are better than rough deeds. The aggrieved, who are able to pour out their complaints through the press, feel their wrongs, real or imaginary, already half redressed; and the true statesman will never so well know how to govern, as when the people themselves tell him what they feel and desire.

Bestir yourselves, then, to obtain the repeal of the taxes on knowledge; let every borough, parish, paper-mill, printing-office, mechanics' institution, or political association, petition; and, above all, importune the Board of Inland Revenue with letters of complaint till they grant to the benighted districts of the country those privileges which their laziness or their timidity allows to the inhabitants of London. At the next general election, demand of every candidate that he support the repeal of the taxes on knowledge. Let no legislature, no Minister of the Crown, no member of the Board of Inland Revenue rest till the press is exempted from taxation, and liberated from all control except that of a court of law.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION ACT AND ITS AUTHORS.

This bill received the royal assent on Friday last. It is the joint production of her Majesty's Ministers, Mr. Walpole, Sir Frederick Thesiger, and Mr. Keogh. The portion contributed by each is marked out in the copy of the act which follows. The part which belongs to her Majesty's Ministers is printed within inverted commas; and the rest with the name of the respected authors appended:—

"Whereas divers of her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects have assumed to themselves the titles of archbishop and bishops of a pretended province, and of pretended sees or dioceses, within the United Kingdom, under colour of an alleged authority given to them for that purpose" by certain briefs, rescripts, or letters apostolical from the see of Rome, and particularly [Sir Frederick Thesiger's] "by a certain brief, rescript, or letters apostolical, purporting to have been given at Rome on the 29th of September, 1850;" and whereas, by the act of the 10th year of George IV., chap. 7. after reciting that the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, and likewise the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline, and government thereof, were by the respective acts of Union of England and Scotland, and of Great Britain and Ireland, established permanently and inviolably, and that the right and title of archbishops to their respective provinces, of bishops to their sees, and of deans to their deaneries, as well in England as in Ireland, had been settled and established by law, it was enacted, that if any person after the commencement of that act, other than the person thereunto authorised by law, should assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery, in England or Ireland, he should for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of £100. [Mr. Walpole's.] "And whereas it may be doubted whether the recited enactment extends to the assumption of the title of archbishop or bishop of a pretended province, or diocese, or archbishop or bishop of a city, place, or territory, or dean of any pretended deanery in England or Ireland, not being the see, province, or diocese of any archbishop or bishop, or deanery of any dean, recognised by law; but the attempt to establish, under colour of authority from the see of Rome or otherwise, such pretended sees, provinces dioceses, or deaneries, is illegal and void: And whereas it is expedient to prohibit the assumption of such titles in respect of any places within the United Kingdom, Be it therefore declared and enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that"—

1. All such briefs, rescripts, or letters apostolical, and all and every the jurisdiction, authority, pre-eminence or title conferred, or pretended to be conferred, thereby, are, and shall be and be deemed unlawful and void. [Mr. Walpole s.*]

2. "And be it enacted, that if, after the passing of this act, any person" shall obtain, or cause to be procured, from the bishop or see of Rome, or shall publish or put in use within any part of the United Kingdom, any such bull, brief, rescript, or letters apostolical, or any other instrument or writing, for the purpose of constituting such archbishops or bishops of such pretended provinces, sees, or dioceses within the United Kingdom, or if any person [Sir F. Thesiger's] "other than a person thereunto authorised by law in respect of an archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery, of the United Church of England and Ireland, assume or use the name, style, or title of archbishop, bishop, or dean of any city, town, or place, or of any territory or district (under any designation or description whatsoever) in the United Kingdom, whether such city, town, or place, or such territory or district, be or be not the see or the province, or co-extensive with the province, of any archbishop, or the see or the diocese, or co-extensive with the diocese, of any bishop, or the seat or place of the church of any dean, or co-extensive with any deanery of the said United Church, the person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of £100, to be recovered as penalties imposed by the recited act may be recovered under the provisions thereof," or by action of debt at the suit of any person in one of her Majesty's superior courts of law, with the consent of her Majesty's Attorney-General in England and Ireland, or her Majesty's Advocate in Scotland, as the case may be. [Sir F. Thesiger's.]

3. "This act shall not extend or apply to the assumption or use by any bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland exercising episcopal functions within some district or place in Scotland of any name, style, or title, in respect of such district or place; but nothing herein contained shall be taken to give any right to any such bishop to assume or use any name, style, or title which he is not now by law, entitled to assume or use."

4. Be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to annul, repeal, or in any manner affect any provision contained in an act passed in the eight year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled—"An act for the more effectual application of charitable donations and bequests in Ireland." [Mr. Keogh's.]

* Originally the words were 'The said brief, rescript, &c.;' on the amendment of Sir Frederick Thesiger the words 'All such briefs, rescripts, &c.' were substituted.

The Koh-i-Noor.—The Editor of the *Chemical Record*, in answer to a correspondent, says, "We have no doubt it is a diamond of large size, and of moderate translucency or water, but so badly cut that its lustre is inferior to that of a dozen diamonds at least that our correspondent may see any day in the course of a ramble down Regent-street. The diamonds of most Oriental potentates have been remarkably ill cut; indeed the art of diamond cutting is almost too difficult for the capabilities of a half-civilised people. The most celebrated diamond cutting establishment in the world is at Amsterdam. The machinery is rude but effectual, and the operators, Jews, often exceedingly poor, have never yet been known to lose a jewel committed to their charge.

Lola again!—We read in the *Assemblee Nationale*—"A strange scene attracted a vast crowd of promenaders to the Round point in the Champs Elysees. In a dashing equipage, two elegantly attired women assailed each other in language anything but polite, and then set to work with their fists and nails on each other's faces. In a short time both toilettes and features were considerably damaged. At last one of them finding herself vanquished, uttered loud cries of distress, and some gentlemen went to her assistance. The victorious lady, to whose arm champagne had lent strength, was expelled from the carriage, and the defeated lady ordered the coachman to drive her to her hotel. She is well known to the public by her adventures in some courts of Germany. When the people learnt who she was, they expressed surprise that she was not more skilful in the noble science of boxing."

Public Income and Expenditure.—On the 1st inst. was printed the government balance sheet of the income and expenditure for the year ending the 5th ult. The income was £53,045,267 9s., and the expenditure £50,012,480 13s. 4d., showing an excess of income over the expenditure of £3,032,786 7s. 5d. The balances in the exchequer on the 5th of July last year were £8,900,330 1s. 10½d., and on the 5th ult. they amounted to £7,934,154 9s. 6½d.

Wreck of the Witch Screw Steamer.—This fine vessel, while on her passage on Sunday night, from Milford Harbour to Cork, was totally wrecked on some rocks near Tuscar Lighthouse. The light-keeper perceiving the danger of the crew, succeeded in passing a rope to her, by which they held on for some hours, and eventually got on shore through the exertions of the keeper and his men. The steamer was dashed to pieces by the tremendous seas breaking upon her. Unfortunately for the owner, she was not insured.

Riots in Greenock.—The accounts from Greenock state that there had been more rioting in the streets, but nothing serious—merely smashing of windows and petty squabbles. A number of the Irish are reported to have fled from their houses, and slept upon the hills. A party of the 93d Highlanders had arrived.

R. Blakemore, Esq., M.P., is recovering from the serious illness under which he has been recently suffering.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

Assize Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE.

Cutting and Wounding.—Henry Howard, a sailor, 16, was indicted for cutting and wounding John Emerson, at Tynemouth, on the 7th of April last, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm.—The prosecutor, it appeared, was mate of a vessel trading from Newcastle to Rotterdam, called the Concord, and the prisoner was one of the hands on board. On the 7th of April last, whilst the vessel was lying at Rotterdam, the master lost 6½d. in copper, which he charged the prisoner with having stolen, and, some halfpence having been found in the prisoner's trousers pockets, this led to an altercation between him and the captain, who ordered him into the forecastle. There he began peeling some potatoes, and while doing so the prosecutor, as mate, by the captain's orders, went forward to rope-end him, and as he was about to do so, the prisoner stabbed him in the belly with the knife he was using. The prosecutor, feeling himself wounded, immediately rope-ended the prisoner, and on going down to his cabin fainted from loss of blood. On examining his wound it was found that his intestines were protruding nearly four inches through it.—As the case was proceeding, his Lordship, looking at the indictment, said, in his opinion, the case must fall. The crime was charged to have been committed at Tynemouth, in the county of Northumberland, and not upon the high seas, in which case a judge would have jurisdiction over it, and the proof was that it was committed at Rotterdam, in Holland.—Mr. Otter having endeavoured to support the indictment, by a reference to analogous cases, his Lordship decided the indictment to be bad, and directed the prisoner to be Acquitted.

IPSWICH.

Poisoning a Husband.—Maria Cage was arranged for the wilful murder of her husband, James Cage, by administering to him arsenic.—The case presented features of great depravity. The deceased was an agricultural labourer, and with his wife, the prisoner, lived at Stonham Aspal. They had a family of seventeen children, but one of them, now a lad twenty years of age, was not the result of wedlock. The deceased was imprisoned twelve months, and during his incarceration prisoner cohabited with another man, and the result was the birth of a boy. During the last eighteen months she left her husband not less than three times, and exposed her daughter, sixteen years of age, to be debauched. In other respects she led a very dissolute and depraved life. About three weeks before the deceased died, he was taken suddenly ill while at work in the fields. He went home and died, and the funeral procession was on the way to the church yard, when the clergyman, in consequence of certain rumours, caused the body to be returned to the cottage. A coroner's inquest was called, and it was found that the deceased had died from the effects of arsenic. It then transpired that while he was ill the prisoner visited a Mrs. Lambert, who lived four miles from her own cottage, and induced her to purchase a pennyworth of "stuff" for her daughter to kill rats and mice. The stuff comprised a compound of arsenic and linseed enough to kill six men. The daughter was called, and swore that she never gave her mother authority to purchase the poison for her. A vast amount of evidence was given relative to the deceased's state, confirmatory of poison having been administered to him. It was also shown that she had wished him dead, and that she should sustain no loss, as she had the other man near.—A strong and conclusive chain of facts having been adduced, Mr. Cooper addressed the jury for the prisoner.—The Chief Baron then summed up, and the jury, after being absent nearly half an hour, returned into court with a verdict of Guilty.—His Lordship then put on the black cap. After alluding to the guilt of the prisoner, he said it was melancholy to consider the number of instances of similar murders that had disgraced the domestic and private history of the country. In the short time he had been on the bench it had been his great misfortune to have presided at several of such investigations, and unfortunately, the majority of them had been of murder by poison on very near relations. He could hold out no hope of mercy to her, and in the usual terms he sentenced her to be executed.—The culprit, who remained seated during the solemn address, rose from her chair apparently very weak, and was conducted from the dock. Several of her children were present while the sentence was being delivered.

SHREWSBURY.

Burglary.—John Doody, Francis Jarvis, and William Milner were indicted for a burglary in the house of John Jones, at Newport. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against Doody and Jarvis, who were sentenced to be transported for ten years. Milner was acquitted.

Charge of Murder.—Michael Tracy, 21, and Michael Corfield, 18, were indicted for the wilful murder of William Embleton, at Newport, on the 24th of May last.—On the night of Saturday the 24th of May, about twelve o'clock, the deceased and a man named Hutchinson, were standing in a dark alley, called Belmont's alley, in Newport, talking to a young woman named Grant, when Tracy and another man came up from one direction, and Corfield and two others from the opposite direction. Corfield said to Hutchinson, "Are you the Libshall chaps?" and Hutchinson answered, "No, we are natives." Hutchinson, thinking that one of them was staring improperly at the girl Grant, said, "Why are you staring at my wife?" and got for answer, "Am I to close my eyes?" Some few angry words and looks passed, and Tracy knocked down Hutchinson, and then struck Embleton on the back of the head with a stone with such force that the skull was knocked in, and he fell and spoke no more, remaining insensible for a few hours till he died. All the five men ran off together when they saw him fall. His lordship in summing up left it to the jury to say whether they were guilty of murder or manslaughter, but seemed to intimate that he did not think the evidence sufficient to establish the charge of murder. The jury deliberated for ten minutes, and then returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy, on the ground that the death arose out of a street row. His lordship said that in consequence of this recommendation he would not transport the prisoners. He would inquire about their characters, and consider the sentence.

Manslaughter.—William Evans was indicted for the manslaughter of Mary Dudleston, an infant nine months old.—It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had had some words with the mother of the deceased, and that on the 23rd of July last he came towards her as she was standing in the street of Oswestry, where she and her husband lived, with her child in her arms, and began to abuse her. Mrs. Dudleston retreated into her house and shut the door, when the prisoner passed on down the street. On the woman again coming to the door of her house, the prisoner returned, and struck her a violent blow on the side of her head. Following her into the house, he again struck at her, but missed her, and the blow came on the head of the child. The unfortunate infant immediately became insensible, and after lingering three days in great pain, died on the 26th from the effects of the blow. The medical witness who had attended the child, and made a *post mortem* examination, described the injuries as very severe.—The prisoner said, in his defence, that he was very drunk (as was the fact,) and that he had no intention to injure the child.—It seemed that he had been engaged to be married to a young woman who was lodging in Dudlestone's house, that she had discarded him, and that Mrs. Dudlestone's refusal to admit him to the house had exasperated him beyond endurance.—The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, without hesitation, and his lordship said that as he believed the prisoner had no intention of injuring the child, and considering the other circumstances of the case, the sentence would be comparatively a light one. Still the striking of a woman in that way was brutal and cowardly, whatever provocation he might have received. His lordship sentenced him to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Murder.—Mary Rogers, 28, a servant, was charged with the wilful murder of her illegitimate child, about two months old, on the 6th of July. The prisoner was a servant in the house of a farmer named Lucas, about seven miles from Church Stretton. In December last her mistress noticed to her that she was with child, and she confessed it. Up to that time she had borne an excellent character, her mistress saying to-day that she was as good a servant as ever was in a farmhouse. In consequence of her good conduct in other respects she was retained in her master's service till the time of her accouchement, when she went to the house of a Mrs. Evans, who lived about three miles off at Roundhouse. There, on the night of the 19th of May, she was delivered of a male child. She stopped at Mrs. Evans' for a month, and on the 22d May got the child registered under the name of Edwin Rogers, and put it to nurse with a woman named Martha Holmes, and then returned to her service. Between that day and the 24th of June she went twice to see it at Mrs. Evans', where Martha Holme brought it for the purpose. On the 22d of June she asked leave of her mistress to go and see it on the 23d, and was refused; but the next day her mistress relented, and agreed to let her go on the 24th. On that day Martha Holme took it to Mrs. Evans', and the prisoner came there about three o'clock and took it from Mrs. Holmes, saying "I am going a little way and will take it with me." Witness did not want her to take it, and said she had better leave it with her, but the prisoner answered "I must take it; I had a letter yesterday and I must take it." She then took it, and paid witness 4s. 8d. for the nursing. She did not take any of its clothes but those that were on it. It was a very fine, fat, strong, healthy, and promising child. The body of the child was afterwards found fastened down in a pool with a stick which formed a natural fork. The prisoner was seen going towards the pool on the 24th ult. Corroborative evidence having been given, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty. His Lordship, who seemed deeply moved, then said: Prisoner at the bar, you have been convicted of the crime of wilful murder, after a most careful and patient investigation, and upon evidence which left no doubt on the minds of the jury, and leaves none on mine. For that crime there is but one sentence, and that it is my duty to pronounce, and cannot hold out to you any hope of its commutation. I will not add to your pain further than by praying of you to devote to prayer the days that remain to you in this world, and pronouncing the sentence which the law awards. That sentence is that you be taken hence to the place of execution and there hanged by the neck till you are dead,—that your body be then removed back and buried within the precints of the gaol, and may God have mercy on your soul.

There were few in court who were not deeply affected at the sad scene.

Charge of Murder.—Thomas Baugh, 64, beer-shop-keeper, was charged with the wilful murder of William Bentley, at Beckbury, on the 25th June. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

EXETER.

Charge of Murder.—William Edwards Rowe was indicted for the wilful murder of John Bunker, on the 7th of March, at Brixton.—The particulars of this case will be in the recollection of our readers. The deceased, John Bunker, aged eighteen years, was a farm servant in the employ of the prisoner's father. A report was in circulation which accused the prisoner of committing an unnatural offence, and deceased was charged with originating the report. On the morning in question the deceased was found hanging to a tree in the orchard, dead, and the prisoner was charged with the murder.—The trial, which lasted two days, terminated in the acquittal of the prisoner.

WARWICK.

Crim. Con.—Richards v. Rutherford.—This was an action of crim. con., to which the defendant had pleaded "Not guilty, and leave and license." —The plaintiff was formerly engaged at Nottingham as an agent for the sale of lace, and in consequence of the falling off of that business he had afterwards kept a commercial boarding-house, which was a good deal frequented by the defendant, who was an owner of stone quarries at Wingerworth, in Derbyshire. In the month of March last the plaintiff sailed for America, and was absent from this country rather more than three months. Immediately after his departure the plaintiff's wife and the defendant went to Birmingham, where they opened a provision-shop. The plaintiff's four children and the wife's sister were brought to that house, and just before Easter the eldest daughter died. The business was managed by the plaintiff's wife, but the defendant was a frequent visitor at the house, and on all those occasions they lived together without any concealment as man and wife. On Easter Monday, the day after the daughter's funeral, they went away together to a coffee-house in Bull-street, and there remained for two or three days; after which they made an excursion to London to inspect the wonders of the Great Exhibition. Soon after they had returned to the provision-shop a letter was received from the plaintiff, bearing the New York postmark, the effect of which was that in a few days the wife and the defendant eloped, the wife's sister being left in charge of the shop and the children. The wife's sister was the principal witness for the plaintiff; but, on cross-examination, she admitted that she had never remonstrated either with her sister or the defendant upon the gross depravity of their conduct. Upon her admissions, also, both the plaintiff and his wife appeared to have led very immoral lives; and, upon one occasion at least, to have indulged in mutual imputations of a very offensive kind. Several witnesses were called for the defendant, who, by reference to particular instances, strongly confirmed this view of the plaintiff's character, and for the purpose of supporting the plea of leave and license, it was shown that the plaintiff, shortly before his departure, had permitted the defendant to take his wife to Birmingham for the purpose of finding there a shop suitable to her circumstances, and that the expenses of this journey had been defrayed by the defendant; but the plaintiff himself had supplied money for the purpose of taking the shop, and had asked the defendant to stand his friend in the matter. After the action had been commenced, the defendant's attorney offered "to buy peace" by giving the plaintiff £25 and the stock remaining in the shop, but this offer was rejected.—Mr. Sergeant Miller having replied, the Learned Judge summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff Damages, £15.

LEWES.

Charge of Murder.—John Payne, 11, a lad of inoffensive appearance, was indicted for the wilful murder of William Gibson, by stabbing him with a knife.—The learned counsel said that, on the evening of the 14th of June, the deceased, who was a lad about 13 years old, had been sent by his mother on an errand into the town of Horsham, and as he was going over the causeway near the church, saw the prisoner sitting upon the ground with one of his boots off, and in the act of sharpening a penknife upon the stones. What actually occurred prior to any assault having been committed, did not very clearly appear, but almost immediately the deceased exclaimed to the prisoner, "You have done it now—you have stabbed me," and began to cry. The prisoner upon this said, "I have not hurt you, have I?—don't cry." Some persons then came up, and on the deceased again saying that the prisoner had stabbed him, the latter said that the deceased boy had struck him in the face first, before he touched him. The unfortunate deceased was taken home, and it was discovered that he had been stabbed in the chest, but the wound began to heal, and at first it was thought that nothing serious would result from it. It turned out, however, that the liver had been injured, and an abscess subsequently formed in that organ, and the deceased subsequently died on the the 25th of June from the injury he had received. —These facts were shortly proved in evidence, and in addition a statement made by the deceased boy a couple of days before his death was put in, in which he stated positively that he gave no provocation, but said that, after he had passed the prisoner, while he was sitting in the position described, he got up and followed him, and that on his coming up to him he deliberately stabbed him with the penknife that he had been sharpening.—The Jury, after deliberating a short time, found the prisoner Guilty of manslaughter, at the same time recommending him to the merciful consideration of the court on account of his tender age.—His lordship sentenced him to be transported for ten years, and intimated that the effect of that sentence would be that he would be removed to Parkhurst Prison, where he would be placed in school and undergo severe training—a course which was the only one calculated to induce him to change his habits and restrain his violent passions. —It was stated in the court that the prisoner had on several occasions exhibited a savage disposition by stabbing animals with his knife, and it was also also said that it was not the first time he had used, or endeavoured to use, the same weapon to a human being.

The Sussex Gang of Burglars.—John Isaacs, 25, and Samuel Harwood, 25, labourers, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Harriet Stoner, and stealing seven sovereigns, some silver money, and other articles, her property.—The case created a great deal of interest, from the fact of the prisoners being the remaining members of the desperate gang of burglars who for so long a period infested the counties of Surrey and Sussex. The prisoner Samuel Harwood was tried with his brother Levi Harwood and a man named James Jones for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollest at Frimley, at the last assizes for Surrey, and upon that occasion he was acquitted, his two companions being convicted and executed.—The jury found the prisoners Guilty and they were sentenced to be transported for life.

BODMIN.

Crim Con.—Landeryon v. Allen.—This was an action brought to recover compensation in damages from the defendant for having had criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The plaintiff, in 1843, being then twenty-four years of age, married Miss Harriet Ann Brown, the daughter of a farmer, she being twenty years of age. He then took the King's Arms Inn at Falmouth, and in course of time his wife had two children. The defendant at that time was residing in Oporto, and there he married. In 1844 he returned to Falmouth, and sat up in business as a wine merchant. He was then twenty-nine years old. An intimacy soon sprang up between these parties in consequence of the defendant supplying the plaintiff with wine. The plaintiff also had a farm in the neighbourhood of Falmouth. In order to carry on the business of the tavern the plaintiff's wife used to retire to bed at an early hour, the plaintiff himself remaining up until the house was closed. The wife got up early in the morning, the plaintiff continuing in bed longer. As the farm had to be looked after the plaintiff was accustomed, as soon as he had breakfasted, to leave his house and go to his farm. Time passed on, and the plaintiff and his wife appeared to live on the most affectionate terms, the defendant continually looking in. In the year 1849 the plaintiff took the Red Lion Hotel, at Truro, to which house he removed. The defendant shortly afterwards took some wine and spirit stores in Truro, and in order to attend to these stores he took a sitting-room and bedroom in the Red Lion. The plaintiff and his wife still continued to live on the most affectionate terms, but on the 14th of April the plaintiff had left Truro, for the purpose of going to a farm in the neighbourhood. It was supposed that he would be absent for many hours, but from some cause or other he shortly returned. He went into the Red Lion and asked for his wife, and was told she was upstairs. He therefore went up, and upon going to a sitting room, No. 9, which was occupied by the defendant, he found the door was fastened. He asked to be admitted, but could not obtain admission. He proceeded to break open the door, and succeeded in seeing the defendant with his dress disarranged and his wife in the room; the appearances were such as to convince him that his happiness was destroyed. He called his servants and accused his wife of infidelity. She said, "You have not caught us," and the defendant said, "Listen to reason." As soon as this discovery was made the plaintiff was informed of different facts—that for years before he was down in the morning and after he had gone to his farm, the defendant, who was well acquainted with his habits, was constantly visiting Mrs. Landeryon; they used to go into a room together, draw down the blinds, and remain together for a length of time. She had been sitting on the defendant's knee, and he had been seen kissing her, and when the plaintiff was from home at night the defendant had remained with Mrs. Landeryon in a room in the dark for hours. All the circumstances that now came to his knowledge, made it clear to the plaintiff that his wife and the defendant had been carrying on an adulterous intercourse for years. These facts having been corroborated by a number of witnesses, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £350.

CARLISLE.

Shooting with Intent.—John Beattie, 51, was indicted for having at Skinburness, on the 8th of February last, unlawfully shot at William Gibson, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm.—The jury, after a short consultation, acquitted the prisoner.

Highway Robberies.—Hugh Monteith, 18, and Thomas Tinning, 50, were indicted for having assaulted and robbed Robert Carson, near Carlisle, on the 5th of July last.—The prisoner Monteith put in a written defence, acknowledging that he, in company with Tinning, had committed two other highway robberies, but denying participation in this particular one.—The jury found both the prisoners Guilty.

They were afterwards charged with robbing at midday a chemist and druggist travelling in his gig, about a mile from Carlisle, on the 11th day of July last, presenting a pistol at his head and demanding his money.—To this charge Monteith pleaded Guilty. The other prisoner was found Guilty.

There were two other similar charges against the prisoners, to which they pleaded Guilty.—They were sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

SOCIAL AND DEMOCRATIC WRITING.

[We take the following admirable instructions from the *Leader*, and trust that class of our correspondents for whom they are intended will benefit by them.—Ed. *N. S.*]

The suggestions here offered have no relation to the usual correspondents or writers to the newspapers, whose proficiency and power are established; but are addressed to that increasing class of the people who are beginning to express their strong opinions and personal wrongs through the medium of the press. When a man exchanges the hammer for a pen, and the anvil for a desk, it is not to be wondered at if he betrays some unskilfulness. He will forge out his iron better than he will his thoughts, and, as a consequence, what he produces may not be deemed workmanlike in a literary sense, and so be refused. This the writer will put down to the caprice or politics of the editor, who declines his well-intended communications. He will never suspect his own want of skill. The purpose of this letter is to explain the matter a little.

Every attempt at expressing opinion, however ill it may succeed, is a part of the process of self-education, and often the only mode available to the poor. Whatever shall render this more practicable and common among the people does good, and to this end a few rules are submitted, for the guidance of the uninitiated who attempt writing for the press. In these days of the growth of Organisation, reports of their proceedings and expressions of their opinions are valuable. The pen and the *tongue are the new weapons of the popular warfare*, and the multitude must be trained in their use. Fortunately there is no direct law against "drilling" the populace to the use of *these* "arms."

Nearly all persons who have penned a letter or an article, afterwards desire to see it in print. Literature is a Republic where all eminence is honourable; for though some may obtain admission by force of wealth, none can maintain station except by force of genius. But by reason of the necessary conditions of admission being overlooked, many sustain disappointment which to them is inexplicable. Such persons may possibly profit by the following directions. Writers too eager to wait on method, or whose genius disdains the observance of rules, can, of course, accomplish success in their own way; but to the less fortunate a practical word may be useful, and to those only do I speak:—

1. Use note-size paper, because a large sheet covers the printer's case, and hinders his work.

2. Do not write on the back of the paper, as that doubles the time of printing the article—while one side is being "set up," what is written on the back, cannot be "gone on with."

3. Write with *dark black* ink, for an editor will read with reluctance what he sees with difficulty; and the compositor, for the same reason, will dislike to set it up.

4. Always write a plain bold hand. Some hands which are elegant are too elegant to be understood. If you send an indistinguishable scrawl, it will be thrown aside until the editor has leisure to make it out, which may not be until the "interest of the article has passed away," and it may be too late to print it.

5. Remember that, whatever gives an editor trouble at his desk, doubles his expense in the printing-office. The printers and readers waste time in deciphering bad MS.; and out of any failure in interpretation, commonly grows a charge against the journal for "misrepresenting" the writer.

6. If you know that the editor will take any trouble to oblige you, why give him any trouble you please. If you are rich and can send the printer a guinea for making out your letter, you may scrawl like a gentleman; if you have a great name, so that the responsibility of anything you write ill will attach to yourself and not reflect on the paper, express yourself how you please; you may scribble with a pin on your butter paper, and the editor will try to make it out, but if the editor is under no obligation to you, if you have no guineas to spare, if you are not so popular that anything must be printed that bears your name, why cleave to good sense, good taste, correct expression, and a plain hand.

7. Never fear, as some do, that an editor will omit or abridge your communication without cause. If it have value he will be glad of it. If it be, as all relations of facts ought to be, briefly told, without declamation, digression, or imputation, it will be impossible to abridge it. A well-written letter, or narrative is incapable of being altered or abreviated, for the better. Hardly anything is ever refused on whatever side written, if well done. The artistic taste of an editor for the literary perfection of his paper, is a ruling passion stronger than personal feeling, or political prejudice; and next the love of fair play, he is attracted by that which is well done.

These rules are given for the guidance of those who send occasional communications to the cotemporary press, and are not to be understood as intended for the correspondents of the *Leader*. I have no instructions whatever from the editor of this paper to refer to this subject. That gentleman will, no doubt, defy both the laws of nature and of necessity in deciphering letters which need deciphering—he will persist, as a patriotic editor is expected to do, in seeing what cannot be seen, and in reading caligraphy which cannot be read, as often as he is favoured with such. But, should any one write to other papers, whose editors are under the usual limits of time and patience and optical laws, it may be as well to consult their infirmities. Ion.

In consequence of the numerous suicides which have taken place in the army of Paris, General Magnam, the Commander-in-Chief, has addressed to the troops a feeling exhortation against this sinful and cowardly proceeding, and quoted the language of the Emperor in reprobation of it.—*Paris Journal.*

M. Potel, a tradesman of Naples, whilst visiting the curiosities of Paris on Sunday, lost his pocket-book, containing 1,600 francs in notes and bills. The day after he went to the banker who had to pay the bills, and told him of his loss. To his agreeable surprise he learned that his pocket-book and its contents had been placed in that gentleman's hands. It had been found by M. Soyer, clerk to M. Siou, a huissier, and it was not without difficulty that the clerk would consent to accept a present of 100f.—*Galignani.*

A Field on Fire.—The extraordinary spectable of a field on fire was witnessed on Tuesday at Cheetham. A quantity of cotton, saved from a fire in Liverpool, had been purchased by Mr. John Blair, cotton broker; and being wet and requiring to be dried, and dirty and requiring to be picked, Mr. Blair had it laid lightly, about six inches deep, over a field at Ogden's farm, Cheetham Hill, and set some sixty persons to pick it. A spark from the pipe of one of these persons is believed to have caused the loss which Mr. Blair has now sustained, by the burning of two-thirds of the whole stock; there was about £300 of cotton, and only £100 worth of this has been saved. As soon as the fire broke out, the fire-engines from Clarence-street, Manchester, were sent for. Mr. Ross and his men obeyed the summons, and took three machines to the burning field; but as, on arriving, they found that there was no water to be had for the supply of the engines, they could merely be of use in suggesting the manual separation of the unburnt from the burning portions, and the carrying of the former to a place of safety.

Imperial Parliament.

SATURDAY, August 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Their lordships met at twelve o'clock.

On the motion of the Earl of Carlisle, the Metropolitan Sewers Act was read a second time.

The Battersea Park Amendment Bill passed through committee, and was reported to the house.

On the motion of Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Mercantile Marine Act Amendment Bill was read a third time, and passed.

Several other bills were advanced a stage, and their lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Old House of Commons.—Sir E. N. Buxton asked the noble lord whether it was the intention of the government to order the present building to be pulled down during the recess?

Lord J. Russell said that when the hon. baronet had first asked him the question he stated, that in consequence of the uncertainty which existed in respect to the condition of the new House of Commons, it was not considered prudent to allow the present house to be pulled down. From the experience which they had since had of the new building, they were of opinion that the experiment was so satisfactory, that they might feel certain of being able to occupy that house permanently from the next session. The government had, therefore, come to the decision to allow this building to be pulled down in the recess, in order to carry out the architectural arrangements. (Hear.)

Case of Robert Erskine.—Sir E. N. Buxton wished to ask the hon. Under Secretary for the Colonies a question, respecting the case of R. Erskine on the coast of Africa, towards whom great cruelty had been practised. The young man was accused of robbery, and was cruelly tortured, as it is alleged, by the orders of two officers in her Majesty's service, named Murray and Stewart, for the purpose of making him confess. He wished to ask his hon. friend, whether he would inform the house of the nature of the correspondence that had passed between the Colonial-office and the Commander-in-chief, in respect to this matter?

Mr. Hawes said that if the honourable baronet would move for the correspondence he would be willing to assent to its production. The case was one no doubt of great atrocity, but being committed by individuals not in the service of the local government, it, unfortunately, did not come within the operation of the statute for the punishment of offences committed in the colony. The case was brought subsequently under the commander-in-chief, and he (Mr. Hawes) would read to the house the concluding paragraph of a letter which he had received from Lord Fitzroy Somerset, conveying the Duke of Wellington's decision on the subject: "In reply, I have to acquaint you that his grace also feels that imputations of great seriousness are raised and supported by a considerable body of evidence, against officers in her Majesty's service; but having considered the whole matter with most anxious attention, and being advised that the officers in question cannot be tried or punished by court martial, for an offence committed now three years ago, his grace is at a loss to suggest to Earl Grey what further proceedings should be taken against them."

Ann Hicks and the Crystal Palace.—Colonel Sibthorp gave notice of his intention on Tuesday next to bring forward the case of Ann Hicks, and to ask the government whether it was true that on the Sabbath day certain articles were taken out of the Crystal Palace for the purpose of being copied?

The house then adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock, until twelve on Monday.

MONDAY, August 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Burial of Unitarians.—A petition was presented by the Duke of Richmond, from Unitarian ministers and others of the South Unitarian Society, complaining that clergymen of the Church of England refused to read the burial service over the corpses of Unitarians, and praying that they might be permitted to use a service of their own, or that the ministers of the Established Church might be directed to read the burial service over their dead.

The General Board of Health (No. 2) Bill, and the Emigration Advances Distressed Districts (Scotland) Bill were severally read a second time.

On the motion for the second reading of the Metropolitan Interments Bill,

The Bishop of London complained of the inefficient powers that had been assigned to the Board of Health, and the unsatisfactory way in which the commissioners had interfered with many of the existing burial places in the metropolis, where it seemed they had authority enough to disturb the old system of interment, but not enough to establish a new one.

The Earl of Shaftesbury vindicated the Board of Health.

After some further conversation the bill passed the second reading.

The Coal-whippers (Port of London) Bill went through committee.

The Commissioners of Railways Act Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed, after a short discussion and a division.

The Customs Bill was also read a third time, and passed.

Some other bills were forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At the noon sitting, the General Board of Health (No. 4) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Canterbury Association Bill was also read a third time.

The Patent Law Amendment Bill passed through committee, after some discussion of the several clauses.

Crystal Palace.—Lord J. Russell brought up the gracious reply of her Majesty to the address of the house praying for the temporary preservation of the Crystal Palace. In this reply the Queen referred to the serious questions which must inevitably be determined before the subject could be satisfactorily settled.

Occupation of Rome.—Foreign Refugees in England.—Mr. Anstey, referring to a report in the continental newspapers of an instruction from the court of Rome to its representative at the court of Vienna to endeavour to effect the replacing of the French garrison in Rome by a garrison of Austrian and Neapolitan troops, the avowed object being to prevent the possibility of the re-establishment of a liberal government at Rome, asked if any communication on the subject had been brought under the notice of her Majesty's government by the representative of the court of Vienna in a note as had been reported? Also, whether, in the same note, as was also reported, application had been made to the English government for the expulsion of Hungarian, Italian, and other refugees from London, and for the suppression of the Italian loan said to be negotiating in London?

Lord Palmerston.—No communication of the nature of the supposed note had been made by Austria to her Majesty's government—(hear)—and the result of such inquiries as we have made on the subject tends to lead us to the opinion, that the note in question, like another which also appeared in the continental newspapers, is a pure invention. (Hear, hear.) I say another which appeared in the foreign newspapers, because I may as well state at the same time, that there was another note said to have been presented by the governments of Russia and Prussia to the Italian governments, assuring them of their support in putting down any internal convulsions that might occur. Her Majesty's government made inquiries as to the authenticity of that note, and from the information we received my belief is that there is no foundation for the report as to the existence of that note, any more than there is for the report of the existence of the note to which the hon. and learned member has referred. Such being the case, of course no application has been made to her Majesty's government in the spirit of that note. (Cheers.) With regard to the other question, whether any application has been made to her Majesty's government to expel foreigners resident in this country, it may well be supposed, as my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department (who is unfortunately not now in the house) stated on a former occasion, that certain foreign governments look with concern and anxiety on the proceedings of the foreigners residing here—(hear)—but nothing has passed which amounts to an application such as the hon. and learned member supposes to have been made. Had such an application been made, the answer to it is obvious—"That the laws of this country give no power to her Majesty's government arbitrarily to expel any foreigner who resides here, so long as he does not violate the laws of the land." (Loud cheers.)

On resuming at five o'clock,

The house resolved itself into committee on the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management (No. 2) Bill.

The Solicitor-General proposed the introduction of certain words in clause 1, by which the existing rights and interests of the lessees of church property would be protected from injury.

In the course of a somewhat discursive debate which ensued, Col. Sibthorp and some other members remarked upon the haste in which it was proposed to pass the measure, and insisted on the propriety of postponing it for the present session.

Sir J. Graham observing that the property involved amounted to millions in value, and adding other considerations relative to the importance and delicacy of the question at issue, concurred in recommending delay.

Lord J. Russell submitted that the only doubts expressed had referred to the interests of the lessees, which were sufficiently protected by the amendment of the Solicitor-General.

Ultimately the committee divided:

For reporting progress	20
Against	58
	—38

The clause as amended by the Solicitor-General was agreed to, and the bill went through committee, several hours being occupied in the discussion of successive amendments respecting its details.

The house adjourned at a quarter to one.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Lord MONTEAGLE moved the second reading of the Removal of Doubts as to Penalties on Assumption of Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. The noble lord observed upon the many uncertainties and cross interpretations to which the clauses of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act were subject, and insisted on the necessity of providing some further definitions and explanations.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE and the LORD CHANCELLOR contended that the Ecclesiastical Titles Act as it stood was sufficiently precise and intelligible.

Some further conversation followed, after which the motion was negatived by consent.

A variety of bills were advanced a stage respectively, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At the noon sitting of the house the Lords' amendments upon the Court of Chancery and Judicial Committee Bill were considered and agreed to.

The committal of the Patent Law Amendment Bill was resumed, and several clauses passed after a good deal of discussion.

The report on the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Bill was brought up, and the bill ordered to stand for third reading to-morrow.

The County Courts further Extension Bill was read a third time and passsed.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.—In the evening Col. SAWLER rose to move "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the case and claims of the Military Knights of Windsor, set forth and referred to in their two petitions presented to the house on the 7th of August, 1846, and the 23rd of February, 1847, and which are further set forth and referred to in the petition of the 20th of April, 1849, by several electors, tax and ratepayers in the borough of Windsor. The Secretary of State for the Home Department had on a previous occasion argued that this was altogether a law case, but he (Col. Salwey) contended that it went far beyond that—for in the claims of these poor knights the dignity and prerogative of the crown as sovereign of the military order of the garter were involved. The veteran or arms knights, as they used to be called, were established in 1348 by Edward III., at the same period that he founded the order of the Garter, and he associated these poor knights with the Dean and Canons of Windsor, who were to be their stewards, granting a donation in lands, &c., for their subsistence as a reward for their services in the wars. The misfortune was, that the associating them with the Dean and Chapter as one corporation—for almost from their first establishment the history of these poor knights had in consequence been that of all other bodies of men placed under cathedral or ecclesiastical corporotions—Edward III. placed these knights on the same footing as the canons, and granted them 1s. a day for maintenance; but, although the incomes of the Dean and Canons had increased enormously, and they had drawn large sums from the revenues out of the funds set apart for these military knights, and notwithstanding the increase in the value of the property would now allow £250 a year to each of these poor men, they still received the miserable stipend of 1s. a day, the dean and the canons retaining the surplus. Under the will of Henry VIII., a new dotation of lands and hereditaments to the amount of £600 a year issued for the support of these knights, which had been afterwards confirmed by statutes of Elizabeth and Mary. The original number of the poor knights was twenty-six, but now they consisted of thirteen under the letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, and five on a lower foundation endowed under a different will, making eighteen in all. The £600 a year had now increased to £12,000, but no addition to the allowance had been made, and parliament was even called upon to repair the houses in which these persons were lodged, instead of the charge being defrayed by those who drew this enormous surplus. Under the deed of covenant between the crown and the dean and canons, he contended that the claims put forward by these military knights were indisputable. The hon. and gallant officer was proceeding to read the deed of covenant, the will of Henry VIII., the confirmatory statutes of Elizabeth and Mary, and other documents bearing on the case, when

An HON. MEMBER noticed that there were not forty members present, and on the house being counted, and the requisite number of members not being found present, the house adjourned at half-past six o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Their lordships sat for a short time, and advanced several bills a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—EPISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR ESTATES MANAGEMENT (No. 2) BILL.—On the order of the day being read for the third reading of this bill,

Mr. HENLEY said, after fuller consideration of this measure, he believed it would work injuriously both to the Church and to the lessees, and that it was not fair, or wise, or decent to legislate upon this subject in so precipitate a manner. He, therefore, moved to defer the third reading for three months.

This amendment was supported by Colonel SIBTHORP.

Mr. J. A. SMITH observed that the lessees, as a body, who were at present in a state of painful uncertainty, were greatly interested in this bill becoming law. Though falling far short of what was required, he hoped it would pass, preparatory to future legislation.

Mr. Alcock, Sir H. Willoughby, and Mr. Aglionby gave a qualified support to the bill.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER said he should vote for the third reading of the bill, because it would not have the effect of pledging the ecclesiastical corporations to any future legislation recognising the alleged rights of the lessees, which had no legal or equitable basis, but were founded upon a course of mismanagement by bodies intrusted with public interests, from which the lessees had derived considerable benefit, and no man could acquire a vested interest from the mismanagement of public property. The church had been affected incidentally by modern legislation. Parliament now always acted as if church property was the sole fund out of which church extension was to be provided for; the interest of the public, therefore, required that church property should not be sacrificed to the interests of individuals, unless their claims rested upon a solid basis, legal or equitable.

Mr. HEADLAM dissented from some of Mr. Palmer's views. He denied the position that the mismanagement of public bodies did not confer rights upon individuals; and he thought it was not for the interest of the church, for the sake of increasing its property, to act harshly towards church lessees.

After some further discussion,

Mr. HENLEY withdrew his motion, and the bill was read a third time.

On the motion of the Solicitor-General certain amendments were made in the bill, including a clause protecting sub-lessees who had covenants of renewal; and the bill passed.

The house then went again into committee upon the Patent Law Amendment Bill, which passed this stage.

Some further formal business was disposed of, and the house adjourned.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The royal assent was given by commission to a large number of public and private bills.

The Commons' amendments on the Patent Law Amendment Bill being brought up for consideration, Lord MONTEAGLE offered some opposition to the measure in its new form, and their lordships having consented to disagree with the amendments made in the lower house, the bill is lost for the present year.

The Commons' amendments to the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Bill were agreed to.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP IN ROME.—The Earl of HARROWBY said, their lordships might have seen in the papers the expression of a strong desire to be permitted to erect a Protestant place of worship within the walls of the city of Rome. Hitherto that permission had been refused; but under existing circumstances, when the church of Rome was making such large claims on the toleration of all Protestant countries, perhaps the opportunity would not be ill-chosen for a renewed application, in a more authoritative character to the court of Rome, for the purpose of securing the permission which had hitherto been refused. (Hear, hear.) Their lordships were aware of the general act for the encouragement of the erection of chapels in foreign parts, by which church accommodation was furnished to a considerable number of her Majesty's subjects. Without asking for the assistance under that act for the erection of a chapel in this case, which had been granted in other cases by the government, the parties who were desirous of erecting a chapel at their own expense, were anxious to know whether the government would use their best offices with the court of Rome, for the purpose of ensuring for the Protestants in Rome permission to erect a Protestant place of worship for her Majesty's subjects in that city?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied in so low a tone of voice across the table, that it was impossible to catch two consecutive words of his answer in the gallery; and noble lords sitting close by him were obliged to make an effort to hear what he said. The noble marquis was understood to have said, that his noble friend (Lord Palmerston) had made application to the court of Rome on this subject, and from the reply which he had received there was but little hope of the privilege being granted.

Some other bills were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Patent Law Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

After considerable discussion, a series of resolutions were adopted respecting the order to be observed by hon. members, to hear the speech proroguing parliament, by which it was organised on the basis of the ballot, for selecting and appointing the places of such number of members as could find convenient standing room in the area set apart for them in the Chamber of the Lords.

In reply to questions from Sir DE LACY EVANS regarding the political condition of Piedmont, and the treatment of political prisoners by the Neapolitan government,

Lord PALMERSTON expressed his assurance that Piedmont was likely to preserve a fair share of internal liberty, and an unassailable national independence, the popular constitution in that country having worked admirably hitherto. Respecting the second query, the noble lord complimented Mr. Gladstone for courage and humanity in denouncing the cruelties perpetrated upon the unfortunate *detenus* in the political prisons of Naples. The British government had not, however, thought it right to interpose any official remonstrances upon the subject, but hoping that the voice of public opinion might shame the Neapolitan authorities into better conduct, he had transmitted copies of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets to the ministers at the various European courts, with the intention that a knowledge of the facts should be diffused as widely as possibly.

Colonel SIBTHORP recapitulated the well known facts relating to the case of Mrs. Hicks, and after charging the Woods and Forests department with harshness and cruelty, enforced the claim of the dispossessed woman to compensation. The gallant member concluded by moving for certain papers connected with the subject.

The motion was seconded by Lord D. STUART, who contended that Mrs. Hicks had been treated with much inhumanity.

Lord SEYMOUR, who offered no objection to the motion itself, vindicated the conduct of his department, who were bound under a peremptory act of Parliament, and their own oaths of office, to prevent the invasion of the public parks, or the erection of buildings therein by private persons, on any pretext. The Woods and Forests were thus bound to do what they had done, and possessed no means of assigning compensation, if such had been due to Mrs. Hicks, which, however, he denied. The subsequent denial of her request to be allowed to continue her traffic in cakes was an act for which the Duke of Wellington, as ranger of Hyde Park, was solely responsible.

Mr. HUME detailed the successive difficulties and delays that had been thrown in the way of his endeavour to obtain a select committee on the income tax. Although the committee themselves had decided upon postponing the publication of this evidence, he proposed a resolution over-riding their decision, and ordering the full particulars to be printed immediately.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the committee had adopted their determination not to print the evidence upon the ground that it was altogether incomplete. In the fact itself, and in the conclusion founded upon it, he completely concurred.

Sir J. Walmsley and Mr. W. Williams supported the motion.

The SPEAKER was on the point of putting the question, when

The Usher of the Black Rod appeared at the bar, and, advancing to the table, summoned the house to attend the House of Lords to hear the royal assent given by commission to several bills.

The coincidence between the question about to be decided and the sudden apparition of Black Rod, as he appears when summoning the house to attend a prorogation, elicited shouts of laughter. When the Speaker rose, in obedience to the summons, no one appeared disposed to follow him, but as his robes were vanishing through the doorway, Mr. T. Hobhouse rose slowly and followed in the Speaker's wake. This caused a new shout, attributable, perhaps, to the hon. member's recent speech against concession to the Lords; and there succeeded a call for Mr. Macgregor, who, amidst further symptoms of merriment, followed Mr. Hobhouse, along with two or three other members.

After a few words from Mr. B. Cochrane and Colonel Thompson,

Mr. HUME replied, and the house divided, but the united numbers showing a total of less than forty members present, the division was null, and the house stood adjourned.

(From our Second Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Several bills were pushed through a stage of progress without discussion. The royal assent was given by commission to a large batch of public and private Bills. Among the number the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill then became the law of the land.

Their lordships rose at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The New Zealand Settlement Bill was read a third time and passed. The Metropolitan Interments Bill was reported from committee, and ordered to stand for the third reading on Saturday. The County Courts Further Extension Bill went through committee.

On the motion for the committee of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management (No. 2) Bill, a prolonged discussion ensued.

Sir B. HALL deprecated proceeding in so summary a fashion with a bill that largely compromised private interests. Warmly approving the principle of the bill, he wished to have it delayed for the present, since a bad or imperfect measure passed now would exasperate the public, and render future legislation impossible.

A long debate, in which many honourable members shared respecting the propriety of throwing the bill over for the present session, was interrupted by two divisions on successive motions aimed at that result. Both were negatived, and the house resolved itself into committee.

Some further opposition being made,

Lord J. RUSSELL suggested that the bill should be committed *pro forma*; and be proceeded with on Monday next. This being adopted, the chairman reported progress, with with leave to sit again.

The General Board of Health (No. 4) Bill went through committee.

Sir J. PAKINGTON moved a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the house the importers of sugar ought to be allowed to refine that article in bond, and afterwards enter it for home consumption, upon paying the same duties that are now levied on refined sugars imported into this country. The hon. baronet explained the effect of the practice now existing, which he declared operated much to the injury of the British importers and the growers in the colonies. He challenged the ministry to show that the revenue could possibly suffer to any serious extent, contending at the same time, that he had established a claim to justice which ought to be conceded, even at the hazard of some loss to the Exchequer.

Mr. LABOUCHERE remarked upon the extensive alterations—amounting in the total to nearly four millions a year—that had very recently been effected in the sugar duties.

Mr. MITCHELL briefly supported the resolution.

The house was counted out at nine o'clock.

LIMERICK ELECTION.—According to *Saunders' News Letter*, Mr. Francis William Russell has resigned, and Lord Arundel, it is expected, will be declared to be duly elected, this day (Saturday), for Limerick.

ANOTHER MURDER IN NORFOLK.—The village of Oatwell, near Downham Market, has been the scene of a most deliberate and heartless murder. Hannah Neale, wife of John Neale, had formed an improper attachment to a man named Cato, who induced her to live with him. Ultimately, her husband succeeded in inducing her to return, and it appears that, in a short time, her affection for the man Cato returned. The husband was seized with purging, vomiting, &c., and the prisoner's sister deposed that she had seen the prisoner give to her husband a liquid of a whitish colour a few days before his death. The depositions of other witnesses having been taken, Hannah Neale was committed on the coroner's warrant for the wilful murder of her husband, to take her trial at the next Norwich assizes.

GREAT FIRE IN CLERKENWELL.—Last night (Friday) a fire of a rapidly destructive and alarming character broke out in the manufacturing premises of Mr. White, the extensive wood and brass turner and mahogany timber merchant, Yardley-street, Clerkenwell. Plenty of water having been obtained, the engines were set to work; by half-past twelve o'clock this morning, no further extension of mischief was apprehended. The premises in which the misfortune commenced, however, were by that period nearly gutted, and considerable damage done to those adjoining. The origin of the fire is un known, and, unfortunately, the sufferer was only partially insured.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

These splendid rooms have, during the past few days, attracted the attention and admiration of our country cousins. To enhance the splendour of the rooms during the week the United Foresters have adorned it with numerous flags of their order, and have been daily visitors of their *highly spirited* brother. This does them credit. From our personal knowledge of the unequalled accommodation to the public, the urbanity of the proprietor, and the regulafion of the arrangments in every particular, we can assure our readers in the metropolis, and our friends in the country, that an evening spent at Mr. Caldwell's establishment, will not be counted a killing of time. The musical talents of the orchestra alone, under the direction of Mr. J. Bradley, evince a determination to give ample satisfaction to his patrons.

THE HIPPODROME.

In these days of wonder, when each novelty, whilst exciting the admiration of the beholder, but serves to whet the appetite for something that shall surprise him still more, the visitor to the Crystal Palace, unsated after his half-dozen hours spent amidst the industrial splendours of the world, looks round him on his exit in search of an evening's entertainment, in some degree commensurate with the scene that he has just left, and within five minutes walk of the World's Fair, he comes upon an exhibition that may well be allowed to vie with anything that he has hitherto seen, "The Hippodrome," a building like an ancient circus, raised at the sole cost and risk of a private individual, Mr. Batty, the proprietor of Astley's Amphitheatre, is calculated to accommodate between 14,000 and 15,000 persons. A few years ago it would have been a world's wonder in itself. The equestrian corps engaged for the performances is unparalleled in magnitude. The novelties promised and produced—perfect in the meaning of the word—were unheard of before. The extraordinary ascensions of the Globe Arienne by M. E. Debach, is quite incomprehensible The Ladies' Chariot Race, is a most inspiriting sight, and there are few who will not be anxious to see the Ostrich Race. But to those who can duly appreciate the combination of elegance and skill we recommend a careful study of the performances of Mdle. Clementine Soullier and M. Debach on his beautifully managed horse. Spacious as is the Amphitheatre, the possibility of its being overcrowded could scarcely be imagined as being within the range of contingencies, yet it has already occurred. One day last week no less a sum than £150 was refused at the doors after 17,000 persons had been admitted. Nearly 100 members of the royal household honoured the performance with their presence on the occasion. In the evening Mdle. Palmyra Garneron ascended in her balloon, the "Rainbow," for the first time from this establishment. At six precisely the fair aeronaut gave the word for the ascent, which was magnificent in the extreme. After a safe and pleasant voyage of nearly one hour she descended in perfect safety at Hanwell, in a field adjoining the church, where she was kindly received by Dr. Herrington and his daughter, who most hospitably invited her to the parsonage house, and rendered her every assistance until her vehicle, which followed the direction of the balloon, arrived to convey her and the machine to the place of transit.

THE CONDEMNED CONVICT AT NORWICH.—The execution of the condemned convict, Henry Groom, who was tried and found guilty at the last Norfolk assizes for an aggravated case of murder, is fixed to take place on Saturday, the 9th inst., at twelve o'clock, in front of Norwich Castle. Since his condemnation, the miserable culprit seems to be perfectly alive to the fearful nature of his position, and has made in general terms a full confession of his guilt to the gaol chaplain.

WHILE the Gresham Committee throw cold water on Mr. Paxton's plan for covering the uncomfortable area of the Royal Exchange, it is worthy of remark that the committee of the model Bourse of Antwerp have decided on glazing that area, the covering being decoraten with a map of the world.

SURREY SESSIONS.

The August sessions for the county of Surrey commenced on Monday morning, at the Court-house, Newington-causeway, before Thomas Puckle, Esq. (chairman), J. Jeffery, C. Francis, A. Wilkinson, J. E. Johnson, and J. Kemble, Esqs.

John Newton, 16, George Butt, 16, and William Butt, 20, were indicted for stealing a pair of slippers, the property of Ann Henson, at Godalming, near Guildford.—The Chairman sentenced each of them to three months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

James Drawater was also indicted for stealing at Kingston, two sovereigns, one half-sovereign, two half-crowns, and a silk purse, the property of Henry Walker.—The Court sentenced him to three months at Brixton.

Henry Brown was indicted for stealing at Kingston, a cotton shirt, the property of James Reddick. —Guilty. Sentence, three months to the House of Correction.

Thomas Cooper, 43, was indicted for stealing, at Chessington, a faggot of wood, the property of Thomas Cardus.—The Court sentenced him to six months at Guildford.

Thomas Rogers was indicted for stealing a pig, the property of James Elstone, at Godalming.—The case was fully proved, and the Court sentenced him to six months at Brixton.

FREAKS OF CABMEN.—Thomas Humphries, a cabman, was indicted for stealing a half-sovereign from the person of Jane Smith.—The prosecutrix, an old female, said that she obtained her livelihood by washing, and on the 16th of July she proceeded with a half-sovereign to a public-house near the Elephant and Castle, and as she entered she saw a number of cabmen standing in front of the bar. The prisoner was one of them, and said that he had plenty of silver, and could give her change. She handed him the half.sovereign. which he put in his pocket, and on her demanding the change he again put his hand in his pocket and returned her what she considered to be a half-sovereign; but on looking at it, she instantly perceived that it was not the coin she had given to him. In fact, it was a counterfeit. While she was endeavouring to get her own money back the prisoner decamped, but she gave information to the police, and caused him to be apprehended.—The jury found him Guilty, and the prosecutrix having recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his family, the Court sentenced him to to three months' hard labour at Brixton, at the same time intimating that had not such a recommendation been given he (the chairman) would have punished him with great severity.

ROBBING A FOREIGNER.—Amy Clark, a brothel-keeper in Granby-street, Waterloo-road, was indicted for stealing a purse containing three sovereigns and some silver from the person of Joseph Amable Perron, a French gentleman.—Prosecutor said he met the prisoner near the house, and believing from her statement that she was in distress, he accompanied her home and gave her half-a-crown. Another female came into the room, and while he was standing talking she caught hold of his arms while the prisoner robbed him of his purse and money, and they both decamped out of the house. He went in search of them, and not being able to find them out, he gave information to the police, and the prisoner was apprehended on the following night sitting on the step of her door.—The jury found her Guilty, and the Court sentenced her to three months' hard labour at Brixton.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The August general session of the peace for the county of Middlesex commenced on Tuesday morning at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green.

SWEET THIEVES.—William Chestney, 16, William Lovel, 15, and George Griffiths, 21, were indicted for having stolen 28lbs., of sugar, the property of the Great Northern Railway Company. The two first-named prisoners pleaded Guilty.—It appeared that the prisoner Griffiths was a carman in the employ of a Mr. Eades, and on the 28th of July he went to the station in charge of a load of wool, the other two prisoners, and a third lad, named Lingford, being with him. His van was backed alongside a van loaded with sugar, and it appeared from the evidence of Lingford, the accomplice, that Chestney and Lovel took a loaf of sugar from the van and concealed it in a nose-bag belonging to Griffiths' van, that being done with Griffiths' knowledge and sanction. The evidence of Lingford as to the latter point was not at all conclusive, and *the strongest fact against Griffiths* was that he said to Lingford and the two other prisoners, when they were all locked up in the cell together, that the less they said about it the better it would be for them when they got out. There was no confirmation of Lingford's story.—The Jury acquitted Griffiths.—The learned Judge sentenced Chestney and Lovel to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for four months.

MAGISTRATES' LAW.—A SCENE IN COURT.—Wm. Winfield was indicted for having stolen a half-sovereign and other monies, the property of Charlotte Cooper, from her person.—It appeared that on Monday week the prosecutrix was walking down Hanover-street, when she was pressed closely by the prisoner and another person as they passed by her. *Directly they were gone by she* was spoken to by a person named Bennett, when she put her hand into her pocket and missed her purse. The prisoner had been seen to put his hand into the prosecutrix's pocket, take something out of it, and hand it over his shoulder to the man who was then in his company. The witness who had seen this was about to lay hold of the two men, but he was immediately followed by two other men who detained him, but he got free from them by knocking one of them down. He then caught the prisoner, and gave him into custody.—Mr. Ribton then addressed the jury for the prisoner, and contended that it had not been proved that the prisoner had a purse in his possession.—As soon as Mr. Ribton had finished his address, Mr. Witham (who presided during the temporary absence of the learned judge) recalled the prosecurix, and elicited from her the colour of the purse she had lost.—Mr. Ribton rose and said, with some warmth: I think your lordship has no right to put any such question, the case for the prosecution having closed; and it is most unjust towards the prisoner to re-open it again.—Mr. Witham: Don't interrupt me, sir.—Mr. Ribton: But I will, and I object to your doing so, and I am convinced that your lordship would entertain the objection if I were to pursue a similar course.—Mr. Witham persisted in putting the question, and then called the witness Bennett, and also inquired of him the colour of the purse.—Mr. Ribton: I claim a reply to the jury on the questions put by the Court, and I must say that the learned chairman has taken a course which could not be pursued in any other court of justice in England, and which no superior judge in any of the courts at Westminster would suffer counsel to pursue. Mr. Witham has gathered the weak points of the case from my speech for the defence, when he re-opens the case, putting such questions as would tend to strengthen the case for the prosecution, but operating most unfairly against the prisoner—a course which, with all respect to the Court, I beg to say is highly improper and unjust to the prisoner. A few days since I was myself stopped by Baron Alderson, at Maidstone, on the Home Circuit, for endeavouring to put a question on cross-examination, after having concluded my case. That learned judge would not allow me to do so, and said that it was so highly improper that he would not tolerate it.—Mr. Witham: It shall be done by me.—Bennett was then called, but he could not tell the colour of the purse.—Mr. Ribton then proceeded to address the jury, commenting with some earnestness on the conduct of the learned chairman, in having put questions that were likely to prejudice the case against the prisoner after the case for both prosecution and defence had been closed.—Mr. Witham: Sit down, sir.—Mr. Ribton: I shall not.—Mr. Witham: I say you shall.—Mr. Ribton: I will not. —Mr. Witham: I will not allow you to comment on me personally.—Mr. Ribton: Well, then, as I have done commenting, allow me to proceed with my objection. The learned counsel then briefly proceeded with his address to the jury.—The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of Guilty.—William Combe, a police constable, proved that he had known the prisoner as a member of the "swell mob" on the Surrey side of the river for the last three years, and he had detected him endeavouring to pick the pocket of an intoxicated man in the pit of the Surrey Theatre.—The Chairman said he should have sent the prisoner out of the country for seven years, but for the assistance he had received in the commission of the robbery from his two companions.—Prisoner: I hope you will not do anything of the kind.—The Chairman: The sentence of the Court is, that you be transported for ten years.

THE NEW ACT.—Charles Miller, 20, was indicted for unlawfully having in his possession by night six picklock keys, a chisel, and some lucifer matches, with intent to commit a felony.—This was the first prosecution under a clause of an act of Lord Campbell, passed within the last month, rendering it a misdemeanour for a person to be found at night without lawful and sufficient excuse in possession of housebreaking implements. It appeared that one morning, about half-past two o'clock, the prisoner was observed loitering about the Haymarket by a police officer, whose knowledge of his antecedents induced him to watch his proceedings. After about an hour's watching the officer took him into custody, and found on searching him six picklock keys, a large chisel, and some lucifer matches.—The jury found the prisoner Guilty.—The Court sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

ROBBERY AT CREMORNE.—George Grange, a "fast" looking young man, was indicted for robbing Eugene Cano of a gold watch, value £8, at Cremorne Gardens, on the night of the 14th of July.—On the night in question there was a crowd of persons endeavouring to get tickets to go down the river after the conclusion of the performances in the gardens. The prosecutor and the prisoner were in the crowd, the former lost his watch, and the latter attempted to escape; but though there was no direct evidence to show that he was the thief, or that the watch had ever been in his possession, there were a number of minor circumstances which satisfied the jury that he was guilty, and they returned a verdict accordingly.—It was intimated to the court that the prisoner was a member of the swell mob, and judgment was respited until the next session, in order that inquiries might be instituted.

AN OLD THIEF.—James Williams, 17, was indicted for having stolen a pair of spectacles, value 21s., from the person of Jane Backhouse.—Michael Haydon, the well-known detective officer stated that he left Cremorne Gardens by the last boat on the night of the 21st of July, and the prisoner, whom he knew, and whom he had been watching for some time in the gardens, got on board the same boat. A lady left the vessel at Hungerford Pier, and was followed by the prisoner, who, whilst she was on the pier, picked her pocket of a pair of spectacles, which fell from his hand. Witness took him into custody, and on the way to the station he said, he (witness) had better square it, and if he would call upon his (prisoner's) old man, he would get a pound for himself, which would be a good deal better, as he had not got him to rights.—Mrs. Backhouse identified the spectacles.—The jury found him Guilty.—Coombe, a police officer, stated that he had known the prisoner for some time as a thief. He was convicted in 1843 at the Surrey sessions, and sentenced to three months. Since then he had been repeatedly convicted, and on one occasion he was sentenced to seven years' transportation. That sentence was commuted, and he had been tried since several times. He had been sentenced at the Old Bailey to one year's hard labour, and twice he had been acquitted.—The prisoner was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

BRADFORD ELECTION.—In consequence of a paragraph which lately appeared in the 'Leeds Times,' announcing the serious indisposition and unexpected recovery of W. Busfield, Esq., the present member, and that R. Milligan, Esq., is to be his successor, the Democratic party have placarded the town with large green bills announcing that G. W. M. Reynolds will be put in nomination. They state that that gentleman has consented to contest the borough, and they warn the electors not to pledge their votes until Mr. Reynolds makes his appearance.

CHARGEABLE LETTERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. —The estimated number of letters, as appears from an official return printed on Tuesday, delivered as "chargeable" was last year 347,069,071.

THE MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT OF THE POST OFFICE.—On Monday was printed a return to the House of Commons from which it appears that in the year ended the 31st of December last there were 4,439,713 money orders issued in the United Kingdom, and the amount was £8,494,498 10s. 7d. The number paid was 4,431,235, and the amount paid was 8,483,055 1s. 10d, leaving a large sum unpaid of the number issued. The expenses of the department were last year £70,577, and the commission was £73,313 on the orders.

Police.

GUILDHALL.—THE OMNIBUS NUISANCE.—The conductor of the omnibus 6281 was summoned for exacting more than the proper fare. Mr. George Brierly, of Bedford-street, Islington, said he got out of defendant's omnibus on Thursday last, at the Angel, to go to Holborn. He did not ask if he went there, because he saw "Holborn" distinctly painted on it. It proceeded down Aldersgate-street, through St. Paul's Churchyard and Ludgate-hill, over Blackfriars Bridge, on arriving at the Surrey side of which he told the defendant he wanted to go to Holborn. Defendant told him to get down there, but complainant declined, saying he would retain his seat until they took him nearer to Holborn than they had been. Accordingly defendant took complainant to Kennington, and there advised him to get into another omnibus that went to Holborn, but complainant objected to this, and was ultimately taken back by defendant to Holborn. There defendant demanded tenpence fare, which Mr. Brierly paid, and then took out the present summons.—Defendant admitted that "Holborn" was painted on the omnibus, and that it did not go there.—Alderman Cubitt said, in the crowded state of London at the present time people could not stop to inquire the different places that an omnibus plied to; and, therefore, the only guide they had was the names of the places on the omnibuses, and if the omnibus did not go to all the places so marked, the parties were guilty of a deception towards the public, and ought to be punished. In this instance he fined the defendant ten shillings and three shillings costs, and he hoped the master would pay it, as it was no fault of the man's.

CHARGE ARISING OUT OF THE LATE POLICE OUTRAGE IN SHOE LANE.—On Saturday last a middle-aged woman, named Long, was brought before Sir George Carroll, charged by a police-constable with throwing a brick out of her window in Plumtree-court, Shoe-lane, with an intent to do him bodily harm. The case had been remanded from the previous Wednesday, for the police to produce further evidence.—The previous evidence having been read, the policeman swore that early on Wednesday morning, as he was passing up Plumtree-court, he saw a brick thrown with violence from one of the houses, and on looking up he saw a head withdrawn from the window of the room in which Mrs. Long resided. He could not swear that she threw the brick, but a boy who was present told him it came from "mother Long's window." He then broke open the door of Mrs. Long's room, and found her in company with other women. Her hands appeared to be covered with brick-dust.—Cross-examined by Mr. Abrahams: There was a pigeon-house or flat board that partly prevented a sight of Mrs. Long's windows. He was confident the boy told him that the brick came from Mrs. Long's window. He did not see the brick thrown himself. —The boy was then called and sworn: He saw the policeman on the night in question, and had some conversation with him. He never told him that the brick came from Mrs. Long's window, or was thrown by Mrs. Long.—The evidence having closed, Mr. Gardner desired to speak. He (Gardner) had charged the policeman with perjury, which charge was now being investigated in the Commissioner's Court, and he protested against the policeman's evidence being received.—Sir George Carrol: You are not a witness and I cannot hear you.—Mr. Clancy also persisted in addressing the Court, and was ordered to be removed from the room.—Some little confusion took place, when Sir George Carrol said he must again dismiss the case. He had no doubt the woman threw the brick, but the evidence was not sufficient to convict. He believed the boy had been tampered with, and that his first statement was correct.—The case excited much attention, as the woman charged was one of the witnesses against the policeman for the outrage in Plumtree-court.

WORSHIP-STREET.—CONFESSION OF MURDER. —Rachael Jacobs, a neatly dressed Jewess, about thirty years of age, was placed at the bar before Mr. Arnold, charged upon her own confession with the wilful murder of her two infant children.—Police-constable Gould, F 76, stated that while on duty in John-street, Adelphi, between one and two o'clock on Monday morning, his attention was attracted by a low moaning in a female voice, and on reaching the spot whence it proceeded, he found the prisoner sitting upon the edge of the kerb, rocking herself to and fro, and exhibiting every indication of extreme mental anguish and suffering. On questioning her as to the cause of her distress, the prisoner stated that she had been unable to rest for a long time past, in consequence of a dreadful secret which had been preying incessantly on her mind, and proceeded to intimate that she referred to the murder of her two children, the first of whom she had deprived of life about nine years ago, by administering to it twopennyworth of sugar of lead, and that she had destroyed the other, an infant six weeks old, by similar means about four months since. The prisoner further added, that at the time of the last occurrence she was living at a house in Boar's Head-court, Petticoat-lane, in the back yard of which she had buried the child the morning after the murder, and immediately afterwards hastily quitted the neighbourhood. On hearing these disclosures, witness at once conveyed the woman to the station-house, where she persisted in the same statement to the inspector on duty, and after furnishing them with a minute description of the place where she alleged that the body of the last infant was interred, repeated that they would certainly find it there where she had left it, with a flannel cap on its head, and a frock made of the same material as the one she was then wearing.—The prisoner's sister, Sophia Belasco, a decent looking married woman, here stepped forward, and informed the magistrate that, in consequence of the abandoned course of life which the prisoner had pursued, she had been discarded by all her friends, and witness had lost sight of her; but although it had certainly come to her knowledge that she had since married, she was not aware whether she had any children.—A sergeant of the F division, who had charge of the case, apprised the magistrate that he had that morning seen the husband of the prisoner, who admitted that he had turned his wife out of doors, but said that he had done so in consequence of her drunken and violent conduct, and that he was determined to have nothing more to do with her.—The prisoner said it was solely in consequence of the harsh treatment she had been subjected to by her husband that she had been induced to make the statement she had to the officer, as he had not only deprived her of her home, but was then living with another woman.—The prisoner was remanded for a week.

MANSLAUGHTER.—John Rogers, an omnibus driver, who stood charged with having caused the death of Elizabeth Leafe, a woman with whom he cohabited, was then placed at the bar for final examination.—The facts of the case have already appeared in this paper, and the prisoner, who reserved his defence, by the advice of Mr. Vann, his solicitor, was fully committed to Newgate for trial upon the charge of manslaughter.

WESTMINSTER.—ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Andrew M'Lean, a journeyman tailor, of wild appearance, about forty years of age, living at 17, Dacre-street, Westminster, was charged with attempting to murder his wife by hanging her. Mary Rigg, of 17, Dacre-street, Westminster, sworn: The prisoner and his wife occupy the next room to me and my husband. Between twelve and one on Monday morning we were in bed and awoke by a great noise, and heard the eldest girl (the child eight years of age) say, "Father, father, do let mother down; pray let mother come down." Directly after this the girl came and knocked at our door and said, "My father has hung my mother." We immediately went into their room, and found prisoner's wife hanging by a double rope, which was fastened round her neck, from the door of a top cupboard. Her hands were lifted up, and had hold of the rope, as if she was trying to save herself. My husband immediately held her up in his arms while I cut the rope, and he carried her into our room and laid her on the bed. She was turning black in the face. My husband said, "What made you hang the poor woman?" when prisoner threatened to punch his head for him. We sent for the police, and my husband gave him in charge. Ellen Mayhew, another lodger in the same house, confirmed the first witnesses' statement, and saw her cut the woman down. After a consultation between the magistrate and chief clerk, it was determined that the wife's account of the transaction should be heard. The wife at first refused to be sworn, but Mr. Burrell having declared that he would commit her to prison unless she gave evidence, she consented, and told the following extraordinary and incredible story:—The prisoner is my husband. I was a scolding when he came in; I commenced it. He came in late last night. The children's skipping-rope was upon the table, and I put the knot in it for them to beat a ball about the room, as I did not like them to go out into the street. It's a worn-out cord. My husband says, "What would you say, Mary, if I hung you like the man who hung himself?—would not that be a serious thing?" He gave way to the devil, and you get abusing me and driving me to drink many a time when I would not." I said, "You had better hang me and get rid of me." "Well," he says, "I think I shall," and then he laid down on the bed and got up again and says "You will not keep still," and I said, "I do not mean to," and I aggravated him to get up again, and he got up again and put the rope like round my jaw more to tie up my jaw and face more than like round my neck, and he twisted it round the top of the cupboard, and said, "Now we'll have a swing-swong." I said to my Lizzy, "He means to hang me," and she was frightened. My feet were on the ground; and it was all his nonsense. It's always his way a going on a spreeing with a parcel of nonsense like a young man whenever he gets a little drink and I'm bad tempered—alla joke." Remanded.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—A JEW BEGGAR.—Martin Jacob Morris, described in the police sheet as a Jew, was brought before Mr. Jardine, charged with beggng.—The charge created some interest on account of the extreme rarity of a Jew beggar in London.—Police-constable Hennall said he was on duty in Hanover-square, on Sunday evening, when he observed the prisoner acting in a manner to lead to the belief that he was silly, and begging of the people that collected about him. Several persons gave him money—one as much as half-a-crown.—The defendant said at one time he subscribed to all the Jewish charities, being then in affluent circumstances; now he was reduced to indigence, and he was forced to ask assistance from the benevolent.—The defendant made his statement in a very incoherent manner.—Ralph Raphael, sexton to one of the synagogues, said he knew the defendant, who was formerly a man of large property, but latterly so much reduced in circumstances as undoubtedly to affect his intellects. The defendant, however, had no occasion to beg, as his brethren would assist him if his case were known to them.—The Magistrate consented to discharge the defendant on the promise of the sexton that he would make his case known among the wealthy Jews.

MARYLEBONE.—THE "STREET ORGAN" NUISANCE.—Lieut. Colonel Arney, attended to prefer a charge against Antonio Longi, an Italian, for playing an organ close to his house, to the annoyance of his wife, who was ill, and refused to depart when required to do so, for which offence, under the Police Act, he had rendered himself amenable to a penalty of 40s.—Complainant stated, that at ten o'clock on Saturday night the prisoner came in front of the door and began playing his organ. He (complainant) opened the window and desired him, in the Italian language, to go away, at the same time telling him that there was a lady in the house dangerously ill. He then moved off a short distance, when he made a full stop and continued grinding away, upon which he (complainant) went out to him, and again ordered him to desist, as the noise was a great nuisance; but he persisted in playing, and held out his hand, signifying that if money were paid to him he would go, but not without. Complainant added, that the annoyance caused by these organ grinders had lately been carried on to such an extent that he had been under the necessity of calling the attention of the police commissioners to the subject.—The prisoner, who had already been locked up for two nights and one day, was fined 5s., or seven days. The penalty was paid.

TEARING DOWN LISTS OF VOTERS.—No fewer than five charges were preferred against parties for the offence of tearing down lists of voters from the doors of churches and chapels in the district of the court.—They were cautioned, and find in the mitigated penalty of 5s. each.

ROBBERY OF A FOREIGNER.—William Marshal, was brought up by Inspector Sibsey, of the London and North Western Railway Company's police, on the charge of having committed the following most audacious robbery upon M. Dollphus, a French gentleman, residing at present at No. 24, Argyll-street, Regent-street.—Prosecutor deposed that on Monday afternoon he went to the Euston-station, intending to go by express train to Manchester, and while waiting in the pay-office to take his ticket, he suddenly missed his pocket-book from the pocket of his coat. He saw the prisoner, who had been standing close to him, in the act of moving off, when he at once seized him by the collar, and at the same moment he (prisoner) dropped from his hand the book, which fell upon the floor. He (prosecutor) gave into custody the prisoner, who offered no resistance, but went with the officer "as quiet as a lamb." In the pocket book were two £5 Bank of England notes. It was produced by the inspector, and it was, with its contents, identified by prosecutor as being his property.—The prisoner had nothing to say, and was remanded until Monday next.

THAMES.—HOW THEY MAKE THE LONDON MILK. —In the case of a man named James Barry, milkman, 13, Plough-street, Whitechapel, who was charged with assaulting Jane Purcell, his milkmaid, he said in defence that he struck her because she put three pints of water into the milk.—Complainant: He told me to.—Mr. Yardley: Who put the chalk in?—Complainant: No one, sir. They put something like a liquorice ball in it (loud laughter). It is not likely I'd put water in the milk to crib it. He told me to do so because his old woman was asleep.—Defendant: She put too much.—Mr. Yardley: how much ought she to put? Defendant: I don't know; that's my old woman's work. She went putting three half-pints of water in to defraud the people and "adultify" the "new milk." Mr. Yardley: Why, do you mean to say you never water it? Defendant: Oh no; I can't say that. Defendant's wife: I'm the doctor, sir; I'm the doctor (loud laughter). Mr. Yardley, You may think it a joke; but its a great fraud It's as bad as stealing. I have heard quite enough of this. You are fined 10s. or seven days imprisonment. The defendant ultimately paid the money.

Markets, &c.

CORN.

MARK LANE, AUGUST 6.—For the last two or three days the weather has been very fine, and having rather a better supply of Wheat coastwise to day, with continual arrivals from abroad, the market was extremely heavy, and 1s. to 2s. lower than on Monday last for both English and Foreign. In Flour scarcely any transactions took place, unless in the best fresh qualities. Barley was duller sale, at barely last week's prices. Beans and Peas were dull, and Beans 1s. cheaper. The arrivals of Foreign Oats since this day se'nnight have been again very considerable (including about 66,000 qrs. from Russian ports), the market was, in consequence, dull for all but the best qualities, and Friday's prices, of fully 1s. reduction, were with difficulty supported. New Rapeseed dull, and rather cheaper, though very little offering.

RICHMOND, Yorkshire, Aug 2.—We had a tolerable supply of grain this morning. Wheat sold from 5s 10d to 6s 4d; Oats from 3s 0d to 3s 6d; Barley from 3s 0d to 3s 9d; Beans from 4s to 4s 6d per bushel.

CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 4.—Very large and extensive supplies of foreign stock arrived in the port of London last week, the total importation being 9,001 head. During the corresponding period in 1850 we received 5,788; in 1849, 5,988; in 1848, 6,703; and in 1847, 7,415 head. The quality of the stock just at hand has slightly improved.

Beef, 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 8d.—Price per stone of 8lbs sinking the offal.

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

PROVISIONS.

LONDON, Monday.—Our dealers in the past week manifesting no particular anxiety to increase their stocks of Irish butter, at the current prices, bought cautiously, and therefore the business transacted wai only to a moderate extent; and the market ended with a tendency rather downwards than otherwise. Prices ruled for Carlow, 70s to 74s; Waterford, 64s to 70s; Cork, 72s to 73s; Limerick, 66s to 69s, landed and in proportion on beard. The best Dutch dull at 74s to 76s, per cwt. Bacon, fresh end of prime quality, met a ready sale; Irish at 56s to 58s, Hambro' at 52s. Hams moved slowly at 51s to 64s per cwt. Lard steady; bladdered, 50s to 60s, kegs 45s to 50s per cwt.

ENGLISH BUTTER, July 28.—We note an extremely dull trade, at declining prices, the supply much exceeding the demand. Dorset, fine weekly, 78s to 82s per cwt.; do. middling, 62s to 72s; Devon, 70s to 72s; Fresh, 10s 6d per doz. lbs.

BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs loaf.

WOOL.

CITY, Monday, August 4.—The quantity of wool imported into London last week was 1,905 bales; including 653 bales from Sydney, 638 from Odessa, 230 from Germany, 169 from Mogador, 117 from Spain, and the rest from Peru, France, and Portugal. The public sales have progressed very steadily, to a full attendance. The amount of business transacted in English wool continues somewhat limited, as the manufacturers generally are buying only for their immediate purposes; and yet, in consequence of their being no old wool, the stock in the hands of the dealers is considerably under the usual amount at this season of the year. The Colonial wool sales are getting dearer since the commencement of the series.

HIDES.

LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1¾d. to 2d; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2¼d.; ditto. 80lb. to 88lb., 2¼d to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d to 3½d.; ditto 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to —d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s 0d.; horse-hides 5s. to 0s.

BAPTISED,

At St. Mary's Church, Redding, on Sunday, August 3rd, Feargus Robinson Lloyd and Charles O'Connor Lloyd.

The Gazette.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, August 5th.

BANKRUPTS.

John Lulcombe, Llandulph, Cornwall, miller—Thomas Marriott, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, seed merchant —George King Matthews, Paternoster row, bookbinder—Edwin Parke Quadling, Ipswich, railway carriage builder —George Stringer, Goodman's-fields, Middlesex, wholesale Italian warehouseman—Edward Agar Wynne and John Lumsden, East-street, Manchester-square, builders.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Campbell, Glasgow, wine merchant—David Drummond, wholesale provision merchant—Thomas Roberts, Edinburgh, mill master—George Stewart, Haghill, near Glasgow, distiller.

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