William Rider, Publisher
16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London

The Northern Star
AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. XIV No. 725. LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1851. PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarte

THE PENDING CRISIS.

Mr. Editor,—To the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association I dedicate this Letter; not with an intention to instruct nor condemn, but simply to suggest to these gentlemen the importance of a definite line of action during the approaching winter.

The year 1852 will be the period for the occurrence of one of those great crises in a nation's history, the due contemplation of which by the many must certainly tend to advance the political and social progress of mankind.

It is, because the working classes of this country will be offered some insignificant addition to their power in the representative system, with the view of satisfying a growing demand amongst them, for an enlarged equality in the government of the nation; and because upon what they then obtain will be based, probably for another twenty years, the right of the Suffrage for Members of Parliament, that I have written the following remarks.

Now, it is just that class of men whom the Executive may be fairly said to be the leaders of, that will be benefited, more or less, by the proposed change in our voting regulations. As faithful ministers, then, it would seem to be their duty to make the New Reform Bill as liberal in its dictates as the principles of their creed are universal, so far as the power at their disposal will enable them to go.

The working men of London are exceedingly apathetic in respect to the *effect of organised action*. I speak of them, of course, as a whole. They require to be moved; for individual energy the majority of them do not choose to exercise. Their listlessness is construed into indifference; but they are not guilty of the latter. The fact is, most of them *feel* they ought to be better treated; yet, in consequence of the disparity of power which prevails between them and those who are better situated in life, they conclude that their energies, however well directed, would be valueless in return; that they would be spent in vain; that their cry would pass unheeded. It is this feeling which prostrates them; but they are not indifferent as to the possession or otherwise of political power. It is a boon they may be said to be anxiously awaiting for; yet they unfortunately trust to a delusive hope, that they can reap without sowing; be partakers in a feast which only husbandmen (men who have worked *before* the table is laid) can be entitled to enjoy.

Appreciating this failing, a course of action immediately suggests itself. Means must be devised whereby their expression of opinion may be made public;—opportunities must be given them to transport their feelings into words of meaning.

I am most anxious in the desire that the working men of London (and my country readers have but to supply the name of their own town for the place mentioned, in order to adapt the proposal to themselves) should declare what kind of reform they are really in search of. I say working men of London, because whenever they set an example, it is invariably the pioneer of a greater good worked out by those who are located miles distant from them. And to do this, as I conceive more effectually, the first impulse should proceed from the Trades, as such, in the following way:—

Firstly,—A trade, or trades, according to their relative strength, should invite any other trade or trades to meet, in a public way, to discuss and resolve upon one principle—viz., Manhood Suffrage; that, so meeting, a petition to Parliament should be prepared for signature, which should declare the numbers present, and the *bona fide* wants of the petitioners. Thus I would wish to see the *Tailors*, for instance, call upon the *Hatters* and working men generally, to meet them, for the purpose stated—to challenge opinion, and discuss their grievances as men should do, with a liberal spirit towards all who dissent from the principles propounded. The *Tailors* should call upon the *Hatters*, not exclusively, but signalising them, because, being in numbers large, this plan would give a practicability to their meeting that a more general expression would fail to bestow. The Hatters should follow the example by inviting the *Shoemakers*; the latter some other trades: as also by establishing complimentary visits, in the way of returning the invitation—the Shoemakers meeting the Hatters, and the latter the Tailors. The greatest publicity should be given to these meetings, and they should be always pronounced to be Public Meetings, so as to prevent exclusiveness in the argument, as well as to ensure the freedom of speech, upon such a theme, to all who may reasonably desire to give utterance to their thoughts. Spread over London as these trades are, necessarily, every district would be made interested in such a proceeding; but, where it is found that a particular locality is more than usually slothful, then to such place should some of the more influential trades proceed, calling their meeting there, and trust to its publication inducing the men so resident to attend. These movements should be arranged to be held weekly; not on a given night, but upon evenings most suitable to the trades invited; and the expenses thereof should be defrayed by the persons calling the meeting, who should be assisted, as far as their means will allow, by those who do not otherwise contribute, as members of the trades convening the assembly. The expenses, however, would not be great; for the publication of a meeting in the programme of the week's proceedings, by the Executive Committee, would serve for the public at large; and it is not difficult, through the agency of Secretaries (where willing, and where not by some influential member of the trade invited,) to give the necessary information to those concerned. I do not apprehend the least obstruction to the fulfilment of the purpose here set forth; but as I do not stickle at details, I leave the suggestion with those who will bring a willing mind to bear on the task, confident that that same mind will easily remove any impediment, and thus tend to produce the desired result.

Secondly,—The Executive Committee should also call a series of Monthly Public Meetings, in various parts of town, in which the speakers at the trades' meetings should take part, and report progress, and as much talent called into play as could be obtained, with the view of making each meeting a demonstration of intelligence and opinion. For the country, the Executive might similarly organise proceedings; for though sitting in London, some of their members are always in the provinces, to whom this power might be safely delegated. At these meetings, petitions should be also signed by the Chairman, if not by those assembled; and care should be taken, that the speeches made should be as unexaggerative in character as they are remarkable for the fixedness of purpose they breathe. I am well aware of this difficulty; but I have found by experience, that a Chairman can give a tone to an assembly, which, though departed from to a certain extent, will yet pervade the great body whilst so assembled.

Thus would I wish to see the working men of London (and of all towns and districts) directing their movements during the next nine months; by so doing, they may rely upon it, a far more liberal measure will be proposed for their acceptance, than that which their silence will produce; and I submit the proposal to them, as one of their body, regarding it as eminently calculated to ensure one great result, viz., increased political power.

It is to the Executive of the National Charter Association, then, that I respectfully appeal to, as men who should lead in such a movement. I ask them not to accept anything here written, if they conceive it to be prejudicial to the great cause itself. But I call upon them to be fully sensible of the crisis that is fast approaching. I beseech them, as men of ability, to consider, whether it is not likely to be more conducive to the interests of the masses, to rally the people to one standard, viz., Manhood Suffrage, than to urge upon the Government the adoption of the Charter as a whole. God forbid I should be thought desirous of sinking the other five parts of its plan; each and all are important—must be struggled for; but I say they are not so important as the one above named. The crisis is now pending; the perfect realisation of the Charter is not within sight. That is the work of years to come; yet not so many, when that the Suffrage question shall be settled as here described. The Executive, then, have a great work to do; and it is the duty of every man not only to encourage them in their labours, but to aid them by suggestions. The latter, I feel assured, they will receive as men possessed of inquiring minds. It is to them, therefore, I dedicate this Letter. I have written it in plain language, as writing upon a business subject; and if they will receive it with the same kindliness of heart that has moved its author, they will peruse it as the production of a friend, who knows the working classes, and whose study it is to do them just as much service as God, in his benificence, has mercifully gifted him with the power.

CENSOR.

THE NATIONAL LOAN SOCIETY AND THE MEETING AT GREENWICH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—Your paper of last week contains a notice from Mr. Bligh, impugning the correctness of my report of the meeting held at the Straits Mouth, on Monday, September 8th. The name of Fussell is a mistake of the printers for Foxwell. The assertion, that with the exception of one person, the rest of the meeting were 'decidedly opposed to the scheme,' is without foundation; utterly from personal knowledge, I can positively assert that the majority of the persons present, were either members of the Loan Society or favourable to its objects. The discussion or opposition which arose, was in relation to certain members of the Executive, whose conduct Mr. Stratton impugned, and not in relation to the National Loan Society. T. M. Wheeler.

19, Mercer-street, Long-acre.

NATIONAL LOAN SOCIETY.

At the usual meeting of this body, Mr. Wheeler reported the proceedings in the Master's Office on the previous day, relative to the Winding-up of the Company. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the members at the delay and probable expense likely to be incurred by these protracted adjournments. The usual routine of business was then transacted, and a large amount of country correspondence read. A long discussion took place relative to matters of general importance to the welfare of the Society, and an arrangement was made for a meeting of the Directors, to discuss matters of private business.

National Land Company.

A Public Meeting of Shareholders was held on Sunday evening at the Hall, 26, Golden-lane. The attendance was good. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. Endean was called to the chair, and opened the businesss of the meeting.

Mr. Wheeler moved the following resolution:—'That this meeting, believing the appointment of a Committee of the Shareholders to be essential in promoting the honest and economical Winding-up of the Land Company, hereby appoint twenty-one persons to fill that office; six to be elected by this meeting for the City of London and the National Loan Society; five to be elected by the Tower Hamlets; five for South London, and five for Westminster and Marylebone, at meetings of the Shareholders to be immediately called in those districts.'

Mr. French seconded the resolution.

Mr. Clarkson thought that five would be too many, if each of the country branches were to elect committee-men, expenses would be incurred, which must be met either by the shareholders or out of the general fund.

Mr. Wheeler explained, that they did not expect country branches to send up committee-men; the persons elected would form a central committee which would correspond with any one who might be elected in the country. He did not expect that any great expense would be incurred.

Mr. Stratton stated, that if any extra exertions were needed from the committee by the official manager, he of course would pay for them, which would be more economical than his having to pay official persons, who would be utterly ignorant of the details of the affairs of the Company.

Mr. Small thought the object very laudable. If they did not have a Committee, they would, in all probability, be put to great expense, and the Official Manager would also be liable to be imposed upon by interested parties.

Mr. Savage thought that three persons would be found more effective than five.

Mr. Hutchings moved:—'That the present meeting elect five persons, and that each of the other districts elect four each.'

Mr. Clarkson seconded the amendment.

The original motion was withdrawn, and the amendment adopted.

The following persons were then elected by ballot:—Messrs. Wheeler, Stratton, Endean, Hampden, and French.

Mr. Stratton moved the following resolution:—'That this meeting of the Shareholders of the National Land Company authorises the Committee to call meetings of the shareholders, when they consider it advisable; also that they correspond with the shareholders in the various branches in the country, and otherwise promote the speedy, efficient, and economic winding up of the Company.' He was surprised at the apathy manifested by the shareholders; he believed that had it not been for the Loan Society, no steps would have been taken to keep a watch over their interests. It was one great fault of working men, that they would not look to their interests, but left them to the care of others who might be interested in betraying the trust reposed in them. The principles on which the Company was started were truly great, and, by proper exertions, much might be done towards rescuing the property from being sacrificed to the prejudice and malice of their opponents.

Mr. Savage seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting adjourned to Sunday, September 28th, at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal Green Road.

The Duke of Atholl's Shilling.—The *North British Mail* assures us that the Duke of Atholl exacts one shilling a head from every person taking a walk in his ground at Dunkeld. This is rather dear; but the impost would be insupportable if his grace insisted upon also showing himself for the money.—*Punch.*

The Chair of the Old House of Commons.—When the old Commons House was dismantled, the fittings were put up to public auction, the Speaker's chair, which cost £89, was sold to an hon. baronet, who fancied it would be an appropriate piece of furniture in the library of a politician. It proved, however, to be too lofty, and was resold for a comparatively small sum. The present possessor of this time-honoured chair is Mr. Spencer, proprietor of the Ship Tavern, in Kennington-road, where a well-conducted debating society is held. The present president of the "Ship's company" happens to be an ex-M-P., so that he has now the honour to fill the chair to which he had so frequently made obeisance.

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, Milne, and O'Connor. Messrs Harney, Holyoake, and Jones, being out of town, were absent. Messrs. Grassby and Hunt were also absent, through illness. The correspondence received was read, including the following note from the "Northern Star" office:—

16, Great Windmill-street, Sept. 8, 1851.

Sir,—I am authorised to say that your advertisement is far too long for the mere payment of the duty, and that if it be continued it must be charged according to the regular scale. You will therefore consider the matter.

Yours truly,
To Mr. J. Arnott. William Rider.

The following letter from Mr. Reynolds was also read:—

Cleasby Villa, Tollington Park, Hornsey, Sept. 23, 1851.

My Dear Sir.—You are well aware that for some time past I have complained much of determination of blood to the head, and that after attending public meetings I have frequently been unwell for several days. Upwards of a year ago I entertained very serious intentions of retiring for a time from the activity and excitement of public life, and this idea I hinted at in a speech I delivered at Highbury Barn when occupying the chair, in June, 1850, at the annual dinner of the United Patriarchs' Benefit Society. But the enthusiastic attachment which I experience for the People's cause induced me to renounce the idea; and I have accordingly continued up to the present time to attend public meetings, and take an active part in politics out of doors. The great excitement, however, which I sustained ten days ago at Bradford, compelled me once more to look my former idea earnestly and deliberately in the face; and the advice of my medical attendants has corroborated the imperious necessity of a temporary withdrawal from public life, so far as public meetings and the active advocacy of my political views are concerned. For the present, then it is my intention to adopt the course thus *enforced* upon me; and that under these circumstance I feel that I cannot continue to discharge my duty punctually and energetically as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association, I now beg to tender my resignation of that office.

But in taking this step, *let me not be for a moment misundetstood.* It is only from the active and out-of-door (so to speak) advocacy of the people's cause that I thus temporarily retire. In my own study—through the medium of my newspaper and all of my other writings—I shall continue to proclaim the people's wrongs and demand the people's rights. Whatever amount of zeal and energy I may have hitherto brought to bear upon this advocacy, will now, if possible, be increased from the fact of obtaining more time to elaborate my political views in my several publications; and thus with my pen, as also with my purse, shall I be ever ready to advance the great cause of democracy to the utmost of my humble ability.

In retiring from the Council-board of the National Charter Association, I beg to tender the assurances of my highest esteem and friendship for those with whom I have there co-operated, and who will remain to direct the popular movement. The Association is indebted to me to the amount of some £20, for which sum I beg that the present letter may be considered as a receipt in full. Knowing, moreover, that the treasury of the Association is not at the present moment in such a condition as the true friends of democracy could wish, I herewith forward you a guinea for the use of your Tract Fund.

Towards yourself, my dear sir, I beg to express individually those feelings of friendship which I have above proffered as the homage of an admiring heart towards the members of the Executive Committee collectively;—and I cannot conclude this letter without bearing my testimony to the unwearied perseverance, the fervid zeal, and the admirable intelligence, with which you have fulfilled the onerous and important post of General Secretary, since the day of your appointment.

Believe me to remain,
My dear sir,
Yours fraternally,
George W. M. Reynolds.

Mr. John Arnott, General Secretary.

The Secretary stated that he had engaged the Lecture-hall, Powis-street, Woolwich, for a public meeting on Tuesday evening next, and that the concert in aid of the 'National Charter Fund,' announced to take place at John-street, on Monday evening, September 29th, was unavoidably postponed until October 13th, in consequence of several of the talented friends who had kindly volunteered their services being unable to attend on the first-named evening.

There being only three of the Committee present, the transaction of business was adjourned to Wednesday evening, October 1st.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
John Arnott, Gen. Sec.

The Political Victims' Association.—A meeting was held on Sunday evening, at Mr. Duddrige's, Mr. Irons in the chair. Messrs. Prouting, Martin, and Bezer, stated that on account of so many friends being desirous of taking a part at the first Concert they had thought it advisable to postpone it for another week; and as the Secretary had already received orders for more tickets than their present place of meeting would be able to accommodate, they wished to have the authority of the Association to engage some other place. Leave granted.—The Secretary reported that, owing to the Concert, the third address would not be published till Sunday, October 12th.—The Deputies from the National Reform League were informed that, if their Secretary would write to the Executive on or before Wednesday next, their complaint would be taken into consideration. After thanking the Association for their prompt interference on their behalf, the deputies withdrew. Several honorary members were enrolled.

Finsbury Democratic Association.—At a meeting held on Tuesday night, at the office, 12, Compton-street, Clerkenwell, the following motion was moved by Mr. Cater, and seconded by Mr. P. Johnson:—"That with a view to enable this party to be in a superior condition, to prepare the people for the forthcoming momentous struggle for their political and social rights, we do now appoint a committee of nine members (with power to add to its number,) for the special business of convening, as speedily as possible, an unlimited number of public meetings of the people in various districts in this metropolis, to obtain therefrom an increase of members, in order to merge this body into a London Democratic Association, having for its foundation the following plan:—1. For an unlimited number of localities of the said association to be formed in each of the seven electoral districts of this metropolis.—2. For each locality to consist of not less than fifteen members, and to be complete when thirty are enrolled.—3. For each locality to be superintended by a sub-secretary, and the association in all its affairs to be governed by an Executive Committee, elected annually by the whole of the members by ballot.—4. The localities of each district to return one member only to the Executive Committee.—5. The Executive Committee to elect from their own body the treasurer-general and corresponding secretaries.—6. For each sub-secretary to be elected quarterly, by ballot, by the members only of the locality to which he is a member, if the choice is approved of by the Executive Committee.—7. Each sub-secretary to receive from the Executive Committee, at the expiration of his term of office, twenty-five per cent. of the whole of the members' weekly subscriptions he has received of the locality to which he had been the officer, as a mark of respect for the services rendered to the association.—8. When localities are complete in their number of members, the sub-secretaries are not to relax in their energy in obtaining fresh members, in order that other localities may be formed.—9. The members' weekly subscriptions to be one penny, and three-fourths of which to be exclusively devoted to the purchasing of tracts for gratuitous distribution by the members.—10. Stationary and the getting up of public meetings to be defrayed by voluntarily subscriptions and donations.—The discussion was adjourned till Sunday night, the 28th of Sept., at Martin's Coffee House, (late Lunt's) Clerkenwell-green.

The Crystal Coffee House.—On Friday evening Mr. Wm. Worseldine delivered a Lecture on the "Province of Oratory." He said that, were oratory to resume its legitimate province, Liberty would be seated on the car of Truth, and ride triumphantly over tyranny and corruption. He concluded by hoping that oratory would be devoted to the pulling down of the strongholds of tyranny, and to the erection of the temple of liberty, to the refutation of error, and to the demonstration of truth, to the reproof of vice, and to the praise of virtue. It was announced that Mr. Worseldine would, on the 26th inst., deliver a lecture on "The Roman Drama."

Finsbury Locality.—At a meeting held on Sunday evening, Mr. A. Fuzzen in the chair, the following persons were elected Council for the next three months:—Messrs. Atkinson, Weedon, Livesay, Hawley, and Winmill. The Council then agreed to meet on Wednesday evenings, and intend to consider whether the organisation of the Hoxton locality would be effectual in its operation if applied to us. The locality then adjourned to Sunday next.

The Representation of Bradford.—Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds has been compelled to withdraw from the contest for this borough, for the reasons which have likewise induced him to resign his post as one of the members of the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association. For those reasons, entirely connected with Mr. Reynolds's health, we refer our readers to his letter addressed to the Executive Committee, and published above. Mr. Robert Le Blond, who is one of the Council of Sir Joshua Walmsley's Association, but far outstrips that body in the liberality of his ideas has been invited to take Mr. Reynolds's place in contesting Bradford, and we sincerely hope he will accede to the proposal.

Correspondence.

THE LAND AND LABOUR QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

Sir,—In the "Star" of the 6th I see some lengthy quotations from a lecture of the Rev. C. Kingsley, on "the application of association principles and the method to agriculture," which gives me much pleasure. If all the rev. gentlemen from the Land's-End to John O'Groat's would take to that subject, and give a short lecture every week on the evil tendency, and astounding and horrifying consequences which have followed, in natural order, the wicked practice of what has been called the consolidation of farms—namely, turning out eight or ten small farmers, and throwing all their farms into one—they would not only put a stop to the prevailing evil, but very probably turn the current the other and most natural way.

It is high time now, in this wonderful age of thought and discovery, when we have gone so far in our competitive race, that we took a momentary breathing, and looked back to see and consider what we had gained or lost by our mad and frenzied career during the last half century, and try to estimate what our position is likely to be at the end of the now-entered other fifty years.

It is now time that the press and the pulpit became serious, and arranged themselves in good earnest, either for or against the people: and, by the way, no country in any age had a better opportunity to set things in order, than we have at this time. We have the most enlightened and beloved Queen on the throne, and her worthy husband, whom the people delight to honour. They and their young family mix with the people in a rational and praiseworthy way, so that in their own merit they are safe; and, by their conduct hitherto, we have a right to claim them, and I am sure they will come to the popular side; so that there is only a few venomous reptiles—"snakes in the grass"—that we have to overcome, and root out, to make this island as safe and healthy to live in as any other portion of this planet. But the press and the pulpit must begin their work by teaching the people a few first principles—principles that have been long hid carefully from their view, and on which both the press and the pulpit have laboured diligently to throw all the rubbish they could, in order to preclude the possibility of ever seeing them. The first lesson to be taught the people impressively and emphatically is, that the Land is their own—that those who have got possession of it, and grind its cultivators in the dust, have no more right and title to it than the murderer and robber has to the purse, goods, and gear of which he has robbed his victim. The land belongs to those who will cultivate it, and produce food therefrom for man, and the beasts that he has subjected, and that rely on him for maintenance. The land is—as the ocean and air—necessary and free to all that live; and so ample that all can have enough and to spare—no individual or class of men can have an exclusive title to it, otherwise than by the appropriation through his labour; and none can have any right to monopolise more than is requisite for himself while any one is in want. All have alike a life interest in the soil, and nothing more. This is a right and title entailed on the posterity of man for ever, and no human laws can set it aside.

It is time an end was put to the wicked traffic in land. There is much can be said on that subject. What is the cause of so many houseless poor in this country, but the extravagantly high rents? What is the cause of high rents, when the material for building is so plentiful, and idle hands in that profession so numerous? Why, the astoundingly high price charged for land, and equally extortionate charge for conveyance. So that even if a working man can save as much as would build a hut, the land owner and attorney rob him of it. The time must soon come now, when a great portion of the working class must fall back on their land for the means of sustenance, and the sooner they begin the move the better. The great discoveries and inventions in machinery, together with the conspiracy of the capitalists and legislature against the producers of wealth, has reduced gradually the price of labour to so low an ebb that, in some cases, it is absolutely impossible to support life; and, at the same time, so many are thrown out of employment, that those in employment are forced to the utmost stretch of their physical and mental ability, to induce their taskmasters to retain them. Thus adding to the very evil they should endeavour to abate—prostrating at the same time their own proper dignity as men, and consenting to become the slaves, both in body and mind, of their ignorant, arrogant, domineering drivers. From the inadequate remuneration of our wealth producers, they are prevented from being partakers or consumers of the wealth their own hands produce. Hence our dull home market. From near one-third of our able and willing workers being always out of employment, follows an increase of poor's rates and crime. We have seen enough—its continuance much longer is too terrifying to contemplate.

There is, in the United Kingdom, many hundred square miles of land lying uncultivated, and consequently unproductive; not to speak of what we call our colonial possessions. If one half of what we pay in poor's rates and the prosecution of criminals was applied to the building of cottages, and cultivation of waste land, as also the reclaiming of land from the sea and rivers; and if instead of imprisoning able-bodied men for crime and debt—to make them worse—they were classified and sent o work on the fields at a fair wage—a moiety of which to be retained till restoration was made to those they had injured, when they would be at liberty to go or remain, as they chose—there would soon be few poor to support, few criminals to prosecute, few insolvent debtors; and the prisons might be allowed to stand as monuments of our former folly—but they would be empty. Come down, sir, upon that subject, set it once fairly a going, and it will enlarge itself as it rolls on, like the snowball down the snow-clad mountain. If you will give a place to the foregoing in your next, I shall give you a few of my observations and reminiscences at another time. I am, Sir, Yours,

J. T., An Old Reformer.

Birkenhead, Sept. 15, 1851.

How our Ancestors suppressed Bloomerism.—At the present crisis in female costume the following extract from the Kirk Session Register of Perth, showing the consequence in former times of "putting on the breeks," may amuse our readers:—"April 16, 1632. Conform to citation, compeared Jane Gibson, servant lass, and is accused of indecent wantonness in putting on men's clothes upon her. She answered that she simply drew upon her a pair of breeks, and cast them off immediately, and she promised never to do the like hereafter. She is committed to ward, therein to remain the space of three hours."

Spirit of the Press.

(From the *Times.*)

What has appeared to be the extraordinary emigration of the last five years continues unabated, and promises—or shall we rather say threatens?—to be the permanent drain of the British population. The number of immigrants at New York alone for the first eight months of this year has been 192,836, against about three-fourths of that number last year. To this must be added the numbers that still go by the route of the St. Lawrence, and the increased emigration, of which there are symptoms already in the port of London, to our Australian colonies. Though it is true that many of these are Germans, and that some thousands arrive at New York every year direct from Bremen and other continental ports, still by far the greater part are our own people. As for Ireland, what we see there is absolutely without parallel in history; and there is nothing like it, even in fable, unless it be that vast and impatient multitude which Æneas is related by the poet to have beheld on the shores of the Styx:—

Quam multa in sylvis autumni frigore primo
Lapsa cadunt folia, aut ad terram gurgite ab alto
Quam multæ glomerantur aves, ubi frigidus annus
Trans pontum fugat, et terris immittit apricis,
Stabant orantes primi transmittere cursum,
Tendebantque manus ripæ ulterioris amore.
Navita sed tristis nunc hos, nunc accipit illos,
Ast alios longè summmotos arcet arenâ.

Everywhere we are told the farmers are fitting with the produce of their crops, and the labourers with their wages for harvest work. Employers have been forced to pay this year a trifle more than heretofore; and it now appears that, so far from this proving a temptation to remain at home, it will only increase the difficulty next year. Though this is the most unfavourable season of the year for emigration, the terrors of a stormy passage and an American winter seem to be lost on people who feel that no ocean or soil can ever be so inhospitable as that which has given them birth. The railways are loaded with emigrants, who, on their arrival at the port, race to the ship as if flying for their lives. Fortunate are they who are not left on the quays, to linger for weeks in the hope of another vessel. It is not merely the bone and sinew, the rude material of industry, that is betaking itself elsewhere. Many of the vessels are freighted with a superior class, carrying often not merely their savings but all the qualities also that belong to their position.

When an emigration such as this has gone on for five years, it becomes a matter of great interest to inquire how long it is likely to continue, and what will be its probable effects on the country that suffers this drain? As to the first of these questions, it is reasonable to suppose that so long as the United States offer the advantages they now do, so long as the transport is so cheap and expeditious, and so long as British labour suffers its present difficulties and burdens, there will be no diminution, but rather an increase, of this wonderful movement. Unless the United States should quarrel among themselves, or any other great calamity should befall them, they must every year become more and more capable of accommodating and employing the stranger. Their greatest progress has hitherto been in chief lines of communication, and other such works, which most contribute to future prosperity and grandeur. By means of those lines the valley of the Mississippi and the shores of the lakes are now brought as near to New York as if they were actually within sight of it; and soil which twenty years ago was untrod is now traversed by a thoroughfare of nations. At this day, throughout the greater part of the United States, the cry is still for more hands; and, as production is still rapidly increasing, it is evident that it must be long before there are too many mouths. As to the means of transport, every year new lines of ocean steamers are projected, of increased capacity and speed, at decreasing fares; so that it is not improbable that before long a twelve days' passage will be brought within the means of the common run of emigrants. Meanwhile many lines of first-class sailing vessels are profitably employed in the service, and every week during the present year vessels of the largest size might be seen in our docks fitting up for emigrants under the eye of the government inspectors. If it answers the purpose of several thousand Germans every year to take a passage to this port, and to be at the cost of a residence here for some days or weeks, in order to avail themselves of our ships, it is clear that the British are long likely to possess the greatest facilities for emigration in the world. As for the causes at home which have imparted to the present emigration its melancholy character, as a flight from personal difficulties and national ills, whether they are likely to continue, or even to increase, is a question of great delicacy. Not to go further into it, we may reasonably doubt whether within the next twenty years the pressure of circumstances will be so materially reduced as to affect the calculations of the would-be emigrant, or whether the avenues to wealth and position will be so much widened and smoothed as to diminish the contrast supposed to exist in this respect between British and American society. The institutions and customs of this country are all adapted to the supposition of a vast difference of classes—a lower class, redundant, necessitous, ignorant, and manageable; an upper class, wealthy, exclusive, united, and powerful; and a middle class, struggling to emerge from the lower, and attach itself to the upper. This supposition must long hold good, and will probably reign as an opinion even after it has been considerably qualified as a fact; but, whether as a fact or an opinion, it will long exercise a repulsive influence on the poorer, the less fortunate, and the more struggling classes, and will drive them to seek their fortunes where society is imagined to be clearer of such barriers and distinctions.

Should this emigration continue at the same rate for the next twenty years, it cannot have but important effects on this country. As it happens, the number happens almost exactly to tally with the natural increase of our population, so that a continued drain to this amount, and no more, would leave our population at a stand. Such a result, it might be supposed, is both natural and desirable. For a long time it has been firmly believed that we labour under a redundance of population, and that in one island, at least, we could well dispense with very large masses. Accordingly emigration, even to its present unprecedented amount, has been hailed as the very remedy our condition requires. Nothing is more likely, however, than that the experience of an opposite state of things,—such an experience, in fact, as that we are now likely to have,—may disabuse us of this idea, and may prove that a country such as ours requires what is called a redundant population. An inexhaustible supply of cheap labour has so long been a condition of our social system, whether in town or country, whether for work or for pleasure, that it remains to be seen whether a great enhancement of labour would not disturb our industrial, and even our political arrangements, to a serious extent. Two men have been after one master so long, that we are not prepared for the day when two masters will be after one man, for it is not certain either that the masters can carry on their business, or that the men will comport themselves properly, under the new *regime*. A great rise in the price of labour will affect the naval and military service, public works, the principal branches of national industry, the cost of conducting railways—in fact, every department of public or private business. It does not follow that the present state of things will continue because population will be at a standstill. Commercial enterprise and social development require an actually increasing population, and also that the increase shall be in the most serviceable, that is the laborious part of the population, for otherwise it will not be sufficiently at the command of capital and skill. These considerations assume no little gravity with the prospect before us—when we are threatened with a population, not increasing, perhaps even diminishing in the aggregate, while the most useful, that is the working class, is continually becoming less numerous, compared with the rest. Doubtless, a limited supply of labour may be met, to a very great extent, by the many new inventions for economising it; but it is scarcely credible that a country which has enjoyed so long a superabundance of labour should be able at once, without inconvenience, to adapt itself to a totally different state of things. Man has not had his proper value in these islands for the last half century. It may be for the ensuing half century to correct, perhaps very emphatically, the error of the past.

There are three parties among whom it should seem the expense of a well constructed system of emigration from these islands ought to be divided,—the parish, the emigrant, and the colony. The first has hitherto been unwilling, and the second unable to contribute, and it has therefore been on the colony that the burden of supplying itself with labour has been thrown. This process is effected, according to the modern theory, by selling land at a price sufficiently high to import labourers, and to prevent their becoming proprietors soon after their importation. The prominent defect of this system is, that by making emigration purely eleemosynary, it places the emigrant on a degraded footing, and deals only with a class of which, although the mother country may be very happy to get rid, the colony will have little reason to be proud. It is probably owing to this gratuitous character of the emigration which they conduct, and the natural tendency of mankind to undervalue that which they obtain for nothing, as well as to certain shortcomings in matters of detail and accommodation, that our well-salaried Emigration Commissioners, with their host of clerks and legion of touters, have failed to conciliate to themselves the confidence of the working classes of this country. That confidence they have unhesitatingly bestowed on a lady, who, without official connexion of any kind, has succeeded in inventing and in carrying out a new system of self-supporting emigration, which seems likely to be a formidable rival to that of the government, though backed by the land funds of all the Australian colonies.

The principles on which this system has been constructed are the payment of a large proportion of his passage-money by the intending emigrant, which is received in weekly instalments, and the advancement of the remainder by way of loan, to be repaid within two years after the emigrant's arrival in the colony. The peculiarity of the plan consists mainly in the means which are devised for inducing this repayment. The first security which the society takes is that of previous good character. The intended emigrants are invited to form themselves into "groups," which are in some degree answerable for the conduct of each of their members, and to these "groups" is delegated the task of inquiring into the character of every candidate for admission into them, a task which they have hitherto discharged with much strictness and justice. There is the additional security of the previous industrious habits of the emigrant, testified by a long course of weekly savings, by which the amount of his passage money is generally raised. By the contrivance of the "group" every member is subjected to the influence of the public opinion of his own class, and every default in payment would be sure to imply a loss of caste. Another inducement to repayment is, that it will be in the power of any emigrant repaying the loan to nominate a person in England towards the payment of whose passage-money he would wish it applied. Under this system the society has in the course of the last year fitted out three ships to Australia, at the expense of little more than £12 a head for each adult, two-thirds of which have been contributed by the emigrants themselves, and one-third advanced by way of loan out of the funds of the society. In these ships the emigrants receive accommodation of a very different character from that hitherto provided. Instead of giving up the whole after-part of the ship to cabin passengers, and crowding its living freight into the forepart, the whole vessel is fitted up into cabins for the use of the emigrants, and all are permitted to take air and exercise on the poop. Each family has its separate cabin, children above fourteen years of age sleep in separate compartments from their parents, one cabin is allotted to every six single women, and those are placed under the special protection of the married couples of the groups to which they belong.

We mention these latter particulars, because we believe it is to them more than to anything else the system owes its popularity among the working classes. It seems to have been hitherto assumed by those who build houses or fit up ships for the poor, that the lower classes are without any feeling of delicacy or modesty, and while a single dormitory is allotted to the inmates of a cottage, a single cabin with berths placed around it, has been considered sufficient for the married and single of an emigrant ship. It was most honourable to this society to have suggested and carried out this improvement, and most creditable to the working classes to have so immediately appreciated it. Instances have occurred, and are every day occurring, of persons refusing to avail themselves of the gratuitous passage offered by the government, and preferring to pay, at the expense of a year's labour and self-denial, for the superior decency and comfort on board the ships of the Family Colonisation Loan Society. It is to be remarked, to the honour of Mrs. Chisholm and of the committee which, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury, assists her benevolent and disinterested labours, that the society has been called into existence, and provided passages for upwards of seven hundred emigrants, without incurring a single shilling of debt. The difficulty it had and still has to contend with, is not on the side of the working classes, who are ready in thousands to contribute the required quota of their passage money, but in the deficiency of contributions from those who, it was hoped, would have come forward to supply the funds requisite for the loan. While the Emigration Commissioners pay a pound a head to their agents for every emigrant whom they can induce to accept a gratuitous passage, this society is besieged by applicants whom it is unable to assist, from the neglect of the wealthier classes to contribute to its funds. Nevertheless, we feel persuaded that the exertions of the society will be crowned with success. We have the example of Irish emigration to tell us, that if the rich fail them, the poor will not. The same feeling which induces the Irish labourer to remit the passage-money for the rest of his family will have a like effect in Australia, with the addition that such a payment will not merely be an act of kindness, but a debt of honour. Anticipating, however, for this system great extension and vast influence on the future destinies of Australian emigration, we had far rather see it conducted under the auspices of the rich than resting on the unassisted efforts of the poor. No opportunit ought in these days to be omitted of linking together by acts of kindness the different orders of society. We should also have thought that a few thousands from the land funds of the Australian colonies would have been better employed in procuring the emigration of a very superior class of labourers, than in sending out at three or four times the expense the refuse of our great towns and villages. A little seasonable assistance to this society would probably enable it to avert in a great measure that dearth of labour with which the colonies of Australia are threatened. But, if this is not to be, and the government prefers to squander the money its own way, we believe that those who have thus shown themselves able and willing to pay two-thirds of their passage-money will, by the exercise of a little more labour and self-denial, pay the whole, and that we are about to witness the singular phenomenon of thousands of persons preferring emigration at their own expense under the auspices of a private company to a free passage offered in the vessels of the government.—*Times.*

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday.—The trial of the *Avenement* ended, as usual, in the condemnation of the editor to six months' imprisonment. The publisher of the 'Presse' has been alike condemned by default. The opposition journals are afraid to express their sentiments on this tremendous persecution of the newspaper press, but avenge themselves by exposing the unconstitutional character of the speeches of Leon Faucher at Chalons, who openly said that no obstacle should be allowed to prevent the will of the people with regard to the continuation of Louis Napoleon in power.

KOSSUTH.

The following information has arrived at Paris:—

Smyrna, Sept. 12.—Kossuth has been received here by the Mississippi.

It seems that Sir Stratford Canning and M. Lavalette went to the Dardanelles in the Growler to see Kossuth, who left on the 7th.

LORD PALMERSTON AT TIVERTON.

Lord Palmerston dined with his constituents on Wednesday. The entertainment was given in the Assembly-room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and where above 150 gentlemen, as many as the room could accommodate, sat down to an excellent dinner at three o'clock. Mr. F. Hole, who was in the chair, was supported by Mr. Heathcoat, M.P. for Howe, the mayor, Mr. Heathcoat Amory, and a number of the principal inhabitants of Tiverton and the neighbourhood. After the dinner the company were addressed by Lord Palmerston and Mr. Heathcoat. The health of the Mayor and two or three other toasts closed the proceedings.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Revision of the Constitution.—Several councils of arrondissement, which did not allude to the revision of the constitution at their first meetings, have lately held second sessions, and have expressed their wishes in the affirmative. That of St. Etienne demands the revision at the earliest moment possible. That of Macon has demanded the revision, and also that the general elections may precede the presidential election by at least three months. The council of Arcis, the only one in the department of the Aube which omitted to vote for revision on the former occasion, has now demanded it with especial reference to the dangers of 1852, and particularly with respect to Articles 45 and 111. The council of Neufchatel has demanded the revision, and rejected a proposition in favour of the repeal of the law of May 31.

That of *Dieppe*, which voted for revision during its first sittings, has now expressed a wish that the period of the elections should be advanced. The council of arrondissement of Orleans has met for the second part of its session. M. Oudet proposed that the council, approving of the decision come to by the council-general, in favour of the revision of the constitution, should declare itself in favour of the revision by legal means. This proposition was carried by seven votes to three, one member having abstained.

The following is the programme of M. Lamartine, as published in his journal, 'Le Pays':—

'Our line of policy is as follows; we feel the necessity of accepting it:—Acceptance of the partial revision of the Constitution in the interest of the Republic; re-eligibility of the President if the country desires it, and the revised Constitution sanctions it; candidature of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, as that of any other citizen, freely left to the voice of universal suffrage; preliminary establishment of universal suffrage by the repeal of the law of May 31; no personal opposition to Louis Napoleon Bonaparte; no direct or indirect support of his election by the propagation of Napoleonist prejudices among the people; Bonaparte to be considered as a citizen, neither more nor less. Such is our line.'

Restriction of Labour.—The council-general of the department of the Nord have passed resolutions complaining of the inefficacy of the existing regulations for enforcing the law limiting the hours of labour in manufactories. Previously to Sept. 1848 no legal restrictions existed, and the manufacturers, urged on by the pressure of ever increasing competition, often employed their work people as much as fifteen hours a day.

The Municipal Council of Lyons have petitioned the government to apply the greater part of the four million of francs, voted on the 9th of August last for the railway from Chalons to Lyons, in executing the works in the immediate neighbourhood of Lyons. In support of this request they urge the necessity of providing employment for the numerous able-bodied men who may be expected to be thrown out of work this winter in consequence of the slackness now observable in the Lyons manufactures.

The 'Evenement' has come out under the name of the 'Avenement,' supported by Victor Hugo, who takes the place of his condemned sons.

The War Against the Press.—The government continues, in defiance of common sense, justice, and public opinion, its infatuated crusade against the press. The Procureur of the Republic has had the 'Avenement du Peuple' of Thursday evening seized at the post-office and at the office of that journal, and has ordered a prosecution to be commenced against the responsible editor, for publishing a letter from M. V. Hugo, and an article signed by Auguste Vacquerie, the editor in question. The 'Avenement' is prosecuted under the charge of making an attack on the respect due to the law, an apology for acts designated crimes or misdemeanours by the penal code, and provocation to civil war. The 'Presse' of Friday has been also seized for publishing the letter above alluded to, and for adding an article signed E. de Girardin. The latter paper is prosecuted under the charge of making an attack on the respect due to the law, and an apology for acts designated crimes or misdemeanours by the penal code.

The journals least hostile to the government are now alarmed at the persecution of the press. The 'Pays,' a paper which habitually strives to put a favourable construction upon the conduct of the ministers, feels called upon to acknowledge that for a long time past accusations of political libels have been much too lightly made. It dwells especially upon the bad taste of fixing upon M. Victor Hugo's letter as a subject for prosecution, written, as it was, under the influence of feelings natural to a father whose two sons had just been consigned to a gaol. As to M. de Girardin, his article is incriminated for a single word, and that word is neither an insult nor a provocation.

The 24th of September is fixed for the trial before the Court of Assize of the managers of the 'Presse' and the 'Avenement du Peuple.'

The Presidency.—M. Sarrans, on behalf of the democratic press of Paris, has sent a circular to all the democratic journals of the departments, requesting them to send delegates to meet in Paris and decide upon the mode of electing a conclave to choose the red candidate for the presidency of the Republic.

The Prefect of the Allier has ordered the disarming of all the National Guard in that department.

The Assize Court of the Deux-Sevres has sentenced M. Ginestel, the editor of the 'Œil du Peuple,' to six months' imprisonment and a fine of 2,000 francs, for an incorrect report of the sittings in which the case against the 'A B C Democratique' was tried. The responsible editor was sentenced to 100 francs fine. The 'Suffrage Universel' of Montpelier has been seized for prosecution.

Several of the persons recently arrested in Paris, in connexion with what is called the Paris conspiracy, have been set at liberty within the last few days. It is said that the number of prisoners compromised does not exceed sixty.

The Revisionist movement continues in the councils of arrondissement. About thirty of the councils, which had abstained in the first part of their session from expressing any opinion, have now passed resolutions in favour of revision.

The 'Messager de l'Assemblée' has pronounced in favour of the fusion. This would look as if there was some screw loose about General Changarnier, whose candidateship for the Presidency of the Republic has probably met with an unpleasant check.

By a decree in the 'Moniteur,' Colonel Couston, who so lately presided over the court-martial at Lyons for the trial of Gent and others, is promoted to the grade of commander in the order of the Legion of Honour.

The Prefect of the Allier has issued an order, directing all the National Guards of that department to deposit with the mayors of their communes their arms and accoutrements within a delay of five days. These arms are to be re-distributed when new lists shall have been made out.

The conductors of the 'Presse' and the 'Evenement' have each been condemned to 1,000 francs fine, and six months' imprisonment.

If the 'Presse' and 'Avenément' should be condemned to suspicion, both papers are prepared to reappear, the former under the name of the 'Presse de 1851,' and the latter under the new title of the 'Revenant.'

Three fresh seizures of newspapers have been made in the provinces, at Montpellier, in the Averguon and the Basses-Pyrenees.

Police Tyranny and Espionage.—M. Pascal Duprat, the democratic representative of the Landes, has been paying a visit to the annual *fete* at Barbaste, in the conterminous department of the Lotet-Garonne. He was invited to pass the day at the country-house of M. Dubroca, a wealthy proprietor, in whose spacious grounds a large concourse of friends, accompanied by some thousands of citizens, had assembled to do honour to the eloquent member of the Mountain. M. Pascal Duprat was about to return thanks for his friendly reception, when a brigadier of gendarmes came forward with two of his men, and wanted to stop him *from speaking*. M. Duprat reassured the alarmed officer, and was allowed to begin. A complimentary allusion to the police present however occasioned a second interruption. The brigadier declined the civility, as a bait to draw him from his duty, and rudely demanded the speaker's passport. M. Duprat said that the gendarme knew him, since he had addressed him by his name; to which the latter replied by insisting, and threatening to take him into custody in case of refusal. The representative warned the menacing policeman of his inviolability, and called on him to show the orders in virtue of which he molested him. There was a decree of the prefect, the gendarme said, against meetings. 'True, against meetings in the public road,' replied M. Duprat 'but here we are on private grounds.' The mayor of Barbaste being appealed to stated that he was not aware of any orders of the prefect interceding the present assembly; whereupon the brigadier asserted that a special decree had been issued applicable to the property of M. Dubroca. The mayor answered that he was responsible for the maintenance of order, and would invoke the intervention of the police on the first utterance of an unconstitutional cry. As there was no reply possible, M. Duprat was suffered to commence his speech; but presently the brigadier returned and redemanded his papers. Hereupon the orator stopped, unfolded his passport, and showed his medal as representative of the people. No sooner had he resumed than his interpreter, who had momentarily disappeared in the crowd to receive the orders of a secret agent of police, came back, and using alternately menace and entreaty, said at last in a low tone, 'Stop you must, else I have orders to arrest you.' 'Make this declaration in writing,' said the orator, 'and I retire at once.' The gendarme refused. A murmur of indignation rose from the crowd. Finally, apprehending that the excitement manifested at this gross interference of the authorities with a perfectly legal and harmless proceeding might lead to some regrettable disturbance of the peace, the representative of the Landes exhorted his audience to offer no resistance, but to disperse quietly after giving a cheer for the Republic. Thus terminated this extraordinary scene, which exhibits in a striking light the degree of liberty enjoyed under the passing phase of the French Republic.

ITALY.

The Papal States.—The French Court-Martial at Rome tried on the 26th ult. seven Italians, working men, or farm labourers, for having assaulted a French sergeant, named Lachaume, at Viterbo. On the 7th of July the sergeant was standing before the guard-house, when nine Italians came up. One of them produced a large knife, and brandished it menacingly at the sergeant. The sergeant attempted to seize it, but the others pelted him with stones, and injured him rather severely. He called out the guard, and three of the men were arrested; four others, being recognised, were subsequently taken; the other two could not be discovered. All the accused denied that they were on the spot at the time. Two of the band, named Delbello and Allegrini, were condemned to two years' imprisonment; Comparini to one year's imprisonment; and the other four, Stella, Mole, Boccucci, and Bertaelli, were acquitted. The Court on the 28th ult. tried five men for having been concerned in the throwing a stone at a French patrol, in the night of the 30th of July, from the window of a public-house in the Borgho Vecchio. The five men were arrested because they had all slept in the same room, but before the court it could only be proved that one of them, named Fugini, had thrown the stone, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The others were acquitted. A stonemason, named Gigli, was then sentenced to six months' imprisonment for having thrown stones at a French patrol on the evening of the 3rd of August. The Court next tried a carter named Manocchi for having illegally carried a cutlass, and drawn it against some soldiers of the 32nd, with whom he had got into a dispute at a public house. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, seventy-five francs fine, and the costs.

Letters from Rome, of the 12th inst., state that the ex-Triumvir Calandrelli had been transferred to Ancona, and placed heavily ironed among the convicts sentenced to hard labour for life. Dr. Ripari experienced a similar fate.

The 'Risorgimento' of Turin quotes a letter from Ancona of the 11th, stating that the curates of that province having addressed a petition to the Austrian commandant of Ancona, praying that the inhabitants might be permitted to have arms for self defence against the numerous brigands that infest the country, and this petition having been accompanied by a letter from Cardinal Soglia, the commandant's answer was, that it was only out of consideration for the cardinal, whom he could not suspect of revolutionary intentions, that he would refrain from bringing the curates before a court-martial.

NAPLES.—A letter from Naples of the 2nd, in the 'Costituzionale' of Florence, states that the Supreme Court of Justice has overruled the objections started against the competency of the tribunal by the persons now under trial for the affair of the insurrection of the 15th of May, 1848. The objections were—1st, the royal amnesty for all acts committed on the 15th of May; 2ndly, the accused being deputies at the time, and therefore subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Peers only; 3rdly, Signor Scialoia being a minister at the time, and Signor Leopardi on an embassy to the Court of Sardinia. The public prosecutor had consented to the third objection, but the Court overruled them all by five votes to four.

Neapolitan Atrocities.—The Neapolitan government is defending its acts of cruelty towards political prisoners, in the form of a reply to Mr. Gladstone, an analysis of which appeared in the 'Times' of Monday. The pamphlet expresses deep regret that the right hon. gentleman did not apply to the proper authorities for information. The 'Times' correspondent says:—'I have no doubt that the government answer will be deemed triumphant at Naples, but public opinion here and with us is based on different grounds, and the names of the Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. Gladstone give a weight to the accusation, against which an array of facts or figures offered from here is not likely to prevail.'

The correspondent of the 'Daily News,' writing on the same subject, says:—'The president of the grand criminal court, Navara, who conducted the illegal trial of Poerio and his companions, and is now playing the Judge Jeffreys with the victim of royal vengeance, has been rewarded by having his son appointed keeper of public records in the Abruzzi; one of the most valuable gifts of the crown. The same gentleman is also made a cavalier. His Majesty thus rewards the violation of the courts of justice.'

After the publication of Mr. Gladstone's letters, seventeen compositors were thrown into prison, and some printing offices shut up, because it was supposed Mr. Gladstone's revelations would be reprinted in Naples. And yet the government is preparing an answer to the very accusations which the public are not to read.

On a late occasion the Minister of Police, Pecchenada, wrote to the sub-mayor of Melfi (the scene of the late earthquake) for information as to two gentlemen whose political opinions were supposed to be hostile to the government. These unhappy men had lost mother, wife, child—every relative, in the ruins of their dwellings; and yet, with such an accumulation of misery around them, they were arrested on suspicion.

The government is now employed in confiscating the property of absent members of the Neapolitan parliament. This act, prohibited by the old law as well as the new, is performed without any trial or regard to families, whose ruin the government systematically contemplates.

Since Mr. Gladstone's letters have appeared none but the near relatives of prisoners are allowed to visit either the accused or the condemned. On a late occasion an aunt took her niece to visit a prisoner confined in Santa Maria Apparente. The turnkey said the young girl could not pass, but that she might remain in his room. No sooner had the aunt moved on than this scoundrel made improper advances to the unprotected girl, who, by violent screaming, saved herself.

The governor of the *bagno*, at Ischia (where Poerio is chained in a cave below the level of the sea) lives publicly with a mistress, and to this woman the mother, the wife, the child must apply when they visit the father and the husband. The woman, it appears, has so much influence over her innamorato that she actually threatens the prisoners with flogging. All this is known to the government—probably known to Prince Luigi, who, as grand admiral, has full control over the island prisons; and yet we hear so much about religion and morality in high quarters.

LOMBARDY.—The 'Milan Gazette' of the 15th publishes a notification from Lieut. Marshal Schulzig, commandant of the fortress of Mantua, announcing that Count Alexander Arrivabene, late lieutenant in the Austrian army, has been condemned by court-martial to be hanged, for having written and spread an article entitled 'The Secret Agitators,' containing injurious expressions against the government, and, moreover, for having a stiletto and a tricoloured scarf in his possession; but that the punishment has been commuted into that of two years' imprisonment, in consideration of the said Count Arrivabene having fought bravely on the Austrian side in the late war of Italy, although he knew that his father and brother were fighting on the other side.

PIEDMONT.—By a decree of the 9th, the King of Sardinia has order a levy of 10,000 recruits for the army.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna.—The spy and informer system has been introduced on 'Change. It is the opinion of the most respectable moneyed men in Vienna that the active interference of the police authorities in such matters is highly injurious to the credit of the country, preventing, as it does, 'a free and natural digestion of the public funds, state paper, &c.' The fact is, that people are terribly hampered in their movements, it being notorious that no speculation, whether on the fall or the rise, can be undertaken without its becoming known to the police authorities.

A Civil and Military Governor (not Palatine) of Hungary has at length been appointed in the person of Albrecht, the eldest son of the late Archduke Charles. Baron Gehringer will probably be taken into the Reichsrath.

Archduke Albrecht has been appointed civil and military governor of unfortunate Hungary—an appointment of small promise for the inhabitants of that groaning kingdom. The character of the new governor is a guarantee that the iron rule under which Hungary suffers will be redoubled rather than relaxed. Archduke Albrecht is a revengeful, arrogant, tyrannical man; whose disposition has caused him much unpleasantness, when commander-in-chief in Lower Austria. He it was who commanded the troops from whose muskets the first shots were fired upon the people in the month of March, 1848. Subsequently he was sent into Italy to avoid the consequences of this act; he remained there until the beginning of last year, when the army in Bohemia was placed under his command. The numerous executions which have taken place in Prague between the end of 1849 and now are attributed to his unmerciful disposition by the public. The Hungarians will not receive mercy nor gentleness at his hands.

Vienna, Sep. 20.—By the ordinary course of post, information ought to have arrived here of the embarkation of Kossuth and his companions from Kutahia; but as no intimation of that event has reached here, it is believed that the government wilfully suppress it. Kossuth was to have left Constantinople on the 13th inst.

Sept. 21.—The public functionaries have commenced taking the oath according to the new form. In this formula the passage is omitted which refers to the constitution, and the functionaries only take the oath of allegiance to the king and to the states. A letter from the Emperor announces that every functionary who shall refuse to take the oath shall immediately resign office.

The military commandant of Lemberg, in Galicia, a Prince Schwarzenberg, made known to his officers the ordinances of the 20th of August, with the following words:—'Gentlemen, I have to announce to you that the faithful army of his Imperial Majesty has gained another victory. I hold in my hand the imperial decrees by which the constitution and every thing connected with it is abolished. In communicating this joyful intelligence to you I must request that you will not express your gratification in places of public resort, as such conduct might give rise to demonstrations against the government.'

The Minister of War has issued a decree to the governors of the military colleges, prohibiting for the future the juvenile pupils in these establishments from spending their holidays at home, in order to prevent their minds from being contaminated, and to keep them faithful to their Emperor and his government. The same decree makes known that the colleges are to be removed to the neighbourhood of small towns, where the danger of mental infection of a political kind is of course much smaller.

PRUSSIA.

The offence of 'abusing officials in the discharge of their duty' is on the increase; ten charges are reported in the last number of the legal journal. The officials have become more sensitive or the public less guarded. In one case a man is sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment for accusing a watchman of 'binding himself when he was wanted,' which, considering that if you have no door key, you are dependent on that functionary for admission, and half an hour on a door step on a rainy night is something of a provocation, seems severe. Another citizen is condemned to a month's confinement on a charge of telling a lieutenant 'not to make an ass of himself; the said lieutenant having refused him passage through a barrack yard, by drawing his sword and pointing it at the defendant's breast, the officer being at the same time in the citizen's debt for cigars! The man denied using the words, natural as they would appear, and two soldiers swore it was a brother officer who gave the friendly advice as he came up and put the sword aside. But the 'comrade' declared it was contrary to military etiquette to interfere in such a case between a soldier and his wrath, and as somebody must have used the epithet, the citizen is imprisoned for it. If the non-interference principle is the rule, the Berlin military code is of a 'nice morality.'

The brother of the ex-President of Police of 1848, Von Minutoli, was murdered in that year in Meinengen. Three persons accused of the crime have just been sentenced in the Court of Appeal; the one who fired the shot by which the deceased was killed is condemned to be beheaded by the axe; and others, as accessories, to imprisonment for life.

GERMANY.

A telegraphic despatch, dated on the 18th, from Frankfort, and received on the same day in Paris, announces that the Senate of the city would publish on the following day a federal resolution abolishing the fundamental rights (*grund rechte*,) and would present to the legislative body a bill of great rigour against the press.

FRANKFORT.—The following resolution on the liberty of the press was adopted on the 22nd of August by the Germanic Diet:—'The Assembly charges the political commission appointed on the 10th of July by the Conference of Dresden to propose to it as promptly as possible some general law, to prevent the abuse of the liberty of the press, and invites the Federal governments, even before the promulgation of the depositions, to employ every legal measure for the suppression of newspapers or periodicals which have an Atheist, Socialist, and Communist tendency, or which aim at the subversion of monarchy. The person guilty of this shall be duly punished. The assembly likewise invites the government to furnish themselves with every legal method for carrying this out.

HAMBURGH.

The 'Independence Belge' says:—'Our correspondent at Hamburgh mentions a very grave rumour, which has been some days in circulation in that city, and has caused great disquietude. It is to the effect that the Germanic Diet intends nothing less than to suppress the independence of the three free towns, Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, and to incorporate them in other German states. Hamburgh is to fall to Prussia. We mention this rumour with reserve. The fact itself would constitute a very grave affair, and all the powers which signed the treaties of Vienna would have to intervene. It cannot, therefore, yet be definitively settled, even if it be true that the project has been submitted to the Germanic Diet.'

SPAIN.

A private letter, dated Madrid, Sept. 14th, says:—'The Spanish government has adopted a high tone towards that of the United States; and as public feeling is decidedly in favour of such a line of conduct just now, it will render itself popular by so doing. Moreover, it counts upon the support of the British and French governments: hence probably its pugnacity.'

Despatches are on the point of being transmitted to the Spanish minister at Washington, directing him to protest in the strongest terms against the supineness of the American government in having permitted a second marauding expedition to attack Cuba, and to demand satisfaction for the outrages the Spanish consul at New Orleans has been subjected to by the annexationists.

A reinforcement of 4,000 men has been just sent to Cuba.

Madrid, Sept. 20.—The government is taking active measures to despatch considerable reinforcements to the Havannah. For this purpose guns and men have already arrived at Cadiz. Great satisfaction is expressed at the attitude taken by France and England on the Cuba question.

UNITED STATES.

Arrival of the Atlantic.—The steam-ship Atlantic arrived in the Mersey from New York on Wednesday morning. By this arrival we have later dates from Cuba, from which it appears that four of the prisoners had been liberated by the Captain-General, Concha, at the entreaty of Captain Platt, of the United States ship Albany. It is reported that the Captain-General stated he would have liberated the remainder, but for the riots at New Orleans. Among the items in the new York files we find the following:—

'Baltimore, Sept. 12.—Passengers in the cars from York, Pennsylvania, furnish the following details of the attempted arrest of some fugitive slaves. It appears that Edward Gorsuch, and his son, Dickinson Gorsuch, residents of Baltimore county, accompanied by Nicholas Hutchinson, Joshua Nelson, Doctor Thomas Prince, Joshua Gorsuch, and others, went to Christiana, to recover some fugitive slaves, who ran off a year ago, belonging to Edward Gorsuch. Upon nearing the house where the fugitives were, some negroes, armed with muskets, &c., rushed upon them and prevented them from entering. A large crowd of whites and negroes soon assembled, and were commanded by the marshal to assist in the capture, but they refused. Mr. Gorsuch and his friends being completely overcome, retired, when they were fired upon by the negroes, from the windows of houses, and were also attacked by the crowd. Edward Gorsuch was shot in the breast, and fell dead. His son, Dickinson, was shot in the arm and shoulder, and died. Both the deceased were afterwards beaten with clubs. The other Mr. Gorsuch was also mortally wounded. Doctor Thomas Prince was shot and badly beaten; and it is feared he cannot survive. Messrs. Hutchinson and Nelson escaped to Philadelphia. Two or three of the negroes were also shot. Such was the violence of the attack that none of the survivors could remain with the wounded, but escaped as they best could. The crowd of blacks and whites numbered about 200, and none interfered to save the lives of our citizens. The gentlemen from Baltimore county are amongst our most respected citizens. The excitement in Baltimore is most intense.'

CUBA.

THE CUBAN INVASION.—CAPTURE AND EXECUTION OF LOPEZ.

The following is the account of the capture and execution of Lopez and his followers, as brought by the steam-ship Cherokee:—

General Lopez was garroted in Havana. Passengers who witnessed the execution state that he ended his life manfully. This mode of punishment is horrible. The victim is bound and an iron collar placed around his neck, which is gradually tightened by means of a screw, till the sufferer ceases to exist. Previous to the death of General Lopez, he declared that he had been greatly deceived in regard to promised aid in Cuba.

We learn that Colonel Pragay, the gallant Hungarian, and the friend of Kossuth, had been shot at Pagas.

A meeting of passengers was held on board the steamer Cherokee, at which General Lane, of Oregon, presided, and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

'Resolved,—That Mr. Owen, the American consul at Havanna, has forfeited every right and title to be regarded as an American citizen; that he has outraged every sentiment of humanity, and deserves the execration of every friend of liberty.'

Another resolution requests his recall by the American government.

It seems that Lopez was taken in the interior, wandering alone—nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger. He asked for something to eat at a farm-house, and permission to lie down; while asleep he was bound and made prisoner. Of his followers, 155 are now imprisoned, and are to be sent to Spain for ten years' imprisonment. These men say their sufferings before taken were intense. For several days they lived on the leaves of trees, and the last meat they ate was the *horse* of General Lopez. They had no arms when taken. The remainder of the party have either been shot or have perished from hunger.

Lopez was *garroted* on Monday morning, Sept. 1, at seven o'clock. The scene of execution was at the 'Punta,' opposite the 'Morro.' There were assembled from eight to ten thousand troops, and as many citizens. A few minutes before seven o'clock Lopez was brought forward, and ascended the platform with a firm and steady step. Facing the multitude, he made a short speech, and his last words were, 'I die for my beloved Cuba.' He then took his seat—the machine were adjusted; at the first twist of the screw his head dropped forward—and he was dead. Thus ended the career of General Lopez, so long the dread and terror of the Cuban authorities. In no instance (the prisoners say) have the Creoles of the island manifested the least disposition to join them. The excitement in Havannah is fast subsiding since the annihilation of Lopez and his forces.

There are killed and wounded of the Spanish troops 2,000 *during engagements with the sympathisers*,—1,500 killed and 500 wounded. In every engagement with Lopez the troops are said to have suffered severe loss. General Enna, the bravest officer in the army, was shot while leading a charge at the head of a small squadron of cavalry. He was second in command to Concha. At that charge every man was shot down.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL.

The Royal mail steam-ship Avon, Lieut. Hast, commander, with the West India mail, arrived at Southampton on Tuesday evening. On the 17th ult. a dreadful hurricane was felt in the West Indies, from St. Thomas, along the whole line of islands to the northward of St. Lucia. The hurricane was felt severely at St. Kitts. All the small craft were destroyed. The barque Glaphyra and brig Emma Graham, loading for London, dragged their anchors, but were brought up all safe. The utmost fear was felt for St. Barts. At Antigua six mills were upset, and others injured. No lives were lost, and the shipping almost escaped. A ship from the west was in distress, but her name could not be ascertained. At Montserrat, a vessel called the Xarifa went ashore, and a schooner, the Perseverance, was lost. At Dominica, the schooner Cherub went ashore. At Martinique, the sloop Herald was damaged, the British brig Chedibucto ran ashore, and the Eugene was injured.

Foreign Miscellany.

The Paris Plot.—Of the 178 persons recently arrested in Paris, for what has been called the Paris Plot, eighty-seven have been set at liberty, but with an injunction to several of them, who are foreigners, to quit Paris.

Liberation of Kossuth.—The 'Patrie' of the 19th inst. states that Kossuth had been freed, and had reached the Dardanelles. The 'National' assures us that no thanks for this event are due to French diplomacy, which had latterly taken an unfriendly turn.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Frankfort, 18th inst., says:—'The Senate of the city will to-morrow publish a federal resolution abolishing the fundamental rights, and will present to the legislative body a rigorous bill against the press.'

My 'Uncle's Nephew.'—An historical reminiscence has been aptly raked up to illustrate the changed sentiments of Louis Napoleon with regard to the liberty of the press. In 1833, when the 'Tribune' was condemned to pay a fine of 22,000 francs, among the articles sent to form a lottery for the discharge of this heavy imposition was a sabre contributed by Louis Napoleon, on the blade of which was inscribed his name, with the words: '*Donne comme gage de sympathie pour la liberti de la presse*.' Among the emblems engraved on the steel were the cap of liberty and fasces of the republic.

The republican papers of the provinces are filled with complaints of the extension to the departments of the vexatious measures of police adopted at Paris against foreigners. The permission to reside must be renewed at the end of two or three months.

M. Proudhon, at his own request, has quitted the Conciergerie for St. Pelagie. Just as he had packed up his books and papers, two police agents came to inquire how he would like to remove. 'Ah! you are coming with me?' asked M. Proudhon. They replied in the affirmative. 'Well, then,' said M. Proudhon, 'we will walk;' and the honourable socialist walked through Paris between the two policemen.

At the Court of Assize of the Loire-Inferieure M. Davesne, a member of the Council-General, and Mayor of the commune of Gorges, has been found guilty, upon his own confession, of numerous forgeries, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment with hard labour.

In Naumberg a man named Mahner is preaching the necessity of a new regeneration, not in the spiritual, but physical sense. He warns a sickly race that it must return to the lost state of 'primitive health,' or *Urgesundheit*, as the means of more fully enjoying life and attaining a patriarchal old age. It is to be secured by a diet of bread and water, going barefoot, and letting the hair and beard grow; in short, making a nearer approach to man's original state in costume than the decencies or prejudices of modern society will altogether permit. On this topic he has been lecturing to a chosen few, but his doctrines do not seem to take, bread and water not being tempting, even with fourscore years promised as the prize of self-denial.

The Spanish press boasts, in bombastic terms, of the achievements of the troops in Cuba against Lopez's band of adventurers; but it is well known that they were routed with great slaughter in every encounter with the Americans, although greatly superior to them in numbers.

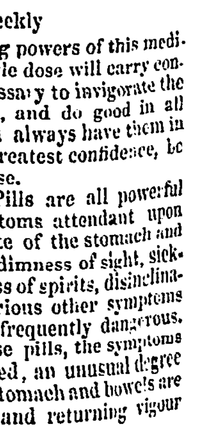
The 'Montreal Gazette' mentions that the flag of England was publicly burned on the public square of that city when the news was received that the Queen had signed the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.

A letter from Rome, of the 11th, in the 'Augsburg Gazette,' states that the Papal government, convinced of the impossibility of recruiting the army in the Pontifical States, has determined to enrol 6,000 Swiss. The Austrian troops are then to withdraw from the Marches and the Romagna.

The Gold Discoveries near Bathurst.—Batavia, July 22, 1851.—Several vessels have arrived from Sydney, both here and in Sourabaya. Wonderful accounts have reached us from that quarter about gold being found near Bathurst, 120 miles from Sydney. Sydney people are preparing for an increased population, and all the Sydney vessels now here are loading rice, sugar, and coffee.

Four persons have been condemned at Venice to imprisonment for one, five, and ten years, 'for possessing revolutionary documents, and employing inflammatory language against the sacred person of his Majesty.' Several arrests have been made at Prague, and among those taken are several public *employes*. The offences committed were the uttering of imprudent language, and concealing weapons. It is reported that the Military Court has determined on introducing military law into the circle around Prague, which is in a state of siege.

King Ferdinand is entering into new arrangements with the 'benevolent Pope.' The Church has prayed for certain powers, only a few of which the King had granted, and that with a liberal return. Pio Nono has given the pious Ferdinand power to appoint his own Archbishop of Naples instead of submitting, as formerly, three names for the approval of his Holiness. The abbe is no longer to be elected by his brother monks, but the King is to appoint him, by which means his Majesty can revise the political opinions of the congregations. In fact, his Holiness has so much confidence in him who has violated his oath to God and man, and persecuted thousands of his subjects for believing in his sincerity, as to make Ferdinand a little Pope in his own dominions. The Jesuits call the King *Il primogenito della Chiesa*.



Poetry.

THE MECHANIC.

Weaving Will may starve at work:
What doth Goldlord care?
Who calls Goldlord worse than Burke,
Landlord worse than Hare?
Gold says—'Done with, let him die!'
Landlord says the same:
Yet one 'damns' monoply,
One preserves his game.

Weaving Will works day and night,
Hath his weekly wage;
Lives at best in sorry plight,
Starveth in old age.
Will's five children may not thieve,
Though Will's master may
Stop the mill, and give them leave
To die on the highway.

Bread for work,—and work is not:
Let them die at once!
Idle Jem may be a sot,
Steady Tom a dunce.
Bread is scarce when land's untill'd,—
Trade has cheaper slaves:
Throng the town with toil unskill'd
And pestilential graves.

Will may starve before his loom,
Faint for lack of bread;
Seven are cramm'd in one close room,—
Fever makes their bed.
Yet the seven are England's heirs,
England's children born,—
Fourteen goodly acres theirs,
Growing golden corn.

What is that to Weaving Will?
What to Tom or Jem;
Wanting means and strength and skill,
What's the land to them?
Wherefore—let the land lie waste;
Overcrowd the town;
And farming Sam and Bob make haste
To pull our wages down.

Fourteen acres Will should own,
Yet he wanteth food:
Though he hath nor till'd nor sown,
Weaver-work is good.
What if Sam should hold the land,
Paying rent to Will?
Sam could work it bravely, and
The weaver eat his fill.

Why not? Ask of noble Greed;
Ask of them who hold
England's fields while English Need
Is Famine-bought and sold.
Ask the thirty-thousand lords
Who bar you from the land;
But manly daring forge your words,
And when you ask, command!

Starved Mechanic out on strike!
When thy breadless pine,
Think how landlords and the like
Murder thee and thine.
Lay your babes in pauper graves—
England's wronged heirs;
And know that Famine kill'd his slaves
While harvest land was theirs.

From the "English Republic."

Reviews.

The English Republic for September. London: Watson.

This number opens with a paper from the pen of Joseph Mazzini, in continuation of the series on the Duties of Man. The specific subject is 'the Law of Life;' which Mazzini deduces, not from the unenlightened or perverted conscience of individuals, but the educated and developed intellect of humanity—educated and developed by God, the only legislator of the human race. At a time when the influence of the writer, in Italy, is confessedly greater than that of the crowned and mitred tyrants who oppress and cumber that beautiful land, it will interest deeply all parties, to know the views and sentiments by which the heroic Triumvir is habitually actuated, and the principles by which his course is guarded. No other individual will, if his life be preserved, have so mighty an influence on the future doctrines of Europe; and at the close of the article before us he has given us a glimpse, not only at the source of that power, but the spirit in which he exercises it.

To acquire the knowledge of God's Law you must not only question *your* conscience, but also the conscience, the agreement, of humanity; to know your duties you must interrogate the actual wants of humanity. *Morality is progressive as the education of mankind or of yourselves.* The morality of Christianity was not that of Paganism; the morality of our century is not that of eighteen centuries ago. By separating you from other classes, by prohibiting every kind of association, by a double censure imposed upon the press, your rulers endeavour to conceal from you your duties along with the wants of humanity. And nevertheless, even before the time when the nation shall gratuitously teach, in schools of universal education, the history of the past of humanity, and its present wants, you can if you will, in part at least, learn the first and divine the second. The present wants of humanity express themselves, more or less violently, more or less imperfectly, in the facts daily occurring in all countries where immobility and silence are not the absolute law. What can prohibit you this knowledge? What force of suspicious tyranny can for any length of time keep back from millions of men, many of them travelling in foreign countries and re-entering Italy, the knowledge of European facts. If public associations are forbidden in Italy who can prohibit you secret ones, so long as symbols and complicated organisations are avoided, and when they consist merely of a fraternal chain stretching from country to country until it touch some of the infinite points of the frontier? Can you not at every frontier point of the land or seaboard, find your men, men whom your rulers have driven out of their country, because they wanted to assist you, who would become your apostles of the truth and who would rejoice to tell you all that the studies and the sad facilities of exile have taught them of the present wants and the traditions of humanity? Who can prevent you against your will from receiving any of the writings your brethren in exile are printing for you? Read and burn them, so that on the morrow's inquiry your master may not find them in your hands and use them as an argument of offence against your families; but read them, and repeat all you can bear in your minds to the most faithful of your friends. Aid us with your offerings to extend the sphere of the *Apostolato*, to compile and print for you manuals of universal and national history. *Aid us in multiplying ways of diffusing them.* Convince yourselves, that without instruction you cannot know your duties; convince yourselves that where society withholds from you instruction, the responsibility of every wrong is not yours but society's; and that yours will begin from the day when a way of instruction has been opened to you and you neglect it, from the day on which a means of changing a society condemning you to ignorance is pointed out to you and you neglect to use it. You are not culpable, because you are ignorant; you are culpable if you are content to be ignorant, if, while your conscience apprises you that God has not bestowed upon you faculties without having at the same time ordered you to develope them—you allow all your faculties of thought to slumber in your souls,—if, while knowing that God could not have given you the love of truth without having given you also the means of attaining it, you despairingly renounce the search and accept without examination as truth the assertion of Power or of the priests who are sold to Power.

In the succeeding article Mr. Linton deals some hard blows to 'Socialism and Communism;' both of which we think are misapprehended and undervalued as means for the free and lofty development of all the faculties of humanity. It *is* very desirable that 'the sacred fire of manhood should be kindled even in the slave's heart,' and that he should, 'crippled as he is, overcome injustice, and build upon the morrow of his victory, with unshackled hands, not a palace for his own appetites, but a temple wherein he may be healed, wherein he may serve God, the True, the Beautiful, the Eternal.' But how is all this to be effected? All the scorn and contempt in the world heaped upon the selfish instincts, the material interests, the physical instincts of humanity, will not eradicate or destroy them. Mere words, however fine, butter no parsnips; and, though Mr. Linton may 'call spirits from the vasty deep,' we very much doubt whether they will come at his calling. Deep and dark are the abysses in which the wretched victims of a false and irrational system of society are plunged, with the greater portion of their faculties inert, or stifled by the withering and stultifying influences around them. Before you can make them men, you must place them at least in the condition of well-treated brutes. To the building up of a superior man the development of all his faculties is requisite; and the attempt to educe nobleness of spirit, purity of thought, and loftiness of aspiration, from the down-trodden, ignorant, brutalised masses, is about as sensible a mode of proceeding as beginning to build a house at the chimney-top. The article on 'Physical Force' is a forcible one—we mean no pun—and is well deserving of the serious attention of the well-meaning sentimentalists, who, at the present stage of the world's history, counsel nations to throw away their arrows in the face of the disciplined armies of banded despots, against the liberties of the world. From rhymes and reviews against landlordism we have extracted, under the head of Poetry, a few verses, which will speak for themselves. 'Republican Measures: *Religious Worship*,' and the History of the Month, conclude a very excellent number of this earnest advocate of a Republic in *England*.

The Second Reformation, or Christianity Developed. By A. Alison, Esq. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

This is, in many respects, a very remarkable book, full of suggestions and matter for grave and earnest thought. Applying a great fundamental principle to all the phases of human society, and to the mental operations of which these are the objective results, the author constructs a new scheme of civilisation in accordance with the inimitable laws of nature, and the dictates of cultivated reason in man. The principle from which he starts is—that 'all events are natural,' that God governs man by general, and not particular laws; and, therefore, whatever acts upon external things, or on mental operations, has a natural origin. While the establishment of this fundamental principle does not, in the slightest degree, interfere with the belief in the sovereignty of God, the author shows, in a very lucid manner, that it strikes at the very root of the Romish Church; and, instead of grappling with details, in which the victory must be, in most cases, on the side of the Roman Catholic, because the premises from which he argues are conceded, this bold and logical course must, inevitably, lead to the development and the establishment of truth, and to the decay and final extinction of all the baneful superstitions that rest upon the supernatural and miraculous theory.

In developing his views on this sweeping 'Second Reformation,' Mr. Alison makes rather short work with the doctrines which lie at the foundation of orthodox theology, both Papal and Protestant; and, we fear, that in the so-called 'religious world' his work will find small acceptance, on account of the manner in which he entirely throws overboard dogmas equally dear to the Roman Catholic priest and the Dissenting Minister. The author is a thorough and uncompromising *Rationalist*, and we need not tell our readers that Rationalism and theology are, at *present*, diametrically opposed to each other. Mr. Alison aims at reconciling philosophy with religion, and propounds a mode of interpreting the Scriptures, by which, in his opinion, 'Faith is convertible into knowledge, and theology is a science with all the certainty of the other sciences.' That this is not the case now is no reason with him why it should not be so in future. On this point Mr. Alison says:—

> The doctrines of Protestantism were fixed at the Reformation, when Europe was just emerging from the darkness of the Middle Ages. These doctrines were embodied in the Articles of Faith of the various Protestant churches; thus theology became stereotyped, and it has ever since effectually resisted improvement. The centuries that have since elapsed have increased knowledge tenfold; hence while science has gone on advancing, theology has been left behind: and the longer this false position of the church is permitted to stand, the greater will the separation become. If man is a progressive being, knowledge, both sacred and secular, must progress; for what is man apart from knowledge?
>
> Theology, like nature, is unchangeably true, but man's knowledge of both is progressive. The sacred record does not change, but the knowledge we are able to draw from that volume *does change*. During the dark ages the laws of nature were unknown; *every event narrated in Scripture was ascribed to a miracle, and that simply because they had no other means of accounting for events.* The best proof that this was the position of the early church is, that they applied the same rules to every event that happened in the affairs of life.
>
> Our position is very different; *we take up the very same Bible as they did, but we draw very different results from it.* Nothing is more clear than that our knowledge of religion must be progressive like everything else; and it is because we have raised up artificial barriers to this natural progression, that we find ourselves met by increasing difficulties and inconsistencies. Could we arrest the march of intellect and of science, then we might stop the progress of religion. Progress may be impeded, of which the unalterable creeds of our churches is a notable example; but, thanks to God, it cannot be stopped.
>
> When all checks to religious progress are removed, improvement will obtain in the church, in proportion as secular knowledge increases; and the gulf which now so widely separates knowledge from faith will gradually close. Theology and science will then be reconciled and go on hand in hand, and science will enlighten and enforce religion.

After drawing an elaborate comparison between the Churches, and testing each of them by the standard he has set up, the author proceeds to discuss the late Bull of the Pope, appointing a regular hierarchy in this country, with territorial titles and power. In his opinion, the only way in which that so-called aggression can be effectually met is to revise our own creed in conformity with the fundamental principles he lays down, and fix and define the principles of Protestantism. Such a reform of the Church, he avers, must be effected in self-defence, and as the first Reformation deprived the Pope of half his dominion, the second must take the other half. It must free Protestantism from the remaining leaven of Popery. The first Reformation protested against *Transubstantiation* and *Intolerance*; the second must protest against *miracles* and Intolerance. Having done that, it has prepared the path for the introduction of a new civilisation, of which Church Reform constitutes the first, but by no means the most important, of a series of national measures outlined by the author. Here is the sketch of his Church Reform Act:—

> 1. The tithes and church revenues should be the property of the nation, and transferred to the Consolidated Fund. This would for ever settle all questions about vested rights, and remove irritation between payers and receivers. Disputes between a clergyman and his flock—as to money matters—would thus be avoided, a reason alone sufficient for adopting such a course.
>
> 2. Private patronage must be abolished, either by a voluntary sacrifice on the part of the aristocracy or by a scheme of compensation.
>
> 3. The incomes of the bishops and clergy might be valued, and a revised scale of income attached to each living. No clergyman need be removed from his office, nor would a new scale of income come into operation until after the death of each incumbent.
>
> 4. The act would of course include the ratification of the constitution of the church, previously arranged by the clergy.
>
> This done, it would become the duty of parliament to devise some plan for providing for the increase of churches and clergy according to the wants of an increasing population. A Royal Commission might be appointed to appropriate an annual grant for this purpose. This ought to be an after affair, as it is not desirable to encumber a difficult measure of reform with any new schemes in the first instance.
>
> Such appears to us to be a fair and equitable adjustment of the question, and the result would be a vast increase of usefulness and harmony. By giving a more popular basis to the church, the sympathies of the people would be restored to the Established Church, and new vigour would be imparted to a worn-out machine.

The benefits of the other concurrent measures proposed are thus summed up:—

> By *National Education* the benefits of the church will be extended to all classes of the community, and a permanent bulwark of liberty set up. By means of education, and improved legislation, the burden of poor laws, which at all times weighs so heavily on the land, and at times threatens its confiscation, will be removed.
>
> By *National Savings Bank* new sources will be opened, by which the labouring class may rise to independence, and by encouraging the means of investing and depositing their savings, the condition of the people will be made more comfortable.
>
> By repeal of *the Laws of Entail and Primogeniture* the resources of the soil will be completely developed, and a natural field for the energy of an enterprising tenantry and proprietary will be opened.
>
> By a complete system of *Free Trade*, and *Direct Taxation*, all monopolies will be abolished, and the almost impossible duties of parliament will become simple.
>
> Were these reforms carried into effect, we cannot doubt that England would literally become a free, happy, and religious nation. Its progress would be steady and satisfactory; for then the interests of one would be the interest of all.

Without professing our concurrence in all the views expressed by Mr. Alison—on the contrary, feeling sincerely that some of them are open to very serious objection—we yet commend his thoughtful work to the calm and impartial consideration of all who wish to see important questions discussed in a truth-loving, impartial, and enlightened spirit.

MINERS' AND SEAMENS' UNITED ASSOCIATION.

Large and enthusiastic meetings of miners and seamen have lately been held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, North Shields, Sunderland, South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Hartlepool, Middlesbro', Stockton, Great Hetton, Helemore, South Hetton, Dalton, Haswell, Blyth, Cowpen, Netherton, Bedlington, Seaton-burn, Seaton Delavel, &c. *These meetings have been addressed by Messrs.* Daniells and King, missionaries of the above-named Association. At present the new organisation of these two most useful bodies of men looks well, and great good is likely to follow to both parties from the conjoint Association.

National Conference of Seamen and Miners.—At a conference recently held at Sunderland, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted:—

That this Conference agrees to stand by the bond of union between the Miners and Seamen, as laid down at the last Conference, at Sheffield, their several constituents having given them instructions to that purport.

That this Conference strongly advises adherence to the principles laid down by the Manchester Conference for the rule and guidance of the associations.

That the representatives of each Port, now represented at this Conference pledge themselves to start as soon as possible a benevolent society, in strict accordance with the Friendly Societies' Act of 1850, to be under the entire control of their members, with the recommendation that if it be found desirable at a future period they be turned into a national institution.

That this Conference invest the Executive Committee with discretionary power to relieve the servants of the united bodies of Seamen and Miners, in case of accident or of becoming victims to the courts of law, being at the time employed in advancing the interests of the united bodies: such relief only to extend to the next delegate or conference meeting.

That having considered the danger to which seamen are exposed by vessels being sent to sea without being properly manned, it is resolved, that no member of this union sail as mate in any vessel, above six keels and under ten keels, without an able-bodied seaman be engaged before the mast, nor in any vessel of ten keels, and under fifteen keels, without two able-bodied seamen be employed; nor in any vessel of fifteen keels, and under seventeen and half keels, without three able-bodied seamen be employed; nor in any vessel of seventeen and half, and under twenty keels, without four able-bodied seamen be employed in the vessel in which he is engaged.

That the 'Miners and Seamen's Advocate' be brought out as soon as possible, and that each Port and District ascertain and send in to the Executive Council the amount and support they will give to such paper,—as this Conference are of decided opinion that the conjoint Association of Seamen and Miners will never be permanently successful until a newspaper be brought out to expose the wrongs and defend the rights of those two most useful bodies of men, and that the same be finally settled at next Conference.

This Conference recommend that each association enter into a subscription in order to assist the Wolverhampton Tin-plate Workers in procuring the best counsel to plead their cause, at the ensuing trial of might against right.

The pecuniary matters were then taken up and settled, when a vote of thanks were given to the Chairman and Secretary; after which the Conference broke up.

"Catching a Tartar."—The following will show the estimation in which the military are held by the "Saint Helena Advocate":—"On Friday evening, the night of the Levenside trial, one of the sentinels at the Main Guard challenged a mysterious stranger walking at a rapid pace, and making direct for the door of the hotel. The challenged unknown was so deeply absolved in thought, reflecting on the defeats and disasters of the day, that he heard not the summons of the sentinel till he was stepping into the hotel; when he heard at last the awful 'who goes there?' and being a stranger to the nonsense of the place, he answered equally loud, 'What's that to you?' and immediately entered the hotel to refresh the inner man and make himself comfortable for the night. He had not been there long, when—tramp—tramp—tramp——up the stairs came the sound of many feet; and at last an officer and a file of soldiers stood at the doorway of the room. The officer immediately asked, 'Are you the last person who entered the hotel?' To which he received the following answer: 'How the devil should I know? Why do you ask?' much to his astonishment. The officer drew himself up to his full height, and said, 'I have a good mind to arrest you!' Upon which up sprang the stranger—sang out, 'You will do what? Touch me at your peril! I will sheet you home in a brace of shakes. So mizzle, my man, or downstairs you and your soldiers go, faster than you came up.' The hint was immediately taken, for the luckless officer and his file of guard stood face to face with the facetious and redoubtable sea lawyer, Captain H. A White, who defended the master of the Levenside, and gave Mister Queen's proctor Knipe so nice a drubbing, notwithstanding the gallant array of artillery captains to aid him in the contest. These officers seem to have very queer notions of the rights of the subject; the Artillery gentlemen take it into their heads to seize a captain and put him in chains in his own vessel, while the infantry officer makes no bones to leave his post, and take a file of the guard into another man's house. It is a pity these men will not take the trouble to muster up as much common sense as would keep them out of these ugly scrapes. We think the colonels of regiments should see that their officers know something of the principles of civil law, so as to keep them from so frequently and ridiculously infringing it."

An Infernal Machine.—The *Univers* publishes a letter from Rome of the 14th, which gives the following particulars concerning the late attempt to commit murder in that city by means of a kind of infernal machine:—"There is on the Piazza Navona a large shop of drugs and grocery, which forms the corner between the Church of St. Agnes and the Strada de la Pace. It belongs to M. Mengacci, son of the person who under Pius VII. stuck up the bull of excommunication against Napoleon, and who has preserved the traditions of attachment to the Holy See left him by his father. M. Mengacci does not carry on the business himself, but leaves it to the management of his clerks. Every evening, however, he comes from his palace in the Strada Ripetta to the shop to see a little of what has taken place during the day, and to enjoy the conversation of a certain number of friends devoted like himself to the defence of the Church and of society. He is usually accompanied by some of his sons. In the evening of the 9th inst., M. Mengacci went, according to his custom, to the shop, accompanied by one of his children. He there found some of the customers, amongst whom were the brave Captain Galanti, some carbineers, and two priests. The conversation commenced, and M. Mengacci seated himself at a desk to examine the books. The customers meanwhile continued to make their purchases, and the shop was crowded. All at once shouts and cries of indignation were heard on the outside—two men carrying a basket had stopped before the shop, which opens on the square, and set it down. After a pause of a few minutes they went away, leaving it. Their dress was not exactly the same as that of the peasants who display in that spot baskets of vegetables and fruits; and they accordingly excited the attention of a peace officer on duty. It is probable, however, that he would not have seriously occupied himself with them, if, fortunately, he had not seen a faint light in the basket. He advanced to see what it was, and found himself in presence of an infernal machine, near which the light was burning. A minute later the flame would have reached the gunpowder and there would have been an explosion. His cries attracted a considerable crowd. The machine had the form of a cannon, about two feet long; its mouth was directed towards the group in which were M. Mengacci, Captain Galanti, and other *habitues*, and who could be easily seen through the glass door. It was a very solid wooden cylinder, bound round with iron, and the interior was two or three inches in diameter. The charge consisted of three pounds of gunpowder, twenty-five *bullets*, a great quantity of bits of old iron and broken glass. There was enough to have killed all the persons marked out for death by the demagogical sect, as well as the shopman, the customers, and some of the passers-by; for part of the projectiles would necessarily have become scattered, and would not have failed to strike persons who at that hour are in great numbers in the square."

Perils of the Curative Art.—Five prisoners lying in the hospital at the bagne of Toulon, lately died of poison, in consequence of an error committed by the head apothecary of the establishment, who had placed on one bottle a direction intended for another. Four of the patients died that night, and the fifty next morning.

Varieties.

Con.—Why is killing bees like a confession?—Because you unbuzz'um.

A Coffin (said an Irishman) is the house a man lives in when he is dead.

The act for abolishing the rights of primogeniture has become law in Upper Canada.

A New Bishopric.—*Punch* quotes as follows:—We hear that the Rev. Dennis Cahill is appointed Lord Bishop of Billingsgate.—From the *Pope's Eye.*

The Ocean.—It is a somewhat singular fact that, restless as is the ocean, the path of your ship is the only part of it that is really *a wake*.

The happiest of pillows is not that which love first presses; it is that which death has frowned on and passed over.—W. S. Landor.

The potato disease has committed extensive ravages in France. It is said that three-fourths of the crop are destroyed in Alsace and French Flanders.

"You have not *shaved* this morning," said the muscle to the oyster. "I never shave *in bed*," was the oyster's reply, stroking down *his beard*.

Sheffield Paupers.—Out of 1,909 inmates of the Sheffield workhouse, 1,047 decline to acknowledge themselves of any religious persuasion, and thirteen openly avow that they are of none.

"Fork Over."—There is a landlord in Boston who is in the habit of placing an extra fork beside the plate of such boarders as have not paid promptly —being an intimation to "fork over" likewise.

Rival Mountains.—Ben Nevis, whose claim to be the loftiest mountain in Great Britain has long been disputed by Ben Macdhui, has had its superiority established by the ordnance surveyors. It is seventy-two feet higher than its rival.

The Crystal Palace.—A gentleman has made a calculation, which shews that if every article in the Crystal Palace were to be examined for three minutes, it would occupy twenty-six years to examine all.

A frugal Scot, says the *Spectator*, entitled to exemption from income tax to the amount of *sevenpence*, pursued his claim with great perseverance, and was rewarded with success.

Letters from Grand Cairo, of the 4th ult., in one of the sporting journals, announce that an English mare has defeated the "Arab steeds," of the desert, both in short and long distances.

An affable deportment and a complacency of behaviour will disarm the most obstinate; whereas, if instead of calmly pointing out their mistake, we break out into unseemly sallies of passion, we cease to have any influence.

Machinery at Nottingham.—Great industrial improvements are being made in manufactures, at present, at Nottingham: the bobbin net and stocking-frame machinery now producing anti-macassars, doilies, and bed-quilts, in close imitation of crochet work and fishermen's nets.

Flax Growing on Dartmoor.—We hear that the experiment of growing flax near Dartmoor prison is a complete triumph. The successful culture of this plant is a matter of national importance, and will be of the *greatest* benefit to the neighbourhood.

Greatly Obliged.—A learned German astrologer has ascertained that the earth will be destroyed by a comet in exactly twenty-two million years. The 'cute philosopher deserves the public's thanks for postponing the event to so distant a day.

English Iron Stone.—Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., said the other day, at Bangor, that in England has been produced from the bowels of the earth, in the last twenty years, more rude stone than, when converted into railway bars, and laid end to end, would form an iron girdle round the earth itself.

Sounding the Atlantic.—The officers of the United States navy have accomplished the feat of deep sea-sounding across the Atlantic, from the Capes of Virginia to Madeira, and find the ocean's depth about five and a half miles. The Gulf of Mexico, from Tampico to the Straits of Florida, is about a mile in depth.

Drought in Spain.—The principal topic of the Spanish journals is still the serious effects produced by the long drought and extraordinary heat. At Madrid they had been four months without rain. The country is burned up, and fires, extending in some cases over many leagues, are no doubt the result of this state of things.

American Bloodhounds.—A pack of bloodhounds, kept "for hunting runaway slaves," fell in with the children of a neighbouring proprietor, killed them, and devoured them. The conclusion of the tragedy is truly American. The "distressed father," we are told, "loaded his rifle, and shot"—not himself, but—"*the owner of the dogs*," through the heart.—*Times.*

Derivation of the Name "Whig."—The *Boston Bee* has lately set up the pretence that the name of "Whig" was derived from the initials of the motto of the Scotch Covenanters—"We hope in God"—W. H. I. G. The *Commonwealth*, however, suggest as a more probable origin that it was adopted from the Scotch word "whig," which means "sour milk."

The Church.—Two cardinals found fault with Raphael for having in one of his pictures given too florid a complexion to St. Peter and St. Paul. "Gentlemen," replied the artist, ill-pleased with the criticism, "don't be surprised: I paint them just as they look in heaven. They are blushing with shame to see the church below so badly governed."

Domestic Peace.—The less of physical force or menacing language we use—the less, to take an expressive word, we *scold* our children—the more order and quiet we shall commonly secure. I have seen a family where a single word or a look even would allay a rising storm. The gentle, but firm method, is the best security for domestic peace.—Rev. A. B. Muzzey.

A Railway Newspaper.—The Great Northern Railway Company, instead of incurring an outlay in the shape of postages, has registered a newspaper in the Stamp Office, called *The Great Northern Railway Company's Reporter*, and, under this title, given in the smallest possible type, it issues all its documents, which pass through the post, whatever be their bulk, as a newspaper privileged by the penny stamp.

Ready Answer.—A few days ago, an English gentleman, a visitor at the fashionable watering-place of Moffat, on passing the Free Church there, a very *unecclesiastical* looking building, asked a boy whose factory it was; the sharp-witted lad, after an involuntary consultation with the crown lawyers, replied "Mr. Kinnear's." "Ay, and what does he manufacture here?" "*Sinners into Saints, sir!*" was the ready answer.

The Poacher and the Prelate; or Good Advice.—A poacher was not many years since busily engaged in taking a hare out of a wire in a certain bishop's grounds, when that functionary himself accosted him, and ordered him to desist. "Starlight Tom's" re-joinder was not strictly parliamentary; so the bishop replied—"Don't you know who I am? I'm the bishop of ———!" "Are you?" was all the reply vouchsafed; "and a ——— good place too. Mind you keep it!"

Extraordinary Accident.—A man was lately admitted into the Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport Hospital, under the following singular circumstances:—He was trying to extract a cork from a large stone beer-bottle with his teeth, when it was suddenly driven into his gullet by the force of the carbonic acid which had been generated in the bottle. Medical assistance was immediately obtained, but unavailingly, and the man was taken to the hospital, where œsophagotomy, was at once practised, and the cork, which measured about three and a half inches in circumference, was extracted.

A Real Nut to Crack.—Mr. Dunup has, in order to encourage ingenuity, resolved on offering a very handsome reward to any one who will pick his pocket so effectually as to get anything out of it. The learned gentleman states, fairly enough, that he has tried the experiment frequently on his own pocket, and has never yet succeeded; but, that if any one else should prove more fortunate, he will be most happy to share the produce with the lucky individual. The professional pickpockets have, it is understood, long ago abandoned the hopeless task, so that amateurs have now a fair opportunity.—*Punch.*

Railway Passengers' Assurance.—The number of tickets issued by this company for six months have been—Periodical tickets, 2,420; excursion tickets, 1,838; single journey tickets, first class, 18,979; second class, 40,776; third class, 58,238. The receipts for the half-year amounted to £3,155. The claims upon the company for compensation for the same period, which had been made and adjusted, consisted of two fatal cases, on which the sum of £1,000 had been paid, and fifty-three cases of personal injury, on which sums varying from £1 to £425 had been paid, making together the sum of £2,068 8s. 6d., as compensation paid during the last six months.

His War Cry!—A "stump" orator, addressing a meeting in South Carolina, and becoming warmed by his own glowing description of the zeal which should animate the bosom of patriots in the possible conflict with the general government, said—"Yes! fellow citizens, when the first note of war is heard rebounding over our cotton field, I, for one, shall exclaim with General Washington, at the battle of Waterloo, 'A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!'"

A Cheap Place to Live in.—The *Literary Gazette*, in a notice of Mr. Neale's work on Syria, says:—"People who love to live well and cheap at the same time should go to Antioch. Mr. Neale tried to be extravagant there, but found it to be impossible, 'house rent, servants, horses, board, washing, and wine included,' to spend more than £40 a year. Oh, that Antioch were London! Fancy 7½ lb. of good mutton for 1s.!—fat fowls for 2d. a piece!—70lb. of fish for 1s.! and all possible fruits and vegetables sufficient for one's household for 2d. a week! If we remember aright, the garden of Eden was somewhere near this place."

English v. Arab Horses.—About eighteen months ago, Abbas Pacha, Governor of Egypt, challenged the Jockey Club to run their English horses against the Arabs for a sum of from £5,000 to £50,000, optional to either party, allowing also a start of 300 yards to the English horses, the distance to be ten miles. This challenge was not accepted by the Jockey Club, nor did they publish it, consequently the Viceroy concluded that they were afraid to meet him. In consequence of the above challenge of the Governor of Egypt many parties may be anxious to know what an English thorough bred horse can do amongst the Arabs. An Hungarian officer, attached to the staff of General Guyon, writing from Damascus, in Syria, says:—"General Guyon's English mare is thorough-bred, out of Hindostan, by Lightfoot; she was brought from England in 1848, and is now three and a half years old. We have often made excursions, and frequently come in contact with the Bedouins, owners of the finest Arab horses. Frequently races have been got up when the English mare has been successful. The Bedouins insist upon her being an Arab mare, though they are rather puzzled at her size, as she stands sixteen hands one inch. From what I have seen of her performances, I think a well-trained English horse would beat any Arab whatever, and in any way. General Guyon's mare, when only a year and a half old, went through the campaign in Hungary in 1849, so she has been well worked, though, of course, not trained for racing." Thus the Jockey Club may regret, in some degree, not having accepted the offer of Abbas Pacha, as since that he has imported several English horses into his country, which, though not of the best breeds, will no doubt answer his purpose for making a trial with his own horses.—*North British Daily Mail.*

Cab and Omnibus Management.—Some "Propositions for an improved System of Management for Hackney and Metropolitan Stage Carriages" have been circulated recently, and will aid, we hope, in leading public attention to a subject that greatly requires fresh legislation. Considering the enormous number of these vehicles, the extent to which they are now used, and the amount of annoyance and vexation that is experienced on all hands, it is surprising that people should remain quiet under the infliction. By association, the omnibus proprietors at this moment are in a position to impose on the public in any way they please, and could run down almost any opposition that might be set up in consequence. Their recent arbitrary increase of the fares throughout the metropolis affords an instance.—*Builder.*

City of Westminster Registration.—Mr. John Macqueen, the barrister, sat on the 19th inst. at the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Westminster Hall, for the purpose of revising the lists of votes for the city and liberty of Westminster. Neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives had made any objections; but Mr. Huggett attended on the part of the former to watch the revision. The name of Mr. Henry Beitt, of No. 3, Cowley-street, had been omitted in consequence of his not having paid his assessed taxes. Mr. Huggett said he had been requested to represent Mr. Beitt, but he was afraid he could not overcome the objection made to his vote. The fact was, that there prevailed an opinion on the part of the householders generally, that they were not under any obligation to pay their assessed axes at any other period than that it was the custom of the collectors to demand them. But this was a mistake. The law made the payment of the taxes legally due quarterly, although it was the custom of the government to collect the taxes half-yearly. Now, as the Reform Act required every person claiming to be on the register to pay up all the taxes that were due from him on or before the 5th of January, it was clear that the quarter's assessed taxes due on Christmas Day ought to be paid before the 5th of January, although the collectors did not demand the payment of such taxes until Lady Day. The method to be pursued therefore was, that when the half-year's taxes payable by custom at Lady-day were demanded, the householder should tender the payment of the quarter's taxes due up to Christmas. This would secure to him his vote. In the present instance Mr. Beitt had not adopted this course, and his claim could not, therefore, be sustained. The barrister thought it very desirable that the public should be made aware of the distinction between the legal and the customary periods for paying the assessed taxes. It was quite obvious that many persons were deprived of their franchise solely in consequence of this variance of the practice from the strict letter of the law. The claim was disallowed.

Bessy Bedlam.—This once celebrated race-horse is still living, and may now be seen spending the evening of her life in calm enjoyment, in the first field east of Baggsholme-lane. The mare is twenty-seven years old.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

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Sickness per Week	0 18 0	0 15 0	0 11 0	0 9 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Death of Member	20 0 0	16 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	2 10 0
Death of Member's Wife or Nominee	10 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	—
Loss by Fire From £5 to	20 0 0	£5 to 20 0 0	£5 to 15 0 0	£5 to 10 0 0	£5 to 10 0 0	5 0 0
Superannuation, per Week	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	

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10 "	1 4 8	3 13 10
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16 "	0 18 2	2 14 4

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ORIGINATED BY MRS. CHISHOLM.

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N.B.—The ship will leave Gravesend on Saturday, 27th.

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THOMAS COOPER'S LECTURING TOUR.—Communications intended to reach Mr. C. on Monday or Tuesday next, should be addressed—'Care of Mr. J. Watson, Clayton-street, Colne, Lancashire.' On Wednesday or Thursday next—'Care of Mr. J. Hyslop, draper, Church-street, Wigan.' On Friday next—'Care of Mr. John Cotton, Hope-street, Oldham.' On Saturday next, or Sunday, the 5th of October—'Care of Mr. Abel Heywood, bookseller, Manchester.'

EPILEPSY, FITS, FALLING SICKNESS, OR INSANITY.

MR. DOCKRALL wishes to inform all persons afflicted with the above complaints, that he has returned to London, where he intends to remain for a short time, and also that his address is at the Metropolitan Chambers, Albert-street, Spitalfields. where he can be consulted. Personal application is not necessary, A full account of the party's case by letter will suffice. Mr. D's success over this dreadful affliction is so well established as to leave comment unnecessary.

Mr. D. would take a male or female partner, the latter preferred, who would be instructed in the treatment of Epileptics. It would be desirable that the partner possessed a disposition to serve a fellow-creature. All communications, P.P.; and where answers are required, to enclose a postage-stamp.

NOTICE!

TO READERS, SUBSCRIBERS, AND FRIENDS.

We have lately issued a circular to all our agents, intimating that, on and after Saturday, the 30th ult., the publishing arrangements of the 'Star' would be placed on the same footing as those of all other metropolitan weekly journals. From that date no papers would be supplied except for cash.

In carrying out this arrangement, it is quite possible that some of our readers may be disappointed in receiving their papers for the first week or two. If so, they will know where the fault lies, and they can easily remedy it. They have only to give their orders to another news-agent, who is in the habit of observing the trade rule, and sending his money with his orders to his wholesale agent, either in London or in the country. If no such person be available, a quarter's payment in advance, or the remittance of the price of a single number in postage stamps weekly, will ensure the paper regularly from this office by post.

We have now carried these resolutions into practice, and think that no inconvenience is felt by either agents or subscribers. We have but to repeat, that should any difficulty be felt by any one, a direct application to our office will, no doubt enable us to suggest a remedy.

We have this week printed a placard for the use of those agents who may feel disposed to aid the efforts we are now making to increase the circulation of this paper. The placard is stamped, and shall be forwarded free of cost to any one choosing to apply for it, and willing to exhibit it.

To Correspondents.

MR. G. WILSON, Alloa.—It terminates on the 11th of October.

A UNIONIST.—We have no room this week. It shall appear in our next.

JOHN DENTON, Pudsey.—The intelligence is too old for publication, nevertheless, he has our thanks.

J. H. B. STAMSHAW, Portsmouth.—We can supply the deficient Nos. of the 'National Instructor' up to No. 18 of the New Series. By sending stamps they will be forwarded by Post.

THE NORTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1851

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

In another column will be found a full report (supplied by a special reporter) of the proceedings in the Master's Court on Tuesday last, for the Appointment of an Official Manager. The appointment, however, was not made, the proceedings having been again adjourned to Tuesday next, the 30th inst.

We have received several very lengthy communications from numerous correspondents, arising out of this subject, which would occupy more than half the space of the 'Northern Star' were we to publish them. Each writer has his own peculiar views; some of which reflect strongly upon the conduct of the Directors and other parties connected with the management of the affairs of the Company; and as the whole would present a mass of conflicting ideas, we cannot see the possibility of any good result attending their publicity.

The proceedings on Tuesday will, we think, satisfy all parties interested in the Company's affairs; in the meantime the adjournment will give to those shareholders who have not yet registered their names in support of their nominee the opportunity of doing so.

From the patient and impartial investigation of the merits of the different candidates by the Master, there can be no doubt that if the shareholders do their duty, the Official Manager, whoever he may be, will receive the confidence of all parties; if not, the shareholders will have themselves alone to blame.

SMALL PROPRIETORS IN IRELAND.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR was, we believe, the first to propound the principle of buying Land wholesale, and selling it retail at wholesale prices, as a means of creating a large Proprietory Class. In attempting to apply that principle to practice, through the instrumentality of the National Land Company, he had to encounter the usual obstacles which impede the path of all projectors and inventors. These obstacles are twofold: first, the inexperience of all parties, as to the best and most effectual method of applying the new principle to practice—and, second, the opposition, calumnies, and misrepresentations of hostile existing interests, and prejudiced ignorance. How large a share the latter had in producing the failure of the Land Company we have frequently explained. The legal barriers thrown in its way by the Government and its functionaries, together with the continuous abuse and mis-statements of the Press, were alone sufficient to have produced that result; but, in addition to these causes of failure, there was the want of data to guide to correct conclusions, or to the efficient application of the principle itself. That is a want which can only be supplied by one method: the requisite knowledge must be purchased in the dear-bought school of experience. The projectors of new and untried modes of associative action are, in fact, pioneers in the path of progress. They go forth to open up a road for others; and though they themselves often perish in the midst of their arduous labours, they leave behind them landmarks which ultimately enable those who follow to achieve the object they had in view. It is the same with mechanical inventions. We scarcely remember any one of the most effective modern machines which has not been perfected literally through, and by many failures. It seems to be a law of nature, that we must learn to do right by first going wrong. The experience of every inventor and patentee will bear out the assertion. It is only by repeated trials, mistakes, failures, and renewed efforts, guided by a knowledge obtained from those mistakes and failures, that ultimate success and efficiency is attained.

It is, therefore, not at all wonderful that at the very moment the Land Company is being wound up as a bankrupt concern, the principle on which it was founded should be making rapid progress in public estimation, and producing most successful results in other directions. Neither is it a matter of surprise that the Press—with its usual inconsistency in such cases—should be busily engaged in decrying and abusing the unsuccessful Land Company, at the same time that it lauds highly other companies which are based upon precisely the same principle. The Freehold Land Companies, with the limited object of creating a class of forty shillings freehold voters, have, within the last two or three years, purchased a considerable number of estates on that principle with great and evident advantage to their shareholders; and we find that an extended application is now proposed for Ireland, under the auspices of the most eminent Parliamentary and practical friends of that country. These parties have issued a 'Proposal for a Small Proprietors' Society for Ireland,' in which the experience of the Freehold Societies and the results of their operations are adduced as a justification of the proposed scheme. From that experience two practical propositions are adduced of the greatest possible value in social science and to the future destinies of the labouring classes. First, *It is cheaper to buy a thing than to hire it.* The annual subscription necessary to be paid to a Building Society to enable a member to acquire a house of his own, has been found to be no larger than the rent he would pay during the same time for the bare hire of a house of similar quality. At the end of that time, by paying *subscriptions* instead of *rent*, the house becomes his own. The same principles apply equally to the purchase of Land, with this second and additional principle—only slightly operative in Building Societies, but which has been practically developed by the Land Societies—namely, *That to buy an article wholesale and in large quantities is an immense saving.* It was upon this fact that Mr. O'CONNOR based all his calculations of the success of the National Land Company; and although the want of legislation, the imperfect machinery, and the over sanguine anticipations of its promoters caused its eventual failure—the Freehold Land Societies have since demonstrated the truth and soundness of the basis on which that Company was founded. These societies have found on purchasing a large block of land, and dividing it into allotments for their members, that each man had his particular allotment at about *one-third* of the price it would have cost had he bought it by retail for himself. The same principle, indeed, enters into all commercial transactions: take writing paper as a familiar illustration. A single sheet costs a halfpenny; buy a quire and you get *four* sheets for a halfpenny. If you buy a ream you will have *ten* sheets for a halfpenny; and if you purchase a stationer's entire stock you may have *twenty* sheets for a halfpenny—this is the result of purchasing wholesale and in large quantities.

This plan is proposed to be adopted in Ireland by the 'Small Proprietors' Society' at a time peculiarly favourable for the operations of such a society. The large diminution of the population within the last three years, and its still continuing rapid decrease by the steady flow of emigrants to the United States, has put an end to that reckless competition for 'a bit of potato ground,' which characterised Ireland at the time when DANIEL O'CONNELL used to remind the English 'we are eight millions.' Famine, pestilence, and cholera, were terrible scourges—drastic purges of the foul humours of the body politic—but the immediate result of their operation is, that Labour has risen, Land fallen in value. Concurrently with these two important and gratifying facts, we have the Encumbered Estates' Commission at work, transferring the lands of Ireland from the possession of men mortgaged over head and ears, to a class of proprietors able and willing to devote capital, enterprise, and skill to their cultivation. Mr. MANSELL, Sir RALPH HOWARD, Mr. POULETT SCROPE, Mr. SADLIER, and the other gentlemen who have launched this scheme, have a right, therefore, to calculate upon the assistance of every true friend of Ireland, at a time so peculiarly favourable for the success of such a laudable and highly beneficial undertaking. Instead of a rack-rented, half-starved, idle, discontented, turbulent, and demoralised race of serfs, ready for riots, murders, and insurrections, at the bidding of the popular agitator of the day, the rural population of Ireland might be quietly and peaceably transformed into a prosperous, thriving and contented yeomanry, deeply interested in the preservation of order and the improvement of the country, by the strongest of all ties, that of PROPRIETORSHIP. On this point we cannot refrain from quoting one sentence from the Proposal, which strongly confirms what we have repeatedly urged in the columns of the 'Northern Star':—

> Statesmen, economists, and practical men, unite cordially on this point. They see that, although Ireland is almost exclusively an agricultural country, agriculture has never been furnished here with the essential conditions of success—an unrestricted use of the raw material in which it works, and perfect security for the enjoyment of its profits. *Proprietorship furnishes these requisites in the most complete manner.* And it adds to them an inexhaustible energy and enterprise, which render the hardest toil light. M. Thiers, who saw the result in his own country, declares that the passion for property with the personal care and superintendence, and the complete sense of security which it begets, enables the small proprietor to produce ten times, twenty times, and often a hundred times more from the same surface than it would yield to hired labour. "Give a man possession of a rock," says Arthur Young, "and he will turn it into a garden. The magic of property transforms sand into gold."

It was considerations such as these which prompted the formation of the National Land Company. Its founder saw, with sorrow and deep sympathy, the oppressed and degraded condition of the sons of toil, alike in the field and the factory. He desired to give them an independent labour field on which they might take their stand, and bargain for just and reasonable terms with those who wished to buy their industry or skill. He saw clearly the fundamental principle by which this could be effected, but the means in detail had to be ascertained by practice and experiment. In the pursuit of that knowledge, errors were committed fatal to the immediate success of the plan, but furnishing data to subsequent adventurers in the same direction, and laying the foundation for renewed and more successful efforts. The loss to individuals has been compensated by the gain to the community. Public attention has now been fairly directed to the subject, and in due time we may reasonably hope to see it perfected in practice by the aid of intelligent men accustomed to the management of large and complicated establishments in detail. We perceive, with pleasure, that the principle of Assurance has recently been brought to bear upon it by parties fully conversant with the practical application of the science of averages. Instead of the lottery-like plan of the first draft of the Land Company, or the slow process of locating members according to priority, and paid-up subscriptions, subsequently adopted, the principle of mutual assuranee may be applied, and immediate possession given to members conjointly with securities of tenure to the holder and ultimate owner, and the repayment of capital and interest to the Company.

In a future article we may return to this subject, which is one of vital and permanent interest to all classes of the community; but, in the meantime, we must conclude by again expressing our gratification at finding the principle of the maligned and unfortunate National Land Company adopted by large and influential bodies, and likely, under experienced and practical management, to effect the object of its originator—namely, the creation of a numerous, independent, and thriving proprietory class, in a country which, under the cold shades of territorial monopoly and landlordism, had lost all the essential attributes of national greatness and prosperity.

THE COST OF IGNORANCE AND CRIME.

On the north bank of the Thames, close to Westminster Bridge, the numerous visitors to London this year may have seen an edifice of large dimensions, covered with filagree work, crochets, finials, turretts, and gilded vanes, called 'The New Palace at Westminster.' For seventeen long years have the builders been at work on that edifice, and at its present rate of progress perhaps its completion may be witnessed twenty years hence. Upwards of two millions sterling have already been expended upon it, and before it is finished it will, in all probability, cost two or three millions more.

That vast pile of ornamental stone work is designed for the accommodation of the two Houses of Parliament. There from February till August, or later in each year, assemble the Commons and the Lords of Great Britain and Ireland, to make laws for, and to tax the community: a costly process in a costly palace. Thousands of laws have been passed by by-gone Parliaments, and each session adds to their number by hundreds, yet, strange to say, with all this expense and industry in law-making, we have overlooked one very essential portion of our duty—namely, to train up the masses in a knowledge of the laws they are required to obey. This is all the more extraordinary, inasmuch as it is a legal maxim that a man's ignorance of the law is no excuse for his not obeying it. We permit ignorance to exist, and then punish it. There are thousands—nay, tens of thousands—of children who are trained up to violate the law by the most powerful teachers—their own parents, and their daily companions. They learn, from parental example, that personal violence is meritorious—from their associates, that to cheat is clever—and theft, if adroitly executed, is a commendable exercise of skill. The only disgrace is to steal so awkwardly, and in such a bungling manner, as to be detected. From infancy they grow up in the midst of a public opinion diametrically opposed to that which pervades the law-making and law-understanding classes. When at last these savages, in the midst of a highly artificial civilisation, are caught and caged for breaking laws—of the existence of which they were ignorant, and are unable to comprehend the principles embodied in them—they naturally look upon their punishment, not as the natural consequences of their acts, but the capricious, cruel, and unjustifiable indulgence of our own passions. The are inspired, not by the desire to be reformed, but to be revenged. A warfare is waged between society and its neglected, mistrained members, fatal to the individual, costly to the community. The powerful and complicated, and expensive machinery of law is set in motion to hunt the victim of our criminal neglect from den to den—from the police van to the gaol—from the gaol to the hulk and penal colony, branded with the insignia of felony and disgrace. But as fast as one is hunted down, manacled and subdued, fresh candidates for the prison and the hulks present themselves; the ever-recurring sessions and assizes reap fresh crops of criminals. The stone of SISYPHUS, or the tub of the DANAIDES are types of our endless and bootless labours to repress and punish crime.

The process is as futile as it is costly; yet our wise men persist in it—nay, boast of the new and spacious edifices that are reared in the most salubrious and commanding positions for the lodging and feeding of criminals, under a philosophically arranged regimen and discipline. Wonderful is the amount of wisdom and philanthropy expended on the treatment of the convicted felon. A fiftieth part of it bestowed upon him before he became a criminal would have converted him into a useful, honourable, honest member of society, able and willing to do his duty to all his fellow men.

For, let it never be forgotten, that Society does hold in its own hands the power of determining the character and fortune of every one of its members. Whatever may be the diversity in the original capabilities and faculties of

individuals, the state possesses a controlling influence in the formation of their general character and pursuits, and can make these either superior and useful, or depraved and mischievous, according to the use it makes of that power. Our statesmen and rulers resolutely shut their eyes upon this great and precious truth. They habitually ignore the fact that they have the power of shaping this good man, and prevent him from becoming that bad one, by the application of the requisite appliances. They are content to look passively on while thousands of helpless and unfortunate children are brought up in the midst of an impure and polluted moral atmosphere to be bad men bad citizens, bad subjects. They stand by and do nothing till their innocence is lost. When the pure child has become a thief, then, and not till then, the mighty engine framed by legislative ingenuity seizes upon him, brands him with its stigma, makes him an object of shame, reproach, and avoidance—and thus shuts out all hope of reformation or restoration to society.

It is a terrible thing for a Christian community to destroy the souls and pervert the lives of its subjects in this way. It is all the more fearful, when it is recollected that to have made them good men and good citizens would cost far less money and trouble them to have turned them out, thus misshapen, brutal, and savage. The experience of the Glasgow Industrial Schools shows that the maintenance, industrial, learning, and mental instruction of its poor children costs £4 a year. A pauper costs thirteen pounds; a prisoner sixteen pounds seven and fourpence. This, in thrifty, economical Scotland. We dare not count the cost of paupers and criminals in England. We have heard, that in some prisons, including rent, the annual cost of each inmate is not less than sixty pounds! Certain it is, that the expense of our criminal population, direct and indirect, cannot be counted by less than millions; while the whole of the educational machinery set in motion by Government, is covered by a petty yearly grant of some hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

We believe that it would do more if the state of public opinion would permit it. But, horrible to state, 'the religious' would, *par excellence*, form the great barrier to the extension of educational facilities for the masses! Until they can agree what *creed* shall be taught, no instruction in the duties which man owes to man, which the citizen owes to the community, shall be imparted. Until they have settled which is the true reading of doctrines, which have set nations and sects by the ears for centuries, the masses are to grow up untaught, uncared for, unprovided with the physical and mental training, which is requisite to enable them to support themselves by honest industry, and to contribute their quota to the general welfare. Sure and grievous is the retribution we endure for this great wrong. If we refuse to make provision whereby they may learn how to discharge the duties of citizens, we must accept the other alternative, of supporting them either as paupers or criminals. There is no escape from the penalty. We have paid, and are paying it, in a thousand ways. It is not only the money-cost of our useless franchise system, the large expenditure upon workhouses, gaols, lunatic asylums, penal colonies, and the administration of so-called 'justice,' that we suffer. The whole line of society is depraved and diseased—its energies are wasted in vain, futile and wrongly directed efforts—and, in the midst of the chaos, the Legislature sits in a costly palace fulminating laws against evils, the causes of which are left wholly untouched.

Within the last week or two, we have seen gatherings of several educational parties, professedly anxious that the people should be properly instructed. At Leeds, the advocates of the humbug called 'Voluntary Education,' mustered under the presidency of Edward Baines, and resolved that no systematic and national effort shall be made to banish Ignorance, and dry up the sources of Crime. At Manchester, another Association, a little more enlightened, patronised—under the sanction of the Bishop—a petty plan which might suit Manchester and its neighbourhood to some small extent, but which is wholly inapplicable to the national wants. The Government, meanwhile, dares not move further.

How different from all this is the policy of the Republican States of America. There the people have the government in their own hands, and the use they make of their power is to put educational facilities within the reach of the whole population. The Common Schools of Democratic America are the accusing angel of European monarchies. Intelligence, industry, and enterprise, are the moving springs of action, the guarantees of prosperity and durability in a Commonwealth. Ignorance, Superstition, Slavery, and Crime, are the foundations of a Despotism, in which the horrible blasphemy of 'the many for the *one* or the few,' is avowed and acted upon.

How long shall such monster evils disfigure and polute this fair earth?

REPUBLICAN DESPOTISM.

'Set a beggar on horseback, and his destination is easily, though not often charitably predicted.' The unlimited Government of France, by a system of espionage—the promotion of Carlier, the Fouche of the day, and of Colonel Couston, who so lately presided over the court-martial at Lyons—the expulsion of innocent and harmless foreigners, and the prosecutions of the press, at a time when the political mind is sought to be divided and excited by the factions for the Presidency, to which must be added the unruffled state of public opinion, needs no prophet to predict, is the small cloud in the political horizon, portending a revolutionary storm, which will not only sweep Louis Napoleon from power, but scatter to the winds the pretensions of the aspiring Orleanist and Legitimist factions.

Lord Palmerston, when he met his constituents at Tiverton, on Wednesday, said—'It was not a good trade to undertake to be a political prophet;' but still he said, 'although there are many persons in this country and abroad, who look forward to the year 1852 with apprehension and alarm, yet I may say that I am strongly inclined to hope that that year may pass over without any of those calamities which some gloomy minds anticipate it will bring.' His Lordship, however, omitted to state on what he grounded his hopes; and although from his official situation we might have expected to have had a short glance at Foreign Affairs, through the Ministerial eye-glass, we were doomed to disappointment, the Secretary for Foreign being apparently more conversant with Home Affairs, by his laudation of the Exhibition scheme, and the Free Trade measure.

Little hope, however, can be entertained by the careful politician, whose aspirations are for the well-being of the toiling millions in all lands, when he looks at the atrocities perpetrated in Naples, and Lombardy, the doings at Frankfort, and Hamburgh, and the subversion of the Constitution in Austria. But our foreign Secretary *hopes*.

The war against the democratic press in France has been carried to its utmost limits—it is gagged, or free only to the foes of freedom. The 'Reforme,' the 'Peuple,' the 'Siecle,' the 'Republique,' the 'Charivari,' the 'Opinion Publique,' and the 'Evenement' have been prosecuted, and their Editors subjected to fines and imprisonment; among the victims are two sons of Victor Hugo. Four of the Editors of this latter journal, an organ of moderate republicanism, are now in prison. Subsequently the 'Avenement' (du 'Peuple') its successor, has been seized, for publishing a letter from the illustrious poet, announcing that he should advocate in its columns the sentiments for which his two sons have been incarcerated. The 'Presse,' the 'Siecle,' and other newspapers have shared a similar fate, for republishing the *obnoxious* letter; and several seizures of newspapers have been made in the provinces. It must be borne in mind, that this war is only waged against the Democratic Press. The Legitimist, Buonapartist, and Catholic organs, are allowed most perfect freedom; however severe their unceasing attacks upon the present Government, Monarchical and Absolutist sentiments are liberally tolerated.

The Paris correspondent of the 'Times' expresses some surprise at the readiness of Juries to convict, and labours to prove that the prosecutions are the acts of the People, and not of the Government. But journalism in France is very different from what it is in England. We are informed that if every article was revised before publication, it would be impossible to avoid the captious investigation of Louis Napoleon's Star Chamber; and it is almost an impossibility to protect the accused, against the invariable sentence of condemnation of a Seine Jury. In England, pending a trial, it is unlawful to write anything calculated to intimidate or influence the Judges. On the contrary in France, before judgment is pronounced the Press is free to make comments, but judgment once given all criticism is illegal. It may be proved that a jury is mistaken, a judge bribed, or a witness perjured, nevertheless the verdict is reputed infallible, and any hint that an innocent man has been convicted, is severely punishable. This accounts, in a great measure, for the silence of the Press when a verdict has been given against one of their fraternity. But the aim of the Government in pursuing such a mistaken policy is not obvious; for no class of the public can accept such an unreasonable prosecution as a service rendered to society: the result is, to exasperate those men whose councils have been hitherto calm and pacific.

The direct responsibility of the prosecutions rests with the Government, the first step of seizure and accusation being taken by the Procurer of the Republic—an officer removeable at will—who must, therefore, be the willing tool of the Ministry; hence the prosecution of the Press is wholly traceable to the authorities, and is not in the least to be attributed to public opinion, by which, indeed, such rigour is loudly condemned. The charge of exciting to civil war has been brought against the 'Avenement,' as the establishment of that head of accusation enables the court to pronounce at once the suspension of the paper. Such acts exhibit a systematic merciless intolerance of the free expression of public opinion in a country where such an intolerance has never been and never can be successfully maintained. Such a course must be regarded as a proof of blind presumption, which will lead rapidly to the fall of the enemies of the Republic. The 'Presse' has been persecuted for the single word 'gloriously,' It said that 'the flag of the Young Republic' had been gloriously pierced by the balls of two condemnations. For this expression it was deemed by the ingenious lawyer, whose duty it is to to pick some hole in opposition articles, for bringing an indictment on the charge of apologising for an act qualified as an offence by a penal law.

No less despotic is the soul debasing spy-system. M. Caylus, the principal Editor of the 'National,' now in the department of the Dordogne, declares that he has often thrown aside as exaggerated complaints from correspondents, which he now knows to have fallen short of the truth. He describes society as poisoned by informers, to whom every functionary, from the prefect to the private gendarme, is ever eager to lend an ear. The slightest word or misunderstood sign suffices to throw a man into prison; lettlers are broken open, and portentions accusations of conspiracy are built up out of some few ambiguous phrases. Even the priest sometimes opens the gaol doors for his flock. Some coal merchants were lately drinking together in a wine shop to bind a bargain just concluded, and over their wine they sang a well known song, the burden of which is *aux armes!*

The parish priest passing by, thought he heard the words *Aux armes! courons aux 'fonctionaires.'* The timerous priest denounced them as conspirators against functionaries, and they were actually tried upon the conveniently vague and now most common accusation, of 'exciting hatred in citizens towards each other.' Fortunately, in the country accusation and conviction are not, as in Paris, synonymous terms, and they were acquitted. At the same assizes a man was tried and acquitted upon a charge of persuading electors to abstain from voting at the election which, owing to the abstentation of the whole republican party, sent M. Magne to the Assembly. Several mayors have been suspended because the electors of their communes refused to vote. The National Guard of Mussidan has been dissolved, without any other plausible motive than the abstention of its members from voting. A coffee-house keeper was threatened with an order to shut up his house for having some portraits of refugee representatives hung upon his walls. At the same time the police made a domiciliary visit to his brother-in-law, a cutler by trade, and were with difficulty prevented from seizing, as unlawful arms, a parcel of knives which had been ordered for the colonies. M. Caylus represents the inhabitants of the disctricts that he has visited as determined to bear all patiently till 1852, which period they confidently believe will inaugurate a new system.

Since the above was written, we learn that the latest act of the 'Cossack' Government has been the conviction and sentence to six months' imprisonment of the Editors of the 'Presse' and 'Avenement.'

So much for the hope of tranquillity in 1852. Order reigns! The gagged people cease to murmur—the fettered press to move with healthy action—all is calm, but the silence is eloquent and ominus. Might is right, and the simple question now is—The Government of the people, or Despotism?

MONIES RECEIVED

For the Week Ending Thursday,
September 25th, 1851.

NATIONAL CHARTER FUND.

Received by John Arnott.—Marylebone locality, per J. Godwin 4s—Hastings, per E. Mose 10s—Biddy Maloney 1s—Yarmouth, per T. Fisher, 7s 4d—Islington locality, per G. Haggis 3s 3d.—Total £1 5s 7d.

FOR THE HUNGARIAN AND POLISH REFUGEES.

Received by W. Rider.—J. Johnson, Little Chilton 1s.

TRACT FUND.

Received by John Arnott.—Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds £1 1s.

The Late Outrage in the Forest of Dean.—The public will remember the abominable outrage committed in July last upon Mary M'Carthy, a poor Irish woman, in the Forest of Dean, and for which five of the miscreants were convicted and sentenced to transportation at the last assizes. The poor woman was travelling through the forest in a very weak state when she was decoyed into an outhouse by a gang of nine miners, by whom she was abused one after another in the most shocking manner. In addition to the five men already convicted we have now to state the police of the Coleford district have succeeded in apprehending three other men, named Henry Shapcott, John Lea, and Hiram Archer, on suspicion of having been concerned in the outrage. It appears that Superintendent Griffin, of the Coleford station, having last week received information, from a sister of one of the men convicted at the assizes, others of the gang were in hiding at Moseley-green, he immediately dispatched half a dozen constables to that place, and they succeeded in arresting Shapcott and Lea as they came out of a coal pit, and they were at once taken to the workhouse at Westbury, to be confronted with the injured woman. On Thusday they were had up before Sir M. H. C. Boevey, Bart., and E. O. Jones, Esq., at Newnham, when Shapcott was fully identified as being one of the parties who committed the rape, and fully committed for trial; but Lea was discharged, the woman not being able to identify him. The man, Hiram Archer, who was apprehended by another constable, was also confronted with the woman, and fully identified, and he also was committed to the assizes. This makes seven out of the nine men, and as there is a reward of £50 out against them, there is little doubt but the others will soon be in custody. At the assizes it may be remembered that three of the prisoners were sentenced to transportation for life, and the other two, who appeared to show some little mercy towards their victim, to transportation for twenty years. Of the two prisoners now committed, the woman swears that Shapcott was not only guilty with the others in committing the rape upon her, but that he also kicked her in a most brutal manner, on the thigh causing her most severe injuries.

WINDING UP OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

APPOINTMENT OF THE OFFICIAL MANAGER.

Tuesday last being the day appointed by Master Humphrey for the adjourned hearing of petitions from applicants for the appointment of Official Manager of the estates of the above Company, counsel was heard on behalf of Mr. Alfred Ainger.

It will be recollected that the last hearing took place on the 9th inst., when counsel were heard on behalf of the several applicants. The petition of Mr. Ainger, however, was ordered to stand over, on account of many of the signatures being in the same handwriting; and in order that evidence might be produced in verification of the names subscribed to the proposals.

The following counsel appeared on behalf of their respective clients:—Messrs. Sweet, Roxburgh, James, Chichester, De Gex, Hill, Rogers, and Read. The case was heard in the Vice Chancellor Turner's Court.

Mr. Sweet, on behalf of Mr. Ainger, inquired whether it would not be more convenient to enter first into the question of the verification of the signatures, and to proceed with the qualifications of Mr. Ainger afterwards.

Mr. James said, he should like to know how Mr. Sweet would explain the fact, that whilst there were 7,520 shares represented by 2,100 signatures, only 1,395 were found to be genuine. The lists had since been carefully examined, several names were certified, and this was the result.

Mr. Sweet said the matter was so easily explained, that there could be very little doubt upon his Honour's mind of the genuineness of the signatures attached to his client's petition.

His Honour begged to remind, Mr. Sweet, that whatever doubt there might be, however small, should be reduced to a certainty before he could proceed to act.

Mr. Roxburgh beggedto call the ttention of the Master to a printed circular which had been circulated at the instance of Mr. W. P. Roberts, the solicitor to the National Land Company. When he handed that document to the Master, it would be seen how signatures were obtained. It was addressed to the several shareholders, and went into particulars which should have been passed over, and finally ended with calling on the shareholders who could not write to make a cross thus (⋈) before their names. The mark of John Noakes (⋈).

Mr. James begged to call the attention of his honour to another important fact, that a proposal had been sent in from Leicester with 320 names attached, and these names were represented by five persons. This was since the last meeting.

Mr. Chinnery, solicitor for Mr. Ainger and agent to Mr. Roberts, said, that Leicester was an exception. He had examined the lists as closely as time allowed him.

Mr. James said, he found exactly the same with respect to Leeds.

The Master thought, that after what had taken place upon the former occasion, and the arrangement that had been come to, the course pursued was very improper.

Mr. Sweet said, the matter was easily explained. He had the statements by him contained in the affidavits, and they would prove that his client was actuated by no intention to deceive the court.

Mr. Roxburgh again called the attention of his honour to the circular addressed to the shareholders. When coupled with this fact, his honour would recollect that this Mr. Roberts was solicitor to Mr. O'Connor, and that Mr. O'Connor was the Land Company; he would see how this proceeding was got up on behalf of Mr. Ainger.

Mr. Sweet objected to Mr. Roxburgh taking the course he was then pursuing. He would ask the Master whether he would allow him (Mr. Sweet) if he went into the whole case to reply to observations previously made by him; besides, Mr. Roberts had made an affidavit in which he distinctly denies ever having been solicitor to Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. James.—In which he rather confirms the fact. Perhaps Mr. Sweet would read the affidavit.

Mr. Roxburgh begged to read the evidence before the House of Commons, in which it was stated that Mr. Roberts was not only solicitor to the Land Company, but treasurer also. It was Mr. Roberts who had the deed of settlement executed, and drew up the petition for winding-up the Company.

The Master asked Mr. Sweet whether he had any observation to make respecting the manner in which the order then under consideration had been obtained. He thought a most material question would arise out of this point.

Mr. Sweet said he would proceed to read the affidavits. The first affidavit he should read was that of Mr. Chinnery. That gentleman was agent for Mr. Roberts. His evidence was to the effect that the signatures to the several proposals were sent through the post-office. "Was never at any time solicitor to Mr. O'Connor. Verily believed that Mr. Marshall Turner, of Lincoln's Inn, had acted in the capacity of private solicitor to Mr. O'Connor. Believed Mr. O'Connor did not know the said Alfred Ainger, and that the said act (the Winding-up of the Company) was for the benefit of those who held shares, and not for the benefit of any party whatever." As to the signatures themselves it should first be recollected that there was no regulation under the "Winding-up Act," or the special act under which these proceedings were instituted, as to the mode in which signatures were to be affixed. It was necessary also to bear in mind that most of the persons sending in proposals were very illiterate, many of them unable to write their names. Under such circumstances there was no other means of communicating with them than by obtaining their verbal authority. It was not, therefore, unnatural that many names should be signed by one person. Nor was there anything peculiar, for he observed the same in several of the other proposals. In Mr. Price's, for example, he observed the instances were very numerous. In those of Mr. Goodchap, he observed a few.

Mr. James said that in the proposals for his client only ninety were found among the number which were written by the same hand, out of 2,400.

Mr. Roxburgh, on behalf of Mr. Goodchap, requested that Mr. Sweet would point out any names in the proposals for his client that were written in the same handwriting.

Mr. Sweet continued.—He did not intend to impute impropriety to Mr. Price or Mr. Goodchap; he was only anxious to exculpate his client. These signatures were obtained by consent.

The Master.—I suppose, Mr. Sweet, you have some circumstantial affidavits, which may explain the discrepancy?

Mr. Sweet.—Certainly, Sir. It would be necessary, however, first to refer to the affidavit of Mr. Roberts. In that affidavit it would be found that whilst Mr. Roberts admitted he had been solicitor to the Company he denied being the solicitor of Mr. O'Connor. It would be found that when the interests of the Company and Mr. O'Connor should clash, Mr. Roberts should actively oppose Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. James begged to submit to his honour some evidence taken in the first report of the National Land Company. Some questions were asked of Mr. Roberts regarding the purchase of land, to which the following answers were given:—"All lands were bought in the name of Mr. O'Connor. Believed they were purchased for the Company. Had acted for Mr. O'Connor. Had purchased land at Herringsgate, and other places, in the name of Mr. O'Connor."

Mr. Sweet proceeded. Mr. Roberts was never the private solicitor of Mr. O'Connor.

The Master.—What do you mean, Mr. Sweet, that I should understand by the term "private solicitor?"

Mr. Sweet.—That he never acted for Mr. O'Connor in any matter, but in so much as Mr. O'Connor was connected with the Company.

The Master.—But Mr. O'Connor was a most important person; and in all matters of personal interest connected with the Company Mr. Roberts acted for Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. Sweet.—But that was acting for Mr. O'Connor simply as a shareholder. It was further stated in the affidavit, that Mr. O'Connor was not aware of the present proceedings. Did not know that Mr. O'Connor was in England, but had seen a letter which had been received by post, marked "Leghorn." Mr. Roberts was the solicitor appointed by the whole body of the shareholders. He was retained in the usual manner to get the deed of settlement executed, and the Company duly registered. The affidavit states that deponent believed that the private solicitors to Mr. O'Connor were the firm of Yates and Turner, of George's-street.

The Master.—After the statements of the affidavits how came Mr. O'Connor to be so conspicuous a person in having the bill introduced into parliament?

Mr. Sweet.—He was driven to it—he (Mr. Sweet) believed by Sir Benjamin Hall. He had claims upon the society to a considerable amount. Besides, there were a vast number of advocates for the passing of the bill. The date of the affidavit he referred to was the 16th September. There was another affidavit, of the 19th September, complaining of unfair means used by a person named Thomas Martin Wheeler, to prejudice Mr. Ainger, and of Mr. Price, one of the candidates. It was hardly worth while to read the letters attached to the affidavit. There was another affidavit of Mr. Chinnery's, dated 23rd September, which referred to two additional letters. It would be found that no less than 1,900 new proposals had been made since the last meeting.

Mr. James.—Would Mr. Sweet allow the issue to rest upon that circumstance?

Mr. Sweet said, he would allow the issue to rest upon all the circumstances of the case.

Mr. Chinnery said, he had only received the proposals that morning. He had had the names carefully added, and they were then to be seen before his counsel marked off in red ink.

The Master.—Do those proposed purpose to be verified by a particular form of verification?

Mr. Chinnery handed in several lists to the Master, which purported to be certificated.

Mr. Sweet continued.—There were several affidavits which related to the manner in which the signatures had been obtained. The first were the affidavits of a person named Raventwhistle and Sarah, his wife. That person was Secretary to the Clitheroe Branch of the National Land Company. These affidavits stated that, deponents had procured several names, and written them on the proposals with the authority of their owners. Most of the names were written in the presence of Raventwhistle's wife, with the exception of fifteen. These were procured by James Atkin. The number of shares in that district was about 300. There were other affidavits from — Wilkinson, Chorley Branch, by whom two or three names were written; John Whittle, Lander; William Liddell, of the O'Connor Brigade Branch; James Brown, Preston Branch; James Waterhouse, W. Parkinson, Alex. Henderson, Secretary to the Hyde Branch, Cheshire; Ewin Hesketh Oswaldwhistle, Lancashire; W. Grocott, Thomas Legars, W. Batho, of Manchester, in which similar statements were made. From these affidavits it was sufficiently apparent how signatures had been obtained. There was no other means by which the wishes of the shareholders could be made known to the court. Most of those men were unable to write, and meetings had to be held, in which one man who could write would sign the name of another upon his authority. It was in this way the irregularity had occurred.

The Master.—So far those statements remove the presumption of unfairnes.

Mr. James said, that a question having been raised as to the identity of the names in the new proposals, these proposals had been examined by Mr. Westwood, and, in the very first page, he found no less than twenty-five names which appeared in the old proposals.

Mr. Chinnery said, the proposal having only come in that morning, he had but a short time to erase any repetitions. He had, however, done so as far as time permitted.

Mr. Roxburgh read an extract from the 9th section of the act to the effect, that the parties having undoubted interests in connexion with the Company, allottees, for instance, as in this case, should take their share in the loss to the assets of the Company, and pay such rent as the Master should think fit, with a provision that the assets of the Company were to be divided among all the shareholders. The allottees were to have an interest in the General Fund of the Company. But there were allottees who never paid up the claims of the Company.

Mr. Sweet said, that he would proceed to the qualifications of Mr. Ainger. It was the duty of the Official Manager to arrange the affairs of the Company with such economy as would produce as much profit as possible for the benefit of the shareholders. Mr. Ainger was represented by the solicitor to the shareholders of the Company. In managing a Company where, from the nature of the shares, the dividends must be so small, and all the details so complicated, something more than a mere accountant was necessary. The circumstances were new, and the difficulty of getting information from the parties concerned was particularly great. It was the duty of an Official Manager, in a case like this, to be able to value and dispose of the estates to the best advantage. It was therefore necessary to have some person of a high order of education. The shareholders wanted a person competent to manage landed estates. Mr. Ainger had been constantly employed in matters of that kind. He was an architect of eminence, and therefore intimately acquainted with land and house property. There was no other candidate so qualified. If Mr. Ainger were contrasted with any of the other parties, it would be seen that he undoubtedly stood highest. The other candidates for the situation had not that knowledge of property of that description which Mr. Ainger possessed. Mr. Grey's claim was simply that he was an accountant. Mr. Quilter's claim was of a similar character; and the same might be said of Mr. Goodchap. Mr. Ernest was put forward by the allottees, who had adverse interests to the shareholders. Mr. Price was the personal friend of Mr. O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor's connexion with the society should be investigated with the greatest scrutiny. Mr. Price had been the Manager of the National Bank, at a salary of £500 per annum. In support of this statement he would cite the 3rd Report of Company Question, 2136, wherein it was said that the Bank was carried on for the benefit of the Company. This rendered Mr. Price an accountable person, and therefore disqualified to be Official Manager.

The Master.—Do you mean, Mr. Sweet, that there would be claims and cross claims in which Mr. Price, as Manager of the Bank for so long a time, must necessarily be interested?

Mr. Sweet.—I do, Sir. Mr. Ainger had been before employed in a similar capacity. There was an affidavit dated September 7th, signed by several responsible persons connected with the Norwich Yarn Company, which had become insolvent, and of which Mr. Ainger had been appointed official manager. That gentleman advised that the Company should be carried on for the benefit of the shareholders, and at the end of five months there was no less a sum than £5,000 surplus to be divided amongst the shareholders.

The Master.—Does he hold out any such hope wito reference to the National Land Company.

Mr. James said that it was necessary, on behalf of his client, to say that Mr. Price knew nothing of Mr. O'Connor, more than that that gentleman came to him in the city and engaged him to manage the bank. With reference to the £6,000, which were alleged to be due by the Company to the bank, Mr. Price found that item entered on the books when he entered upon the management, and when he left. He was appointed manager of the bank September 27th, 1847, and continued in that capacity till its final breaking up. Mr. Ainger was disqualified as the nominee of Mr. Roberts, who was solicitor to the Company, who got the deed of settlement executed, which was signed by more than 25,000 persons, and the cost of which amounted to £2,500. The fact was, Mr. Roberts had got this order, according to his own affidavit, without the authority of Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Roberts was Company and Bank, and Mr. Ainger was his nominee. He denied that his client had any connexion with the Company. The recommendations of Mr. Price were signed by 2,403 shareholders, representing 7,956 shares.

Mr. Sweet contended that Mr. James, having submitted the claiming of his client upon a former occasion, had no right to make a second speech.

The Master said that Mr. James had not as yet travelled beyond due bounds.

Mr. James said he had the affidavits of Mr. Westwood, in which he swore that the person named Thomas Martin Wheeler never took any unfair means to prejudice Mr. Ainger. Neither had the said Thomas Price circulated any documents to the prejudice of the said Alfred Ainger. It was well known that Mr. Prouting Roberts was the intimate friend of Mr. Feargus O'Connor. There was another affidavit, signed L. Dean, J. Dean, and Elias Peace, and the Thomas Sagar already mentioned, which declared that in canvassing for the said Alfred Ainger, "a vast quantity of ale and spirituous liquors had been consumed," which deponents considered to amount to "bribery and corruption," and contrary to the usages of the High Court of Chancery.

The Master said, that he had made up his mind to make no appointment of Official Manager until he was satisfied as to the mode in which the order had been obtained. It would be quite competent for Mr. O'Connor to return and apply to the court for the rescinding the order. He might appoint an interim manager, but it was first necessary that a full explanatory report should be furnished, for whomsoever he might appoint would be merely his (the master's) delegate.

Mr. Chinnery complained that a considerable deal of mystery had been thrown over the whole case by the other side.

The Master said, that whatever mystery had been thrown over the case, had been thrown over it by his (Mr. Chinnery's) affidavits. He would not take those affidavits alone, nor would he make any order until he had a full, clear, explanatory affidavit from Mr. Roberts. He would consult the convenience of the gentleman at the bar.

Mr. Rogers said, that it was necessary, if possible, to expedite the order, as the interest of very many poor persons were involved.

The Master said the poor creatures must not be deluded into the notion that these matters could be finished in a day.

Mr. Rogers proposed that Mr. Chinnery might be sworn as the act allowed.

Mr. Chinnery said that were he sworn, he could clear up all the mysticism.

The Master said he could not take Mr. Chinnery's affidavit. He did not mean any disrespect to Mr. Chinnery, but he thought it necessary to have the affidavit of Mr. Roberts.

It was proposed that the meeting should be adjourned to Friday. In consideration, however, of Mr. Roberts being travelling about the country, and the means of communicating with him uncertain, it was agreed that the case should be resumed on Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock.

The proceedings were then adjourned at three o'clock, until Tuesday, the 30th inst.

[*We would have given a more detailed report, but our reporter having applied to Mr.* Chinnery, *in court, for permission to look at several documents which were alluded to, and respecting which considerable discussion took place, that gentleman declined to afford him any opportunity.*]

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.

It is quite evident that Mr. Perry is ill at ease under his late triumph at Stafford. We think this is sufficiently manifest, by the efforts he has made, and is still making, to follow his victory by such means as such a man would be likely to resort to. The public press—a portion of whose columns are ever ready and open to those who would vilify and misrepresent the conduct and motives of working men—is the first and most natural appliance which would present itself to such a mind; and we accordingly find the "Daily News" and the "Times"—not to mention the small herd of the lesser provincial satellites—have each of them been made the vehicles of much eloquent abuse and virulent misrepresentations, each after its own peculiar fashion. The "Times" assails us with all the fury and impetuosity of a hired bravo. It flourishes its sharp and powerful pen with all the energy which a Blanshard or a Bradly used their swords, whom, in our day, we remember as the choice melodramatic heroes of the classic regions of Victoria.

To defend ourselves against such powerful adepts in the art of attack were vain. No parly, no quarter, is ever allowed by the "Times" to its victims if they be of the plebian order. As *Delanda est Carthago* was the war cry of the Ancients, so down with the working men's combinations appears the favourite war whoop of our modern crusaders. Before the trial the best energies of the "Times" were directed to secure our conviction, and since, to bespeak for us a vindictive punishment. We have heard of "breaking a fly" on the wheel, as an illustration of cruelly misapplied power. The "Times" sometimes delights to recreate in a similarly amiable manner. The "Daily News," with less power, but equal malignity, vies with its potent contemporary in its denunciations of the London delegates," and in well feigned commiseration for their unfortunate dupes. If the "Times" delights in its well-earned *soubriquet* of the literary bully, the "Daily News" seems ambitious of securing to itself that of a literary assassin. The "Daily News," in not only opening its columns to the exparte and libellous statements of Mr. E. Perry, but itself manufacturing the most absurd misrepresentations, with the manifest intention of holding us up to public odium, and then refusing us an opportunity of rebutting their slanders through the same channel, fully justifies us in using this, or even a stronger figure. We commented, in a recent article, upon a leader which appeared in the "Daily News," which professed to have been written in consequence of certain information, and a certain letter, signed W. Peel, which they had received.

We care not a rush for the "Daily News" or its opinions upon any public question between labour and capital. We should as soon expect to find honey in a gall-bag as fair play in the columns of this organ of the Manchester School. We know its antecedents, its present principles, and its future aspirings; and we know it to be the toady and slave of a party who is and ever has been the deadliest foe to the rights of industry. But when we are personally assailed—when a lie is manufactured for the purpose of hanging thereon an article in which the National Association is foully misrepresented—we contend we have a right to a reply through the same channel which gives currency to the slander. But *Audi alteram partim* is not a maxim of the Free Trade School. The editor of the "Northern Star" has, however, promised us that justice which the "Daily News" denies.

The Perry clique are still not satisfied with their powerful and unscrupulous literary auxiliaries. Beneath the lowest depths of infamy there is a lower depth still; and the faction seem resolved to dive down to its lowermost recesses. Our attention has been called to a vile slander, originally manufactured by the nephew of Mr. E. Perry, the redoubtable George Wynn, the ex-editor; and although the solicitor for the prosecutors himself repudiated the statement in public company at Stafford, at almost the moment of its birth, still the malignity of the faction is so intense that they rush blindly on, regardless of the certain exposure which must ultimately envelope them in irremediable disgrace.

We have received the following letter from Messrs. Shell and Burn, who are now engaged in the North as missionaries for the London Defence Committee. We have also seen a letter to the same effect from Mr. Dickenson, with this additional *fact*—*that the said George Wynn boasted that he had been the means and mover of the whole prosecution.* This, we believe, to be true. We believe him to be Mr. Perry's incarnation of mischief:—

"Railway Inn, Deansgate, Manchester,
"Sept. 21, 1851.

"Dear Sir,—A circumstance of some importance having come under our notice, relative to the proceedings of Mr. George Wynn, in Staffordshire, we deem it advisable, for the purposes of arming ourselves with dates and facts, to submit a few questions to you, lest at any time this gentleman may unexpectedly make his appearance at any of our public meetings we are about to hold in Lancashire, and there succeed in causing a division of opinion; which he may attempt, if we are not fully prepared with answers prompt and conclusive.

"Mr. Dickinson has informed us Mr. Wynn, at a place in Staffordshire last week, where he had intended to hold a public meeting, presented himself at the bar of a public house, and inquired if there was a public meeting to be held in that place, in reference to the late trials at Stafford, on a charge of conspiracy of the Tin-plate Workers of Wolverhampton; and being informed that owing to circumstances which has arisen the meeting would not take place, he went into the parlour and commenced treating those that were present with as much ale as they were pleased to drink; and commenced a tirade against the delegates of the National Trades' Association. He would show them, he said, how to interfere with Municipal Elections again. What think you, said he, of the honesty of these disinterested advocates of the rights of labour; to show you they care nothing for the working men, I will relate a circumstance that occurred at Stafford. You know, said he, at the end of the first day's trial an offer was made by us, that if Rowlands, Peel, Green, and Winters, would plead Guilty to the minor counts of the indictment, we would not call them up for judgment, and that further proceedings should be stayed; but they refused this;—but in the course of the second trial, when they found that the case was going against them, these delegates sent a note to Mr. Parry to say that, if the prosecutors would consent to abandon the case, so far as affected them individually, they would abandon the six poor Tin-plate Workers, and leave them to their mercy; in proof of this, said he, you know Mr. Fleming, the Editor of the 'Star,' and who is also Treasurer to the National Trades Association: I told him of this fact; he did not seem disposed to credit it until I took him to Mr. Parry. Mr. Parry had handed over this note to Mr. Huddlestone, and Mr. Parry, on obtaining the note a second time, broke it up and threw it under the table."

"Now, sir, we of course do not believe a word of this, for it carries a lie on the face of it; but as Mr. Wynn is abroad, and it may be possible that we may come in contact, we wish you would be kind enough to forward us, by return of post, the dates when Totterdale was apprehended at Liverpool—Haynes convicted and sent to prison, for absenting himself from his work at Wolverhampton—and such other information (the dates accompanying it), as it may appear to you this fellow is likely to use against us. We think this information of the greatest importance; for if this man dares to attempt to make his appearance at any public meeting we attend, we hope—by facts and dates alone—to be enabled to give this gentleman such a reception in public, that for the future he will think twice before he once dares to appear as the opponent of labour, in a public assemblage of honest working men. Wishing you every blessing,

"We subscribe ourselves Yours truly,
"George Shell,
"To Mr. Peel. "W. H. Burn."

Upon receipt of this letter we immediately waited upon Mr. Parry and Mr. Macnamara, our counsel in the case, who, each of them, expressed the highest indignation at the atrocious calumny, and we are fully authorised, by both those gentlemen, to give the whole statement the most emphatic refutation. In a note we have subsequently received from Mr. Parry, but which we do not at present feel justified in publishing in extenso, that gentleman thus speaks:—

"The whole of this is an atrocious fabrication, and neither from the delegates, nor from any other quarter, to my knowledge, did any such proposition emanate. On the contrary, my instructions were peremptory, to defend my clients upon the ground that they had done nothing illegal; and that in whatever they did, they were asserting a principle which they deemed of vital importance to the great body of their fellow workmen, in all trades. Upon these instructions I acted throughout, and I should have considered myself personally and professionally disgraced, if I had either made or been a party to any such suicidal proposition."

What can be said of the cause of the party—the men, who find it necessary to employ such means and such agents as these to accomplish their designs. Oh! with a gaol door open to receive us, we would not change places with our prosecutors. We may be punished, but we shall not be disgraced. We can almost pity those unhappy beings, whose mental development is so deformed as to reconcile themselves to such base expedients.

Wm. Peel, Secretary.

Public Meetings.

GREAT REFORM MEETING AT MANCHESTER.

A meeting was held at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Wednesday evening, which was admirably calculated to give an impetus to what, after the indications given by ministers, may be considered a new Reform Bill for the coming session of parliament. Some of these seats were taken up at a very early period of the evening, and though the proceedings were not advertised to commence until half-past seven o'clock, such was the anxiety to obtain a place in the hall, that by seven, platform, galleries, reserved seats, and standing room began to get crowded. Soon afterwards the rush into the body of the hall was so great, that the barrier intended to keep back the masses from the reserved seats broke down before the pressure, and from that time there was little or no distinction as to persons or places. The multitude rushed into every opening and approach to the platform, and the entire building became densely crowded in every part long before the proceedings commenced. The doors had to be closed, and great numbers of people were excluded, who continued to thunder at the doors for admission afterwards for a considerable time.

Sir Joshua Walmsley having delivered a lengthy speech on the future prospects and duties of the association of which he is the chairman,

Mr. J. C. Dyer moved the first resolution:—'That the First Minister of the Crown having intimated his intention to introduce a measure of parliamentary reform during the next session, the people should lose no time in giving effective expression to their wishes; this meeting doth therefore declare that any measure which does not re-arrange the electoral districts, extend the franchise to every occupier of a tenement, protect the voter by the ballot, shorten the duration of parliament, and abolish the property qualification required of members, will fail to satisfy the just expectations of the people, will be ineffectual in preventing the corruption, intimidation, and oppression, now prevailing at elections, and in securing the full and free representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament.'

The resolution, having been seconded, was supported by

W. J. Fox, Esq., M.P., who, in an excellent speech, contrasted the House of Commons with that meeting, and said:—There, a member, with a sneer, asks the Secretary of State if he is aware that such a person as Mazzini is in England? Here, your question is, when shall we have not only Mazzini but Kossuth among us? (Loud cheers.) They speak respectfully of his Catholic Majesty, the King of the Two Sicilies—(hisses)—and the Emperor of all the Russias—(hisses)—whilst some here would agree with me that it would be no unpleasant sight to see a gibbet with two arms, with the Czar dangling at one end and the Catholic King of the Two Sicilies at the other. (Loud cheers.) If Lord John Russell means to introduce a new Reform Bill that will satisfy the people, it will not need patching and tinkering for the next dozen years. He is but little in the habit of doing this. We call the House of Commons a house of representatives. Representatives of what, I should like to know? Suppose an intelligent foreigner were brought into the House of Commons, and looking around him there, remarking one man and another, he were to say: "Well, who is that?" What wealthy and distinguished Commoner is that?" "Oh, sir," the reply would be, "that is a marquis; we have six marquises in this house." Well he would think this rather odd. (Laughter). Looking at another man, "Who is that?" he would ask. "Why, that is a viscount; we have eight viscounts in this house." "Who is another?" "Why he is an earl; we have several earls here." "Who is another?" "Why, he is a lord; there are six and thirty lords in this house." (Cheers and laughter.) At the back of these we have sixty-one baronets and twelve honourables—making 274 persons connected with the peerage and aristocracy. "And this," he would say in amazement, "is what you call a House of Commons. What, then, is the House of Lords? This is only a sort of junior or journeyman House of Lords. What brings them here in such multitudes, that there seems not the least propriety in the designation which you bestow upon them?" Nor is there. His suspicions would be very right. He would feel like the young angel in Franklin's fable, who asked an old angel to show him the earth and its curiosities. The angel brought him down just at the time when a tremendous sea fight was purpling the waters with human blood, and the young angel said to his guide, "Why, my friend, you have made a mistake: I asked you to show me Earth and you have shown me Hell!" (Cheers.) So might a foreigner say, on coming to see our Commons, and finding that the chief thing you show him are our Lords.

The resolution was carried.

An address from the Parliamentary Reform Association was then read and adopted, after which the meeting was address by J. Williams, Esq., M.P., and G. Thompson, Esq., M.P.

Mr. Abel Heywood moved the second resolution:—"That the cordial union and energetic action of all reformers are now imperatively requisite. That the principles advocated by the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association merit the support of the great body of the people of this kingdom; and this meeting, consisting of reformers of every shade, pledge themselves to sustain the well-directed efforts of that association; that the conveners of this meeting are hereby constituted a committee (with power to add to their numbers) for the purpose of organising a branch of the National Parliamentary Reform Association, to co-operate with the council in London; and that the committee be requested to take immediate steps for that purpose."

Mr. J. Scholefield, town councillor, seconded the motion.

Mr. Mantle said he had listened to the proceedings with great pleasure. He had not expected to find so much good stuff in the speakers; but he wished to know why they had left out of the movement the provision for paying members?

Sir J. Walmsley said the question had not escaped their attention. He very much admired the voluntary system, and could only say, for himself and friends, that they should be heartily glad to see the people pay their members, and the sooner they began the better. (Laughter.)

The resolution was carried, and after a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried with great cheering, the meeting separated.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

On Monday afternoon a public meeting of the electors and non-electors of the Tower Hamlets was held in Bishop Bonner's Fields, near Victoria-park, to hear Mr. G. Thompson, M.P. for the borough, express his sentiments on the question of Parliamentary Reform. A platform was erected on a couple of vans, and Mr. Savage having been called to the chair, Mr. Thompson came forward to address the meeting, and was loudly cheered. In the course of his address he asserted the right of all men, untainted by crime, of sane mind, and not dependent upon the government purse, to vote in the election of members of parliament. Although he had supported the Reform measure brought forward by Mr. Hume, he had protested against it as not rendering full justice to the rights of the people. He was himself in favour of the People's Charter, but would not refuse a great measure of reform likely to be soon obtained because he could not secure a more extensive reform, the accomplishment of which seemed far distant. Lord John Russell had, in so many words, given up the property qualification; the Chancellor of the Exchequer had no objection to household voting; while the whole cabinet had sat silent on the question of the ballot, with the exception of the Solicitor-General, who voted for it, so that there were three points at least indicative of the new bill. The real question, however, was, not what Lord John Russell would give, but what the people would have. A resolution was adopted pledging the meeting to use their best exertions to secure Mr. Thompson's re-election, and the proceedings terminated.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

On Saturday last the receipts amounted to £1,604 13s., the number of visitors being 17,366. The shortening days abridge gradually the time during which the building remains open, and now, instead of closing at six o'clock, spectators are rung out at ten minutes before sunset.

The receipts on Monday amounted to £2,963 6s., the number of visitors being 59,344.

On Tuesday 60,382 persons visited the building, and £2,859 7s. was taken at the doors.

The receipts at the doors on Wednesday amounted to £2,572 12s.—the number of visitors being 54,540.

The receipts on Thursday amounted to £2,725 14s., the number of visitors being 57,161.

The Metropolis.

Health of London.—The health of London was last week rather below the average. The deaths of 1,097 persons were registered, of whom only 206 had attained the age of 60, 496 were children under 15 years of age, and 394 were in the middle period of life. The age of one person was not stated. The deaths of males (569) exceeded the deaths of females (528) by 41. The births of 1,572 children were registered, and the (785) exceeded the boys (742) by 43. Cholera is decreasing; it was only fatal to 7 persons, 5 children and 2 adults, in the week; whereas in the five preceding weeks the deaths from this disease were 23, 19, 28, 17, 17. Diarrhœa is returned as the cause of 97 deaths; 67 in children, 30 in adults. Small-pox was fatal in 23 cases, measles in 13, hooping-cough in 19. Scarlatina is increasing: it was in the last five weeks the cause of 18, 20, 29, 27, and 41 deaths. The mortality from typhus has gradually increased; about 36 persons died of the fever weekly in June and the beginning of July. The deaths rose to 50 weekly in August. In the present month the disease has grown still more fatal, and last week it destroyed the lives of 67 persons—24 children, 5 old people, and 38 persons in the prime of life. An increase of this formidable epidemic is to be apprehended. 13 women died in childbirth, 4 of them of metria or childbirth fever; 2 deaths were referred to burns and scalds, 3 to hanging, 9 drowning, 11 to fractures, 1 to wounds. 186 of the deaths in London occurred in public institutions; 124 in workhouses, 5 in military and naval asylums, 42 in hospitals, 8 in lunatic asylums, 3 in military and naval hospitals, and 4 in prisons. The births of 742 boys and 785 girls, in all 1,527 children, were registered in the week. The average of 6 corresponding weeks in 1845-50 was 1,252. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer in the week ending the 20th of September was 30·190 in. The mean temperature of the week was 57·3 deg., which is the average of the corresponding week for the last ten years. The temperature on Sunday had a range of 33 degrees. The maximum of the week was on this day, viz., 72·4 deg., and the minimum likewise on the same day, viz., 39·1 deg. The horizontal movement of the air was about 70 miles a day, chiefly from the north-west.

Fires.—A fire attended with a serious destruction of property, broke out in the extensive manufacturing premises belonging to Mr. Downie, carver, gilder, and picture frame maker, 13, Mount-street, within a door or two of the Swimming Baths in the Westminster Road, Lambeth, on Saturday night last. In spite of the strenuous exertions of the firemen, it was past one o'clock on Sunday morning before the flames were wholly extinguished, and not until the buildings in which they commenced were entirely destroyed, and the front premises, including the show rooms and dwelling house, partially destroyed. Fortunately Mr. Downie was partially insured in the London Fire-office. The origin of the fire is unknown.—Two other fires happened on the same evening, namely, in Collingwood-street, Bethnal Green, and in Oxford-street; the former it is feared will terminate fatally, having originated in the bed room of Mr. Heath, No. 13, where his daughter, a fine little girl ten years of age, was asleep. When extricated from the burning apartment she was found to be shockingly burned all over her body; the sufferer was immediately taken to the London Hospital, where she remains in a hopeless condition. The other fire took place in the shop of Messrs. Collins, at No. 232, through an escape of gas. It was fortunately quickly subdued.

Frightful Accident.—On the 19th inst. a melancholy accident occurred in the City to Mr. Francis Field, a cashier in the Bank of England. The unfortunate gentleman was on his way to the Bank, and while crossing Princes-street, towards Threadneedle-street, he was knocked down by the horses attached to a heavily laden waggon, and before the driver could stop the vehicle the near wheels passed over his right leg, and afterwards across his loins. Some of the foot passengers raised him up, but he was found insensible, and most fearfully injured. The injured gentleman was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital, when it was ascertained that the unfortunate sufferer had sustained a compound fracture of the right leg, and severe external contusions. Two ribs were fractured, and there was no doubt from the symptoms that he had received extensive injury.

Another Scaffold Accident in Pimlico.—On the 19th inst. an accident of a shocking nature occurred at the corner of Tachbrook-street and Belgrave-road, Pimlico, from the breaking down of a scaffold upon which some men were at work. It appears that Mr. Grigg, a builder, is erecting three houses between the ends of the above-named streets, and immediately facing the entrance to the Equitable Gas Works, near Vauxhall Bridge. They are five stories, or over fifty feet high, and nearly eighty feet in length. The plasterers, consisting of three men and two boys, had just finished making the plaster cornice which projects from the side of the parapet, and had commenced work a little lower down, where they had not been long engaged when the whole of the fresh cornice, extending its entire length, fell instantly in one piece, carrying the whole of the stage with it, and, snapping the slight scaffold poles like matchwood, precipitated all who were standing on it to the ground among the bricks and rubbish—a labourer who was working underneath narrowly escaping with a cut finger. Their fall having been observed, assistance was immediately procured, and the sufferers on being extricated were conveyed to a surgeon's in the street, who sent them to the hospitals—two to St. George's and one to the Westminster; the remaining two were taken into Mr. Smyth's, the Perseverance public house, opposite, when Mr. Moore, surgeon, of Bessborough Place, was unremitting in his attention to the worst case—that of one of the boys, named Carroll, the son of a poor Irish labourer, residing in Tothill-street, Westminster, where the lad has since been taken in a very precarious state. Mr. Grigg, the builder, rendered every possible assistance in procuring cabs and other conveyances.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was opened before Mr. Bedford, the Coroner for Westminster, and a respectable jury, at the Westminster Hospital, on the bodies of John Knowles, aged forty-nine, and Patrick Carroll, aged fourteen, who lost their lives by the above accident. After a careful investigation, the jury returned a verdict to the effect, "That the persons met their deaths by accidental causes, but that they considered great blame was attached to the builder, for not taking sufficient precautions to ascertain the weight on the cornice."

Shocking Accident near a Railway.—On Saturday afternoon, shortly after three o'clock, an accident terminated the life of Mr. John Edward Collins, residing in Francis-street, Westminster, in the following manner:—The deceased gentleman was driving a gig and pony in Plough-lane, Battersea, which leads down over the rails of the South-Western Railway, and he there found the gates closed, as a train was expected to pass. He stopped and got out of his gig, leaving his grandson (a little boy) sitting upon the seat. The signal man cautioned the deceased to look after the pony, as the train would probably frighten the animal as it passed. The unfortunate gentleman was in the act of stepping into the gig when the train passed, the noise of which startled the pony, and it instantly turned round, and he was thrown violently upon his head. On being raised from the ground he was found to be quite insensible, and he soon afterwards expired. The body of the deceased was removed to the Union Workhouse in Battersea, to await the inquest.

Melancholy Death of Madame Soullier.—The sudden demise of this lady, once the most celebrated in her profession—coupled with the serious accident that occurred at Astley's a few evenings previously to her daughter, Madlle. Clementina Soullier, a most talented and fascinating *ecuyere*, by being thrown from her horse and dislocating her collar bone—has created a painful sensation among the equestrian *corps* both at the Hippodrome and Astley's. In the enjoyment of apparently excellent health, she was suddenly seized with a fit on the evening of Thursday, at half-past six, and at eight o'clock was a corpse, leaving ten children to mourn her loss. The deceased was in her forty-sixth year.

Sudden Death on an Omnibus.—Mr. Wakley held an inquest on Monday morning at the Workhouse, Gray's-inn-lane, on the body of Thomas Hughes, who, it appeared, was taken ill while riding on an omnibus on the 18th inst. The deceased held a situation in a wholesale tea warehouse in the City. The evidence of Mr. Wren, the surgeon, who had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, it appeared, went to prove that death was occasioned by a disease of the heart, under which the subject of their inquiry had laboured for some time. Verdict accordingly.

Another Garotte Robbery.—On Sunday night Mr. Williams, of Goswell-street, was attacked in Old-street Road, Shoreditch, by some ruffians, who placed some instrument round his neck and squeezed him so tightly that he became insensible, and whilst in that state took from his pockets a £40 and a £30 Bank of England Note, £3 10s. in gold, and 15s. 6d. in silver, afterwards getting clear away with their booty. Mr. Williams is only able to describe one of his assailants, a young man about twenty-five, fair complexion, and wearing black clothes.

Mysterious Death.—On the 19th instant Mr. Bedford held an inquest in the board room of the Strand union, on the body of Rebecca Freeman, aged twenty-two, a single woman, of Cirencester, in Gloucestershire. The deceased on the previous Tuesday came up to London, with a young man who was keeping her company and four other friends, in order to view the Great Exhibition. After walking about the town for several hours they finally went to the Marquis of Anglesea tavern, Bow-street, where the man hired a bed for deceased and himself. In the morning she was found in a perfect state of stupor, from which she never recovered. The surgeon who had been called in to attend her said that he had opened the body, and was of opinion that she had died from epileptic coma, which might have been caused by excitement. Robert Bridges, a carpenter, of Cirencester, having detailed the various places he, in company with deceased, had visited on the day they arrived in London, added that they occupied separate beds. This was flatly contradicted by Mr. Howard, the landlord of the house, and also his wife, who stated the man only hired one bed. There were certainly two beds in the room; but only one had been lain in. The coroner and jury said that they did not believe what the man Bridges had stated. It certainly was a most distressing case, and if the man had spoken falsely after being sworn he was adding sin to sin. The jury, in the absence of further evidence, returned a verdict of "Death from Natural Causes."

Suicide in Battersea-fields.—On Monday afternoon, between the hours of two and three o'clock, a person who was crossing Battersea-fields, observing the body of a man lying as if asleep, he called to the recumbent person, and warned him that his hat would be stolen, but not receiving any answer, he approached, and upon turning over the body, found it quite inanimate, and near it a pool of blood. The unhappy man had laid the muzzle of a pistol (which was found near him) to his heart, and shot himself. Death must have been instantaneous. Upon his person were found half-a-crown and some coppers, and a letter without a signature or direction. Deceased is apparently between twenty and thirty years of age.

Emigration.—On Monday a meeting of 300 emigrants was held on the deck of the Athenian, a barque-rigged vessel of 670 tons, now lying in the East India Docks, for the purpose of hearing addresses from the Earl of Shaftesbury and other friends of emigrants, before leaving their native shores. The Athenian is bound for Sydney; her 'tween decks are seven feet in height, and her sides are lined with cabins, of which each family occupies one, proportioned to its size. The proceedings of the day were marked by great cheerfulness and hope.

Escape of Another Convict.—On Monday information was received by the metropolitan police that another convict, named James Ashley, had effected his escape from the Justitia hulk at Woolwich. He found some means of procuring a disguise, as he left his convict suit of grey behind him. Ashley was convicted of burglary, Oct. 23, 1848, at the Central Criminal Court, and sentenced to ten years' transportation. He is well known in Hammersmith, Brompton, and Chiswick.

Liability of Railways.—Shoreditch County Court.—Homes *v.* the East and West India Dock Junction Company.—On Saturday last an action was brought by the plaintiff against the defendants to recover the sum of £1 1s., as compensation for the partial destruction of a Malacca walking cane. The plaintiff said he was travelling to Blackwall by the defendant's railway. The door was apparently shut when the train started, but it soon afterwards flew open, and his stick fell out, and was run over by the wheel of the carriage. The stick was worth more than £1 1s., and it was a favourite companion in his summer rambles. The judge said it was evident the door had not been properly fastened, as it had opened shortly after the train had started; consequently the duty of the railway servants had been negligently performed, and the plaintiff was entitled to the judgment of the court. As, however, the stick had only been partially injured, he would award the sum of half-a-guinea.

Seizure of Four Tons of Soap.—A very extensive seizure of soap, illicitly manufactured, amounting to nearly four tons, has just been made by Mr. D. Scott, Supervisor of Inland Revenue, and Mr. J. Bridges, Inspector of the Thames Police, on the premises of a large soap manufacturer in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel. The proprietor of the premises is a regular licensed soap maker in a very extensive way of business, but having been indicted upon two former occasions, he has been subjected to a very careful supervision independently of the officers who are always employed on the premises during the process of manufacturing. It is customary when the revenue officers leave a soap manufactory that all the fires under the boiling coppers should be extinguished, and the coppers locked down in the presence of the officers, a label being placed inside a hasp covering the keyhole of the lock, to show whether it had been tampered with or attempted to be opened in their absence. Certain appearances visible in the manufactory after the departure of the officers, determined them to make an inspection, and a few days since, at a late hour, they gained admission to the outer yard in the most cautious manner, but, notwithstanding, before they could reach the interior of the manufactory an alarm was given, and on their entrance the whole of the workmen had disappeared, but were subsequently found secreted in various places by the officers. They soon found that under the coppers that had for some hours been locked down, the fires were relighted, and all matters were prepared for full operation. The locks of the coppers remained undisturbed, and this fact is the most mysterious part of the matter. The proprietor, who was present, was much astounded at their visit, and objected to the officers making any examination without a warrant, but eventually he offered no obstruction. They then commenced a diligent and rigid search which was continued for a long time, but beyond the matter above referred to they could find nothing of an illegal character. They at last turned their attention to a bookcase, which occupied a corner of the room, the upper part of which was open, but the lower half, reaching to the floor, was locked. They demanded that it should be opened, and after some reluctance this was acceded to. The officers then observed a diagonal mark on the flooring, and in a short time ascertained that the boards were lose, and on removing them they found a quantity of bags and other lumber, which were soon taken out, when a hole sufficiently large to admit a man through, was found cut in an adjoining wall. One of the officers then with a light explored it, and after passing through a passage he discovered that it led into the cellars of the adjoining house, which was also in the occupation of the same proprietor, ostensibly used as a depository for lumber. In the front cellar three frames were found filled with soap, ready for cutting up into bars, and in the back cellar two other frames containing soap that had been recently made, amounting together to about four tons, the duty upon which would amount to £70. How the soap was obtained from the boilers remains up to the present moment a complete mystery, as all the fastenings were perfectly secure, and the lock itself, even with the proper keys, could not be opened without the knowledge of the surveying officers, who have never discovered any fracture in the label which it is necessary to make before the key is introduced. It is impossible to say how long these frauds have been carried on, but a twelve-month's working would be sufficient to defraud the revenue of several thousand pounds.

An Aged Sight-seer.—On Tuesday, among the visitors at the Mansion House was Mary Callinack, eighty-four years of age, who had travelled on foot from Penzance, carrying a basket on her head, with the object of visiting the Exhibition, and of paying her respects personally to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. As soon as the ordinary business was finished, the aged woman entered the justice room, when the Lord Mayor addressing her said, "Well, I understand Mrs. Callinack, you have come to see me?" She replied, "Yes, God bless you; I never was in such a place as this; I have come up asking for a small sum of money—I am eighty-four."—The Lord Mayor; "Where do you come from?" Mrs. Callinack: "From the Land's End."—The Lord Mayor; "What part?" Mrs. Callinack: "Penzance." She then stated that she left Penzance five weeks ago, and had been the whole of this time walking to the metropolis.—The Lord Mayor: "What induced you to come to London?" Mrs. Callinack: "I had a little matter to attend to as well as to see the Exhibition. I was there yesterday, and mean to go again to-morrow."—The Lord Mayor: "What do you think of it?" Mrs. Callinack: "I think it's very good." (Much laughter). She then said that all her money was spent but fivepence. After a little further conversation which caused considerable merriment, the Lord Mayor made her a present of a sovereign, telling her to take care of it, there being a good many thieves in London. The poor creature on receiving the gift burst into tears, and said, "Now I shall be able to get back." She was afterwards received by the Lady Mayoress, with whom she remained a long time; and having partaken of tea in the housekeeper's room, which she preferred to the choicest wine in the kingdom, and which latter beverage she had not tasted for sixty years, returned thanks for the hospitality she had received, and left the Mansion House for one more visit to the Exhibition, and then to her native home.

Shoreditch New Almshouses.—On Tuesday afternoon the first stone of the Almshouses opposite St. Mary's Church, Haggerstone, for twenty poor aged females, was laid by the Lord Mayor. Spacious tents, most tastefully decorated, were erected, and a great concourse of people assembled to witness the ceremony. The proceedings were admirably managed. It is estimated that £1,620 will be required to pay for the land and build the houses; £804 towards this amount was collected on the 1st September, leaving a deficiency of £716, which it is expected will be soon realised, as subscriptions come in fast. The following words are inscribed on the stone:—"The first stone of these Almshouses for twenty poor aged women of the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, was laid by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir John Musgrove, Bart., on the 23rd of September, 1851. Blessed is he that considereth the poor."

Death from Furious Driving.—On Monday evening Mr. W. J. Payne, the deputy coroner, resumed an inquiry at the Crown Tavern, Blackfriars-road, respecting the death of Jane Susannah Eagle, aged two years, who was run over and killed on Thursday week. The deceased was playing with a dog in the carriage way of Wellington-street when a chaise cart, containing two men, came along at a rapid speed, and before the deceased could get out of the road she was knocked down and received such serious injuries that she expired in a few minutes afterwards. The driver was called to by the foot passengers, but kept on and got clear away. Mr. Allingham, the summoning officer, stated that he had made every inquiry that was possible, but had been unable to get the slightest information respecting the parties who drove over the deceased. A great number of witnesses were examined, when the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against some person unknown.

Fires and Miraculous Escape.—A fire of a very alarming character, and nearly attended with the loss of two or three lives, happened at a late hour on Monday night, in the premises belonging to Mr. L. Doxatt, the editor of the *Observer* newspaper, residing at No. 30, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. The flames commenced in the back attic, at which time a servant and a young child were asleep in the room. The moment the discovery was made an alarm was raised, but the fire had made such progress that it was extremely difficult for any one to get to the room in question. Mr. and Mrs. Clark, who also lived in the house, rushed through the fire in order to save the child and servant; in so doing both were severely burned over the hands and face. Fortunately the child and servant succeeded in getting upon the roof, and having passed over the next house, they remained there until the Royal Society's fire escape came up, when both were carried down in safety. The flames were not extinguished until the top rooms of the house were burned out, the staircase destroyed, part of the roof consumed, and the lower portion of the dwelling much damaged by water. The origin of the disaster is unknown. Fortunately Mr. Doxatt was insured in the Sun Fire-office. Two other fires happened about the same time. One was in the premises belonging to Mr. J. L. Harvey, linendraper, 50, Chichester-place, King's Cross. It was caused from the gas light coming in contact with a great quantity of fancy goods in the window, which were totally consumed. The other was at No. 19, Wych-street, Strand, in the occupancy of Mr. Beresford, picture-frame-maker, which destroyed a great quantity of the stock in trade and severely damaged the building. Fortunately both parties were insured.

Death from a Fractured Jaw.—On Wednesday Mr. Baker, jun., proceeded with an inquiry at the Bricklayers' Arms, Collingwood-street, Bethnal-green, relative to the death of William Barry, aged forty-six, a plumber and glazier. It appeared that the deceased had a tooth extracted from the lower jaw, some weeks ago. Shortly after, he went to Mr. Colman, Whitechapel-road, surgeon, who found a considerable swelling and inflammation of the lower jaw, for which he prescribed. Deceased discovered subsequently that his lower jaw was fractured, which he was obliged to tie up, and from the effect of which he was unable to take any solids to eat. On the 22nd of July he became an out patient at the Metropolitan Free Hospital, where he continued till the 5th of September. A few days before his death he became an inmate of Guy's Hospital, where he died on Wednesday last in a state of great exhaustion. Verdict, "Natural Death from Debility."

The Provinces.

Defalcations of Tax Collectors.—The defalcations of Mr. Young, collector of the property and income tax, have given rise to a new and stringent regulation. Until recently the rule has been not to call upon the collectors to account more than four times in a year. Henceforward they will be required to pay up on the 16th of every month. Mr. Fry, the collector of the income and property tax for the parish of St. Michael's, received the formal notice from the commissioners to pay up, on the 16th inst., all monies in hand; but he did not attend to the summons, and on inquiry being instituted, he was duly reported to the board as having absconded. His defalcation amounts, we believe, to about £47; and the whole sum he has to collect in the parish, however strange the assertion may appear, is little more than £60. A warrant is issued for his apprehension.—*Hants Independent.*

The American Reaping Machine.—The Challenge Accepted.—M'Cormick's reaping-machine, which has received the unqualified approbation of all the leading agriculturists of the kingdom, has challenged all other machines to meet at Martin Middlesborough, near Stockton-upon-Tees, on the 25th of September, for trial of capabilities. As the challenge has been accepted, very great interest has been excited, and an immense attendance of continental visitors, as well as of persons connected with the agricultural affairs of the country, will be expected and provided for in the surrounding neighbourhood.

Romanism.—It is stated that a portion of the parishioners of St Saviour's Leeds, who went over to the church of Rome with Messrs. Minster, Ward, &c., have returned to the church of England, having found the practice of the church of Rome to be very different from its high professions, and offering nothing to compensate for the abandonment of the church of their fathers.

Milking by Machinery.—On Saturday afternoon, at the September meeting of the Newcastle Farmers' Club, the discussion having closed on the subject of the day, Mr. J. E. Wilkinson amused the members by reading a letter of the 21st ult., from Mr. William Haigh, of Huddersfield, offering to supply machines for milking cows. His charge was 10s. 6d. per set of four—one for each teat. The operation, he asserted, was performed by the machinery in one-half the usual time; and no other superintendence was necessary than that of a child stout enough to carry the pail.—*Sunderland Herald.*

Fatal Fire.—On Sunday morning a fatal fire occurred at the village of West Thamer, near Barking, on an off farm belonging to Mr. Nichols. The farm-house was wholly destroyed, and a man named Green, a labourer, who had charge of it, perished in the flames. In the course of the forenoon the remains of the unfortunate man were dug out of the ruins. It was impossible to identify him, the remains were so horribly burned.

Mr. Roundell Palmer, M. P., has recently visited his constituents at Plymouth, and it is understood that the honourable gentleman will again contest the borough.

Reduction of Rent.—At the recent audit of W. B. Praed, Esq., of Tyringham-house, a reduction of ten per cent. was made to the tenantry. And at the audit of Sir R. Throckmorton, a similar reduction was made in the rents of his farms at Weston Underwood.

The Potato Blight.—The reports from East and West Ham, Woodford, Ilford, Barking, and other places, represent the late crops as all more or less affected with the disease. The disease is also said to be communicated by mixing diseased with sound potatoes in sacks for stowage.

Destruction of Spurious Tea and Tobacco at the Excise Office, Liverpool.—On Monday we witnessed the destruction of several large quantities of tea and tobacco, at the Revenue-buildings, in this town. This is as it ought to be; and we strongly recommend that a strict examination of all tea now exposed for sale should take place, feeling confident the result would discover the fact that tea is most shamefully adulterated. Some time ago a prosecution took place here for manufacturing British leaves into imitation tea, but we cannot learn that any steps have been taken to prevent "lie" tea being imported into this country. What are the Customs thinking of by taking the duty for a compound of filth wholly unfit for use? We think the public have a right to expect protection in this respect, particularly as the laws of excise and customs are sufficiently strong, if carried out, to do so. We are induced to believe that the adulteration of tobacco is not so general as that of tea, but we could not have believed that such rubbish as we saw destroyed, could possibly have been manufactured into tobacco. The practice of dyeing tea is now very generally carried on, and were we to mention the articles used, it would destroy many of the comforts of a cup of tea. But we decline this at present, hoping that those who are guilty will take a friendly hint. Rice and other articles are now mixed with pepper; this is another imposition on the public.—*Liverpool Standard.*

Shocking Occurrence.—A poor fellow, named Job Lee, met with his death on Saturday last, in a most dreadful manner. He was pursuing his avocation as a lime-burner at Eype, near Sherborne, and having wished to force down some lime stones in the kiln, instead of using the usual bar employed for that purpose, he jumped on the stone, which sunk with him into the burning mass, the kiln having got hollow without his being aware of it. His legs and thighs to his abdomen were severely burnt, but being immediately extricated by his son he survived from eight o'clock until the evening, when death put an end to his sufferings. S. S. Cory, Esq., held an inquest on the body on Monday, when a verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

The Murder in Jersey.—James Fouquet, who was condemned to death in Jersey for the murder of a man named Derbyshire, has had his sentence commuted to transportation for life. It appears that the verdict of the Jersey jury was that he was more guilty than innocent—*plus coupables que innocent*—which in the practice of Channel Island law is somewhat equivalent to the French finding of murder under extenuating circumstances, which was the verdict in the celebrated case of Madame Laffarge. It appeared further that the deceased (Derbyshire) had come to Fouquet's house for the purpose of annoyance frequently, and on the occasion of his death had used threats of violence against Fouquet, and also against his own wife, who had been separated from him for some time, with his consent, and had latterly lived with Fouquet as his housekeeper. A very general feeling in favour of the accused in the island led to the investigation of his case, and the numerous petitions presented in his favour.

Fearful Tragedy.—A shocking case of homicide occurred on Saturday night last in Stretford New-road, Manchester, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. It appeares that a master builder named Younghusband, twenty-three years of age, and some of his men, were drinking in the Sir Robert Peel, a small beer-shop at the corner of Dunham-street, when some dispute occurred between him and Thomas Gleeson, a young man, one of his workmen. The quarrel assumed so disagreeable a shape that Younghusband left the beer-house, and crossing the road, fled down Leaf street a few yards until he came to the butcher's shop of Michael Goddard, in Clarendon-street, where he took shelter from the fury of his antagonist, who fiercely pursued him. Unfortunately, the latter was too close upon him, and entering the shop immediately after, without a moment's hesitation seized a knife which lay on a block, and stabbed his master in the left breast close upon the heart, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in a few minutes. He was immediately apprehended.—The prisoner was brought up for examination on Monday, at the Manchester Borough Court, when the following evidence was adduced:—A woman who keeps a public house in Stretford New-road, Hulme, said the prisoner and deceased were drinking at her house on Saturday evening last, when they had a dispute as to whether Younghusband or another man in their company had been furthest from land. At last the prisoner got up and struck deceased. This was the first blow struck. The prisoner wanted to bet a sovereign that the other man had been further from land than Younghusband had, but witness picked up the money, and would not allow them to bet. The men then went out and commenced fighting. She saw the prisoner throw a stone at a man named Kean when he got outside. Witness did not see anything that took place further, but about a quarter of an hour afterwards she was told that Younghusband had been stabbed. The prisoner was sober, but deceased was drunk.—Wm. Kean, a joiner, said he was present when the dispute took place. When they went outside the public house to fight, witness told the prisoner he had better fight him than Younghusband, who was a little man. The prisoner then struck witness on the head with a stone. The prisoner then ran into a butcher's shop which was close by, and witness heard him say, "I'll be that b——'s death." He could not see what took place further, except that the police came up and took the prisoner away.—A man named John Holding said he saw the prisoner run into the butcher's shop, followed by twenty or thirty people. Witness went to see what was the matter, and saw the prisoner on the floor, under the chopping block. Deceased was pulling him by the hair, and the last witness was kicking him. Witness then saw the prisoner make a thrust with a pocket knife at deceased, who was leaning over him.—Kean, on being interrogated by the magistrate, denied that he had kicked the prisoner, as described by the last witness. Witness was not quite sober at the time.—A person named Moses Brown said he was standing in the butcher's shop when the prisoner run into it. He had an open knife in his hand. He was followed by a crowd of people, and Younghusband (the deceased) tried to take the knife from him. He afterwards saw the prisoner on the floor against the chopping block and Kean was kicking him. Witness saw the prisoner at the same time strike twice at the deceased with his knife. Deceased was sitting on the end of the block, and fell off it when the prisoner stabbed him. Witness then called in a policeman, who took the prisoner into custody.—The constable who apprehended the prisoner said he found the deceased lying on the floor in the butcher's shop, and an open knife was lying beside him.—Dr. James Wilkinson said the deceased was brought to his surgery at nine o'clock on Saturday evening. Life was then nearly extinct, but not quite. He found a wound, about an inch long, penetrating the left side of the heart. He had not the slightest doubt that death was caused by this wound.—The prisoner was committed for trial at the next Liverpool Assizes.

Mad Dogs.—During the late sultry weather the district of the Tyne, to the west of Hexham, has been in a state of great excitement, owing to the ravages of mad dogs. A case of hydrophobia occurred a few days ago at Ridley Hall, near Haltwhistle. The victim was a little girl, a daughter of the gardener of that place, and as several dogs are supposed to have been bitten, a handbill gives notice that any dogs found going at large unmuzzled will be destroyed.

Ship on Fire at Shields.—On the 19th inst., a fire broke out in the cabin of the collier brig Harriet Most, lying in the harbour. The fire-engine was speedily alongside the vessel, when by great exertions on the part of the superintendents of the river police, and several other hands, the fire was got under, but not until considerable damage had been done to the cabin and deck of the vessel; but for the energetic exertions used to extinguish the fire the damage would have been very extensive.

The Mayor of Bradford, who is a manufacturer, entertained sixteen of his fellow justices to dinner one day last week, who collectively employ 30,000 hands at their various works of manufactures.

We have pleasure in announcing that at a meeting of the creditors, of Messrs. Campbell, Arnott, and Co., of this town, whose suspension of payment we announced in our last, an offer of composition, amounting to 13s. 4d. in the pound upon the entire debts and liabilities of the firm, was unanimously accepted. Messrs. Campbell, Arnott, and Co., we understand, will immediately resume business.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

Manchester is to be a City.—We believe we may announce that, at the private meeting of the council on Wednesday week, it was determined that Manchester should be a city, and the mayor was authorised to take the requisite steps for making application for the grant of her Majesty's Royal letters patent, authorising and declaring that henceforth the incorporated borough and town of Manchester should take the name, style, or title of "the City of Manchester." We understand that the mayor has already made the requisite formal application, and that in a short time we may legally and correctly congratulate our "fellow citizens" on the civic dignity conferred upon Manchester.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Bread Baked by Steam.—The Plymouth papers contain an account of a new method of baking bread which is in operation at Stonehouse, under the patent of Mr. Lee. The bread is pronounced to be excellent, and superior to that baked on the old principle. A description of the process will not be found uninteresting. When the loaves are moulded they are placed on carriages and conveyed on railways into the ovens, which are made of cast iron, and placed one above another. The doors being closed, the steam is then "turned on" from the boiler, and passing through a singularly-formed coil of pipes, heated to a high degree in a furnace of remarkable construction, is by opening the valves, admitted to the ovens, the baking process, from the time of running in the carriages to drawing them out again, occupying from half an hour to an hour and a half, according as the loaves vary in size. There are perforated pipes placed at equal distances inside the ovens, by which means all parts are alike heated. The heat is kept within determinate thermometric limits by the adjustment of the valves, and the degree ascertained by an indicator, the "bulb" being scarcely thicker than a cobweb, yet ranging from 120 to 800 Fah.

Atrocious Case of Stabbing.—On Tuesday James Morgan and John Cokum, two powerfully-built fellows, were charged at the Bristol police-court with feloniously cutting and wounding Peter Dean and Catherine Dean, his wife. The case was one of a most atrocious description. It appeared from the statement of the male complainant, who had evidently received a severe gash in his head and had his arm bound up, that the previous evening he went to the King's Arms public house to fetch some beer for his wife, and on his return home met the two prisoners near his own house, one of whom made a grasp at the can. Witness resisted, when one of the men struck him in the head with some sharp weapon; the other prisoner also stabbed him with a knife in the arm. His cries brought out his wife to his assistance, and he saw one of the prisoners stab at her. He then fell to the ground senseless, and when he recovered found himself all covered with blood, and his wife senseless beside him, bleeding profusely. They were both taken to the Bristol Infirmary immediately, where their wounds were dressed. Mrs. Dean, it appears, was even more seriously injured than her husband, and a certificate from Mr. Morgan, one of the surgeons at the infirmary, was put in, stating that she would be unable, without danger to her life, to attend before the magistrates and give evidence. Under these circumstances both prisoners were remanded to await the result of their ferocious violence.

Destructive Fire at Chatham.—Another fire, resulting in the destruction of two houses, and injury of others, occurred at Chatham on Wednesday morning. It was discovered shortly before one o'clock raging in the rear of the premises, No. 29, Gibraltar-place, New-road, a house recently occupied by Mrs. Strong. A strong body of Royal Marines were despatched from the barracks, and under the command of Colonel Pilcher and Colonel Powell, rendered very efficient service; but owing to a short supply of water, the principal part being supplied from a brewery in the neighbourhood, the fire did considerable damage to the property contiguous, the house, No. 27, in the occupation of Mr. Westacot, of the Loan-office, sustaining much injury in the rear of the premises, as also has No. 30, occupied by Mrs. Wardle. The property destroyed is insured in the Sun and Phœnix Fire offices.

Presentation to the Mayor of Manchester.—A dinner and tea service, of the value of 1,000 guineas, was on Monday evening last presented to Mr. John Potter, the Mayor of Manchester, by a large body of his fellow citizens, as a token of esteem and respect for the manner in which he had discharged the arduous duties of the mayoralty.

Melancholy Death.—It is with great regret that we are called upon to announce the death of Dr. Badeley, of Chelmsford. This sad event took place on Monday afternoon. The cause is stated to be this—On Sunday afternoon the deceased was afflicted with a severe attack of the toothache, and it continued without intermission all the following night. About four o'clock on Monday morning he went down into his surgery for the purpose of taking something to alleviate the pain, and unfortunately he inadvertently partook of some morphia, and his untimely decease was the result. Mr. Bransby Cooper was sent for by a telegraphic despatch, and all the members of his profession in the town were in attendance, but their combined efforts to save his valuable life proved abortive. Dr. Badeley leaves behind him a family of, we believe, ten children.

Fatal Accident while Bathing.—On Monday seven young men went on the Mansion House Quay to bathe, and the whole reached the jetty of the bridge, where they remained a short time. They then leaped into the water again, and had only been a minute or two in the water when one of them, named John Fox, aged twenty-two, belonging to the Butcher Bank, was caught by the eddy caused by the tide, cried out he was drowning, and implored help. The others instead of rendering him assistance, swam to the shore for safety, and left him in his perilous situation, and after struggling much for some time he was drowned in the presence of a large number of persons. Six boats were soon in attendance with drags, but his body has not been found.

Scotland.

Disfranchisement of Free Church Ministers.—Important Decision.—The Sheriff of Ayrshire, the Sheriff of Wigtownshire, and Sheriff Robertson (acting for Sheriff-Substitute Robinson), have decided an appeal to the effect of disfranchising all the Ministers of the Free Church. The claim was that of the Rev. Matthew Dickie, Free Church, Beith, who claimed to be enrolled a county elector on the Free Church manse. The claim, after due deliberation, was rejected on the ground that the title in favour of the trustees of the congregation, was defeasible at the will and pleasure of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland.—*Ayr Advertiser.*

Emigration.—Emigration to Australia proceeds steadily from the Frith of Forth, under the superintendence of Mr. William Bowie, the agent at Edinburgh to her Majesty's Land and Colonial Emigration Commissioners. Since the beginning of last month the following embarkations have been made:—Thirty-four emigrants on the 20th Aug., on board the Trident, to join the William and Mary for Sydney; 132 emigrants on the 23rd Aug., on board the Clarence, to join the Steenbonheath, for Victoria; seven emigrants on the 6th instant, by the Neptune, from Leith to Sydney; and sixty-three emigrants, on the 13th inst., on board the Clarence, to join the Charlotte Jane, for Adelaide.

Emigration from South Uist and Barra.—There has been a very extensive emigration going on from these islands, no less than 1,700 having been forwarded this season to Canada, by Colonel Gordon, the proprietor, through Messrs. Reid and Murray, of Glasgow. This week advice has been received of the safe arrival of the first cargo of 285 at Quebec, on the 28th August, after a passage of twenty-four days, although fourteen days intervened in sailing up the St. Lawrence, in consequence of the westerly winds. Only one death had occurred during the voyage—an old infirm woman. The passengers spoke highly of the treatment they had received on board, and presented the captain with a complimentary address. A second vessel, the *Montezuma*, containing 440 passengers, had also arrived just as the post was leaving, which will be so far satisfactory to the relatives of those on board. There are three other vessels on the voyage, of which it is expected accounts will be received in a few days.—*Scotsman.*

Wales.

The Welsh Eisteddfods.—The Welsh people are reviving with spirit the practice of holding eisteddfods or congresses of bards. The one got up a few days ago at Liverpool, by the natives of the principality resident there, is to be followed by one at Port Madoc, in Carnarvonshire, which will take place at the commencement of next month. The Marquis of Anglesea has accepted the presidency, and Lieutenant-General Sir Love Parry will be the president of the meeting. The Lord High Chamberlain of England, Lord Mostyn, the Bishop of Bangor and St. David's, the Hon. E. M. Ll. Mostyn, Sir John Guest, M.P., Sir B. Hall, M.P., and other eminent Welshmen are among the patrons. Next year a grand eisteddfod is to be held at Dolgelly, on a scale similar to the one held at Rhyddlan during the present summer, when no expense will be spared to render it worthy of the principality. *The inhabitants of Denbigh are likewise desirous that an eisteddfod of magnificence be held there in the autumn of the next year;* the proclamation to be made by a chaired bard.

Ireland.

The Catholic University.—Dr. M'Hale has written to the editor of the *Freeman*, acknowledging a contribution of £50 to the funds of the Catholic University, from the proprietors of that journal.

Representation of Galway County.—It is pretty well understood that at the next general election Mr. W. H. Gregory, for a short time the intelligent representative for the city of Dublin, will offer his services to the constituency of his native county (Galway.) Mr. Gregory's politics are of the Liberal or advanced Conservative school.

Purchase of Lands in Ireland.—*Saunder's Newsletter* has an important announcement, to the effect that a very influential company has been formed in England, at the head of which is represented to be Prince Albert, for the buying up of lands in this country. Their purchases are expected to be on a most extensive scale, and persons in their employment are now busied in obtaining information on the spot as to the position and value of various estates.

Emigration.—The *Waterford Chronicle* of Saturday thus reports progress:—"The tide still flows onward. At five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the well-known fast sailing bark Anne Kenny, Captain Thomas Hayes commander, the property of John Sparrow and Co., slipped from her moorings, and was towed down to Passage by the Duncannon steamer Maid of Erin. The Anne Kenny had on board over 100 passengers for New York, whom, from personal inquiries, we found to consist wholly of a respectable and intelligent class of agriculturists. The Mars steamer left for Liverpool yesterday with, as usual, a large cargo, and 500 passengers. It was painful to notice the comparatively happy aspect of these people, considering the utter despair they feel for the improvement of their country. We may anticipate a great increase of this traffic now that the harvest is saved. The mighty and living stream still flows westward; and, when we compare the returns of this port with those of Cork, of Limerick, of Galway, and Dublin, we do not feel surprised that Ireland misses 3,000,000 of her population."

Upwards of 130 emigrants sailed from the port of Sligo for New York on Saturday, and in the generally correct weekly commercial report of the *Freeman's Journal* there is the following remarkable statement:—"It may give some faint idea of the extensive depopulation going on in this country to mention that we have been informed by a highly respectable passenger-broker in this city that he was lately (within a few days) applied to by one gentleman, whose name was mentioned to us, to contract with him for the deportation of 2,000 emigrants from one estate, and that no less than 1,500 of those had been actually contracted for. Such wholesale clearances could hardly be credited, but that we have the facts from those engaged in the mere mercantile operation of finding shiproom. We were informed by the same gentleman, who is well qualified to offer an opinion, that he estimates the emigration now going on from this port alone at not less than from 5,000 to 6,000 per week."

The *Tipperary Vindicator*, alluding to the evictions and house levellings in that district, states that labourers cannot find house room in any part of the country, adding:—"There are districts in Tipperary at this moment where levelling-landlords weep over the destruction of the houses, as they want them sadly as residences for tenantry, after whom they are zealously seeking. It is supposed that the capital destroyed in the anti-house warfare in Tipperary alone amounted to upwards of £50,000."

Repayment (?) of Treasury Advances.—The board of guardians of the Galway Union have joined issue with the government, and declined, for the present, to strike a rate for the repayment of the annuities. This is spoken of as "an important step," as "it sets an example which is likely to be followed by every other union in Ireland."

The Harvest.—The agricultural reports, so far as the cereal crops are concerned, are most favourable. There is not a single complaint, and harvesting operations are now nearly completed in every quarter of the kingdom. Indeed, all the grain would have been cut down ere this but for the scarcity of hands in some districts, especially in the southern and western counties. The accounts of the potato, are not improving. In parts of Ulster they are getting from bad to worse, and the blight, it appears, has shown itself, although not as yet to any alarming extent, in Kilkenny and some of the midland counties.

Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the American ambassador, has been visiting Galway, Limerick, and other places in the West, with a view of promoting direct communication with the United States. He voyaged up the Lower Shannon to Mount Trenchard, where he was entertained by Lord Monteagle. In the several speeches he has had occasion to deliver, Mr. Lawrence expressed himself in language that was warmly responded to. At some points of his journey the ambassador was greeted with almost royal honours.

Baron Liebig is also making a tour in Ireland, in company with Mr. Samuel Lover, and other gentlemen.

The manifesto by Archbishop Cullen against the National Education System has been the theme of much discussion in the Irish papers, but few are found to go with the Primate in requiring the separation of the children of Protestants and Catholics. The guardians of the Newry Poor Law Union have decided by twenty-three to thirteen against placing their schools under the Board; but the majority consisted almost exclusively of Protestants.

Dinner to the Members for Tipperary.—A public dinner was given at Cashel on Monday night to Messrs. Masher and Scully, the members for the county of Tipperary. The affair was more remarkable for the number and character of those who stayed away, than for those who attended. Lord Arundel and Surrey, in his apology said:—"I am very sorry that the state of my health precludes me from availing myself of your kindness. I should otherwise have had great pleasure in attending."

Another Dinner.—Bishop Cantwell promises to honour the intended dinner to Mr. Keogh with his presence.

Michael Hanley was executed on Tuesday at Limerick for the murder of his wife.

The Lord Primate's Charge.—On Tuesday the Lord Primate held his triennial visitation for the diocese of Armagh in the cathedral of that city. There was a very large attendance of the clergy; and after the morning service was ended his Grace proceeded to deliver a charge which was listened to with deep attention. A great portion of the address was devoted to matters connected with church government and discipline throughout the diocese under the jurisdiction of the Primate, as well as to matters affecting the temporal interests of the clergy. He directed their attention to the very useful measures which received the sanction of the Legislature in the last session of parliament, in reference to the building and improvements of glebes, erection and endowment of Churches, &c., for all of which they were manly indebted to the exertions of Mr. Napier, one of the University members.

Horrible if True.—The "*Droit*" has the following rather incredible story:—"A commercial traveller, whose business frequently called him from Orleans to Paris, M. Edmund D——, was accustomed to go to an hotel with the landlord of which he was acquainted. Liking, like almost all persons of his profession, to talk and joke, he was the favourite of everybody in the hotel. A few days ago he arrived, and was received with pleasure by all; but it was observed that he was much less gay than usual. The stories that he told, instead of being interesting as formerly, were of a lugubrious character. On Thursday evening, after supper, he invited the people of the hotel to go to his chamber to take coffee, and he promised to tell them a tale of dramatic incident. On entering the room his guests saw on the bed, near which he seated himself, a pair of pistols. 'My story,' said he, 'has a sad *denouement*, and I require the pistols to make it clearly understood.' As he had always been accustomed, in telling his tales, to indulge in expressive pantomine, and to take of anything which was handy, calculated to add to the effect no surprise was felt at his having prepared pistols. He began by narrating the loves of a young girl and a young man. They had both, he said, promised, under the most solemn oaths, inviolable fidelity. The young man, whose profession obliged him to travel, once made a long absence. Whilst he was away he received a legacy, and on his return hastened to place it at her feet. But on presenting himself before her he learned that in compliance with the wishes of her family she had just married a wealthy merchant. 'The young man then purchased a pair of pistols like these,' he continued, taking one in each hand; 'then he assembled his friends in a chamber, and after some conversation placed one under his chin, in this way as I do, saying in joke that it would be real pleasure to blow out his brains; and at the same moment he pulled the trigger.' Here the man dischraged the pistol, and his head was shattered to pieces. Pieces of the bone and portions of the brain fell on the horrified spectators. The unfortunate man had told his own story."

The Mormons.—The Mormons have re-occupied their old station in Carson Valley, and in much larger numbers, and intend making a permanent settlement there. It is their desire to occupy the whole of it, and in their hands it will become extremely valuable, as it is the only place fit for a settlement between their possessions in the Great Salt Lake Valley and California. The whole valley is well watered and covered with the most luxuriant grass. By the term "valley" is meant that portion which is susceptible of cultivation, lying at the bas eof the mountain, and is about twenty-five miles long, by five to fifteen in breadth. The Mormons have extended their settlements among the base of the mountains, northward, and facing the Great Salt Lake, ninety miles, nearly to Bear River Ferry. They are fast taking up all the good land in the valley. Each one claims and owns whatever he is able to inclose and improve. They are generally satisfied with a small tract each, say from forty to 100 acres. They are a very industrious people, and their improvements are good and substantial. Their houses are small and neat, being built of adobes, made of blue clay. They have mills in the mountain cannons, and make fine lumber, which is sold in the city at fifty dollars per 1,000 feet. The Mormons are engaged building a railway to the mountain, some seven or eight miles, on which to transport their materials for their great temple. The city covers a great deal of ground, and is probably the most rural city in the world, each man allowed one-and-a-quarter acre for his residence and garden. A late census taken by themselves makes the population of the city and adjoining settlements 18,000.—"*New York Tribune.*"

Military Surgeons.—What Next!—*To the Editor of the Times.*—Sir, in a "Circular Memorandum," emanating from the office of the Adjutant-General, I find an order which for atrocity is, I will venture to say, unequalled in any document of any service in the world. I copy it *verbatim* from your columns of to-day:—"Military Deserters.—Horse Guards, August 19.—In consequence of the diversity of practice, and inefficiency of the existing methods of marking the deserter with the letter D: and it being found in many instances that the mark has become obliterated in a short time, and even been removed by artificial means, it has been decided (By whom?) that from the first of October next this part of the sentence of the Court-martial shall be inflicted, in all cases where practicable, in the military prisons, by the medical officer (!!!) attached to each of these establishments, and under special instructions from the Secretary-at-War.—G. Brown, Adjutant-General."—Are the medical officers of the British army bound to obey this order? Will they obey it? Will the officers of health of any army in the world, at the bidding of any authority under Heaven, condescend to become executioners? If they do—but it were an infamy even for a moment to suppose that there will be found one who would not sooner throw his commission to the winds than degrade his high and holy calling by an act so despicable and degrading! Who has counselled this order? England—the world ought to be made acquainted with the name of the wretch who would convert the surgeons of any service into hangmen!—I am, sir, your most obedient servant, J. Dickson, M.D., an old army medical officer.

The African Slaver's Dodge.—A correspondent from the coast of Africa narrates the following successful trick of a slaver in escaping from the British cruiser:—"It is said two full slavers have lately escaped, one from Lagos, a Sardinian; and another, a Spaniard, from Porto Lagino, with 300 and 350 respectively. The Lagos fellow escaped by a very clever trick; he saw the Prometheus, steam-sloop, Commander Foote, standing in, and was then in the act of hoisting his water casks in. The captain, however, bolted off to a merchant skipper who was known to be legitimately taking in a boat load of palm oil, and for a matter of 300 dollars induced him to exchange boats for a few hours; the steamer came in, boarded him, and seeing him busily engaged in taking in palm oil, stood off again; he then finished his proceedings, got the niggers on board, and bolted in the night. Prometheus came in next day and found him *non est inventus*. If the accounts be true from Brazil, he will require as much tact to get them landed as he displayed in shipping them."—*United Service Gazette.*

Good Digestion.—A few days since some men engaged in outside painting on the premises of Mr. Bennett, near Lechdale, Gloucestershire, having left work for a short time, on their return found that some pigs running loose had invaded the barn which they had occupied, and had devoured a canful of lead colour, a compound of white lead, lamp black, and oil. Much fear was entertained that the deleterious mixture would prove a fatal inside coating, but, strange to say, no ill effects were apparent, except to one of the swinish epicures, who suffered from an attack of painter's cholic, which a drastic drench, however, quickly removed.

The Late Mr. Thomas Umbers.—A monument has been erected in the chancel of Wappenbury Church, to the memory of Mr. Thomas Umbers, the eminent agriculturist. It is of Caen stone, with Tuscan columns of black marble.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN FIVE YEARS AGO.

Saturday last having been appointed for the further examination of William Creasey, who stands charged, upon the testimony of Mary Ann Davis, the discarded paramour of the accused, with having, on the night of Feb. 20, 1846, murdered police-constable James Hastie, of the R division, in a place called Tinder-box-alley, New King-street, Greenwich, the court was densely thronged, and considerable excitement was manifested in the town.—Mary Ann Davis, who was examined on a former day, deposed that she became acquainted with the prisoner about six years ago, having first met him in Hyde-park as she was taking a walk. They had cohabited before they lived together. He had then a wife living, but told witness that he had been a widower for some time. Witness left her mistress, and went to live with the prisoner at Giffin-street, Deptford, about a week before the murder. When prisoner came into the room to witness on the night of the murder, his right hand was covered with blood, and his waistcoat too. He told her that he had murdered a policeman, and that he would not be hung for one, but for two, and upon which he took a Bible from the shelf, and presenting a knife at witness, said that if she did not swear to keep it secret, he would then and there run her through the body. She loved him dearer than her life, and she did swear, and then washed the blood from his clothes. The woman with whom they were lodging was a Mrs. Ward. She left Greenwich about three weeks after the murder, and after visiting Walthamstow they went to Jersey, where they remained for about eight months or better. While there the prisoner cut her head open with a blow from a bellows, and he told her to say to the doctor that she had fallen down, and she did so. Could not tell the date of the murder, as she was no scholar, but knew it was about five years ago. All that she stated on the last day, and at the present moment, was the truth, and she loved the prisoner now, but then she must tell the truth.—The Magistrate: It is very strange you cannot give us the dates. Where did you live in London, after coming from Jersey, and before you returned to Greenwich?—Witness: In Tooley-street first; but we left there without paying the rent, and then went to another house not far away from there, and prisoner left without paying the rent, and took the key of the door away. —Superintendent Hilton, who is engaged in getting up the case, deposed that what the last witness stated as to her having first met the prisoner was accurate. He could not, however, find the woman Ward, with whom she said they had lodged at the time of the murder, she having left Greenwich some years. The woman Driscoll, with whom they lodged after coming from Jersey, was in the court, and corroborated the statement of the woman Davis coming with the prisoner to her place about the beginning of 1848; but before that period, owing to the absence of Mrs. Ward, he could get no one to identify the parties with the town.—Sergeant Carpenter, of the detective force, said that the prisoner bore a very bad character at Walthamstow, his native place, where he had been the terror of the neighbourhood, and where, about fourteen years ago, he had been charged with murdering his first wife. Upon that charge he was tried at the Chelmsford Assizes, and acquitted. His second wife, who is now living, had to leave him, after her life had been several times endangered by his violence. Witness was endeavouring to find Mrs. Ward, and would require further time to complete the case.—The Prisoner: I can explain a great deal.—Mr. Traill: I should advise you to make no further statement for the present. On the last day you said you had never been in the town of Greenwich till about two years after the murder, and that all stated by the woman Davis was the result of spite for your having left her. I shall remand you to this day week.

Extraordinary Confession.—About a month since the *New York Express* stated that lately, at Halifax, a private of the 1st Royal Regiment, then in garrison, about to return to England, appeared at the police-office, and voluntarily confessed to having murdered a young woman, about eight years ago, at Norwich, in England. The man gave his name as Thompson a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. His victim was a young woman with whom he had been on terms of intimacy, and the crime was perpetrated by drowning her in what he termed a canal. The crime had so preyed on the offender's mind that he at length determined to give himself up to justice, and allow the law to take its course. Subsequent occurrences have confirmed the truth of the principal circumstances narrated. Thompson has arrived in England, and is now in Winchester gaol, and one of the superintendents of that district, Mr. Hubbersty, late of the Norfolk constabulary, has been over to this city instituting inquiries. Thompson gives the name of his victim as Hannah Barber, and both he and the girl were well known to many people still living in Norwich, the crime having been perpetrated so recently as 1846. Thompson himself states that it was in the month of August of that year, and Mr. Hubbersty has learned from several sources that Thompson was at that time a private of the regiment of Carbineers then lying at Ipswich, having just left Norwich, and that a girl named Hannah Barber had shortly before been rejected by one of the band of the same regiment, in consequence of her intimacy with Thompson and other men; that Thompson got a day's leave of absence, and came down to Norwich; saw the girl there again, and walked out with her in the evening. It appears, also, that a Mr. J. Taylor, of Pockthorpe, well remembers that between twelve and one o'clock one night in the same month, while bobbing for eels in the river, near St. George's-bridge, he heard some blows struck, and immediately afterwards a splash in the water. He also distinctly heard the footsteps of a person running away. He unmoored his boat as quickly as possible, and hastened to the spot, and succeeded in rescuing a young woman from a watery grave. After she recovered herself a little, he placed her on the steps leading to the house of Mr. Brooks, builder. Mr. Taylor, together with Mr. Rix, a brewer, who came up at the time, attempted to learn from her her name, but she positively refused to tell, or to reveal any of the circumstances connected with the event which had just occurred. She shortly afterwards left the spot, no one knowing who she was, or whither she went. Two or three persons now state that they have seen Hannah Barber in Norwich within the last twelve months, but have no knowledge as to where she is to be found. She is said to be a country girl, and her visits to Norwich were only occasional. It is very desirable that she should be found, in order that it may be ascertained whether she is really the girl whom Mr. Taylor rescued. Under any circumstances, however, it appears probable that Thompson's victim escaped the death to which he has till now thought that he had hurried her. Shortly after August Thompson left the Carbineers, and joined the 1st Royals, who were lying in Canada, whither he was sent to join them; and he has, doubtless, been living since that time under great mental suffering.—*Lynn Advertiser.*

Incendiarism in France.—A strange event has just taken place at Bouloi (Tarn-et-Garonne). A barn belonging to a small farmer, named Aradel, was discovered to be on fire. A crowd of persons immediately collected to afford assistance, and buckets of water had been brought to the spot, when the report of a musket was heard, and a young man fell to the ground wounded in the body. Almost immediately after a second report was heard, and another man in the crowd was struck with a bullet. The greatest consternation prevailed, as no one could say whence proceeded these dreadful missiles. Some persons ran away, while others were looking at each other with alarm and horror, when a third shot was heard, and a third man fell wounded. The crowd then fell back to a safe distance from the burning building, a man armed with a gun having been perceived standing at the window of the loft, just under the roof. Some gendarmes soon after arrived, and they at once, on hearing that some one was in the loft, determined to ascend and make him prisoner. Just as they had procured a ladder to get into the loft, a fourth report was heard above. The gendarmes hurried up, and there found a young man bathed in blood, having the moment before attempted to blow out his brains with a pistol. He had shattered his lower jaw, and wounded himself severely in the neck, but he was not dead. It appeared that the young man was Barthélemy Aradel, son of the owner of the barn. Having ruined himself by gambling, he had determined to commit suicide, but first resolved to set fire to the barn, and then perish in the ruins. For that purpose he had procured three muskets, with balls and powder, to prevent any one extinguishing the fire. He had also provided a pistol to kill himself. The chief actor in this strange drama died soon after, but the three men who were wounded by him are likely to recover. The barn was burnt to the ground, the loss being about 2,000f.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The Austrian Despot.—"A number of our contemporaries, says the *Daily News*, "English and French, affect to be greatly shocked at the Emperor of Austria's declaring publicly that he and his Ministers govern of his absolute and imperial authority, and by virtue of no constitution. All through 1848, 1849, 1850, and the better half of 1851, these writers were the abettors, the panegyrists, the poet laureates of Austria; and not only of Austria, but of the King of Naples, of the Pope, and of the French generals who set up the Pope. Nothing seemed too harsh, too rough, too royal, too cruel, or tyrannical for them, so long as there was anything left for tyranny and its bayonets to crush. But now, when tyranny is completely established and strengthened, and past disturbing, oh, then, forsooth, these writers turn liberal, and protest."

The fishermen of the Madras East India Fishing Company are stated to have taken a sword-fish measuring twenty-eight feet in length.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

On Monday morning the sessions for the county of Middlesex, for September, were held by adjournment at the Guildhall, Westminster. The calendar contains a list of sixty-one prisoners for trial, of whom fifty-six are charged with the commission of felony.

Robbery at the Crystal Palace.—Thomas Mack, a German, aged 18, was indicted for having stolen eight ounces weight of chocolate, the property of Francis Germain Leopold Gerain.—The prisoner pleaded Guilty.—The evidence in the case was briefly this:—The prisoner was in the Exhibition on the 18th inst., and was observed by an officer in plain clothes to take up a packet of chocolate from one of the stalls and to put it into his pocket. He was walking away, but the officer stopped him. The prisoner besought the officer to let him go, but his supplications were made in vain. On being searched about 26s. in value was found upon him, but at his lodgings, at No. 4, Poland-street, there were discovered a quantity of chocolate of the same character as that in the act of taking which he had been caught, a dozen of pencils, a cake of soap, some wax-tapers, two memorandum-books, several leathern purses of the present fashion, containing English and foreign money to the amount of £20. All the articles found at the prisoner's lodgings had been stolen from the Exhibition, and so many of them were there that the officer stated he could have preferred no fewer than seven indictments against the prisoner.—The learned Judge sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment for six months with hard labour.

Frederick Otto Hartman, aged 21, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having stolen a gold watch and other articles of the value of £100, the property of James Keene Hawkins (the barrister), in his dwelling-house. The sentence upon him was imprisonment and hard labour for twelve months in the House of Correction.

Charles Sturtan, aged 24, was convicted of having stolen a silver soap basin, of the value of 13s., the property of Lewis Verrey, the *restaurateur*, of the Opera Colonnade.—The learned Judge sentenced him to imprisonment and hard labour for four months.

Ungrateful Treatment of a Soldier.—Harriet Mouseley, an artless looking girl, was indicted for having stolen a bonnet, a pair of stays, a gown, and other articles, the property of William Austin. —The prosecutor was a private in the 3rd battalion of Grenadier Guards, and in the month of June or July last, whilst he was on sentry at Spring-gardens, St. James's-park, he observed the prisoner wandering about apparently in a starving and destitute condition. He spoke to her, and she told him she was in great distress and wanted food, when he desired her to go to his lodgings, No. 13, Lower Crown-street, Westminster, where she would find his wife, who would give her something to eat if she told her that she had been sent by him. The prisoner accordingly went as directed, and the prosecutor's wife gave her coffee and bread and butter, and allowed her to wash herself. The prosecutor, on returning home from duty found her there, and not liking to send her into the streets he told her she might sleep there if she liked, and she expressing thanks for such an offer, he told his wife to make up a bed for her on the floor of their own bedroom—which she did, and the prisoner slept there that night. She told him that she was a stranger in London, and had run away from her father's at Chichester, and he offered to put himself in communication with her father with a view of bringing about a reconciliation, and of her returning home. On the following morning the prosecutor and his wife went out for a short time, leaving the prisoner in the room, and during their absence she made a quantity of Mrs. Austin's clothing into a bundle and went away, nothing more was heard or seen of her until the 3rd of September, when the prosecutor met her in the street and gave her into custody. She then had on Mrs. Austin's bonnet and shawl.—The prisoner made no defence, and the jury found her Guilty.—The prisoner, who was known to the officers of the prisons, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Brutal Assault.—James Reilly, 28, was indicted for unlawfully and violently assaulting Emily Marriot. The prosecutrix lived at 5, Union-court, Orchard-street, Westminster, and on the evening of the 17th inst. the prisoner went into a room on the first floor of that house, occupied by a young woman. He met the prosecutrix there. They had some gin, and afterwards he followed her up to her own room with her mother. The mother soon left the room, and, according to the statement of the prosecutrix, the prisoner got enraged because neither she nor the young woman of the first floor would fetch his cap, which he had left behind; but the evidence of the young woman was that the cause of the quarrel was the refusal of the prosecutrix to sleep with the prisoner. After some words had passed, he pulled her from her chair, and taking her by the hair of the head, dragged her along the room to the door, and having beaten her with his fist as long as he could, he kicked her on the head, and then sneaked away.—The police-constable described the wound caused by the kick as about an inch long and very deep, and stated that a considerable quantity of blood flowed from it. A certificate from the house surgeon of Westminster Hospital was put in. It was to the effect that the prosecutrix had sustained a severe injury on the head, such as might be occasioned by a kick, besides which she had bruises on the neck and face. The prisoner was convicted, and the court sentenced him to eight months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Robbery by a Workman.—Charles Hancock, 25, was indicted for stealing a carpet and other articles, value £3, the property of Newby Hutchinson.—It appeared that the prisoner had been in the service of the prosecutor, who is an upholsterer in Oxford-street, but not since June last, he having been discharged in the course of that month.—The principal witness in the case was a young woman, who stated her name to be Eliza May the wife of John May, of No. 6, Queen-street, Golden-square, and who had been living adulterously with the prisoner for about two years. Her evidence was, that during the time the prisoner was in Mr. Hutchinson's service he brought home a variety of articles, amongst them those which formed the subject of the prosecution, and she, at his request, pawned a table-cover, which was Mr. Hutchinson's property, at Chapman's, in London-street, Tottenham-court-road. They quarrelled, and, in consequence, she discontinued living with him; but when she wished to have her clothes and other property which belonged to her, he refused to give them up, and it was with great difficulty that at length she succeeded in getting possession of them. On examining her clothes, she found a number of duplicates relating to property the prisoner had taken from his employers, and she deposed to his having sent other parties to pledge things for him, particularly a carpet, which was now produced, and identified as Mr. Hutchinson's. When the officer went to take him into custody, some window-curtains were pointed out to him by the woman, who said to the prisoner, "You stole them from Mr. Hutchinson;" in reply to which the prisoner remarked that if they were stolen she was as bad as he was for receiving them.—The jury found the prisoner Guilty.—The prosecutor's shopman said that a great deal of property had been missed, but it was never suspected for a moment that the prisoner was the thief.—The Court sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

Trial of "Brother Francis" for Cruelty to a Child.—William Weale, otherwise "Brother Francis," a Roman Catholic schoolmaster, was charged on an indictment containing two counts, with having cruelly, and inhumanly, and maliciously beaten John Farrell, a child six years of age, with the intent of doing him some grievous bodily harm. The second count charge him with a common assault. From the notoriety this case has obtained the court was crowded with Roman Catholic priests and others.—James Hinchley stated that he was a cab proprietor, residing in Duncan-place, Islington. He knew Duncan-place Chapel, adjacent to his premises. There was a school in connexion with it. His premises were near to it. On Monday afternoon, the 21st of July, at about four o'clock, he was in his stable, when he heard shrieks of a child coming from the direction of the school. Himself and some others went to the place and called to the persons in the building to desist. The stable is about twelve yards from the school. When he arrived at the door he saw a child who was outside of the school in a crouching position. Saw the child's legs were much scarified from the ancle to the thighs. His back was like raw beef. The child appeared exhausted, and had been so severely punished that he could not stand. There were marks on him as thick as his (witness's) finger. Upon seeing them he kicked at the school-room door. The wounds were blue and black on the legs. When he had kicked at the door the defendant came out dressed in his robes, with beads and a large cross upon him. Witness inquired how he had come to use a poor child like that, and he inquired in reply what business that was of his. The Rev. Mr. Leyton, who was at his elbow, called him to account for his conduct and the cruelty to the child, and told him that if he heard any more of it he should call the attention of the magistrates to it, but witness said that he would do so now, and immediately sent for a policeman. Defendant said he had chastised the child for not coming to catechism, and then said it was lying and for stealing a paint-brush. The policeman coming up, the defendant asked permission to go and change his robes, but contrived to make his escape at the back of the school. He was eventually taken in Charlton-terrace, and conveyed before Mr. Combe, the magistrate, who heard the charge, and the defendant was bound over in recognisances. (The child was ordered to be brought into court, a mere infant, in petticoats.)—Charles Davis, who was at work at Mr. Hinchley's premises on the day in question, corroborated the evidence of the former witness. He said he examined the person of the child, and found severe marks of violence on various parts of his body. He had no doubt that they were inflicted by the gutta-percha whip now produced. He saw blood on the right thigh. The whip was taken by the defendant himself to the police-court. Mr. Combe inquired what the punishment was inflicted with, and the defendant produced it at the second examination.—The Rev. W. F. W. Leyton was next examined. He stated that he was a clergyman of the Established Church. The school in question is near to his house. On the 21st of July he heard screams of children. He had heard cries before, but there was something so shocking in these that he proceeded to the school to make inquiries as to the cause. He remonstrated with Mr. Weale for being out of temper, and he denied that he was so. Saw the bruises on the child.—Mr. Huddlestone said he was a surgeon. He examined the child on the 29th of July. He lifted his petticoats and saw that the posterior part of his person was black to a considerable extent. His thigh on the right side was full of cuts, long and deep, and in some instances they were half an inch wide, side by side, and interlacing each other. In seven instances the skin was destroyed. There were several stripes across the loins. He believed that they were produced by such a whip as that produced, and that the blood had been drawn by the skin coming against the ferrule. The marks he had seen indicated great violence.—The Jury then considered their verdict, and in a few minutes returned a verdict of Guilty of a common assault under very aggravated circumstances. The sentence was that the defendant be imprisoned in the House of Correction for three calendar months. The defendant was then removed to the cell in custody.

The Abominations of Holywell-Street.—Case of Dugdale.—William Dugdale, 52, was indicted for unlawfully procuring and having in his possession for the purpose of selling and disseminating divers obscene prints, books, and representations. —Mr. Clarkson shortly opened the case to the jury, and having characterised the prosecution as one of considerable public importance, striking as it did at the root of an evil of a polluting and most abominable influence, the learned gentleman shortly stated the facts, which afterwards were given in evidence, and which may be thus generally given:—On the 2nd of September, from information they had received, Inspector Lewis, of the Thames police, and an officer of Customs, and Sergeant Chadwick, of the F division of metropolitan police, went to Holywell-street, Strand, for the purpose of making a search at a shop kept by the prisoner in that street. The prisoner, in fact, kept two shops there, numbered respectively 16 and 37, and it was to the latter that the attention of the officers was directed. As they were proceeding along the street, they were observed by a person of the name of Sharp, who was standing at the door of 37. He, the moment he recognised them, rushed into the shop, and immediately came out again, when the shop door was at once shut from the inside. On reaching the shop the officers found the door fastened; and after waiting about ten minutes, they were informed by the prisoner, who emerged from a side door leading from the shop into Passing-alley, that they could then come in. They then passed into the shop, and on going to a fire-place at the back of the shop, they found evidence of Sharp having given to the prisoner the "office," as it was termed; that is, having warned him of the approach of the officers. Close by the fire-place they found a mass of burnt prints and books, some of which were only partially consumed. A search was made, and the result was that the officers took possession, from various parts of the premises, including the shop window, a large quantity of French lithographic prints, some lithographic stones ready for press, copper plates, books, coloured engravings, &c., the whole of which were of a most disgusting and abominable description. Ultimately they took away from the premises 882 books, 387 prints, 110 catalogues, 9 lithographic stones, several copper plates, and 16cwt. 9lb. of letter-press unsewn—altogether two heavy cart-loads. A number of them were produced in court, and submitted to the jury.—At the close of the prosecution, objections were made to some of the counts in the indictment.—The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.—Mr. Sergeant Jones then moved in arrest of judgment on the points he had already submitted, and after some discussion, the Learned Judge said he should not respite the sentence, but leave the prisoner to his writ of error; and he would consider the matters urged by the prisoner's counsel, and state before Michaelmas term whether he would grant a case for the Court of Criminal Appeal. Mr. Clarkson urged, in aggravation, that the prisoner had been convicted of this offence three times previously. He had been engaged in the disgusting traffic since 1825, and there was no doubt that he was the prime circulator of publications of this character, and that it was he who supplied the abomination to the retail dealers in the metropolis.—The learned Judge said the prisoner had been convicted on the clearest evidence of a very serious offence and he was very, very old in this species of crime. As to Holywell-street, he would say nothing on that occasion further than this ought to have been a parish prosecution, and the parish authorities ought not to have suffered this great abomination to exist so long as it had done. He heard that the parish authorities had held a meeting at which he was censured for what he said from that seat, with regard to Newcastle Court; but let the authorities of this grossly-misconducted parish look to themselves. If report were true, Newcastle Court had been cleared in consequence of what he said, and he hoped the same would be the result with regard to Holywell-street, by the abominations of which the morality of the whole population of the metropolis was affected. He then sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned in the House of Correction two years on each count of the indictment, each commencing and terminating at the same time, and to find afterwards sureties, himself in £50, and two others in £25 each, to be of good behaviour for one year further. A great number of persons from Holywell-street were present.

What the People of the United States have done.—The *Times* one day last week presented the public with a very ably written review of the commercial condition of the United States. In an interval of little more than half a century it appears that this extraordinary people have increased 500 per cent. in numbers; their national revenue has augmented nearly 700 per cent., while their public expenditure has increased little more than 400 per cent. The prodigious extension of their commerce is indicated by an increase of nearly 500 per cent. in their imports and exports, and 600 per cent. in their shipping. The increased activity of their internal communications is expounded by the number of their post offices, which has been increased more than a hundredfold, the extent of their post roads, which has been increased thirty-six fold, and the cost of their post office, which has been augmented in a seventy-two-fold ratio. The augmentation of their machinery of public instruction is indicated by the extent of their public libraries, which have increased in a thirty-two-fold ratio, and by the creation of school libraries, amounting to 2,000,000 volumes. They have completed a system of canal navigation, which, placed in a contiguous line, would extend from London to Calcutta, and a system of railways which, continuously extended, would stretch from London to Van Diemen's Land, and have provided locomotive machinery by which that distance would be travelled over in three weeks, at the cost of 1½d. per mile. They have created a system of inland navigation, the aggregate tonnage of which is probably not inferior in amount to the collective inland tonnage of all the other countries in the world; and they possess many hundreds of river steamers, which impart to the roads of water the marvellous celerity of roads of iron. They have, in fine, constructed lines of electric telegraph which, laid continuously, would extend over a space longer by 3,000 miles than the distance from the north to the south pole, and have provided apparatus of transmission by which a message of 300 words despatched under such circumstances from the north pole might be delivered *in writing* at the south pole in one minute, and by which, consequently, an answer of equal length might be sent back to the north pole in an equal interval. "These," says the *Times*, "are social and commercial phenomena for which it would be in vain to seek a parallel in the past history of the human race."

The French Aeronaut, M. Potin, invented a balloon, which he proposed to navigate by means of a steam apparatus. On terminating his preparation for an ascent from the Champs de Mars, a commission was appointed to examine the apparatus. They reported that an ascent from that locality would be attended with danger to the public. M. Petin, in consequence intends to dispense with the steam engine, which will reduce the weight of his machine to 5,000 kilogrammes. It is said that he has expended a considerable fortune in the construction of his balloon. It was in connexion with this insane and perilous topic of ballooning, that the aeronaut Tardini met his death while making his ascent on Sunday, the 14th, from Copenhagen, accompanied by a lady and a child.

M'Cormick's Reaping Machine.—The *New York Evening Post* states that M'Cormick's reaping machines have been in use upon the Western priaries for nearly ten years. The fact illustrates one of the many uses of the Exhibition.

Public Amusements.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

The clever and accomplished directress of this popular house of entertainment, Madame Celeste, bade, on Monday night, her adieus to an audience for whose entertainment she has so long and so satisfactorily catered. The pieces selected for this occasion were the historical drama of the "Queen's Secret," the comic drama of "Flying Colours," with the third act of the "Green Bushes," a piece which the inimitable acting of Madame Celeste has rendered a stereotyped representation on the boards of the Adelphi, for we know not how many years. It is needless to say that the house was crowded to overflowing, every place being occupied long before the rising of the curtain. Madame Celeste performed in all three pieces with her accustomed spirit, versatility, and talent, and was greeted with even an excess of the usual cordiality and sympathy which she invariably experiences from the audience. At the close of the performances the fair *beneficiare* was led before the curtain, in her graceful and becoming Indian huntress costume, by the lessee (Mr. Webster), and delivered a farewell address in nearly the following words:—"Ladies and gentlemen—my good, kind, indulgent patrons,—It is with feelings of gratitude beyond my powers of expression, that I appear before you, to bid you, for a time, adieu. To this country—so generous in its sympathies for the stranger, wherever born—I owe my present proud position; for you gave a value by your golden opinions to that little talent my warm-hearted American friends discovered and encouraged. My direction of this theatre, through the liberality of the manager, and the affectionate zeal of a talented company has been a labour of love; and if you approve, as the crowded houses nightly evidence—I feel I am repaid beyond my deserts. No occasion ought I to omit, especially such a one as this, with their flattering eulogiums newly locked in my memory, to thank the press collectively and individually; without them the actors' calling would cease to be an art. Nothing, ladies and gentlemen, would take me from you but a duty of gratitude I hold sacred to those in the New World, who first took me by the hand, and I should not think that I had done that duty if I did not visit them again, and take a long and lasting leave. Ladies and gentlemen, my heart is too full to say more than, with all my heart I thank you—with all my heart, I bid you adieu—*et dieu vous benisse.*" Madame Celeste, who faltered a little in the course of her address, was loudly and repeatedly cheered, and made her farewell curtsey amidst a shower of bouquets.

SURREY THEATRE.

Decided success attended the production of an English version of "Linda of Chamouni" at this theatre on Monday night. The principal characters were represented, the "Marquis of Boisfleury," by Mr. H. Corri; Carlo, by Mr. Travers; the Cure, by Herr Kuchler; Antonio, by Mr. Borrani; Pierotto, by Miss Poole; and Linda, by Miss Romer. The whole of the music was listened to with great attention, and evidently with great delight, by a very full house; some of the airs were warmly applauded, and the duet in the second act between Carlo and Linda received an *encore*. New scenery, dresses, and appointments increased the success of the opera, but the chief praise is due to the performers, more particularly to Miss Poole, Miss Romer, Mr. Travers, and Mr. Borrani. The orchestra was efficient and the chorus respectable. At the close of the performance the principal persons engaged in it appeared before the curtain in obedience to a unanimous call, and received the applause of the audience. The opera has been adapted expressly for this theatre by Mr. George Linley.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

The Pirate of the Gulf, or the Greek Brothers, a powerful and effective drama in two acts, by Mr. Dibdin Pitt, was produced on Monday night. Murad Bensalleh, Admiral of the Pirate Fleet, has taken prisoners Constantine and Alexius, the Greek brothers, and their mother Zaphira, a Greek lady of rank. Zaphira has long mourned the death of her husband, who, lured by his enemies, is supposed to have fallen in a conflict with the Turks. He is, however, taken prisoner, and in order to obtain comparative liberty, embraces the Moslem faith, and becomes an officer to the admiral. He recognises Zaphira as his wife, just as she is destined for her conqueror's harem, and by the help of his intrepid sons, the good offices of Abbas Khan, and the arrival of the British fleet, he succeeds, after a variety of hair breadth escapes and recaptures, in destroying the tyrant, and regaining their liberty. The piece, which is full of incident and adventure, was received with great approbation, and we must, in justice, add, that the company did their best to ensure its success. The spirited acting of the Misses Rogers and C. Gibson as the Greek brothers, the excellent and hearty humour of Mr. H. Chester as Abbas Khan, the comic powers of Mr. Dean, and the pathos and genuine feeling pourtrayed by Mr. E. Green and Mrs. J. Parry as Ismael and Zaphira, justly earned and obtained the applause of a crowded house. Mr. E. Green has announced his benefit to take place on Wednesday next, October 1st, and has provided an excellent "bill of fare" for the occasion. In his capacity as actor and stage manager he has become an especial favourite with the frequenters of this theatre, and we trust his patrons will award him a "house" commensurate to his talent and exertion for their instruction and amusement.

The Loss of the Pacha, and the new ship for China.—Happily the Peninsula and Oriental Company have just equipped another new iron screw steamer, for the China service. She is called the Shanghia, built by Miller, Ravenhill, and Salkeld, of Blackwall, and is ready to sail for Southampton, and almost immediately for the China Seas. She is reported to be one of the fastest screw-vessels yet built. An investigation into the circumstances of the catastrophe has been commenced by the authorities of Singapore. Captain Barker, of her Majesty's ship Amazon, and the master-attendant have assisted at the inquiry, which had not closed at the period of the mail being dispatched. The wreck lies in twenty-five fathoms of water, and by the next mail we may probably hear of an attempt being made to get up some of the valuable cargo. As may be known, the divers on the Malacca cost are very expert, and we doubt not they will succeed in recovering some of the valuable treasure which formed part of her freight. It consisted, from China to Calcutta, of forty-two boxes of gold, forty-five boxes of dollars, six boxes of sycee, one case of diamond rings, one case of silver ware, twenty-one pieces of silk goods, 126 chests of green tea, ninety-two boxes of vermillion, thirteen boxes of Prussian blue, one case of velvets, forty-six packages of sundry merchandise; for Penang from China, one box of dollars and a package of tea. Some of the cargo was insured; but the vessel was not—the company maintaining a reserve fund, and not insuring their fleet. The value of the cargo alone is estimated at nearly 600,000 dollars.

How the Bushmen Obtain Ostriches.—A favourable method adopted by the wild bushman for approaching the ostrich and other varieties of game is to cloth himself in the skin of one of these birds, in which, taking care of the wind, he stalks about the plain, cunningly imitating the gait and motions of the ostrich until within range, when, with a well-directed poisoned arrow from his tiny bow, he can generally seal the fate of any of the ordinary varieties of game. These insignificant looking arrows are about two feet six inches in length; they consist of a slender reed, with a sharp bone head, thoroughly poisoned with a composition, of which the principal ingredients are obtained sometimes from a succulent herb, having thick leaves, yielding a poisonous milky juice, and sometimes from the jaws of snakes. The bow rarely exceeds three feet in length; its string is of twisted sinews. When a bushman finds an ostrich's nest he ensconces himself in it, and there awaits the return of the old birds, by which means he generally secures the pair. It is by means of these little arrows that the majority of the fine plumes are obtained which grace the heads of the fair throughout the civilised world.—*A Hunter's life in South Africa.*

Discoveries and Improvements Endless.—The arts are like plants, poliferious; and like them, too, can only be improved by culture. The transformations wrought by horticulturists and pomologists are all but incredible. Peaches were originally poisonous almonds, and used to impregnate arrows with deadly venom. Cherries are derived from a berry of which a single one only grew on a stem; nectarines and apricots are hybrids of the plum and peach; the chief of esculents, with its relatives, broccoli and cauliflower, come from a marine plant, from the common sea-kale, which shoots up on some sandy shores. From wild sour crabs, scarcely larger than boys' marbles, have proceeded all varieties of apples. The largest and richest of plums are descendants of the blackthorn's bitter sloe. Such are mere specimens of vegetable metamorphoses brought about by transplanting, acclimating, crossings, and culture.

The Baroness Von Beck.—The maiden name of the lady was, I believe, Koberwein. She was of a respectable, though not noble family, and her husband was M. de, and not Baron, Beck.—*Times Vienna Correspondent.*

Requisition for further Search for Franklin.—A requisition promoted by Lady Franklin, calling upon the Admiralty to give Captain Penny the means of proceeding this year to pursue the traces of Franklin up Wellington Channel, was numerously signed on Tuesday. Captain Penny's second ship, the Sophia, has arrived at Woolwich, and will be paid off at that port.

THE 'DAILY NEWS' AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

The following letter has been sent to the 'Daily News' in reply to the attack upon the Committee of the National Association, but, with the characteristic injustice of the Free Trade Press to the Working Classes, has been refused insertion:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a leading article in your journal of Wednesday, the 3rd inst., which I much regret not having seen sooner, with the view of correcting some of its singular and extraordinary mistatements, and offering a general refutation to the charges which you have laboured so zealously in that, and some of your previous editorial strictures upon this subject, to fix upon the association with which I have the honour to be connected, and upon the eight alleged conspirators recently convicted by a Staffordshire special jury, and not yet sentenced by Mr. Justice Erle.

In the article now before me you set out with a singular mistake. You say:—"We are induced to return to the case of the Wolverhampton Tin Plate Workmen, in consequence of a statement that an appeal will be made to the Court of Criminal Review, on the law as ruled by Mr. Justice Erle at Stafford; and of a letter published by Mr. William Peel, Secretary to the National Association of United Trades, in this journal, to the effect that he had instructed his solicitor to commence an action for libel against Mr. Edward Perry for imputations against him of, as he deemed, a slanderous and hurtful description, contained in the lengthened communication from Mr. Perry, to which we gave insertion." I beg, Sir, to observe, that I never wrote any such letter as you allude to, nor (to my knowledge) was any such letter with my name or authority published in your, or any other journal.

With respect to the alleged instructions to my solicitor to enter an action for libel against Mr. E. Perry, I may also observe that the redress I shall seek for that person's gross misrepresentations, will be of a far more prompt and decisive character than I could possibly obtain by any form of civil action.

I have hitherto abstained from troubling you with any remarks upon the various articles which have appeared in your widely extended columns upon the late trials at Stafford, and your strictures upon the National Association of United Trades—an Association which appears to have drawn upon itself a very flattering amount of hostility from the *Daily News*, and its more powerful contemporary—the *Times*—the very best proof, which, in my humble judgment, could be given of its excellence and utility to the working classes. For it is, Sir, an unfortunate fact, patent to the whole world, that any institution, which has for its object the protection of the interests of labour from the undue and unfair encroachments of capital, is not to be tolerated in this boasted land of individual liberty.

That this antagonism is unnatural and injurious, is unquestionable; but, Sir, the efforts of yourself and most of your contemporaries, appear directed to render it perpetual. Of all the forms and phases which Trades' Unions have assumed within my experience, there has been none so entirely unobjectionable in its principles, objects, and mode of operation, as the Association of which I have the honour to be Secretary. So far, as has been falsely alleged against it, from seeking to promote strikes, and to foment discord between employers and their workmen, its strength consists in the extraordinary success which has attended its efforts during the last 7 years, in preventing those injurious outbreaks, strikes, and reconciling the differences between their members and their employers, by the more rational and congenial appliances of mediatorial argument and reason. It was not our fault that Mr. Edward Perry was obstinate and unconciliatory. Mr. Justice Erle, with us, regretted it, but said, "That he had a legal right to be so if he pleased." That the requirements of the men were moderate and reasonable, we also have in admission from the judge, and I think also from Mr. Perry's own evidence, although I am aware, and shall shortly prove, that very little dependence ought to be placed upon his statements.

He, however, said, that the adoption of the book of prices, proposed by the men, would have made no greater difference to him than one-half per cent., or ten shillings in a hundred pounds. But that is not quite true, or, you may rely on it, the strike and its consequence would not have occurred. About one-half of the Tin-plate Workers of Wolverhampton were willing to accept, and have accepted, a reduction in their prices of an equal amount to the advance they claimed from Mr. Perry, and his con-conforming friends for the other half, with, as I think, neither an unjust nor unreasonable view of placing the employers, as regards the article labour, upon an equitable and satisfactory basis towards each other.

The Executive Committee, are, I assure you, not in the habit of volunteering their interference between their members and their employers; but when invited to interpose, their efforts are always directed to heal and compromise differences, and to avoid a strike as one of the greatest calamities which could happen. But, Sir, the laws of this country give to the working classes no protection against the aggressions of an oppressive and unjust employer, except through the medium of combination, and by the agency of strikes. They are undoubted evils; but they never will or can be entirely discontinued, until the Legislature provides some sort of machinery for arbitrating authoritatively and fairly in the disputes which sometimes inevitably arise between the conflicting interests—Capital and Labour.

With reference to the part taken by the Committee of the National Association in these unhappy disputes, you appear, Sir, to entirely overlook the facts proved on the trial. You will, therefore, I hope, permit me, as an act of justice, very briefly to recapitulate exactly what that Committee advised and participated in. Their advice and interference was first called for by the men as early as October, 1849. They found that a difference existed in the prices paid for the very same articles by the six principal employers, ranging from twenty, to—in some cases—more than fifty per. cent. Such a state of things was the natural source of bickering and ill-feeling. The low-paying masters had undoubtedly an unfair advantage in the market. However convenient this state of affairs was to Mr. Perry and his friends, it was manifestly unjust to Messrs. Walton and Shoolbred. The Committee refused its sanction to a strike, but advised the men to attempt to obtain an equalisation of prices upon some fair and equitable basis. A book of prices was accordingly drawn up, and the Committee—at the request of the men—used their best exertions, by a temperate and conciliatory interposition, to bring the masters and men to a good understanding. To this end, they solicited Mr. Perry to convene a meeting of the employers to consult upon the matter.

He did so, but endeavoured to convert that meeting into an engine of oppression against the workmen. He there proposed that a list of obnoxious men should be made out, who were to be discharged by the masters, and driven out for ever from the town of Wolverhampton. His proposal was rejected, and the meeting dissolved.

A Conference of masters and men was then convened by Mr. Perry, at the solicitation of Messrs. Peel and Green, and an attempt made to frame a book. This most rational proceeding also failed, because Mr. Perry, on his own admission, was predetermined it should not succeed. The Committee still refused its sanction to a strike. They counselled that a modified book should be drawn up, on the basis of the average of the prices then paying by the four leading houses. This equitable offer was contemptuously rejected by Mr. E. Perry. A strike, therefore, became an inevitable necessity. Nine months had been thus expended in an ineffectual attempt to obtain what Mr. Justice Erle designated "a very moderate demand." The Messrs. Perry had several men engaged under written contracts, which have since been altered in some of their provisions, at the instigation of the magistrates, on account of their inequitable character. Their legality was strongly doubted,—two counsels opinion were taken upon them, which appeared in favour of their legality. The committee, therefore, advised that no inducement should be held out to such men to violate their engagements; and when it came to their knowledge that some of them were leaving their employment, they issued a public protest and disclaimer of any participation in these proceedings, and appealed to the mayor to support their protest by his advice and influence. This bill bears date, I believe, the 16th October—about two days after the absconding of the first man, and not as Mr. Perry falsely states, after the men had all left. There is not, Sir, in the whole trial, a shred of evidence to prove any connivance by the Committee of the National Association in this or any other act which can be justly charged as illegal. It was proved, by the evidence of the French witnesses, that they were enticed over by false promises and gross misrepresentations, and when arrived in Wolverhampton, some six of them were entrapped to sign agreements, written in a language they were entirely ignorant of, and exposing them to legal penalties they had no conception of. They left Mr. Perry of their own accord; and the pecuniary assistance afforded them to return to their homes, was a mere act of kindness and charity which the Committee feel no cause to be ashamed of. Not a single act of violence, or the slightest breach of the peace, was committed during the whole of these protracted proceedings, except by Mr. George Henry Perry, who was fined £5 for a brutal and unprovoked assault upon one of the men. The whole town of Wolverhampton can bear testimony to the quiet and peaceful demeanour of the men; and the whole of these facts you will find proved by unexceptional evidence on the trial—a report of which, from the short-hand writer's notes (especially retained) is now in course of publication.

This unvarnished narrative of irrefutable facts will, I hope, induce you and the public to suspend your judgment until the further proceedings, which will undoubtedly be taken under the advice of our eminent Counsel, shall have tested the value of the jury's verdict, and his Lordship's view of the law of the case.

Apologising for the encroachment upon your columns, but hoping you will, as an act of justice, give insertion to this letter,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
William Peel,
Secretary to the National Association of United Trades.

259, Tottenham-court-road, September 10th.

LOSS OF THE "PACHA."

The following graphic account of the catastrophe is from the pen of a party who was on board the Pacha:—

"We left Singapore at noon on the 21st of July on our passage to Penang and Calcutta, and had got on very well until twelve o'clock at night, when we met the Erin, and by some means or another, at about seven minutes past twelve she ran foul of us, and in four minutes the poor Pacha sank from under us. We have lost from on board of us sixteen souls, and how the forty-one that were saved were so, God only knows; the thing was so sudden that there was not a chance to do anything to save the people. The Erin cut right into the middle of the Pacha. Burn and myself were asleep at the time. I heard the captain, Miller, sing out 'Starboard, hard a starboard,' and I knew there was something wrong directly. I jumped up, put on my trowsers, and ran on deck; but before I could get up the companion—the Erin—was right into the starboard side, and the Pacha's foremost went directly. Well, I ran forward, and was coming aft again, when the first engineer told me the forehold was full of water and the ship gradually settling down, which she was. We ran aft to the quarter boats, and the people were lowering them down. I went to the companion for a tomahawk to cut them away. The people were crowding into them, so I got one of the life-buoys and put it on, and just then the Pacha gave a plunge, and went down head foremost. I had only time to jump and clear the rail and boats' devits. The Pacha in going down sucked me under a considerable distance. It was certainly an awful moment to hear and see the waters gurgling and darkening over head; but thank God in a short time I rose and found myself among a heap of spars and I cannot tell what of the wreck. The scene around was a fearful one. The Erin was a short distance off, with the forepart of her nearly gone; and to hear the poor fellows around me crying out for somebody to come and save them was heart-rending. The Erin immediately lowered down her boats and picked up fifteen of us that were floating about—the remainder were got up the bows of the Erin. It is certainly miraculous how so many were saved, as it was only four minutes from the time of the Pacha's sinking, and the Erin nearly as bad. When we got on board she was going fast down by the head; however, they got a sail round the bows of the vessel, and after being there for three hours, we went on to Singapore, where we arrived on the 22nd, at 2.30 p.m., and next morning there was seven feet of water in the engine-room, all the opium in the forehold ruined, and a great deal in the after one. There is not one of us that has saved a rag of clothes. I had nothing on but a shirt and trowsers."

The following is a portion of a letter also from a party on board the Pacha:—

"It was a beautiful night and calm, or we all should have been drowned. It was a most melancholy sight; we all had a hard struggle for life, and to see them as they got on board the Erin, on the forecastle, and round the capstan—all hands went down on their knees to prayers, and a clergyman on board returned thanks for those whose lives were spared. We were all in bed when it happened except those on watch. There was not a single thing saved belonging to any one. I am happy to say there were no females on board at the time."

THE ENGINEER'S REPORT OF THE "ERIN."

After giving a detailed account of the accident similar in effect to the preceding, the engineer proceeds as follows:—

"We steamed on to Singapore, being then at a distance of ninety miles. We ran the ship ashore as far as we could get her on the beach; we found at low-water two large holes, one in the port bow (the third plate from the keel) four feet long, and one on the starboard bow twelve inches square. Commenced at tide-times to put patches upon them, so as to get the ship off the beach before the neap-tides. I am happy to say that the two bottom plates are completed, and the ship is hauled off the beach; we are now progressing favourably with the upper patches, and expect to sail for Heng Kong in eight days"—*Hants Advertiser.*

WRECK OF THE RANDOLPH AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The Randolph, East India trader, Mr. Dale, master (owners, D. Dunbar and Co., of Limehouse,) has been cast ashore on a reef of rocks off the north-east part of the Mauritius. The disaster took place on the night of the 25th of July, a day or so after she had taken her departure from Port Louis for Calcutta. She had received on board at that port 250 steerage passengers, natives, consisting of men, women, and children, for Calcutta; also Lieut. Holland and Ensign Scott, of the 48th Regiment, who occupied the chief cabin. All went well, however, until half-past eleven o'clock at night, when a cry was raised forward of "Breakers ahead," and Mr. Dale learned, for the first time, that he was close to a dangerous reef of rocks, which ran out to sea some two miles off the north end of the island. The night was excessively dark, and there were other circumstances unfavourable to the ship's progress. The helm was now put hard-a-port, and strenuous exertions made to keep the vessel off the land, but she drifted in, and struck on the reef with great force. The crew were directed to cut away the masts, which they did without any mishap. This kept the ship upright for a short time, but the heavy surging waves soon bilged her, and she fell over on her beam-ends. As the vessel careened over the scramble for life amongst the crew became desperate. Men, women, and children were seen hanging to and crawling up the sides of the wreck. Some fell into the surf, and by clinging to floating spars preserved themselves, while others were swept away, and met with a watery grave, Ensign Scott being among those who perished. After a night of deep suspense and suffering, daylight disclosed their actual position. Land was observed two miles distant, the space between the wreck and the beach being studded with small, steep, dangerous patches of rock. The captain now consulted with his officers as to the best means to be adopted in preserving the unfortunate creatures, nearly 300 in number, who were on the wreck. The boats happily remained whole and safe. They were lowered, and Mr. Scott, the first officer, and Mr. Shand, the second, with some of the seamen, set out to examine the position of the rocks, and ascertain whether there was any safe passage between them by which they could land those on board. One partly practicable was traced to a certain distance, where the shore could be reached by spars and planks, thrown across the rocks. Returning to the wreck, a difficulty presented itself as to how the poor creatures could be lowered from their peculiar and dangerous position, as they had clung to all parts of the ill-fated ship, to the boats. At length two of the sailors took their stand upon the bowsprit, and so let them down one by one by ropes—a tedious and hazardous task, for the vessel was fast breaking up, and the heavy surf which was rolling was several times nearly dashing the boats to splinters against the wreck. After much suffering, Mr. Dale succeeded in seeing all safely landed, and the chief officer, Mr. Scott, was sent to Port Louis, about thirty miles distant, with intelligence of the calamity. In the meanwhile, Mr. Dale proceeded to ascertain the number missing of the passengers, as also of the crew, and found that of the former between twenty and thirty had perished, and that two of his crew had been lost. Among the bodies picked up that day was that of Ensign Charles H. Scott, of the 48th Regiment. He was in his twenty-first year, and was the only son of Mr. Charles Scott, surgeon in the Bombay. The moment the news of the catastrophe reached Port Louis, the governor, with every dispatch, forwarded a steamer to the spot, and on its arrival it was found that she could render little service, the ship was fast breaking up, and the cargo scattered in all directions. Lloyd's agent at Port Louis, who had made an investigation into the circumstances of the loss, thus writes:—"There can be no doubt that the great loss of property is caused by the neglect of our government in not putting up a lighthouse on that part of the island. We, as Lloyd's agents, took advantage of the feeling at the moment and waited on the government to request them to have a lighthouse forthwith erected, without waiting to refer to the home authorities. We are happy to say that the governor consented to take upon himself the responsibility, and a lighthouse is now in course of erection, although it may be twelve months before it is lighted." The loss of the Randolph and her cargo is reported to be very heavy. Whether she is insured or otherwise is not known.

The Austrian Loan.—We learn from Vienna that the united houses of Messrs. Rothschild have subscribed thirty millions of florins to the new Austrian loan. The houses of Sina and Scheles have taken ten millions, and two Dutch houses to a similar amount.

(From our second edition of last week.)

Central Criminal Court.

Alleged Murder by a Policeman in Shoe-lane.—Benjamin Cole surrendered to take his trial upon a charge of feloniously killing and slaying William Cogan. Mr. Ryland, Mr. Locke, and Mr. Parry prosecuted. The prisoner was defended by Serjeant Wilkins, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Ballantine. The principal witnesses, John Long and his wife, were subjected to a severe cross-examination by Sergeant Wilkins, the effect of which went to prove That Long and his son had been imprisoned several times for various offences.—Mary Lyons deposed that she was living in Plumtree-court at the time in question, and knew the deceased by sight, but had never spoken to him. She said that she saw the prisoner holding the deceased and beating him in the way described by the other witnesses; but she added that she did not mean exactly to swear to him, but to the best of her belief the prisoner was the man. She said that Cogan had hold of the door of No. 28, where he lived, and tried to release himself, saying, at the same time, "Don't hit me, I live here." The policeman tried to pull him back into the court, but could not do so, and he then knocked the deceased into the passage, and he fell on his hands, and the policeman then took his staff out of his pocket and struck him with it on the right side of the neck, and Cogan cried out, "For God's sake, don't murder me, I won't come down no more to-night." The prisoner made answer, "I'll do for you before I leave you." Mr. Ballallantine: The deceased made no resistance, but was perfectly quiet while the policeman was beating him. She had had a row with her husband on this night, and he had turued her out of the house. The prisoner threatened to take her into custody about half an hour before the transaction, for being disorderly. He dragged her down into the mud, and she looked at him; but she could not swear positively that the prisoner was the man.—Other witnesses having been examined, Mr. Topping, a surgeon, deposed that at five o'clock on the morning of the 6th of July he went to the room occupied by the deceased in Plumtree-court, and found him lying upon the bed quite dead. He examined the body externally, and found bruises on the right side of the head and right arm, and he was of opinion that these bruises were the result of repeated blows or falls. Upon a *post mortem* examination he ascertained that a blood-vessel in the head, called the sinus, had been ruptured, and that this had occasioned an extravasation of blood upon the brain, which was the cause of death; and in his opinion the rupture was the result of the external violence that had been sustained by the deceased. Judging from external appearances he should say that the rupture of the sinus was the effect of the blows inflicted upon the head of the deceased.—Mr. W. H. Shneehey, another surgeon, corroborated the evidence given by Mr. Topping. He also expressed an opinion that the rupture was the result of violence, and said that the injuries upon the head and arm of the deceased were such as might have been caused by a policeman's truncheon. He also said that the bruises could not have been occasioned by one blow or fall, but that they were the result of repeated blows.—By Sergeant Wilkins: He had never before seen a case where the sinus had been ruptured without the skull being fractured. He should have expected if the deceased had received the injury at half-past one o'clock, that he would not have lived till four, and he should have thought that the effect of the rupture of the vessel would have been felt almost immediately.—Another medical gentleman gave similar testimony, and this concluded the case for the prosecution.—Sergeant Wilkins then made a very able and eloquent address to the jury on behalf of the prisoner.—The jury retired, and were in deliberation about half an hour, when they returned into court, and the foreman in an emphatic manner gave a verdict of Not Guilty. There was an attempt at applause when the verdict was delivered, which was speedily repressed. The prisoner was ordered to be immediately discharged from custody. This was the last case for trial, and the Court was adjourned to Monday, October 27th.

On Thursday an inquest, adjourned from Monday last, was resumed and concluded before Mr. Baker, jun., deputy coroner, at the Green Gate, City-road, relative to the death of Anne Shaw, aged fifty-four, a widow lately residing at No. 40, Bath-street, St. Luke's, who died from a fall, alleged to have been occasioned in consequence of being forced out of the shop of Mr. Anderson, tea-dealer, Old-street, by his assistant and manager of his business, Francis Edward Pomeroy, who was charged with the offence on Monday last, at Clerkenwell Police Court. The jury retired. After a consultation of three hours, a verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against Francis E Pomeroy.

Redemption Society.—Monies received for the week—Leeds, £1 17s. 1½d.; Liverpool, per T. Sands, 4s. 6d.; Burslem, S. Hartshorn, 2s.; Drighlington, per S. Clayton, 16s.; Gildersome, 1s. 8d. —Building Fund—Leeds, 4s.; Liverpool, 2s. 6d.; Driglington, 4s. 6d.; Adwalton, 3s.—Propagandist Fund 3s 11½d.—J. Henderson, Secretary, 162, Briggate, Leeds.

Steamer from St. Thomas to Venezuela.—A fine new steamer, the Berta Harrasowitz, built in Baltimore, will shortly commence packet service betwixt St. Thomas, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curaçoa, carrying passengers, specie, general freight, and the mails under a contract with the Venezuelan government. The steamer will also touch at other intermediate ports when circumstances require.

Romanism.—It is stated that a portion of the parishoners of St. Saviour's, Leeds, who went over to the Church of Rome with Messrs. Minister, Ward, &c., have returned to the Church of England, having found the practice of the Church of Rome to be very different from its high professions, and offering nothing to compensate for the abandonment of the Church of their fathers.

The Jersey Murderer.—The convict Fouquer has received a reprieve for one fortnight beyond the time fixed by the Royal Court for his execution, for the sole purpose of inquiry into his case. The decision of the Home Office has been communicated to him by Mr. Advocate Marrett, and he received the intelligence with much apparent gratitude.—*Jersey Sun.*

THE FRATERNAL DEMOCRATS TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

In addressing you on this, the anniversary of the abolition of Monarchy, and the proclamation of the Republic of '92, we would not only recall to your memory the birth, the betrayal, and the death of that Republic, but we would also signalise to you the condition of the Republic of 1848, and its hopes for the future.

Buried beneath its ruins, the champions of the first Republic—at once its pillars and its martyrs, lived in the love of the people, their words a living gospel cherished through years of oppression to burst forth anew upon the pondering world. We need not recall to your remembrance the consternation of the tyrants of Europe at the name of the Republic—the confusion and flight of the constitutional nightmare which for nearly eighteen years had pressed upon prostrate France, but we would remind you of the fatal—because unqualified clemency which has resulted in making victims of the victors, and has given the triumph to the vanquished. We would remind you of the acclamations with which the Republic was received by those who sought its ruin. The praises and promises which were heaped upon the people, and how they have been fulfilled. The instantaneous recognition of the people's rights when they arose from their lethargy, and the gradual, but sure suppression of those rights when perjured traitors had charmed the revolution, and the blind generosity of the people had led men into the net of reaction.

Democrats, workmen, need we also remind you that the blood of our brothers still smoke on the pavements of Paris and Lyons?—that the dungeons are crammed with the noblest and bravest of those who combatted and won freedom for France. Men of the future, behold the gory wounds of the martyr nation; it is not Frenchmen—it is not France—it is Humanity that lies chained and bleeding.

Foremost in the career of nations, the fall of France is a sign of doom to Europe, and the nations which first echoed with joy her call to liberty are now silent, or echo her groans. Ah! woe to Italy! the foot of the Austrian is again on her neck, the scorpion again makes her home in her heart. Woe to Italy, and bitter grief to France. The hands which should have helped to raise the flag of Italian freedom have aided Austria to pull it down. France grieves for her flag stolen and dishonoured, her sufferings embittered by her shame.

The new-born hopes of Poland are crushed. Hungary submitted to the mercy of the Czar, Germany at the feet of his satellites. The lesson is complete. Let us hope that the warning may be sufficient. A new era in the history of civilised nations is approaching. The smoke of the coming revolution already darkens the atmosphere of Europe, its fire will speedily blaze forth, devouring corruption and the corrupt. The re-action has culminated, and the blows which it aims at the Press, as at every other means by which a people's thoughts and aspirations may be expressed, serve but to show at once its purpose and its weakness. To their unholy unity in crime—Jesuitry and Absolutism are indebted for their existence. To the fraternity of the people's shall we owe our victory, and future generations their freedom.

Men of the British Isles, whilst continental Europe gathers up her young strength to dash down the mercenary hordes of despotism—whilst her veteran patriots, in their exile homes, prepare, once again, to stake life, for the sake of all that makes life dear, let not the sympathies of our hearts remain sealed.

We appeal to you, by your own hopes, to unite with us in showing to the world on which side our feelings are enlisted, on which side, it may be, our action will be felt.

The Fraternal Democrats have hitherto centred the business of their society in the metropolis. The position of continental Democracy demands a local and simultaneous action. We have, therefore, resolved, for the better propagation of intelligence concerning the movements of the European Democracy—for ensuring a good understanding between them and their brethren in this country—and thus pave the way for a great and united movement in favour of the Universal, Democratic, and Social Republic:—

1st.—"That the members of the Society of 'Fraternal Democrats,' resident in the provinces, shall form themselves into localities, each locality to elect a district committee and sub-secretary."

2nd.—"That it shall be the duty of such sub-secretaries to correspond, at stated intervals, with the secretaries in London, sending to them any intelligence it may be in their power to communicate, and receiving in return the latest and most correct intelligence respecting continental movements."

3rd.—"That the subscription to the society shall be one penny per month, and an entrance fee of threepence for the card of membership."

4th.—"That the sub-secretaries shall transmit, quarterly, to the secretaries in London, the balance sheets of their respective districts, together with any funds that may remain after paying local expenses."

5th.—"That the whole of the funds placed at the disposal of the Committee shall be devoted to the dissemination of intelligence concerning the state and prospects of European Democracy. Such knowledge to be communicated to the members, and the people generally, through any and every channel which the Committee can make available for that purpose."

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
John Pettie,
Edward Swift, } Secretaries.
G. Julian Harney,

September 22nd, 1851.

N.B.—All communications to be addressed to J. Pettie, 52, College-place, Camden-town, London.

Schooner Sunk.—On Wednesday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a very serious accident occurred on the Mersey. As the Tranmere steamer Fanny was crossing the river from the landing stage, when off Monk's Ferry, she came in violent contact with a schooner at anchor, which soon afterwards sank; the persons on board the latter having barely time to save their lives in the schooner's boat, and the steamer with difficulty being disengaged from the sinking vessel. The accident is attributed to the darkness of the night and the want of sufficient signals to denote vessels at anchor in the route of steamers. The schooner was the Dove, of Amllwch, from Rucorn to Dungarvon, laden with salt; and on the salt melting the schooner floated, and drifted out with the ebb tide as far as the Formby light-ship. The steamer Britannia, of Tranmere, went to her assistance, towed her in, and moored her at Birkenhead.

Serious Accident in South Audley-street.—On Thursday, an accident of a serious nature, which it is feared may terminate fatally, occurred at the corner of Great Stanhope-street, South Audley-street, Park-lane. A gentleman was driving a very spirited horse in a gig, when, on passing down Stanhope-street, the animal took fright at something, and began rearing and kicking in a most dangerous manner, leaping over the traces and breaking the shafts of the vehicle. Unfortunately, a poulterer's errand boy was going along with his basket to some gentlemen's houses in the neighbourhood, and being unable to get out of the way, was knocked down and trampled under the animal's feet in a shocking manner. Some bystanders assisted in securing the horse, when the poor boy was conveyed in a cab to St. Georges Hospital in a state of insensibility, where he at present remains with but slight hopes of his recovery.

Steam Boat Racing.—A Blow-up.—On Thursday afternoon two steam tugs, the Ranger and the Conquest, went out of the Tyne to run a race from Shields bar to the buoy at Sunderland pier. They had got placed, when a fearful discharge of steam and a great noise from the Ranger, indicated that something was wrong. The other boats ran to her assistance, and found that the pressure that had been put on had occasioned one of the tubes of the boiler to give way. One of the crew who had got scalded, jumped overboard, and was with some difficulty rescued. He was nearly drowned. The other men escaped comparatively unhurt. The boat was towed into the Tyne again.

A tall fellow, who was dressed like a seaman, swallowed, the other day, the whole stock of an oyster seller, about 250, together with two quarts of milk and a glass of rum.—*Liverpool Albion.*

The Railway Robberies.—Charles Whicher, 42, green-grocer, was indicted for stealing a quantity of mousseline de laine and merino, the property of the London and South-Western Railway Company; and John Saward, a person of respectable appearance, and who it was stated carried on an extensive business as a draper and silk mercer in the Commercial Road East, surrendered to take his trial for feloniously receiving the same property, knowing it to have been stolen. After a lengthy examination of witnesses, the jury found both prisoners Guilty of receiving the property knowing it to have stolen, but recommended Saward strongly to mercy on account of the good character he had previously borne. The learned judge sentenced Whicher to be transported for ten years, and Saward to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for one year.

The Seizure of the Levenside.—The "St. Helena Advocate" of July 17th says:—"The trial came on at an early period on that day. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against the defendants, and awarded damages £200."

Extensive Robbery.—William Smith, 63, farrier, was indicted for stealing ten bank notes, value £10 each, and fifty three sovereigns, the property of George Gibson, in a dwelling house. The jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Police.

GUILDHALL.—A Nice Pair.—John Burke, of Plumtree-court, Holborn, was placed at the bar, in a state of intoxication, before Alderman Sydney, charged with a series of the most unprovoked and savage assaults upon several officers of the city police force and the relieving officer of the West London Union.—William Chamberlain said: I am the relieving officer of the West London Union; I was proceeding down Plumtree-court on Tuesday morning to visit a man who was ill and in great distress at No. 28, when prisoner addressed some very insulting remarks to me, which I, however, took no notice of. On leaving No. 28 prisoner came up to me, and seizing me roughly by the arm, kicked me on the thigh from behind; the officer came to my assistance, and I received no further injury.—A police-constable said: I ran to the assistance of the sergeant, who was endeavouring to rescue the prisoner, and received several very severe kicks on the knees and legs.—Another police-constable said: I was assisting my brother officers when the prisoner kicked me on the thighs and the most tender and dangerous parts of my person. While we were endeavouring to secure the prisoner a woman who was living with prisoner as his wife kicked me and pulled my hair.—Prisoner: How do you know we live together; did you ever sleep with us? (Laughter.)—Mary M'Carthy, the woman alluded to, was here brought into court, having been apprehended outside the justice-room, and placed at the bar by the side of the prisoner, and the last witness's evidence retaken against her.—Alderman Sidney: What do you say to this charge?—Burke; The police have a spite against me, and have threatened to do for me as they did for poor Cogan.—M'Carthy: It is false, Sir; I never touched the officer.—Mr. Alderman Sidney: There are four charges against you, Burke; and were I to consult my own feelings only your demeanour at that bar would impress me very much against you—Burke: Excuse me for interrupting you; but I hope it won't do that, and that you will show me some mercy.—Mr. Alderman Sidney: The greatest mercy the magistrate can show you is to remove you from such scenes of depravity and violence. The evidence proves four distinct assaults of the most aggravated description, and it will be my duty to deal with each of them separate. I, therefore, fine you 20s., or in default one month's imprisonment, for the assault upon the relieving officer, and one month's imprisonment for each of the assaults upon the three constables—so that, if you do not pay the fine, you will have four months' imprisonment. You are, however, such a violent character that I do not think I should be properly fulfilling my duty did I not protect these men by every means in my power. I shall, therefore, require you, at the end of the four months, to find two substantial bail in £20 each to keep the peace for six months. Mary M'Carthy, there is only one offence proved against you, for which I shall sentence you to one month's imprisonment, and require you to give two sureties in the sum of £10 each to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for three months. In default of the required securities you will both be imprisoned for the time specified.—Burke, as he was leaving the bar, said, you might just as well have ordered me to find two sureties in sixpence each and myself in a shilling, for I could not have obtained them.—It was found necessary to handcuff Burke's arms behind him, and then he refused to walk a step towards the prison and a stretcher was accordingly obtained, upon which he was strapped and so carried to the House of Correction.

Street Robbery.—John Brown, described in the police sheet as a solicitor, was charged with stealing a roll of cocoa nut fibre matting, containing twenty-eight yards, the property of Mr. Fisher, of 115, Aldersgate-street.—Charles Frederick Fisher proved the loss of the matting.—Mr. Rathbone said: I was in Long-lane, and met prisoner with this matting on his shoulder. I heard a little boy ask him where he was going with it, and say, "You have taken it from our door." Prisoner directly threw down the matting, and began to swear at the boy, but finding that witness was looking for an officer, he (prisoner) suddenly exclaimed, "Oh! there's a man calling me—I'm wanted;" and ran away in the direction of Smithfield, followed by the boy, calling loudly, "Stop thief!" I took the matting to Mr. Fisher's shop, and shortly after prisoner was brought back in custody.—Frederick Fisher said: I am thirteen years of age. I corroborate the evidence of the last witness. I saw the matting safe at my father's door about two minutes before I saw prisoner with it on his shoulder in Long-lane.—John Hampton said: I arrested prisoner in his flight, and gave him into custody of the officer. Prisoner struggled very violently, and endeavoured to break my arm.—Prisoner: That is false, your worship; the witness was drunk.—Police-constable 226 said: I heard a cry of "Stop thief!" and ran into Charter-house-square, where I saw prisoner wrestling with the last witness, and trying to get away. I took him into custody, and he said as the party had got back the matting, I might as well let him go. At the station he refused his address, and said he was a solicitor.—Prisoner: I was drunk, your worship, and took the matting by mistake, and what I said at the station was under the influence of liquor. I have written in a lawyer's office.—Alderman Sidney: Well, I suppose that is near enough for you. However, if you can bring any one forward to speak in your favour, and who can give us a good character of you, I shall feel disposed to deal leniently with you.—Prisoner: I would rather suffer any punishment than expose myself among my friends.—Alderman Sidney: If you have written in a law office, you must be aware that you have committed felony. I shall remand you for a few days for further inquiries, and if this should be your first offence, I shall perhaps treat the case in a very different manner to what I feel disposed at present.—The prisoner was remanded.

Cattle among Glass.—Mr. Henry Taylor, a master drover, was summoned by Mr. Solomon Maw, a surgical and chemical apparatus manufacturer, for £4 10s., for damage done to a quantity of chemical glasses by five bullocks, while they were in his (defendant's) care.—Complainant said the five bullocks were being driven past his premises when they turned down his gateway, and making their way into the gally-pot and glass department, frisked about in a most frantic manner until they had broken every article within their reach. Defendant called upon me and admitted his responsibility, and desired me to put the damage down at cost price, which I have accordingly done.—Alderman Sidney: They appear to have been wholesale customers.—Complainant: You would have thought so, sir, if you had seen them at work. (Laughter.)—Defendant: I assure you, sir, the fault lies with my men, and the bullocks being foreign cattle they were rather unmanageable, but complainant is to blame for having no gate or barrier to the entrance of his premises to prevent such intrusions.—Alderman Sidney: I suppose you consider yourself responsible for the acts of your servants, or you would have made no offer to settle this matter.—Defendant: I am willing to pay whatever is reasonable, and will pay half down, if you will allow me a month to pay the remainder in.—Alderman Sidney: I think you had better retire and try and arrange it between yourselves. The defendant is in a position that an accident of this kind will sweep away all his earnings for some time to come; therefore if the complainant could reduce the amount to £3, he would make the order for immediate payment.—Defendant: If I pay the amount claimed, I suppose I shall be entitled to the broken glass.—Alderman Sidney: Oh, certainly.—Complainant: I shall feel obliged to him to take it away under any circumstances.—Complainant then agreed to take £3, which defendant paid.

THAMES.—A Precocious Thief.—Mark Forder, a very diminutive boy, who did not appear to be more than ten years of age, was brought before Mr. Yardley, charged with stealing a purse containing eleven shillings and sixpence, the property of a lady named Mills, on board the Waterman steam boat, on the river. On Tuesday afternoon the Waterford steamer, on her way down the river, called at Blackwall Pier for passengers, and Mrs. Mills was about to embark for Woolwich, and as she was crossing the gangway board from the floating barge to the "dummy" there was some confusion, and she felt a pressure behind. Turning round she saw her purse in the prisoner's hand, and a police constable named White, in the act of securing him. She called out, "That's my purse!" and the officer took it from him. White was a passenger from Greenwich to Blackwall, and was in plain clothes. He saw the prisoner and a younger brother, who was only as high as the other's shoulders, on board, and suspecting their intentions watched them closely, and when the steamer came alongside Blackwall Pier the boys landed, and as the passengers for Woolwich were about to embark the boys mixed with the throng, and when Mrs. Mills was in the act of stepping from the floating hull on to the gangway, the prisoner got behind her, and very adroitly lifted up her gown and abstracted the purse from her pocket. White immediately seized him, on which the prisoner said "I'll never do it again." He was locked up in the Greenwich station house the same night, and contrived to get through a very small aperture or wicket in the door, the covering of which was left open. He made his way into the yard, inclosed with a wall too high for the youngster to climb, and was about to open the door of the charge-room, when a policeman on duty immediately rushed upon him from within and secured him. The hole in the cell door is too small for a quart pewter pot to be passed through it, and the police were at a loss to believe that the boy, small as he is, could have squeezed himself through it, until they received occular demonstration of the fact, by the prisoner returning to the cell by the same way. No further chance of escape was afforded him. He was represented to be a very clever and active young thief. His brother slipped away in the confusion, when the prisoner was taken into custody. Mr. Yardley committed the prisoner for trial.

SOUTHWARK.—Robbery by an Ex-Policeman.—George Wild, an ex-policeman of the Southwark division, who has recently come out of gaol after six months' imprisonment, for robbing premises he was placed to watch, was charged with having in his possession various articles, consisting of French leather purses, scissors, knives, envelopes, &c., suspected to have been stolen. A very formidable weapon called a "life preserver," was also found at his dwelling.—John Barret stated that on Monday evening he went into a pawnbroker's shop in the Kent-road to make some inquiries, and while there he observed that some person in one of the boxes offered several French leather purses in pledge. Knowing the voice of the person to be that of the prisoner, who was formerly a constable in the same division, he went out and waited until he came out, and then questioned him as to where he got the articles he had offered to the pawnbroker. His answers, however, were so unsatisfactory, asserting that he had bought them of a strange man in the street, that he (Barrett) expressed his intention of taking him to the station-house. The prisoner betrayed great anxiety to go home before he was locked up, and in a subsequent examination of his lodgings at Walworth, several more purses, together with numerous pairs of scissors, knives, and other articles, were discovered, and which appeared to be quite new. The prisoner also asserted that he had purchased these latter articles of a hawker, who was then taken into custody. The various articles, together with a life preserver, were produced in court, as also four pawnbroker's duplicates found in his pocket and relating to articles similar to those found at his lodgings. An attorney's clerk, for the prisoner, asked the witness if such weapons as the life preserver were not in use and frequently in the possession of policemen?—Barrett: Never, except when taken from offenders. The weapon used by the police is called a truncheon, and not such a deadly weapon as this, not being heavily loaded at each end like the life preserver. In answer to further questions, the policeman said that when he took the prisoner into custody he told him a man in Lant-street knew he had all the articles produced, but he did not say that the same man knew the person from whom he bought them. In reply to the magistrate, the policeman said that in the course of the morning information had been received from the Greenwich station-house that a robbery of articles such as those found in the prisoner's possession had recently taken place in that division. He therefore had grounds for suspecting that the property produced was stolen. Remanded.

LAMBETH.—Atrocious Outrage.—William Bowen, a well-dressed young man, described as a clerk, residing at No. 2, Agnes-street, Waterloo-road, was charged with committing a most outrageous assault on Eliza Smith, a young girl about sixteen years of age.—The complainant, a very interesting looking girl, who cried very much during the examination, said that the end of August last she left her parents' roof in Yorkshire for the purpose of seeking a situation in London. Having some friends here she succeeded about a fortnight ago, when she entered into an engagement with a lady in York-place, York-road, to remain with her six months as companion. On Sunday night, about nine o'clock, she went out for a walk, and proceeded a greater distance than she intended, causing her to lose her way. She felt very much alarmed, and asked several persons the way back to York-place, when she again missed her way. While proceeding along she met the prisoner at the corner of a street, and asked him to point out to her the way home. He replied that he was going to the York-road, and he would show her the nearest way. Believing him to be a respectable young man, she accompanied him up a street which she had ascertained since was Granby-street. Perceiving the railway at the end, and some carriages resembling railway vehicles, she turned round to him and said, "Surely that could not be the way to the Yord-road." He replied, "Oh, it's all right, it's the nearest way." When they got to the end of the street he seized hold of and threw her down in a recess, when he pulled her about in an indecent manner. She struggled hard with him, and screamed very loud for help, but he nearly completed her ruin before any one came to her assistance.—Mr. Elliot: Did you call out when he first touched you? Complainant: I told him not to touch me, and as soon as he put his arms round my waist I called out, but he seized hold of me and forced me down notwithstanding my screams.—James Bridge, a carpenter, residing at No. 8, Griffin-street, York-road, said that about half-past nine o'clock on Sunday night he was going home through Granby-street, it being the nearest way. When he got near the end he stood talking to a woman, when he heard screams of a female a short distance off. There being so many bad characters living about there, and such noises being of frequent occurrence, he took no notice at first; but the screams were continued weaker and weaker, as if from some female in distress. He accordingly proceeded to the spot from whence they came, when he saw the prisoner lying on the complainant in a very disgusting position. The young woman was struggling very hard to get up. Witness seized hold of him and called out for assistance, when a police constable came up and secured the villain. The poor girl became insensible, and it was some time before she recovered sufficiently to give him in charge. She then detailed the whole of the circumstances.—Mr. Elliot said he never heard of a more brutal and outrageous assault, and the impudent defence set up by the prisoner actually aggravated the offence. He should commit him for trial at the ensuing sessions, where, no doubt, he would receive that punishment his cowardly attack so well merited.—Complainant said she was a poor girl, and had not the means to pay the expense of prosecuting.—The magistrate informed her that she would be paid by the county aid, and Mr. Games said he would attend to the case for her without recompense

Charge of Felony against a Police Sergeant.—Mr. Yardley was engaged for nearly three hours in the investigation of a charge of felony, preferred by order of the Commissioners of Police against John Hope, late a police sergeant in the H division. The prisoner was originally before Mr. Ingham on Thursday last, and was then held to bail, himself in £40 and two sureties in £20 each.—Daniel Sugg, police sergeant, was acting inspector at the Leman-street station-house, Whitechapel, on the morning of Friday, the 12th inst., at one o'clock, when Hope brought in a man named Price, and charged him with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. Sugg directed Hope to search the prisoner, to which the latter objected, and made some little resistance. Sugg went out of the charge room with a lantern in his hand to enforce the search, to which the drunken man submitted. Hope put his hand into one of the prisoner's pockets, and in pulling it out again a quantity of silver and copper monies dropped on the floor. Sugg picked up one shilling, a private individual termed by the police a "civilian," another, and Hope the remainder. The money taken from the prisoner was placed on a desk, and Sugg directed Hope to count it. He did so, and there was £1 15s. 4½d., including a sovereign and a half sovereign. Sugg observed that Hope had some more silver ingeniously secreted between his two hind fingers of his left hand, while the two fore-fingers were extended. There appeared 5s. or 6s. concealed. When Hope had done counting the money on the desk Sugg observed to him, "That is not all the money; you've got some more in your left hand," and ordered him to put it down. Hope said, "It's all right," but Sugg insisted it was not all right, and again directed him to put down the money he had concealed in his hand. Hope, after denying that he had any more money, made a clean sweep of the cash on the desk into his right hand and proceeded towards the inspector's room, as with the intention of counting it there. Sugg stopped him and said, "He would have it counted in the charge room." Hope complied, and recounted the money, which then amounted to £2 1s. 4d., 6s. more than before. Sugg mentioned the transaction to Inspector White when he came to the station-house half an hour afterwards, and made a full report in writing in the occurrence book. On the same morning the two sergeants met at this court, when Price was brought up before the magistrate, and Hope, who was crying, came up to Sugg and said, "That it was a bad job, and that he should be ruined if anything more was said about the matter." Sugg replied, "I can't help it, my boy, the truth must be spoken." Hope said, it was an omission on his part, and that he did not take the money with a felonious intent. Hope was subsequently taken before Captain Hay, one of the Commissioners of Police, who ordered that the case should be investigated by a magistrate.—Edward James Price, a tailor, of 24, Baker-street, Bedford-square, Stepney, was called and said, he believed he was drunk on the night of the 11th of September. He had £2 4s. in his pocket when he left home, and received a bill of 8s. afterwards. He was treating two policemen with brandy and gingerbeer near the Pavilion Theatre, he laid out 5s. 4d. for half a gallon of gin for some of his friends, and he drank a couple of glasses of gin and water. He recollected being taken into custody, and that he offered the policemen some money to release him. They said it was then too late. When he arrived at the station-house he said he had been treating the police with liquor, and the officers then present said they should charge him with being disorderly if he talked in that way. It was not something uncommon for him to get drunk. He often did so. In answer to Mr. Lewis the witness said that while the police were searching him he said there was a sovereign and a-half in his fob pocket, and it was taken out. He put his hand in his trowsers and was pulling it out again when Hope laid hold of his elbow, and his money rolled on the floor.—The case was remanded.

Brutal Case.—Mr. Richard Nuckle, a grocer, residing in George-street, Albany-road, Camberwell, was brought up on a warrant by Redford, 52 L, one of the officers attached to this court, charged with violating the person of Mary Ann Morley, a child under thirteen years of age.—Mr. Elliott (to the child): What did you do when you got away from him?—Witness (crying): I ran home and told my mother and father. The latter returned to the prisoner's house with me, and charged him with criminally assaulting me. Prisoner denied having done so. My father then took me to a doctor, who examined me, and told him I had been violated by some one.—Charlotte Jones said she lodged at the prisoner's house, and complainant was her servant. She told witness that he had taken liberties with her, but she knew nothing of the present charge. She never told her not to call out, but told her if he assaulted her again she had better tell Mrs. Nucle or her mother.—Mr. Elliott said there was no use going on with the case any further at present, as the surgeon's evidence must be taken. He should therefore remand the prisoner until Tuesday next.

HAMMERSMITH.—Indecent Assault.—Levy Le Grand, aged 51 years, who stated that he was a physician by profession, but at present engaged in teaching languages, and residing at No. 3, Ann's-place, Queen-street, Hammersmith, was charged with indecently assaulting a boy named Richard Wilding, aged eleven years, whom he had engaged as a servant. There was a second case against the prisoner, of assaulting a girl named Rachel Harris, of tender years, after the warrant had been granted.—The cases sworn to were marked by features of peculiar atrocity. The accused had enticed the children successively into a solitary house, where, having them completely in his power, he had treated them in the grossest possible manner.—Mr. Paynter said he should remand the case for a week, and would take bail for his appearance, himself in £200 and two good sureties in £100 each. He should require twenty-four hours' notice of the bail.—The prisoner was then removed to the House of Detention in the police van.

CLERKENWELL.—Indecent Assault.—John Batten, aged 33, of No. 70, Southampton-street, Pentonville, master Plaisterer, was charged with unlawfully assaulting Sarah Maikment, a girl fourteen years of age, with intent to violate.—The statement of the girl having been received, Mr. Combe said it would not be necessary to remand the prisoner as he fully intended to commit him for trial; he would, however, accept bail for his appearance.

Dog Stealing.—Edward Pickering, a well-known dog stealer, was placed at the bar, charged by Mr. Webb, cheesemonger, of Edward-terrace, Caledonian-road, Islington, with having stolen a valuable dog.—Mr. Warner, a neighbour, proved that on the 11th of August last he saw the prisoner entice the prosecutor's dog and steal it.—Mr. David Hilton, stationer and newsvendor, of Penton-street, Pentonville, deposed to having seen an advertisement in the *Times* describing the dog and seeing the prisoner with it in his possession on the 11th of August last in Penton-street.—The prisoner said the dog followed him, and it was afterwards owned by a person, to whom he delivered it up on payment of half a crown, but he did not know where that person lived.—Several experienced officers identified the prisoner as a notorious thief and dog stealer.—Mr. Combe sentenced the prisoner to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and pay over and above the value of the dog, pursuant to the statute.

WORSHIP-STREET.—Robbing a Brother.—Thomas Eames was charged with the following systematic robberies upon his own brother, Mr. William Eames, a watchmaker and jeweller in Hobbs's-crescent, Hoxton.—The prosecutor stated, that the prisoner had been in his service as foreman and general superintendent of the business for a period of about seven months, but that he had only been a short time in the situation when he began to miss property to a very serious extent, and for the disappearance of which, as he had not the slightest suspicion of the accused, he was wholly at a loss to account. He told the prisoner of his losses, and that his stock was decreasing in a very mysterious manner, and he replied, "Why, the fact is that you are paying too much money for the labour done for you, and I have no doubt that that is the cause of it;" this, however, would not account for the missing property, and the losses still went on, until the prisoner left his service, when from discoveries he had made he felt satisfied that the prisoner had been robbing him, and therefore determined to give him into custody. He accordingly placed himself in communication with the police, with one of whom he was proceeding through the Hackney-road, near the prisoner's residence, on Tuesday afternoon, when he accidentally met the prisoner and gave him in charge, and on going to his house and searching it they discovered in a bureau, sidebord, and drawers in different parts of it numerous boxes, containing a considerable quantity of valuable articles, such as watchsprings and works, the whole of which he immediately identified as his own property, and which must have been stolen from his premises while the prisoner was engaged there.—Hanley, a constable of the N division, deposed to the apprehension of the accused and the discovery of the property so identified in his house; and the prisoner upon being called upon for his defence, set up a counter-claim of money due to him for his services while in the prosecutor's service, declared that all the boxes and articles produced by the police were his own property, and having stated that he had called the prosecutor's attention to the stock upon his premises at the time he quitted them, which the latter expressed his opinion was then correct, protested that if any of the goods produced actually belonged to the prosecutor, they must have been left there when he called at his residence. This, however, the latter denied; and Mr. D'Eyncourt ordered the prisoner to be committed until that day week for the formal completion of the case.

BOW-STREET.—Assaulting a Policeman.—John Power, a carman, was brought before Mr. Hall, charged with an assault upon police constable 43 F.—Police constable 43 F, stated that he was on duty on Wednesday evening in Great St. Andrew's-street, when he saw the prisoner in a cart; but he was so drunk that he was quite incapable of managing it. Witness therefore interfered, and was leading the horse and cart towards the station house, when prisoner commanded him to "let the horse go." This he refused to do, when prisoner said, "then I'll soon make you," whereupon he put his hand in his pocket and drew forth a large clasp knife, which he was in the act of opening, when witness struck him across the wrist with his staff, and succeeded in getting the knife from him. By this time police constable 117 arrived, and assisted him.—Corroborative evidence was given by the other constable, who said the knife was half opened.—The prisoner denied having any intention of using the knife.—Mr. Hall sentenced the prisoner so pay a fine of ten shillings, or be imprisoned for ten days.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

We understand that the result of the meeting of the Arctic officers, Sir Edward Parry, Sir James Ross, and Captain Bechey, at the Admiralty, last week, has been the expression of their unanimous conviction that Sir John Franklin has taken the passage to the north-west out of Wellington Channel, and that he must be sought by taking the same route. But it is the opinion of these authorities—while fully recognising and even insisting upon the advantages of immediately dispatching a steamer to carry on the abandoned search in that direction—that no vessel can be started with any hope of reaching an advanced position in Davis Straits, and getting into a safe harbour, before the winter.

To this decision we must of course defer; and we look forward to the early spring as the moment for sending back the vessels which have so prematurely returned, with the addition of the powerful steamer obviously so essential to the search; and it remains to be seen whether the Board of Admiralty will have the courage to act up to its convictions spontaneously, or will need such pressure from without as, we grieve to say it, has alone produced the measures of which we now see the partial results.

Of one thing we feel assured, namely, that the Admiralty must regard the return of an expedition which they sent out for, if necessary, a three years' search, at the end of half that period, with vexation and disappointment; more particularly as it is mainly to be referred to the restrictive character of their own instructions, and to the want of those supplies to fall back upon, by which every expedition must be supported, if we would give our commanders the confidence so indispensable to perseverance in their labours.—*Chronicle.*

The Prime Minister at Balmoral and a Highland Woman.—A good joke is related of an old Highland woman, who came trudging an immense distance over the hills, having heard that Lord John Russell was to be at the kirk on Sunday last. What, thinks the reader, was her errand? She had heard that Lord Johnny was the Prime "Meenister" of all England, and she "expeckit to hear him hold forth in a shoobleeme discourse."—*Inverness Courier.*

Green Tea and its Adulterations.—The *Lancet*, in three of its late numbers, has devoted a portion of its space to an exposure of the adulterations to which green tea is subjected before it reaches the hands, or rather the teapots, of the consumer, a topic, it is to be feared, on which the "greenness" of the public is in proportion to its want of precise facts and information. The disclosures made by the "sanitary commission" of the journal will be anything but gratifying to those who prefer "hyson," "young hyson," and "gunpowder," to congou or souchong, for while the principal black teas are declared to arrive in this country in a genuine state, every sample of green tea subjected to the microscopical test was found to be adulterated—that is to say, glazed with colouring matters of different kinds, which are employed to give a "facing" to the tea, and consist in general of Prussian blue, turmeric powder, and China clay. Not the least curious conclusion arrived at by the commission is, that in this country there is really no such thing as a green tea—that is, one which possesses the natural green hue considered to characterise that kind of tea, the colour being invariably artificially produced by the materials abovementioned. Out of thirty samples to which chemical and microscopical tests were applied, not one was found possessed of the natural green colour; whereas out of several samples of Assam teas, of British and Dutch growth and manufacture, and unquestionably genuine and without any "facing" whatever, the teas were of a dull yellowish colour, without the slightest tinge of green—resembling, in fact, the leaves of the adulterated samples of green tea imported from China, when deprived of the colouring so much patronised and admired. We are further informed, that the British fabricators of spurious tea are but little behind them in the manufacture of imitation green tea, which they prepare from exhausted tea leaves, or from any other leaves which may be picked up by the hedge side, or in the wood, faced with ingredients of a still more poisonous description than are used by the Chinese themselves, the home adulterators thus contriving to "better the instructions" derived from the example of the foreign manufacturer. Directing their attention next from green tea, as imported, to the same article as commonly sold, the commission state of twenty samples purchased of various tea dealers in different parts of the metropolis, all were found to be adulterated. Whether any genuine green tea exists in China is held to admit of some doubt; but there is none at all as to the artificial colouring of all that is imported into this country, and consequently of all that is sold. We speak now of the respectable dealers, for it appears that those of the unscrupulous class are in the habit of mixing what is termed "lie tea" (an article most fitly named) with the choice "gunpowder" they retail to the public, and which is thus made to undergo a further deterioration after leaving the honest hands of the Chinese. The "lie tea" in question is a compound of sand, tea-dust, and clay, and is worth, exclusive of duty, only sixpence or eightpence a pound, and therefore offers the temptation of large profits to those who are unprincipled enough to employ it for the adulteration of the superior kinds of tea. The remedy indicated is that of a reduction of duty on all descriptions of black tea to the extent of at least one third, allowing it to remain the same as at present on every kind of green tea. Such reduction, it may be inferred, would extend the consumption of black teas (which for the most part are found to be unadulterated) so largely as to prevent any diminution in the revenue, and at the same time proportionately tend to diminish the consumption of green teas, which, as imported into this country, are proved to be artificially prepared for the British market.

Markets, &c.

CORN.

Mark Lane, Monday, September 22.—We were largely supplied with Essex and Kentish new wheat this morning, generally of fine quality, and at 1s per qr. reduction upon last Monday's prices, but there was a tolerably free sale. The demand for foreign was upon a very restricted scale, although offered rather cheaper. The best brands of American. Flour have sold pretty readily for exportation to Australia, at last week's prices, whilst out-of-conditioned lots are difficult of disposal even at comparatively low rates. Fine new barley for malting being scarce sold fully as dear, but secondary descriptions were rather easier to buy. Peas without alteration. New beans 1s per qr. cheaper. There was a better supply of oats at market; new corn sold rather cheaper, but fine old maintained last Monday's quotations.

CATTLE.

Smithfield, Monday, Sept. 22.—Monday's market exhibited a very large supply both of English and foreign beasts, it exceeding 5,000 head. The general quality of most breeds was very superior to that observed on Monday last. Notwithstanding that the attendance of buyers was good, the beef trade ruled excessively heavy, at a further decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs., and large numbers of beasts left the market unsold. A few very superior Scots realised 3. 6d., but the more general top figures for beef did not exceed 3s. 4d. per 8lbs. We were again extensively supplied with sheep, especially long-wools. Notwithstanding that the demand for that description of stock was less active than this day se'nnight, no actual fall took place in prices. The primest old Downs changed hands slowly at 4s. per 8lbs. The few lambs on offer commanded scarcely any attention. We had a moderate inquiry for the best calves, at full currencies. In other kinds of veal next to nothing was doing. Some of the foreign calves were selling as low as 1s. 10d. per 8lbs. Pigs were in full average supply and heavy demand, at late figures.

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

Newgate and Leadenhall, Monday, Sept. 22.—Inferior beef, 2s 0d to 2s 2d; middling, ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime small, 3s 0s to 3s 2d; large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d per 8lbs by the carcase.

PROVISIONS.

London, Monday.—There was a slow and limited demand for Irish butter last week. The market was languid, and prices for some kinds the turn cheaper. Dutch at a further decline of 2s was not freely dealt in. Bacon, Irish and Hambro' of mild cure, sold to a fair extent at a reduction of 2s per cwt. No improvement in the scale of price of hams. Lard steady.

English Butter, September 22.—Trade with us is become sick, and prices are not supported; indeed, fresh butter is 1s per dozen lower.

Dorset, fine weekly........ 86s to 88s per cwt.
Ditto, middling............ 70s to 76s ,,
Fresh .... 8s to 10s 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.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.—The market has been firm, with but a moderate business doing at Friday's quotations. The sales amount to about 5,000 bales, 1,500 of which were taken for export, and include about 4,500 American; 150 Pernam and Maranham, 5¾d to 6½d; 500 Surats, 3¾d to 4½d.

Manchester, Sept. 23.—There has been a firm market to-day, but without many transactions. It was expected that the advices received from America on Monday per the Asia, reporting a considerable advance having taken place in the New York cotton market, would have operated here in favour of higher prices; but that expectation has not been realised. 30's water-twist alone is an exception to this rule, considerable purchases having been made in that article at an advance from last week's quotations. In cloth a moderate demand continues to exist from the home trade houses, and prices are pretty firmly maintained. The accounts from India by the overland mail have not turned out so disastrous as was anticipated, and the private letters which have come to hand represent that a large business continued to be doing there. This has given rather a brighter tone to the market than could otherwise have been the case for goods suitable for shipment there. Manufacturers are still under contract to an extent sufficient to occupy them for three or four weeks to come. If prices continue moderate it is probable that a sound and healthy business will be done.

WOOL.

City, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were confined to 299 bales from Germany. The contrary winds prevent arrivals. The market is dull, but firm for most sorts. The demand for British wool has been principally in fine descriptions, and is likely to continue so, as combing qualities out of colonial wool have been much sought after, and it is anticipated that the news from Australia will most likely seriously affect the price of that description of wool, which must react on English wool calculated to mix with it. This, with the magnificent harvest now gathered in, holds out hopes of remunerative prices, and, in fact, all descriptions of wool being out, this year's clip generally will no doubt participate in the advantages of a good home trade.

Liverpool, September 20.—There is still a limited demand for Laid Highland wool; white is still wanted; crossed and Cheviot are still dull of sale.

Foreign.—Since the public sale of last week there has been little doing by private contract.

HIDES.

Leadenhall.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 2d; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d to 3½d.; ditto 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d to 4½d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 3s 0d.; horse-hides 5s. to 0s.

The Gazette.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Sept. 23rd.

BANKRUPTS.

James Bamforth, Bredbury, Cheshire, corn miller—John Thomas Cole, Thorpe-le-Soken, Essex, auctioneer—Joseph Coslett and Thomas Lloyd Pemberton, Sedgley, Staffordshire, cement merchants—Cyrus Gittins, Hanley, Staffordshire, grocer—William Hacket, Leicester, dealer in pianofortes—Alfred Lyon, Saffron Walden, Essex, draper—John Nicholson, Sheffield, surgeon—William Henry Oram, Noble-street, Falcon-square, City, woollen warehouseman—William Russell, Billiter-street, City, merchant—Lyon Samuel, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe, City, jeweller—James Schofield, Aldermanbury, City, warehouseman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

James Johnston, Airdrie, coalmaster—William Mitchell, Andrew Mitchell, and David Robertson Mitchell, Glasgow, grocers—William Ritchie, Glasgow, commission merchant.

Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesfield-street, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printing office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by the said WILLIAM RIDER, at the office in the same street and parish.—Saturday September 27th, 1851.