Review of the Week.

Among the most important of the Parliamentary events of the week, we may notice the motion of Mr. Slaney, for the purpose of taking steps towards facilitating the industrial associations of working men. It will be seen from the debates that Mr. SLANEY withdrew his motion. We suppose he could have done nothing else, for the temper of the House did not give hope for a chance of success. What chance there was of help from the Whig Government was shown some weeks before the Session commenced, when a deputation waited upon Mr. LA-BOUCHERE upon the subject. That functionary, while admitting, or half admitting, the principle, like a true Whig disputed the expediency of its present application. He said that now, in consequence of the dispute between the operative Engineers and the employers, was a most unfavourable time for introducing such a measure. Just at the moment when the people most want the ability to co-operate is the wrong time to give it to them; perhaps, when they have managed, with infinite difficulty, to struggle through the obstacles which at present environ them, they may have what they have ceased to want. And the assistance which the Whigs would not give was not to be expected from any other party. The Tories would probably have stood neutral. The Conservatives would have banded themselves against us, and what aid we should have had from the Free Trade party is pretty clearly indicated by the tone of Mr. Cobden's speech. It is curious to observe upon this question the condescendingly indifferent manner of the hero of the Repeal of the Corn Laws. He does not think the ability to associate freely for productive labour, or its want is of any consequence at all. In fact, it does not matter a pin, one way or the other. It is something like 'a chip in porridge,' neither good nor evil, but rather to be avoided than otherwise. Looking down from the sublime height of his political economy, the Olympus of his great intellect upon the wayward vagaries, the futile wishes of us poor mortals, he speaks much as one of the fabled gods of old might be imagined to have spoken. 'Well,' he says, 'if they want, let them have it, if they can get it. I do not think it would do them much good. I do not believe they would gain by subverting the natural relations between capital and labour. I do not at all suppose that they could manage manufacturing and trading establishments profitably. It seems to me, in fact, that they would rather lose than gain by the change; but, if they want to try the experiment, I am rather inclined to say let them allow them to suffer for their folly, and buy experience.' It was thus, Mr. CORDEN, the apostle of Free Trade in Corn, threw cold water upon Freedom of Trade. In that fashion, he damned the project with something fainter than faint praise. It could not of course be worth his while, or that of any body else, to take any pains about such a matter. It was useless even to inquire. What was the use of inquiry? Mr. COBDEN and his party, in their great wisdom, had nothing to learn about it. Their minds were made up, and the question was, perforce, allowed to slip through on a sort of a promise upon the part of the Government to do, or think about doing, an indefinite eometalog at a very uncertain period.

There is no use in concealing the truth that this is a defeat. In this Session, at all events, we shall have nothing done towards facilitating Industrial Associations. Yet there is scarcely anything which is more needed; and it would be difficult to point to a more moderate reform. It is not a new system which is asked for, but one which has been tried in a neighbouring country, and has succeeded in spite of greater obstacles than it would have to encounter here. It is not the creation of a new power that is desired, but simply the removal of certain Legislative restrictions. No class interests-no vested rights are attacked, but the demand upon the part of the labourers, is that they may be enabled to elevate themselves by their own efforts, and their own capital; and this is the attempt which Mr. COBDEN, under the guise of affected indiffence, sneers at with assumed contemptuous pity, and induces the Whigs to disregard it. But the desire for legal and intelligent co-operation-though baffled for the time, based as it is upon pressing social want, will constantly reappear and make itself heard in the Legislature-perhaps in the next Parliament; a few, at all events, of earnest advocates, will find their way into what should be the Peoples's House, and then it will assume a form, in which it will need something more than the supercilious criticisms of Mr. Cobden to put it down.

Another topic of great interest is the proposed embodying of the Militia, for the purpose of providing for the national defence of the country against foreign invasion. The debate upon this subject brought up several remarkable facts, and puts in a strong light the many inconsistencies on the part of the little great men of more than one party. It is very evident, that notwithstanding their forced and awkward expressions of confidence in the good intentions of the Presidential homicide of France, LORD John Russell and his party are really afraid of the future. It may be that LORD JOHN RUSSELL, has for three or four years nursed the idea of increasing our military resources in the way proposed, but no one will believe that it is not something more than a mere coincidence that the step is to be taken this particular year. If it had been with the Whigs a time of quiet and leisure, they might possibly have brought in a Militia Bill for the want of something better to do. But it is incredible, that now their hands are full to overflowing, they would pile up more business; and it is still more impossible of belief that at the last gasp of official existence they would court opposition without good reason. Notwithstanding the amity which they profess to believe exists, they are amply sensible of danger, though afraid to confess it. They know as well as we do that the promise breaking perjured assassin is not to be depended upon, and they wish to prepare without seeming to prepare. Not less remarkable is the fact that Ireland has been exempted from the operation of the Bill, under a sense that loyalty and obedience to the law are not prominent characteristics of the Irish people. Notwithstanding all the twaddle which has been talked by Irish members about the fidelity of their fellow countrymen to the Crown, we think that LORD JOHN RUSSELL will be very hard pressed before he arms the inhabitants of the country of riband societies, orange lodges, agrarian murders, and special commissions. In certain counties they pay their rent with the blunderbuss pretty effectually, but the Minie rifle would furnish a much more certain means of discharging obligations of that character. We fancy that the gentlemen who represent the Green Isle may talk till they are hourse, of the kind disposition of their countrymen toward the 'base brutal and bloody Saxon,' and their respect for the Act of Union, without raising in the minds of English ministers a conviction strong enough to induce them to arm and train any large portions of the people of Ireland.

In this debate too, Mr. COBDEN took a prominent part, and certainly managed to go beyond himself. Absurdly as he has sometimes talked when his own particular crotchets are in danger, on this occasion he out-Heroded Herod.' After a little bit of prophesy, which following his past failures in that line, is we think not to be much regarded, he ventured on the assertion of a belief of the most monstrous character. He actually expressed an opinion that there is too high a sense of honour among the officers of the French army to allow of their-lending themselves to a piratical descent upon the shores of England. It is difficult, we allow, to estimate the action of military honour in the French army, but it does certainly seem more than strange, to pretend that those men who have been trained in the barbarities of African warfare—who have lent themselves as instruments to enforce the will of a despotic usurper—who have shot down in the streets of Paris in cold blood, their own countrymen and countrywomen, would be restrained by any sentiment from inflicting injury upon 'perfidious Albion.' Our idea of the materials of the French army we confess leads us to the conclusion, that a 'revenge for Waterloo,' which hold out the hopes of plunder, would be anything but distasteful to them. If they went with alacrity to Rome to s aughter brother Republicans, it is hard to believe that they would not much more readily come to England; and we must rest our safety upon their want of Power, rather than of will. Unwilling as we are to venture lightly upon an imputation of insincerity, we annot do Mr. Cobden's intellect so much injustice as to think that he believed his own arguments; and we at the ordinary rate.

VOL. XV. No. 746.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1852.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

look upon it as another to be added to the many examples of the length to which a man will go when

hard driven to defend a favourite theory.

We cannot, however, help acknowledging that it will be a great hardship upon the peaceful, unmilitary people of this country to be compulsorily taken from their occupations and forced to spend their time in being drilled. We heartily sympathise in what we believe to be the general feeling upon that point. Still we do not know what else is to be done. If a Government of the present day would do what it is not at all likely they will-permit the people to form Volunteer Corps—we do not think that any large body of men would voluntarily submit to be trained to arms. Beyond that there is no alternative between greatly increasing the regular army and calling out the militia. The first is almost impossible, because those gentlemen who are continually crying out peace, peace, where there is no peace, would never consent to the imposition of increased taxes. and the only remaining resource is a militia. If we are to trust to the force of arms-if we are once more to commit our destinies to the decision of the God of Battles we must be prepared, for it is impossible not to see that there is imminent danger of a European war. Our best hope that it may be sverted from us is that the despots of the Continent are beginning to show a hostile front to Louis NAPOLEON. In love as they are with tyranny, it appears that to please them it must be legitimate and hereditary tyranny. The representative of the Corsican upstart-however closely he may imitate the acts of the Neapolitan Bourbon—is not exactly to their taste. To please them barbarism must be hedged in by divine right, and perpetrated by 'the tenth transmitter of a foolish face.' If we may believe report, the august Emperor of all the Russias has already intimated to the shadow of his uncle that he will not countenance the erection of an empire on the foundation of a Napoleonistic dynasty. What Russia says, of course Austria books, and, therefore, the request of the Prince President for leave to remove the remains of the Duc de Richelieu to France has been refused. In Italy the Imperial armies are being augmented, and the encouragement given to the Pope to create an army of his own points to the expulsion of the French from the Papal States. All these instances taken together, afford ground to suppose that the storm may be averted from us; and in that case England might well be content to stand by and see the Absolutists-legitimate and illegitimatefight it out among themselves. But be that as it may, the time will come when it will become matter for grave consideration, whether it is not both our interest and our duty to exercise our power in favour of the people of the Continent. It is possible that the day may come when every nation and every man will be forced take a side, and as the world is not yet prepared to submit to moral or intellectual dictates; as the sword is, and for some time longer unhappily will be, the final arbiter, such preparation as a militia will necessitate, may be regarded, notwithstanding its present inconveniences, as the better of two evils.

In purely domestic intelligence the weak is unusually barren. The subscriptions for the Holmfirth calamity may be noticed as likely to reach a large sum. but the fact will be lost sight of, that there ought to be some one responsible for the loss of life and destruction of property which has taken place. When great Capitalists, by their negligence or carelessness, cause great suffering, society seldom or ever thinks of calling upon them to pay the penalty. When a railway accident happens, the drivers and guards are sometimes sent to gaol, but Directors always escape scot free. When an untried vessel like the Amazon is sent to sea and wholesale deathensues, the Managers of a great Company are, of course, not culpable. So when, for the purposes of trade, embankments are built to dam up water, although we are told now, that the quality of the work has always been suspected, yet no odium rests upon those who, in order to make money, accumulate the destruction which is let loose upon a whole valley. A paper has said lately that the best way to prevent railway accidents would be to make a Director sit in front of every train. And there will be no safety for society at large against the recklessness of those who 'make haste to grow rich,' tell they are made, either in purse or in person, responsible for due precautions being taken for the safety of the public.

DESTRUCTIVE RIFLE.—An American of the name of Jones has invented a rifle which fires twenty-five distinct shots with one loading. The rifle has the appearance of the ordinary double-barrelled gun, with the exception that the barrels are placed one above the other, and the lower barrel is rather shorter than the upper. In the lower barrel are placed twenty-five bullets of a conical shape, each about an inch in length. The upper part of these bullets is charged with powder, and by a slight movement of a small lever, they are brought into the upper barrel one after the other as the previous one is discharged from it. In the stock there is a small box for holding a number of detonating pills, quite on the homeopathic principle, which one by one fall under the hammer of the trigger, and do the duty of the ordinary copper caps. The operator discharged his gun twenty-four times in about a minute, and said that he could load and reload his gun and fire it 125 times in less than five minutes. The gun is under the consideration of the

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR'S LIBERATION FROM PRISON. On Friday Mr. O'Connor was told that as his term of imprisonment would expire next day, he would be at liberty to leave at a very early hour, if he thought proper to do so; and he did avail himself of the offer, and left the prison at nine o'clock, in a cab, which he ordered to drive to Craven. street, Strand, attended by one or two near relations and private friends. On leaving the prison gate he shook hands warmly with the governor, and expressed his deep gratitude and thanks to that gentleman for his courtesy and kindness to him while under his care. The prison authorities deemed it inexpedient to enforce the full rigour of their powers in his person, by thrusting the prison dress upon him, lest such a step might tend to produce violent symptoms of the mental disorder under which it is now confidently believed he is labouring; neither has he been confined to the strict limits of the prison regimen, and indeed in all other respects he has been treated, not only with great consideration, but great indulgence. However, his personal appearance has undergone considerable change for the worse; his once florid complexion has entirely disapppeared, and a sickly palor has supplanted it.-Morning Paper.

THE SEAFORD CLIFF EXPLOSION.—The late experiment has not answered the purpose for which it was intended. for considerably more than one-half of the chalk thrown into the sea has been washed away by the operation of the tides. A circumstance has recently occurred which shows that the whole of the cells were not ignited by the voltaic battery. Large bags of gunpowder have been discovered in the cliff, to procure which the labouring men in the neighbourhood have risked their lives. We understand that one man has in this way procured several cwts. of gunpowder; and that government having been informed of the fact have issued placards cautioning persons against keeping it, and that in consequence a large quantity has been placed in one of the Martello Towers. — Brighton

PROTECTION FROM DANGEROUS ANIMALS. - On Monday a bill in the House of Commons was printed to extend the power of magistrates in England and Wales regarding dangerous animals. Justices may order any dog proved to be in a rabid state to be shot, and may order all dogs within ten miles of the spot to be kept muzzled for ten days. The parties disobeying the orders are liable to penalties. There is a provision to prevent dogs from being used for drawing carts, &c., beyond the metropolitan district. Bulls are not to be allowed in fields near highways, unless fastened with a tether. Prosecutors, beyond their expenses, may be allowed a part of the penalties.

THE BEER QUESTION.—A joint-stock brewery company has been formed, with a capital of £200,000, in 40,000 shares of £5 each, for the purpose of establishing breweries on a comprehensive plan, to supply the public with un-adulterated ale and porter at prices below those at present charged by the London brewers, and yet with a handsome profit on the capital invested. Branch breweries are to be opened in various districts. There are also two features of great and novel interest in the scheme. To meet the case of persons who may be unwilling to incur the responsibility of shareholders, it has been determined to admit subscribers of £1 each, who will be entitled to a reduction on their own purchases; and the workmen regularly employed by the company are to be allowed a participation in all profits exceeding £5 per cent, upon the capital used, in proportion to the value of their labour, as measured by the wages earned Free Correspondence.

[As the columns under this head are open for the free expression of all opinions, the Editor is not responsible for, or committed to, any.] THE UNITED STATES BANKING SYSTEM, FROM THE TRACT ON CURRENCY, BY "JUNIUS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. DEAR SIR,—In my last I gave your readers "Junius's" account of the currencies of the United States, his opinions

of what money or currence is, and ought to be, and the proper functions of gold and silver as money. It is only necessary here to say, that I do not agree with him, as to the necessity for making gold and silver the basis of a currency, or in the utility of noarding immense masses of these commodities to lie idle in the banks, or that gold and silver are the proper standard and measure of value,according to reason, justice, and Dr. Adam Smith, labour is the only source of wealth and universal standard of value; and before there can be any useful "organisation of labour" or justice done to the working classes, labour must be made the standard of value in practice. But we must now proceed to give you "Junius's" account of the American Banking. System, and return to the other parts of the question here-

"AMERICAN BANKING SYSTEM. "The Banking System of every country should be adapted to the genius and wants of the people. We had great resources, but wanted means to develope them, and thus to augment our wealth. To this end an augmentation of the circulating medium over and above the specie basis

seemed to be required. How could this fairly and prudently

"Why thus :- Here is real estate worth at any time one hundred thousand dollars, and here are ten thousand dollars in gold and silver. Put these one hundred and ten thousand dollars together under statute regulations as a capital held liable for the debts of its Trustees in their corporate capacity, and give them leave to issue on this basis not more than thirty thousand dollars of a paper currency, for which this capital is held exclusively liable. If the trust be honestly administered, and the penalties of fraud should be exemplary, the security is ample and the public safe. In case of suspension the capital is three to one of the claims against it." Now mark well, reader, this is the principle upon which all the banks of issue in the United States are founded, and that principle is to have three times as much paper money in circulation as they have gold and silver in deposit to meet it with, and yet all of them pretend to engage to pay for all their notes in gold and silver on demand; but

here him further on this subject. " Now, although this case does not indicate all the usual functions of banking, nor in all cases its exact shape, it is sufficient to characterise the great principle of our American system, to wit, to provide a circulating medium equal to the wants of the country, with a suitable regard to the safety of

bill holders and other creditors.

'How such a System Operates. "With the exuberance of our resources and exterprise it affords the means of multiplying wealth in a manifold degree. Instead of having one dollar to trade with, we have several, and they are all good, being convertible into specie on demand, or, if in an extraordinary crisis, the banks are forced to suspend for a season, the notes are still good, while the capital liable is two, three, or five to one of the demands. By thus augmenting the circulating medium, greater scope is given to enterprise, and increased facilities to trade. It is to this system of a sound credit currency, that, as a nation, we owe our unrivalled march to prosperity and wealth. By the use of the principle of credit thus modified and guarded, it has anticipated means, and produced incalculable wealth, out of resources, which otherwise must have been dormant. Credit is the moral peculiarity of civilisation, to think of living without it, is turning the eye and footsteps back to barbarism.

"The only hazard of such a system is a sudden run for gold, and consequent suspension, in extraordinary emergency, of trade. Rightly understood this need be no subject of alarm, as it is known by the conditions of the law, that the banks are allowed to issue more paper than they have specie in deposit, and, consequently, if surprised by a run for gold, in excess of the deposits, that they are obliged to suspend. But the abundance of other capital held liable, is a sufficient security for the holders of their notes." Now, as this boasted American banking system is in

principle a credit system, and there are always, it seems at least, three times as large an amount of bank notes in circulation as the banks have specie in deposit to meet we ask these wise bullionists how they can put on the face to tell men of common sense that the whole of this paper money is based upon specie? And if the shareholders in the banks were actually to deposit writings and securities of unincumbered land and other property, why should they not be allowed to circulate paper money to that limit, under the sanction of the legislature of each state, with whom the writings and securities for the property should be lodged, and remain so long as such paper money was in circulation, and after being signed or indorsed by some state government officer appointed for this purpose? Why should not such paper money be made a legal tender (at least at that state)? Why should gold or silver be allowed to affect the currency of any country at all? They are simply commodities, the produce of certain countries, like iron, lead, cotton, or corn, and there will always be dealers in these as there are in other articles, and if either natives or foreigners want them, let them buy them in the market as they do anything else; and if there is none to be had, they must either take some other kind of goods or paper money to settle their accounts. These remarks will equally apply to our banking system in England as they do to the banking system of the United States. The banks in both countries pretend to base their notes on specie, and to make them payable in specie on demand, whilst everybody knows. or might know, if they would pay the least attention to this important subject, that our banks of issue never could, cannot now, and never will, be able to pay off all their notes in specie on demand. Because, when Peel's bill passed in 1846, a schedule of a large number of banks of issue in England, Scotland, and Ireland, were still allowed to circulate many millions of pounds of their own notes. without being required to keep a single sovereign in deposit to meet them; and the Bank of England was allowed thus to issue fourteen millions of their paper; and it is only for the surplus of notes that they issue over and above that sum, that they are required by law to keep a deposit of gold in their vaults.

Whatever the consequence of this state of things is, that the trade, commerce, manufactures, and labour of the country, lie continually at the mercy of the bullionists and money-mongers, Jews and jobbers; who make a razzia every five or six years on the industrious classes. Awful rumours are circulated in the newspapers that a crisis, as it is called in money matters, is at hand. Confidence at once disappears, and all rush to the banks for gold. The current run of bills are obliged to be refused altogether at the banks, and the best paper only discounted by the bullion holders, and at an awful discount. Goods, manufactures, and produce of every kind, are sold at ruinous prices for cash, and tradesmen become bankrupts, and thousands of workmen are thrown out of employ. And what caused all this ruin? Why these bullionists persuaded us fools that it was absolutely necessary, for the purpose of creating a sound and healthy trade for the future, that we should make the ten or fifteen millions of specie, lying in the Bank of England, pay off two hundred or three hundred millions of bills and notes in full in gold, whilst they are filling their pockets, and laughing at our stupidity and folly. Make money plentiful, you reduce interest, and improve trade. Reduce money, you increase interest and destroy trade, for the price of money, like other things, depends on supply and demand. "Junius," in the tract from which I have been quoting, thus describes the direful effects that resulted in the United States, from the scarcity of money in 1843, arising from an unwise attempt to carry on trade there, principally in specie, which no similar to ours of 1847, under the head. "A National Paper Money Indispensable to Supply an Adequate Circulating Medium." He writes as follows :--

"Everybody feels, and it is apparent, that we have not an adequate circulating medium now-1843. It has been growing less and less-lighter and lighter, for a long time. In some parts of the interior of Pensylvania the people have been obliged to divide bank notes into halves, quarters, eighths, and so on; and agree, from necessity, to use them as money. In Ohio, with all her abundance, it has been hard to get money to pay taxes. The sheriff of Muskingham county, as stated by the Guernsey Times,' in the summer of 1842, sold at auction, one four-horse waggon for 5 dols. 50 cents., ten hogs at 62 cents. each (3d. sterling.) two horses (said to be worth 50 dols. to 75 dols. each) at 2 dols. each, two cows at 1 dol. each, a barrel of sugar for 1 dol. 50 cents., and a store of goods at that rate. In Pike, county, Missouri, as stated by the 'Hannibal Journal' last winter, the sheriff sold three horses at 1 dol. 50 cents., one large ox for 12½ cents., five cows. two steers, and one calf, the lot for 3 dols, 25 cents... twenty sheep at 13} cents. each, twenty-four hogs at 25 cents, each (about 1s. English,) one eight-day clock for 2 dols. 50 cents., seven hogsheads of tobacco at 5 dols. per hogshead, three stacks of hay each 25 cents., and one stack of fodder 25 cents.

"Thus has property been sacrificed in all parts of the country, for want of money to buy it. But we need not further attempt to prove what all know."

Now these were the direful effects of attempting to carry out in actual practice, the impossibility of paying off in specie all their bank notes; and we know to our sorrow that similar effects attended our own mad attempts to do the same in 1847-8, and I fear it will not be long before we shall have to go through the same ordeal again; for till the cause of those panics is removed, the effects will not cease. If we do not destroy bullionism, bullionism will destroy us. Liverpool, Feb. 15, 1852. I am, &c.,

John Finch, Sen.

MASTER ENGINEER'S STRIKE. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR, - The engineers and labourers (to the number of 20,000, it is estimated) whose average earnings amount to 20s. per week each, have been out of employment about five weeks, and thus wealth has been prevented from being created, which would have given £100,000 in wages, to engineers and labourers alone, whilst the materials, and the master's profits and expenses, have been a loss of at least £100,000 more; this money is lost for ever. But this is not half the evil; how many shopkeepers have been half ruined, or entirely ruined, by giving credit to the families of these poor men, or by the loss of their custom? How many iron makers, steel makers, and workmen in other trades, where employment depends on machines and steam engines, have been thrown out of work in consequence Surely those who have caused all this misery have a great deal to answer for to society. But the moral influence of this atrike is of far more consequence for the future than all these pecuniary losses. It has set the rich against the poor, and the poor against the rich-the capitalist against the labourer, and the labourer against the capitalist; and instead of its breaking up the working men's unions, as it was intended, it has only convinced them of the necessity there is that they should unite more generally, and more firmly, for the protection of the interests of all. And thus, unfortunately, the breach that was already too wide between the different classes in society, is torn open much wider, and it will take the more time and labour to heal it.

I was at the splendid public meeting at the Manchester Free Trade Hall on Thursday evening last, and very much admired the speaking on both sides of the question, and was most pleased at the (upon the whole) patient hearing they gave to Mr. Curtis, on behalf of the Masters and their Association; and, after hearing both sides, it appeared to me, that if Mr. Curtis spoke the sentiments of the majority of the masters, a reconciliation might easily be effected, on the following grounds:-

Firstly,—The masters to do as they please about keeping up their own Association, and leave their workmen to do as they please about their associations, clubs, and Trades'

Secondly,-The Masters' Association to withdraw the declaration that they have drawn up for the men to sign altogether, and open their shops for the free reception of all parties, unionists or not unionists.

Thirdly,-The Amalgamated Society to withdraw their notice about overtime and piecework, for the present, and not to issue it again, to come into operation previous to the 1st July next.

Fourthly,—The men working at each establishment to try, in the meantime, to come to some satisfactory arrangement, separately, with their employers, about overtime and piecework, on terms not in opposition to the laws of the Amalgamated Society; and if all the masters enter into such amicable arrangement, the Society's notice to be withdrawn altogether, and if not, the notice to be served only on such masters as refuse to come to an agreement. In settling this business neither party to require or insist upon the other signing any written document whatever-—but may do so if mutually agreed upon—by masters and men in any establishment.

I think it monstrously unjust for the masters, after depriving 17,000 men, who had given them no cause of offence, of five weeks' labour, to require them at the end of that time, on pain of starvation, to sign a paper that will effectually prevent them from ever getting any assistance from their fellow workmen on any business of a similar kind in future. If the masters had paid the non-Society men the five weeks' wages of which they have been, according to their masters' own acknowledgment, unjustly deprived, and taken them on again, on the same free terms as they were working before, there would have been something like justice in it. Surely, if those men are willing to return to their work without making such a reasonable demand, even that is more than the masters have any right to require of them. I fear if the masters of this country continue to adopt every means in their power to reduce the wages of labour, as they have done for many years past, they will very soon have cause to repent it bitterly. The "Manchester Guardian" of this day has the following

article :---"From a Liverpool Correspondent.—Thursday.—During the past two days, our port has presented more the appearance of the departure of an immense convoy than anything else. Some 300 vessels of all classes have spread their sails for distant climes carrying some 20,000 emigrants, and valuable cargoes of merchandise. Among them were several vessels for our Australian Colonies, who, from their appearance, represent a very superior class of persons.'

Now, suppose the 20,000 skilled workmen and labourers. whom the Master Engineers have been trying, for five weeks, to starve into submission, should determine, one and all, to follow the other 20,000, who, it appears by the "Guardian," have emigrated from Liverpool this week, they would all find employment and better wages either in Australia or the United States, than they can obtain in England. And with the £25,000 the Amalgamated Society has in hand, the money these workmen have in the savings banks, their household furniture, &c., they could all be prepared to go at once. In such a case, of what value would be the boasted capital of the masters. If our men of wealth wish to retain that wealth and increase it, they must improve the condition of their workpeople, and not try to reduce their wages; they must give them something worth living for at home, or most assuredly they will seek it in other lands. Buonaparte has broken up the Trades' Unions in France, and the consequence is that thousands of the most skilled French workmen are emigrating to America. Some millions of Irish labourers are already gone, and they have made abundant work there for many thousands of skilled English workmen. I was told last year, by many of the largest Master Engineers in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, that they had orders that would employ all their men for several years. They have 11,000 miles of railway now in operation, and 11,000 miles more constructing, besides all their immense number of steamboats, and engines and machines without end are required for their constantly increasing manufacturing and agricultural operations. I hope, therefore, that our government and wealthy classes will take warning in time, and do all they can to increase the liberties, and improve the condition of our workmen. If they delay it till all the most skilled and experienced are gone, it will be too late to remedy the evil. I am, dear sir, yours,

Liverpool, February 14, 1852.

ELECTIONEERING INTELLIGENCE. - The Right Hon. Vernon Smith has been returned for Northampton, by a majority of 345 over a Conservative candidate.—Mr. C. Lushington has intimated his intention of not again presenting himself to the electors of Westminster .- Mr. Biggs, of Leicester, has visited Newport, and addressed a large meeting of electors and non-electors. Avowing Radical Reform, and anti-endowment principles, it was resolved-" That Mr. Biggs be invited to stand as a candidate for the representation of Newport at the next election," which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously, and a requisition was prepared for the signature of the electors.conservative meeting was held on Tuesday evening at Harwich, for the purpose of inviting Sir Fitzroy Kelly to contest the borough. It is hinted that Mr. Crawford will appear on the liberal side.—Mr. Kinglake is a candidate for the representation of Bridgewater, at the next election. The learned gentleman states that he has ever held liberal opinions, and that his judgment, now aided by experience sill leads him forward in the cause of rational improvements,-East Kent.-The nomination of a candidate to supply the vacancy created in the representation of the eastern division of the county of Kent, by the retirement of Mr. Plumbtre, took place on Barham Downs on Monday. The candidates were Sir Brook W. Bridges and Sir Edward Dering, both of whom are members of the Protestant and Protectionist party in Kent, but Sir E. Dering has exhibited a tendency to "Peelite" influences, and a disposition to regard the Maynooth grant as a necessary cvil. After the customary proceedings and speeches, the show of hands was declared in favour of Sir Brook Bridges, and a poll was demanded for Sir E. Dering. The polling commenced on Thursday, and the following were the numbers at the close of the first day: - Dering, 1,846, Bridges, 2,037. Majority for Bridges, 191.

Singular Death From Lock Jaw.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at Liverpool on the body of James Bradley, a cotton-porter, twenty-eight years of age, whose death had been caused in the following singular manner:—About a week previously he was employed in converting the blade of a razor into a knife by fixing it to a wooden handle, and used the sharp end of a file, heated, to bore holes in the wood. While so engaged the file slipped, making a deep burnt incision in the palm of his hand, near the thumb. A carman put something into the wound, which he said was used for horses; and the deceased continued at his work as usual, until two days before his death, when he complained that his jaws were quite tight, and that he could hardly open his mouth. The hand, which had been much swollen all the week, was now of the natural size; and the evening before his death, on leaving work, his neck was quite stiff, and his head all on one side. Then, for the first time, medical advice was called in, but too late; the tanus had set in, and in a few hours afterwards he died. The jury returned a verdict of " Accidental death."

Antiquities from Ninevell.—For the last day or two great excitement has prevailed in the neighbourhood of the St. Katharine Docks in consequence of the removal of a large quantity of curiosities to the British Museum, brought from Nineveh by the ship Apprentice; one piece in particular, consisting of a lion in marble, weighing upwards of fifteen tons, was removed by James Golding and Son, carmen, London Docks gate, drawn by eleven horses, and followed by a great concourse of persons.

LABOUR VERSUS CAPITAL

A public meeting, convened by the Metropolitan Delegate Council, was held on Wednesday evening, at the Temperance Hall, 86, Royal Mint-street, Tower Hamlets, to consider the above subject. The large hall was well filled. Mr. Clarke having been called to the chair, commenced the proceedings by remarking that the recent attack of the employers in the Iron Trades showed the necessity of the

meeting.

Mr. E. Jones moved the following resolution:

"This description of the aggressions of Capital meeting pledges itself to resist the aggressions of Capital against Labour by every just means, and bolieving that political power alone will enable the working classes to destroy their social wrongs, resolves on devoting its energies to political organisation for establishing the sovereignty of Labour over Capital." Besides the aristocracy of land and wealth, they had another still more insidious and dangerous enemy—the aristocracy of Lubour. It was difficult and dangerous to the control of dangerous to say the real truth on that subject; but however dangerous, it was a task to which he had set himself, and one which, regardless of all consequences, he would perform. While the struggle was pending, many thought it was not the time to deal with that question. It was in his opinion the very time; now more than ever was there a necessity for the wedge of Chartism to be thrust into the labour question. While the masters had a surplus of labourers to fall back upon, the wages and the interests of labour would fall lower and lower. How came there to be this surplus labour? For every family in the United Kingdom there were eleven acres of good land. They had the productive power, and only needed the distributive power. In manufactured goods they produced eight hundred millions worth annually. They were only a population of twenty-nine million, consequently also they only needed the distributive power. There were seventy-eight million acres of land in this country; of these twenty-eight million laid waste, twenty-two million were monopolised in woods, parks, &c., and the remaining part was only half oultivated. How came there to be a surplus of labour? Farms of 700 acres employed only about eight families, whereas if they allowed seven acres to each man-and it had been proved that he could live on two-they would afford subsistence for 100 families. This was where the surplus labour came from. They must return them from the towns to the agricultural districts. How was this to be done? They must get political power? They must say to these holders of land-" It is ours; we will on terms fair to you, take possession of it." When this was done, the surplus labour would be removed in a similar manner to that in which it had been created. To attempt to remove the surplus labour without that power was utterly futile. They would be only dealing with the effect without removing the

Mr. Stratton wished Mr. Jones to show the meeting how they could get political power without acting in a similar manner to the Amalgamated Iron Trades. First, get the wealth, the house, the vote, and then they would get the political power.

Mr. Jones replied, that Co-operation would never effect this. They might get a lot of Iron votes, until they at last got possession of an Iron Borough, and returned a member belonging to the interest of the Iron Trade. But during its progress they would find either that their plan had become a mere wreck, or that they had oreated a few aristocrats as blameable as those they now condemned. All experiments showed that this would be the result. Political power would ever be brought against them

when they had a prospect of just success.

Mr. C. Murray seconded the resolution. He believed that Co-operaton would never enable them either to obtain the land or political power. While they had the present system of currency they never could carry out a safe system of Co-operation. Even if they could succeed they would be put down by the strong hand of the law in a similar manner to that in which they had been put down in Lyons and Rouen. The result of Mr. O'Conner's Land Plan, which he believed to be sincerely meant for the benefit of the people showed that benefit of the people, showed that government could at any time so cripple them as to ensure their ruin. He advised them in that district to look at once to the means in their hands for achieving that political power, in the representation of the metropolis, to which they were so well

Mr. Holt said, though an engineer he did not belong to the Amalgamated Society, but he thought that Mr. Jones, after going through a whole series of arguments, only glanced at the real question asked him. He told them that the Amalgamated Trades would never emancipate themselves, but that combination by getting political power would be their only remedy. The Amalgamated Society was but a recent experiment, and all society must follow their example, ere they would attain power of any description. The only argument Mr. Jones used was, that amalgamation was not combination. He told them that now was the time for the ill-paid trades to take advantage of the struggle of the high-paid trades. This was not combination, or brother feeling. Mr. Jones might have uttered it without evil intent, but it was calculated to produce evil. He thought that instead of endeavouring to crush the Amaigamated Trades' Union, they should encourage all efforts towards combination.

Mr. Stratton at some length advocated the doctrine of Co-operation, and regretted that Mr. Jones had not stopped to answer the questions he had wished to put to him. Working men, by simply co-operating to save the money they now uselessly spent, would speedily be enabled to effect a great change in the currency of this kingdom. Every job of work done by the Amalgamated Iron Trades was work taken from the masters by the men. To the extent they enriched thomselves, they impoverished their employers by absorbing the profits (enormous as they now were) which he had previously enjoyed. Mr. Murray said he agreed to some extent with the last speaker, and explained the difference between them relative

to the question of the currency. The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Mr. Bligh at great length moved, and Mr. Hall seconded, a motion agreeing to the formation of Chartist localities, which was carried, and Monday evening appointed as their night of meeting.

THE AMAZON.

MORE LIVES SAVED.

Southampton.—Intelligence has been received here from Dorchester, that two men, named Thomas Sergeant and Allen, belonging to the Amazon, landed on Wednesday, at Weymouth. They assert that they were picked up by a Dutch vessel after floating about, with two others (who perished from cold), for two days upon a life-buoy. Sergeant states they were not far from the Amazon when she blew up, and that a piece of the wreck struck Allen on the shoulder, and that he thought he was killed. Allen is said to have the mark upon his shoulder now. The above is the substance of the details which have just been telegraphed from Dorchester to this place. The statements have been made in the presence of highly respectable persons in Weymouth and Dorchester, who are strongly impressed with its truth. The list of names of those missing by the Amazon has been carefully looked over, but neither Sergeant nor Allen is found therein. It is not improbable, however, that the men have shipped under assumed names. The news is scarcely credited in Southampton, and will require further investigation to establish its authenticity.

SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION IN TAUNTON .- On Wednesday afternoon the handsome and spacious residence of Edwards Beadere, Esq., generally known as Highlands, situate about a mile from Taunton, was burnt to the ground, nothing remaining but a few walls. The building in question was an elegant structure in the Elizabethan style, and covered principally with thatch. The fire originated in the chimney of the school-room, which communicating with the thatch caused the devastating element to spread with fearful rapidity. Shortly after the first alarm the engines were in attendance, and the flames were kept in check sufficiently to allow many valuables—the plate, pictures, &c.—to be removed. A great portion of the furniture, however, was destroyed. The damage is estimated at about £2,000, but

the premises were amply insured. THE GLUT OF GOLD .- It is stated on very good authority that, in order to stimulate the circulation of gold in this country, it is intended to limit, if not altogether stop, the future issue of £5 notes from the Bank of England. Should this plan be carried out, the public will have to use more bullion in small money transactions than is at present oustomary. Some notes of other denominations will, it is stated, also be more limited in number than hitherto.

THE FORBIDDEN TITLES NOT MERELY "ASCRIBED."-On Sunday morning pastorals were read in all the Roman Cathelic places of in the metropolis and environs, and collections made for the support of the orphanages established at Norwood and North Hyde. These documents emanated from Cardinal Wiseman and Dr. Grant. This being the first time the latter prelate had addressed "the faithful" of the "diocese of Southwark," some little excitement prevailed as to whether Dr. Grant would take the forbidden title. The subject of the pastoral was purely spiritual, and it concluded with the words "Given at Southwark, on the Feast of the Blessed Virgin, 1852. Thomas, Bishop of Southwark." The pastoral of Cardinal Wiseman recited his full titles at the outset. These facts will show that Lord Grey was in error when he stated in the House of Lords last week that the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill had had the effect of deterring the Roman Catholic prelates from assuming the prohibited titles.

DISMISSAL OF THE MASTER OF ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE -On Wednesday, at a fully attended vestry meeting of the. parish of St. Pancras, held in the vestry-hall, King's road, Camden Town, Dr. Gregory moved the following resolution:—"That it appearing from the minutes of the board of directors that Mr. Eaton, master of the St. Pancras Workhouse, has forfeited their confidence, and that they recommend the vestry to declare the situation of master vacant, the vestry resolved that the services of Mr. Eaten be dispensed with on and after the 25th of March next.' When put to the vote, the numbers were-For the dismissal, 50; against it, 4; majority, 46. The master was then called in, and informed that after the 25th of March his services would be dispensed with.

THE CATASTROPHE AT HOLMFIRTH .- On Wednesday, Mr. Dyson, coroner for the Halifax district, and the jury reassembled at the Town Hall, Holmfirth, for the purpose of further prosecuting the inquiry into the causes of the late dreadful calamity, by which nearly 100 lives have been sacrificed. Captain Moody, R.E., attended to watch the proceedings on behalf of the government; Mr. Jacomb. solicitor of Huddersfield, and clerk to the commissioners solicitor of Huddersneto, and there to be body of the Holme reservoirs, was present on behalf of the body.—A great number of witnesses Wednesday and Thursday, and the inquire was marken

Assire Intelligence.

LANCASTER, FEB. 17.—The spring assizes for this circuit commenced on Tuesday morning. Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Cresswell arrived on Monday afternoon, and immediately proceeded to the Castle and opened the commission.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.-Jane Catterall, aged 40, was indicted for stealing from the person of George Redding a £5 note, and £31 in gold and silver.—The prosecutor was a commercial traveller for a Mr. Jackson, of Lancaster, and whilst in Lancaster, on the 12th of February last, having in a canvass bag in his pocket £31 in gold and silver and a £5 Lancaster note, he met the prisoner and another in Chinalane, Lancaster, at night, and they "scoffled" about his person, and at length ran off, taking with them his canvass purse, which he had felt in his pocket safe a few minutes before. On cross-examination it appeared that he had had some drink, and was the worse for liquor, though he knew what he was about, and that he had treated another woman in a house of ill-fame. He had a wife and nine children at home. As his testimony was wholly uncorroborated, his Lordship asked the jury if they could convict upon the evidence of this drunken man .- The jury found the prisoner Not Guilty.-His Lordship refused the prosecutor his costs, saying, he would as far as he could punish his acultery:

MANSLAUGHTER .- William Houlker, aged 36, and William Howarth, aged 23, were indicted for the manslaughter of James Walmsley, at Blackburn, on the 30th of January last. It appeared from the dying declaration of the unfortunate man that he and the two prisoners and some others had been drinking at a beer-shop in Blackburn, and that a quarrel arose there. As he was leaving the house the prisoner Houlker seized hold of him, and a scuffle ensued between them, and whilst this was going on the prisoner Haworth kicked him several times on the thigh. He went home afterwards, and, according to the testimony of his sister, was obliged to go to bed next day in consequence of an injury to his thigh, of which he complained, and that he got worse and worse until he died. Mr. Rogerson, surgeon. was called in, and found his thigh very much swollen and distended, and after his death made a post mortem examination of it, and found a great quantity of matter collected there. The injury had caused his death. The deceased was of a very scrosulous constitution. The jury found both the prisoners Guilty, and strongly recommended them to mercy. -His Lordship sentenced Haworth, who inflicted the kick. to three months' imprisonment, and Houlker to be imprisoned one month.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The February general session of the peace for the county

of Middlesex commenced on Monday morning. STREET ROBBERY .- James Turner, 30, and John Lye, 27. were indicted for having stolen two sovereigns and one helf sovereign, the moneys of Joseph Moses, from his person. The transaction from which the charge had its origin was a very singular one, and occurred on the afternoon of the 26th of January, in Holywell-lane, Shoreditch. The prosecutor carried on the business of what he termed a general dealer, but the witnesses for the defence said he kept a rag and bone shop, and as the keepers of such shops usually do, he had a black doll banging over his door, to denote the business carried on within. On the afternoon of the day in question, about half-past two o'clock, a man named Jones, not in custody, and the prisoner Turner. went direct from a public-house to Moses' shop, and Turner, by getting on the shoulders of his companion, managed to reach the doll, which he dragged down, and he and Jones threw it into the gutter, and commenced tearing it to pieces. Moses, having witnessed the latter part of this proceeding, interposed to save his doll from destruction, and seized hold of Turner, whom he held down in the gutter. and whilst struggling with him for the possession of the doll Jones gave him a blow on the side of the head so violently that he staggered and relinquished his hold of Turner, but he ran and laid hold of Jones. Whilst engaged with him, Mrs. Moses, who had began to take part in the matter. called out. "Joe, Joe, this man has got your money," and on turning round the prosecutor saw Lye, whom Mrs. Moses was holding by the throat, in order to prevent his swallowing a sovereign which she believed him to have put in his mouth. He then went to her aid, when Turner went to the rescue of Lye, and attempted to set him at liberty by cutting the handkerchief off his neck, and the prosecutors hands were cut in the course of his endeavouring to accomplish that object. The prosecutor got his arm round the waist of each, and managed to hold them until a police officer came up, and they were then both given into custody. It appeared from the statement of Mrs. Moses that whilst her husband was struggling with Turner she saw some money, gold, fall from his pock-t, and Lye picked up a sovereign and put it in his mouth, but she could not tell whether he swallowed it or not. Other evidence showed that Lye picked up a sovereign and threw it to Jones, but he could not catch it, and it went, or was supposed to go, into a greengrocer's shop: it was not found, The prosecutor had

two sovereigns and a balf sovereign in his pocket when the matter commenced, but they were all gone when the parties

were given in charge. He said this was but part of a regular

conspiracy got up against him in a low beershop, by a

parcel of people of the character of the prisoners, in conse-

quence of his having set up business in opposition to an old

established marine store dealer .- Mr. Metcalfe addressed

the jury, and afterwards called witnesses, who contradicted

the prosecutor and his wife in some unimportant particulars.

Lye received a very good character.—The Assistant Judge,

in summing up, told the jury that he did not think the

evidence established any larceny from the person, or that

there was any evidence at all against Turner, whatever the

opinion of the jury might be with regard to Lye .- The jury

found Lye Guilty, and Acquitted Turner.-The prosecutor

recommended Lye to mercy, on the ground that he had

been the dupe of a conspiracy, which would form the matter

of another indictment. The Assistant Judge said he was

greatly inclined to believe that there was something of the

kind, and cautioned the prisoner to take care for the future.

He sentenced him to one month's hard labour. ROBBERY FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE BRITISH MU-SEUM .- Charles Pickering, 33, a man of highly-respectable appearance, was placed at the bar, charged on an indictment with having stolen 240 printed plates, the property of the Right Hon. Lord John Russell and others, trustees of the British Museum. Another count varied the offence, alleging the robbery to have been committed in the dwellinghouse of Sir Henry Ellis.—The prisoner withdrew a former plea, and pleaded guilty to the indictment .- Mr. Bright Smith, a magistrate in the commission of the peace for the county of Sussex, knew the gentleman at the bar, who had been tutor to his children for the last two or three years. He was a man of the greatest accomplishments, and he had every confidence in him as a man of unblemished character. -The Assistant Judge said that in exercising a merciful consideration to the prisoner, the sentence was that he be imprisoned in the House of Correction, and kept to hard labour for three calendar months.

VALENTINE'S DAY,-Saturday was a very busy day in the Post-office. Up to five o'clock in the evening 200,000 letters above the ordinary daily average had passed through the Post-office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, the total number amounting to nearly 400,000, the postage realised being

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS, reselected from many hundreds in the possession of DR. 'I am happy to inform you that my rupture is quite cured.'—Rev. H. Berbica, May 17th, 1851.

'My rupture has never appeared since. I consider it a miracle to be cured after suffiring twenty years,'—J. Ede, Esq., June 2nd,

cle to be cured after suntring twenty years,

1851.

'I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the success of your remedy.'—Mrs. Sutton, June 1st, 1851.

'A respected correspondent desires to call the attention of such of our readers as are his fellow sufferers to an announcement in our advertising columns, emanating from Dr. Barker.'

'Of this gentleman's ability in treating Ruptures, our correspondent speaks in the highest terms, having availed himself of the same, and thereby tested the superiority of his method of treatment over any other extant, all of which he has tried to no purpose. He feels assured that whoever is so afflicted will find a cure by paying Dr. Barker a visit, his method being, as our correspondent believes,

The above appeared in the 'Tablet,' of Saturday, Sept. 20th. DR. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which, for many years past, renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or

confinement, and is applicable to every variety of single or double Rupture, however bad or long-standing, in male or female of any The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent, rost free, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 72 in postage stamps or

post office order, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool street, King's cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 10 till 1, mornings, and 5 till 1, evenings (Sundays excepted).

Post-office orders to be made payable at the Battle bridge Post-

A great number of testimonials and trusses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy,

DEAFNESS, SINGING NOISES in the HEAD and EARS, EFFECTUALLY CURED.—Dr. BARKER'S remedy permanently restores hearing in all cases in infancy or old age however bad or long-standing, even where the a sulty has pronounced it incurable. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears resulting from deafners or nervousness, and enables all sufferers, however bad, to hear the ticking of a watch in a few days. The remedy, which is easy in application, will be sent free on receipt of 7s. in postage-stamps, or Post office order, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48. Liverpool street, King's cross, London.

Consultations daily from 10 till I, and 5 till 8 (Sundays excepted). A cure in every case guaranteed.

Your en every case guaranteed.

Your renedy entirely cared my deafness after all other means had failed. Rev. H. Smith.

It quite cared the distracting noises in my head. Mrs. Eames.

I had been deaf eleven years, and can now hear perfectly.—Dr.

James.

Public Amusements.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE. The misfortunes of an old gentleman, who is particularly anxious to quit London by the Croydon train, but who is perpetually interrupted by a number of domestic squabbles, form the subject of a farce produced on Tuesday night under the title of "Too Late for the Train." There is some practical fun in the situations, but the piece is of too slight a texture to satisfy an audience whose imaginations are expanded by the dimensions of a large theatre, and as, moreover, there was no great histrionic force to support it, the applause it received was not exactly enthusiastic.

STANDARD THEATRE. A new drama, entitled "The Hebrew Tribe of Rome," has been produced here with great success. The plot is founded upon the cruelties and exactions inflicted on this persecuted race by the Roman tyrant, Tiberius, and the piece abounds with lofty democratic language, some of which, being applicable to the present period, elicited the most rapturous applause. The principal parts were ably impersonated by Messrs. Lyon, Gaston, R. Honnor, C Pitt, and II. Lewis, and Messdames Honnor and Campbell. No trouble or expense has been spared in the production of this drama, which reflects the highest credit on the management. The scenery and dresses are of the most chaste and classic description, and the last scene, the triumph of the Jews, is not inaptly termed the triumph of the Standard. Dark Donald," a melo-drams, in which Mr. Abel and his dog, appeared, followed, and the entertainments concluded "Sixteen Stringed Jack," in which that deservedly popular actor Mr. C. Raynor played the hero. The last pieces were enlivened by the comic powers of Mr. Harry Carles and Miss E. Terry.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—The following testimonial is another proof of the great efficacy of

Winchmore Hill, Middlesex, April 16, 1851. 'Sir,—In consideration of the great benefit I have derived from taking Frampton's Pill of Health, I feel it a duty that I owe to you and the public to send you the following statement. For upwards of nine years I have experienced the efficacy of this excellent medicine I had long previously been afflicted with headache and indigestion but a friend having induced me to make a trial of Frampton's Pills, 1 now inform you that a few doses gave me great relief; and during this long period of time I have taken them in preference to any other medicine; and I have the happiness of saying that I never had a better state of health, which I attribute to Frampton's Pills. I beg further to add, that this meaning it, family, and we know of nothing to equal it.

'I am, sir, yours respectfully,

'THOMAS PROVENCE. I beg further to add, that this medicine is in general use by my

'To Mr. T. Prout, 229, Strand, London.' These Pills are particularly efficacious for Stomach Coughs, Colds Agues, Shortness of Breath, and all Obstructions of the Urinary Passages, and, if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose.

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to Headache, Giddinens, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of Blood to the Head, should never be without them, as many daugerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their imme

For FEMALES, these Pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing Headache so very prevalent with the sex; Depression of Spirits, Dulness of Sight, Nervous Affections, Blotches, Pimples, and Sallowness of the Skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best me-

dicine that can be taken during pregnancy; and for children of all ages they are unequalled. As a pleasant, safe, and easy Aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet, or confinement during their use. By rcgulating the dose according to the age and strength of the patient, they become suitable for every case, in either sex, that can be required; and for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable Medicine hitherto prepared.
Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price 1s. 14d., and
2s. 9d. per box; and by the Vendors of Medicines generally through-

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of 'Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London,' on the Government Stamp.

THE ROAD TO HEALTH!

OLLOWAY'S PILLS. CURE OF A DISORDERED LIVER AND BAD

DIGESTION. Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescot Street, Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

Street, Liverpoot, dated the state, 1001.

To Professor Holloway,
Sie,—Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any inquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pi.ls, and she informes me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favour of your astonishing Pills.

(Signed) AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobert Town Courier, of the 1st of March, 1851, by Major J. Walch. Margaret M'Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for up-wards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Tewn, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure. CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST

AND STOMACH OF A PERSON EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS OF AGE. From Messrs. Thew and Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser

who can vouch for the following statement.-August 2nd, To Professor Holloway,

Sig.—I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am eighty-four years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed)

Henry Coe,

North-street, Lynn, Norfolk.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.

Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydney, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

Sir.—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a settler at Lake George was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the liver, together with the gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and any further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first dose gave him con iderable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restored to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required.

(Signed) Wm. Jones, Proprietor of the Goulburn Herald,' New South Wales WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

IN CASES OF DROPSY. Persons suffering from Dropsy, either about the turn oflife, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direful complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

omplaints:-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	accompate ever forthall
Ague Asthma Bilious Complaints Blotches on the Skin Bowel Complaints Colics Constipation of the Bowels Consumption Debility Dropsy Dysentery Erysipelas Fits	Female Irregularities Fevers of all kinds Gout Head-ache Indigestion Inflammation Jaundice Liver Complaints Lumbago Piles Rheumatism Retention of Urine Sore Throats ment of Professor Header and Aller and Al	Scrofula, or King's Evil Stone and Gravel Secondary Symptoms Tic-Doloureux Tumours Ulcers Venereal Affections Worms of all kinds Weakness, from whatever cause &c., &c.
near Temple Bart Lor	adon and harment a	omonar, arr, onar

(near Temple Bar), Loadon, and by most all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines, throughout the civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorder

No more Pills nor any other Drugs. 50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means of cure).

s from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), consti-pation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, billousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflam the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, cbronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eatimes, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary) lushing, tremors, dislike to society, unifitiess for study, loss of memory debisions vertice, bload to the head exhaustion. loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melaucholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for Infants and Invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular and nervous energy to the most enfeebled. For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis

of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry, upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalent: Arabica Food. But the health of many Invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of pease beans, Indian and oaimeal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Ervalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabica Food, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analysing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quenching a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an Invalid or Infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most

flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability. DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London. Cura Ko. 75.

From the Right Honourabl the Lord Stuart de Decies.—'I hav

derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health restoring Food. STUART DE DECIES.—Dromana, Cappoquiu, county of Waterford.'
Cure No. 1,609.

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross, - 'Sirs, -I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, sirs, your obedient servant, ALEX STURET, Archdeacon of Ross.— Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, Aug. 27, 1849.

Cure No. 77.
*Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully, THOMAS King, Major-General.—Louisa-terrace, Exmouth.

Cure No. 461. 'Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints excepting a hearty old age. WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.—King's College, Cambridge.
Cure No. 180.

'Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. W. R. REEVES.

—Pool Anthony, Tiverton. Cure No. 4,208.

Cure No. 4,208.

*Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms and nausea, for which my served had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer any inquries. Rev. John W. Flavell.—Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk.'

Cure No. 1,784.

*Not expected to live six days longer, I was cured by Du Barry's admirable Health Restoring Food. Magdalena Purvis.—Moffatt, Scotland.

Cure No. 49 832. Sir,-For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony rom dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, sparms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms

in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till mornand frequently my friends did not expect I could survive the morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time prayed for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You are at liberty o make such use of this statement as you think will benefit other sufferers, and refer them to me. MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM.—Ligg, near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct., 1850.

Cure No. 2,704. 'I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's itealth Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning. WALTER KEATING .- 2, Manning place, Five Oaks, Jersey.

Cure No. 2,906.

'Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food.

JAMES PORTER.—Athol-street, Perth.'

Cure No. 89.

'Twenty years' liver complaints with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food. Andrew Fraser . Haddington, East Lothian.' Cure No. 3,483.

'Twenty years' dyspepsia, in a patient 31 years of age with the most distressing symptoms of flatulency, constipation, sickness at the stomach, acidity, and irritability, which had resisted all medicines, has been entirely removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food. SAMUELBARLOW, Chemist.—Darlington.

Cure No. 79.
Gentlemen.—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six Gentlemen.—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resert to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little hearthurn, and the functions are more regular for Throws Wannings. burn, and the functions are more regular, &c. Thomas Woodhouse. Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex.'

Cure No. 2, 2821.

Gentlemen,—I am using your Food with great success. Before I commenced I could not take a meal of any description but was sure to suffer great pain after it, from indigestion I suppose, but thank God I am much better. I have recommended your Food to a great many of my fellow sufferers. ALEX. CALDER, Sergeant Royal Sappers and Miners, Ordnance Survey. Dewshipty ... Devs. bury, Yorkshire. Cure No. 710.

'I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others' functional disorders.

Rev. Charles Kerr.—Winslow, Bucks.'

Cure No. 7.843.

'Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good others said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well satisfied if such should prove the case, having for several years spent a great deal of money on physicians. Accordingly I commenced cating it three times a day. When I first read what other people said aboutyour Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise.—
ELIZABETH JACOBS.—Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, Herts.' Cure No. 49,963.

'1 was in such a state when I commenced your invaluable Reva-lenta Arabica Food that I might as well have been dead. I could hardly move, and my sufferings were awful. I am now so well, thanks to your Food, that I went yesterday to see a steeple chase, and was able to cross the diches as well as some of the horses; My restoration is a matter of astonishment to all my friends. With

gratitude to you, &c.—Hugh Evox.—Fethard, October 21st, 1850.'

Cure No. 49,962.

'Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your Arabica Post. bica Food. For ten years' dyspepsia and nervous irritability had rendered life a perfect burthen to me. The best medical advice, frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astonishing amount of drugs, produced not the slightest abatement of my sufferings; in fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your invaluable Food, and now am enabled to add my testimony to the many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicine failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I have hear a strangar to for your years. With we hear taken of the state of th been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for your prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am ever gratefully yours. Elizabeth Yeoman.—Gateacre, near Liverpool, October 21st, 1850.

Cure No. 9,108. Dear Sir,—I had been suffering during three months from a violent spasmodic affection of the stomach and heart, which my medical attendant called angina pecotris. Three weeks' use of your admirable Food perfectly cured me. You can make what use you think proper of this letter. JOSEPH WALTERS .- Broadwall Colliery,

Oldbury, near Birmingham.'
A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barry and Co., on application. Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the seal and signature of Du Barry and Co. (without which none can be genuine), weighing 1 lb. at 2s 9d.; 2 lbs. at 4s.6d.; 5 lbs. at 11s.; 12 lbs. at

22s. : super-refined quality, 10 lbs. at 33s.; 5 lbs. at 22s.—Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street. London; also of Fortnum, Mason, and Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Butler; Barclay; Sterry, Sterry, and Co.; Evans; Lescher and Co.; Ed. wards; Rumsay; Sutton; Newberry; Sanger; Hannay; and through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom. Du Barry's Pulmonic Bon Bons.

A nice, safe, and effectual Remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unrivalled excellency. In boxes 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; or post free. 1s. 4d., DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, Lon., on. Agents will please apply

DR. CULVERWELL. ON THE PLEASURES OF HEALTH. A series of popular works, 1s., each, by post 1s. 6d. each. ENJOYMENT OF LIFE.

Health, recreation, and rational use of time.'
CONTENTS.—Early rising; Spring and Summer mornings, Excursions about the Environs of Loxdon—the Parks, Lanes, Hills, Forests, Fields, High-roads, and other pleasant places, Country Trips and Rembles; the Sea; London at Night; Evenings at Home; Music; the Drama; on Eating, Drinking, Sleeping, Bathing, Air Past Pass Occupation &c. Air, Rest, Ease, Occupation, &c.

II. and III. FRAGMENTS FROM THE MOUNTAINS.

Two Vols.

Vol. 1.—A Visit to the Lakes; Sketch of Edinburgh, &c.
Vol. 2.—The Lakes of Killarney; Reminiscences of Dublin, &c.

HOW TO BE HAPPY. Addressed to the low-spirited and desponding. DISEASES OF WINTER.

On Coughs, Colds. Consumption, &c. WHAT TO EAT, DRINK, AND AVOID.

Three score years and ten our course may run.' A popular review of almost every form (cause and cure) of nervously debilitated health and enfeebled constitution that harasses the young, besets the man of pleasure, business, or study, and embitters old age; with tables and rules for the diet and physical regulation of every-day life.

MEDICAL, MORAL, AND FORENSIC. MEDICAL, MORAL, AND FORENSIC.

VII.

LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN

ON CHASTITY AND ITS INFRINGEMENTS.

The glory of a young man is his strength.'—Prov.

A friendly exposition of the laws and purposes of human life; showing how to attain high health, and honourable manliness; how to realise the brightest of earth's hopes, martial efficiency, and how secure in perpetuation the same advantages to those who follow us.

ON SPECIAL DISEASES. THEIR NATURE AND TREATMENT.

Comprising principally the casualties of licentiousness and dissipation; Illustrated by 250 Engravings and Prescriptions, and entitled 'The Green Book.'

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF MARRIED LIFE. 'To be, or not to be; that is the question.'

Subject—Happy and Fruitful Alliances—their Attainment and Maintenance; Infelicitous and Infertile Ones—their Cause, Obviation, and Conversion; many curious Cases and Correspondence.

BLADDER, URETHA, AND RECTUM. Their diseases and treatment; comprising especially Urinary Derangements, Constipation, and Mormorrhoids. PAMPHLETS FOR THE MILLION,

The Recluse.

Early Marriages.

Lastly, on the 1st of every month, a serial (16 pages), price 14d., stamped 3d., of domestic, recreative, philosophical, and Hygeinic literature entitled literature, entitled LEISURE MOMENTS.

'Few words to fair faith.'-SHAKSPEARE. The author of the above publications is a qualified member of the profession, being a Doctor of Medicine since 1841, a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England since 1827, and a Licentiate of the Hall since 1824; and moreover, has been for the last twenty five years a resident practitioner in London the last twenty five years a resident practitioner in London. These writings are not the mere ephemeral scribblings of the hour, but the study of their author's life, who owes his present existence, health, and position to the observance of the maxims he would inculcate, of doing unto others as he would wish to be done by, of living after nature's laws, and of keeping always on the sunny

They are to be had at Messra. Sherwood's, 23, Paternoster-row, Mann. 39, Cornhill; Carvalhe, 147, Fleet-street, and all book-sellers; or direct from the Author (by post or otherwise), IO, Argyle-place, Regent-street, where Dr. Culverwell may be advised with personally daily, from ten till five, andi he evenings from seven

DR. GREER, 11, HUTCHESON STREET, GLASGOW, PROFESSOR OF HYGEIANISM.

'JAMES GREER, ESQ., M.D. 'Scottish Hygeian Institution, '11, Hutcheson-street, Glasgow. DEAR SIR,-Having proved the value of your excellent Pills for many years, not only in my own country, but also in foreign climes, I can bear testimony that they are the best and safest medicines to he had in any country. Therefore, under this impression, I forward you a Post office Order for £6, for which send value in Pills for me take to America. Please forward them per return, and oblige, dear Sir, yours respectfully, WM. HALL, Gospeloak, Tipton, Stafford-

shire, Aug. 7th, 1851.'

When cholera appeared in Springbank, in 1832, (it was published one thousand times without contradiction), not one recovery took place from the day the village was attacked by the disease, on Thursday, till Sabbath morning. There were forty-two deaths in this period; when a deputation from the whole town called on Dr. Mr. Clark, late overseer of Mr. Dixon's railway, at the head of the deputied men. Dr. G. attended three times that day, visited of the deputs of the same of the same of the same of the town he first saw them. By giving the people there his advice, the town was clear of the disease four days afterwards, without a death out of the hundreds who followed his directions. Before he went, the deputation desired him to make his own terms, and they would see him paid. The doctor said it was too soon to pay till they knew if he deserved it. His charge, after cholera had vanished and their great panic allayed was just 'five shillings' for purgative medicine; and they paid it. This was before he was appointed Professor to the British College of Health, London. The reason why Mr. Clark and Springbank people had so much confidence in Dr. Greer, was, they heard him lecture twice a week in North Portland street chapel, against the usual drugs and medical practice. Why they and many more forsook him, was owing to the savage slandering press, and the tyranny of the Faculty, whose persecution exceed all

Challenge for £100, that Dr. Greer's Pills are the best aperient tonic in Eugland, which he improved after he resigned the Professorship to the British College of Health, London, in 1834. More Agents wanted. Apply to Dr. G. and Sons, or to Mr. W. Smith. 22. Great Winchester-street, London. N.B.-London Agents-Mr. Prout, Strand; Mr. Hallet, 83, High Holborn; Mr. Johnston, 68, Cern-hill.

Brother Chartists Beware of Youthful Ten Shilling Quacks who imitate this Advertisement.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, Rhenmatism. Gont, Indigestion, Debility, Stricture, Gleet, etc.

CAUTION,-A youthful self-styled ten shilling doctor (unplushing impudence being his only qualification) is now advertising under the assumed name of an eminent physician, highly injurious imitations of these medicines, and a useless abbreviated copy of Dr. De Roos' celebrated Medical Adviser, (slightly changing its title); sufferers will therefore do well to see that the stamp bearing the proprietor's name, affixed to each box and bottle is a bona fide government stamp (not a base counterfeit), and to guard against the truthless statements of this individual, which are published only for the basest purposes of deception on invalids, and fraud on

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, as their name Renal (or the Kidneys) indicates, are now established as a most safe and efficacious remedy for the above dangerous complaints, DISJHARGES OF ANY KIND, and diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs generally, whether resulting from inprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, fre-quently end in piles, fistula, stone in the bladder, and a lingering

For gout, sciatica, rhematism, tix doloreux, erysipelas, dropsy, scrotula, loss of hair and teeth, depression of spirits, blushing, incapacity for society, study or business, confusion, giddiness, drowsiness, sleep without refreshment, fear, nervousness, and even insanity itself, when (as is often the case) arising from, or comoined with Urinary Diseases, they are unequalled. By their salutary action on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone, and establishing for life the healthy functions of all these organs. ONE TRIAL will convince the most prejudiced of their surprising properties.

May be obtained with directions, &c., at 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box, through all Medicine Vendors; or should any

difficulty occur, they will be sent (free) on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. Dr. Roos, 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, N.B. A considerable saving effected by purchasing the large TESTIMONIALS.

To test the truth of which, Dr. De Roos solicits inquiry from the persons themselves. Webster, Esq., Sealford near Melton Mowbray .- ' Having read your advertisements, I felt assured your Renal Pills would be of service to some of my neighbours. I have had twelve boxes, and they have derived great benefit from taking them. One man had a bottle of your Life Drops, and he very earnestly solicits more, it did him so much good. I have and shall continue to recommend your valuable Pills to all my friends.'

Mr. Milton, Welch, Furness.—'Your Renal Pills are the only medicine I have ever met with that have been of service.' Mr. Westmacott, 4 Market-street, Manchester .- 'Your medicines are very highly spoken of by all who have purchased them Mr. Smith, Times Office, Leeds .- One person informs me that

your Renal Pills are worth a guinea a box.

SKIN ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Scrofula, Diseases of the Bones and Glands. TIE ROOS' CONCENTRATED OGUTTÆ VITÆ (or Life Drops) is as its name implies a safe and permanent restorative of manly vigour, whether deficient from long residence in hot or cold climates, or rising from solitary habits, youthful delusive excesses, infection, &c. It will also be found a speedy corrective of all the above dangerous symptoms, weakness of the eyes, loss of hair and teeth, disease and decay of the nose, sore throat, pains in the side, back, loins, &c.; obstinate diseases of the kidneys and bladder, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, loss of memory, nervousness, headache, giddiness, drow-siness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, lowness of spirits, lassitude and general prostration of strength, &c., usually resulting from neglect or improper treatment by mercury, copaiba, cubebs,

and other deadly loisons. from its properties in removing barrenness and an disorders of FEMALES, such as leucorrhoa, or "the thites," head-ache giddiness, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, dry cough, lowness of spirits, &c., &c. It is admirably adapted to that class of sufferers, as it creates new, pure and rich blood, (thereby purifying and strengthening the whole system,) and soon restores the invalid to sound health even after all other remedies (which have usually adapted to tandanath have failed, hopen its almost upperfulled. a depressing tendency) have failed; hence its almost unparalleled

Sold by Sution and Co., 10, Bow Church Yard ; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon Street S. Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; Hannay and Dietrichsen, 68, Oxford Street; Butler and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnstone, 68, Cornhill; and Prentice, Edgware Road; of all of whom may be had The Medical Adviser.'

May be obtained with directions, &c., at 4s., 6s., and 11s. per bottle, or four 11s. quantities in one large bottle for 33s., by which 11s. will be saved, through all Medicine Vendors, or it will be sent securely packed from the Establishment, on receipt of the price by Post-office Order payable at the Holborn Office. To Prevent Fraud on the Public by imitations of the above

valuable remedies, Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of the Proprietor, in white letters on a red ground, to be engraved on the Government Stamp round each box and bottle, without which none are genuine, and to imitate which too closely is forgery and transportation.

N.B.—Where difficulty occurs in obtaining any of the above, enclose postage stamps to the establishment.

IN SIX LANGUAGES. Illustrating the improved mode of treatment and cure adopted by Lallesmand, Ricord, Deslandes, and others, of the Hopital des Vénérien à Paris, and now uniformly practised in this country by

WALTER DE ROOS, M.D.,

Member of the Faculté de Médecine de Paris. 35, ELY PLACE, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, MEDICAL ADVISER THE

improved edition, written in a popular style, devoid of technicalties, and addressed to all those who are suffering from Spermatorrhosa, or Seminal Weakness, and the various disqulifying forms of premature decay resulting from infection and youthful abuse, that most delusive practice by which the vigour and manliness of life are enervated and destroyed, even before nature has fully established the powers and staming of the constitution. established the powers and stamina of the constitution. It contains also an elaborate and carefully written account of the anatomy and physiology of the organs of both sexes, ILLUSTRA-TED BY NUMEROUS COLOURED ENGRAVINGS, with the Auther's observation on marriage, its duties and hinderances. The prevention and modern plan of treating gleet, stricture, Syphilis, &c. Plain directions for the attainment of health, vigour and consequent happiness during the full period of time alloted to our

The work is illustrated by the detail of cases, thus rendering it what its name indicates, the medical friend of all who may be suffering from the consequences of early error and vice—a wor which may be consulted without exposure, and with every assurance of complete success and benefit, rance of complete success and benefit.

Published by the Author; and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster Row; Hannay. 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; Starie, 23, Titchborne Street, Haymarkot; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall Street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., Leith Walk, Edinburgh; Dr. Campbell, Argyll Street, Glasgow; I. Priestly, Lord Street, and T. Newton, Church Street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingham, Market Street, Manchester; and R. H. Powell, 15, Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

May be obtained in a sealed envelope through all booksellers, 2s. 6d. or to avoid difficulty, will be sent direct from the Author, by post (free) for forty two postage stamps.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. All papers containing which may be seen at Dr. De Roos' establishment.

Extract from the Hedical Gazette and Times:— Fortunately for

our country, a more efficient (because certain) mode of treating these deplorable complaints is at last introduced; and we hail the these deplorable complaints is at instrintroduced; and we hall the time as not far distant, when such diseases shall be comparatively unheard of; we would carnestly recommend all persons afflicted with any kind of generative derangement to avail themselves of the information contained in almost every page of Dr. De Roos's work, which we unhesitatingly pronounce the best De Roos's werk, which we unhesitatingly pronounce the best

'THE MEDICAL ADVISER is indeed a boon to the public, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainness, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently well understands his 'Many a man, who unmarried and miserable, is now enduring in silent sorrow the penalties of former folly (perhaps committed in ignorance,) had he possessed such a book as this, would have been

a happy husband, a honoured parent and useful member of society. Lasting benefit can only be reasonably expected at the hands of the intelligent and practical physician, who, departing from the routine of general practice, devotes the whole of his studies to this class of diseases, the lamentable neglect of which by ordinary medical men, and their futile attempts at cure by mercury and

other equally dangerous medicines, have produced the most alarm From the great extent of Dr. Dr Roos's practice for many years, and his former connexion with the various institutions, both in London and Paris, for the relief of those afflicted with Debility, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Gleet, Veneral and Scorbutic eruptions, &c., of the face and body; he has had perhaps unusual facilities for observing the pecularities and consequence of each particular stage. Hence he is enabled confidently and conscientiously to undertake the removal of every symptom (not excepting the most inveterate or long standing) in as short time as is consistent with safety or return of money.

Country patients wishing to place themselves under treatment will be minute in the detail of their cases, and to prevent trouble, no letters from strangers will be replied unless they cont air £1 in and on the Dast office of the Dast office. cash, or by Post-office Order payable at the Holborn Office, for which the necessary advice and medicines will be sent. Patients in the country corresponded with till cured. At home for consultation, daily, from 11 till 1, and 5 till 8 (Sundays excepted.) unless by previous arrangement.

Address, Walter De Rocs, M.D., 35, Ely-plac olbora hil

Pains in the Back, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, Lum Indigestion, Debibity, Stricture, Gleet, &c. R. BARKER'S PURIFIC PILL have in hundreds of cases effected a cure when all means had failed, and are now established, by the consent of patient who has yet tried them, as also by the FACULTY THEMS patient who has yet tried them, as also by the FACULTY THAN as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever discovered for the urine, and discass charges of any kind, retention of the urine, and discass Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally, whether resulting for prudence or otherwise, which, if neglected, frequently stone in the bladder, and a lingering death! For Gout, Kheumatism, Tic Doloreux, Erysipelas, Dropsy, Scrotula, Hair or Teeth, Depression of Spirits, Blushing, incapacity for Standard Rusiness. Confusion. Giddiness. Drowsiness for Hair or Teem, Depression of Sparies, Massing, mespacity Study or Business, Confusion, Giddiness, Drowsiness, Sie Study or Business, Confusion, or Insanity itse is often the case, arising from, or combined with, Urinar they are unequalled. By their salutary action on Acidit Stomach, they correct Bile and Indigestion, purify and Stomach, they correct the and indigestion, purify and the Renal Secretions, thereby preventing the formation and establishing for life the healthy functions of all these ONE TRIAL ONLY will convince the most prejudiced of prising properties in curing most of the complaints to which hind is subject. May be obtained at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 1s. per box, through all Medicine Vendors in the World, or should difficulty occur, they will be sent post free on receipt of the properties of

SKIN DISEASES, NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCROPULA, STREET BONES, GLANDS, &c., &c.

BARKER'S COMPOUND INDIAN EXTRACT is a safe and permanent restorating deficient from residence in hot or manly vigour, whether deficient from residence in hot or grant habits continued also hot or grant habits manly vigour, whether dencine from residence in het or climates, or arising from solitary habits, youthful delusive exer infection, &c. It will also be found a speedy corrective of all above dangerous symptoms. Weakness of the eyes, loss of above dangerous symptoms. Treatmess of the eyes, loss of disease and decay of the nose, sore throat, pains in the side, disease and decay of the nose, sore throat, pains in the side, but loins, &c.; seminal weakness, loss of memory, nervousness, head ache, giddinesss, drowsiness, palpitation of the heart, indigest, lowness of spirits, lassitude and general prostration of strength with the strength of th copaiba, cubebs, and other deadly poisons. copatoa, cuneus, and other ucadity poisons.

From its peculiar properties in removing barrenness, crear new, pure, and rich blood (thereby cleansing and strengthening whole system), it soon restores the organs to sound health, it soon restores the organs to sound health, it is a discount of the contract to the contract of the contract to the contra whole system), it soon restores the organs to sound health, the after all other remedies (which have usually a depressing tendency have failed; hence its universal success in female complaints.

May be obtained, with directions, &c., through all Medicine ver dors at 4s. 6d., and 11s. per bottle, or will be sent securely packed. from the establishment, on receipt of the amount by Post Off.

order payable at the General Post Office, to Dr. Alfred Barg 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. IN SIX LANGUAGES, Illustrating the NEW MODE OF TREATMENT, adopted is

Lallemand, Ricord, Deslandes, and others of the Hopping de Venériens, à Paris, and now uniformly practised in him BY ALFRED BARKER, M.D.

MEMBER OF THE FACULTE DE MEDICINE DE PARIS, 48, Liverpool Street, King's Cross, Lendon. THE GUIDE TO HEALTH. EIGHTIETH

THOUSAND IMPROVED EDITION. Devoid of techniq lities, addressed to all those who are suffering from Spermatoric or Weakness, and the various disqualifying forms of prematdecay resulting from infection and youthful abuse, the most dely practice by which the vigour and manliness of life are destroy even before nature has fully established the powers and sta of the constitution. of the constitution.

It contains also an elaborate and carefully written account the 'Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs of both Sexes,' (ii)k trated by numerous cases, &c.,) with the Author's observations Marriage, its duties and hindrances. The modern plan of trailing Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, &c. Plain directions for the atlatment of health, vigour, and consequent happiness. Thus rendering it what its name indicates, the Companion of all who may be sufficiently the stricture of Coulty arrange work which

consulted with every assurance of complete success and benefit. May be obtained in a sealed private envelope direct from the Author, on receipt of twenty-four Postage Stamps; or of an 'We recommend a careful perusal of this excellent work to a our readers, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainness, as being written by one of our first physicians.'-CHRONICLE,

ing from the consequences of early error—a work which ner

This book will be a great blessing to hundreds who have hithen been miserable, from the effects of their early indiscretions! We hail the appearance of this work with great pleasure, and it will do much towards counteracting the injurious influence pro duced by the pernicious books issued by a host of quacks on the

important subjects.'-KENT GUARDIAN. NOTE, -All communications being strictly confidential, Dr. discontinued the publishing CECRET SORROW CERTAIN HELP DR. BARKER having had a vast amount of practice at the various hospitals in London and on the Continent, is enabled treat with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disasters with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disasters. treat with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disen-arising from solitary and sedentary habits, indiscriminate excesses and infections, such as gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, and stylull or venereal disease, in all their various forms and stages, who ther primary or secondary, which, owing to neglect or improje treatment, invariably end in gout, rheumatism, skin disease gravel, pains in the kidneys, back, and loins, and finally, an agen-sing doubly. All sufferences are cornectly invited to make at the gravel, paths in the kidneys, back, and loins, and finally, an agest sing death! All sufferers are earnestly invited to apply at once if. Dr. Barker, who guarantees a speedy and perfect cure, and it eradication of every sympton, whether primary or secondary without the use of any dangerous medicines, thus preventing the possibility of any after symptoms. This truth has been born out in many thousands of cases, and as a further guarantee is undertaken to come the most investments guarantee is undertakes to cure the most inveterate case in as short a times! consistent with safety, without hindrance from business, or an change of diet, &c. Country patients must be minute in the der of their cases, as that will render a personal visit unnecess of their cases, as that will render a personal visit unnecessary Advice with medicines Ten Shillings in postage stamps, or by personic order, on receipt of which the requisite medicines vant sent to any part of the world, securely packed and free from the servation. Patients corresponded with till cured. Females my confide themselves to the care of Dr. Barker, as the most home able secresy is observed in every case. At home for consultational daily from 9 till 3 cyclock. Sundays executed daily from 9 till 3 o'clock. Sundays excepted. Post-Office orders payable at the General Post Office. Address Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King's Cross, London. 1 cure effected, or the money returned in all cases. All that deemed incurable are particularly invited.



FOURTIETH EDITION, CONTAINING THE REMEDY FOR THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

Illustrated by One Hundred Anatomical and Explanatory Colome Engravings on Steel. On Physical Disqualifications, General Incapacity, and impediments to Marriage. A new and improvedition, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d.; by post, direction the Establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps. ** All Communications being strictly confidential the Aulid

have discontinued the publishing of Cases.

THE SILENT FRIEN A Practical Work on the Exhaustion and Physical Decor the System, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequence of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with explicit direction the use of the Preventive Lotion, followed by Observations of Married State, and the Disqualifications which prevent it; Estrated by One Hundred Coloured Engravings, by R. and L. Prand Co., Consulting Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, London. Rished by Sherwood and Co., and sold by Hannay, 63, 28 Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Titchbornesis Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London J. and R. Raimes & Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Cample Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street; T. Newton, Chr. Street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingham, Market street, Manchester, R. H. Powell, 15, Westmorland-street, Dublin.

The Authors, as regularly educated Members of the Medical fession, having had long, dilligent, and Practical observations the various Hospitals and Institutions for the relief of those with Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Stricture, Venereal and Structure, Venereal and Structure, User Structure, Venereal and Structure, Structu the use of the Preventive Lotion, followed by Observations on sequences in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the 1820 necessity of sound judgment in such serious cases, and la seen the injury that has arisen from the carelessness and negler its study, Messrs. R. and L. Perry have devoted their attentor clusively to the peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they let consequently been enabled to render to their fellow-creatures fully testified and acknowledged by convalescent patients, returned to their fellow-creatures of the country, for the country, for

express purpose only of personal consultation. Is dedicated to the consideration of the Anatomy and Physiology the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the protein the protein and appropriate the control of t of reproduction. It is illustrated by twenty-eight coloured engran PART THE SECOND

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system produced by 0 indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of solitary graculture. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful cation. sequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the imp ment and destruction of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debillty and incapacity, with their and the social a panying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by theel of connecting results to their cause. This section conclude an explicit detail of the means by which these effects me remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. Itilities the second that the second control is the second control to the second cont trated by ten coloured engravings, which fully display the efficient PART THE THIRD

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by inio and by the abuse of mercury: primary and secondary symplectures of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eye, did of the bones, gonerhea, gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to their consequences is tankland for the treatment of all these discussions. their consequences is tendered in this section which if duly for up cannot fail in effecting a cure. This Part is illustrated by two coloured engravings.

PART THE FOURTH

Drawantion

application, by which the danger of infection is obviated action is simple but sure. It acts with the virus chemically destroys its power on the system. This important part of the should not escape the reader's notice.

Is devoted to the consideration of the duties and obligations married state, and of the causes which lead to the happing matrix. misery of those who have entered into the bonds of main.

The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined. infeliciticus and unproductive unions shown to be the ne consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form at portant consideration in this section of the work.

The CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM is expressly employ renovate the impaired process of the consideration in the section of the work. renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the fluence exerted by solitary indugence on the system. Its action purely balsamic; its powers in give the system. Its action purely balsamic; its powers in the system. purely balsamic; its powers in reinvigorating the frame in all of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotent, renness, and debilities arising from venerial excesses, have demonstrated by its manufacture of cases.

demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases those persons who are prevented entering the married state to consequences of cases. consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s. THE CONCENTRATED DETERMINE ESSENCE.

An anti-syphilitic remedy, is recommended in cases of silver and accordance of the contraction of the contrac and secondary symptoms, scurvy, scorbutic humours, old wilears some long symptoms. ulcers, sore legs, ulcers and sores, glandular swellings, ensity leprosy, king's evil, pimples, diseases of the skin,

eruptions on any part of the body, and all impurities of the Price 33s. and 11s per bottle. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS
28. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box, a certain remedy in goner
gleet, strictures, and chronic inflammation of the bladder.
Consultation fee if by letter, £1. £5 packets with advice,
had at the establishment only, by which the fee £1 is saved.
Messrs. Perry Consulting Supresses are in attendance and Messrs. Perex, Consulting Surgeons, are in attendance 19, Berners street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to from six to eight; on Sundays from eleven to one.

LONDON ACENTS.—Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; at 1.

and Co., 10, Bow Church Jard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Church-yard; S. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannof Dietvichsen, 63, Oxford-street; Butler and Harding, 4, Oxford-street; Butler and Ha R. Johnson, 68, Corn hill, W. Strange, 21, Paternoste kin, Marshall, and Co., Stationers-hall-cour Kent and his Paternoster-row.

Poetry.

NEVER FEAR.

Never fear, never fear! See the light is youder gleaming, Time for action now is here, Men have long enough been dreaming;
Break the bigot's staff, and say,
"Join the stream! bring on the day!"
Every doubt shall pass away: Never fear!

Never fear, never fear! Light and darkness struggle ever, Long the battle may appear; But shall darkness gain it? Never! Face to face the foes have met, And the clouds are o'er us yet, But the day will brighter get: Never fear!

Never fear, never fear! See the march of education: Notalone to wealthy peer. But to men of humble station. All shall burst the darkened cell, Learn to read, and write, and spell, Anda littlemore as well: Never fear !

Never fear, never fear ! Popes and Cardinals have flourished; Tyranny must disappear, By the soil no longer nourished. Men a little wiser grow, All things change and onward flow, Popes have come, and Popes will go: Never fear!

Never fear, never fear! Hope shall whisper words of kindness, Prejudice shall disappear, Stripped of all its wretched blindness; Scales from bigot eyes shall fall, And mankind, both great and small, Find the world was made for all: Never fcar!

J. BURBIDGE.

Reviews.

The Dublin Review. No. 62. London: Richardson

and Sons. Fleet-street. This is the quarterly exponent of the views of the Roman Catholic party in this country, and whatever may be said as to the tenets of the Church of Rome. or the political consequences of its ecclesiastical system, it is impossible to withhold from the 'Dublin Review' the credit of great literary ability, conjoined with controversial powers and critical acumen, which would do honour to the best disputants trained in the most ultra-Protestant school of free inquiry and full discussion. Into the dectrinal and purely polemical aspects of the question between Papacy and Protestantism, we are happily not required, by our position as political journalists, to enter. Were we inclined to do so, however, we should find in the article on Father Gentili ample proof, that however Catholicism may succeed in subordinating the will, the passions, and the intellect to one great purpose, and thus present an example of organisation and unity not to be found among Protestant sects, this object is attained at the sacrifice of some things higher and more precious to humanity than what is gained in their place. Few can lament more deeply the incoherent, incongruous, and subversive state of society than we do, or more auxiously desire to see its jarring elements harmonised, its conflicting interests reconciled. But, in order to produce a genuine and lasting unity, it must be produced by fusion, not mechanical compression. The combined and harmonised action of society should spring from the enlightened action of all the human faculties—not from the obliteration of all that constitutes the life of each individual, and his perversion into the unreasoning instrument of the will of a supreme superior, whose decrees must neither be questioned nor evaded. Father Gentili seems to have given much trouble to his superiors before they could reduce him to the requisite mill-horse obedience. He could not help thinking for himself, and, as a consequence, occasionally acting in accordance with his own profound conviction of what was right; and this brought down upon him repeated and severe reproofs. In one instance, a wide field of usefulness opened up to him in the religious instruction of a large number of the poorest and most destitute children in Rome, as well as poor adults, who were charitably removed, to some extent, from temptations to evil courses. To this work he devoted himself with great zeal, notwithstanding his first scruples, arising from 'the obedience he owed his superior,' who had commanded his return. The Abate Rosmini speedily convinced him that the Church of Rome permits no such independent action on the part of its priests. To give way to benevolent impulses, to speak frankly the feelings and emotions of the heart, to enter upon works of mercy and charity, without leave of the superior, is designated in the article before us 'the deceit of the Devil and his own self-love.' The Abate writes to him in the following style: 'You say you felt an inspiration to do so. But I wish you had fewer inspirations, and more firmness, and more obe-

unobtrasive, humble, and contented.' It appears to have been a long time before Father Gentili's mind was deprived of all re-active and independant volition. In a subsequent part of his career, while residing in this country as a missionary, in Leicestershire, it was resolved by Father Pagani, the superior, to remove him to Birmingham, on a new mission. For what appeared to him sufficient reasons, he opposed this change, defeated it, and wrote to 'the Father General' to explain his reasons. The reply breathes the very essence of despotism. It is a severe and stern exposition of the supreme 'holiness' of 'a total abnegation of your own judgment. and a perfect obedience to your superiors,' which seems to be the Alpha and Omega of the Roman Catholic Church in ecclesiastical matters, and which, as we know by the recent revelations from Naples and elsewhere, is but too faithfully and strictly applied to

dience above all. . . . This talking with so

many about our affairs, and your acting as my pro-

curator, are not entirely in accordance with the spirit

of our Institute, which recommends us rather to be

permits. We cannot help giving the impressions produced upon the mind of an Italian and a sincere Catholic by his first sight of London, and his subsequent opinions when resident among the green pastures and white fleeces of Leicester. Father Gentili is, however, not singular in interpreting God's judgments according to his own notions, and devoting to Satan all that does not exactly hamonise with what is right and wrong; the spirit of Bigotry is the same, whether it displays itself in the Roman Catholic Priest or the itinerant Ranting tub thumper, though the pression of it may be more polished in the one than the other. Here is Gentili's description of London:-

matters political also, wherever the opportunity

We seemed to be really entering the city of Pluto: black ouses, a black sky, black shipping, and black looking allors—filthy to an extreme degree—the waters of the hames were tinged with a colour between black and ellow, and emitted a stench highly offensive: on land, ere prevailed a confused noise, with horses, carriages, and men of every condition running and crossing each thers' path—in fine, to make a long story short, here the deril is seen enthroned, exercising his tyrannical sway over

His missionary life in Leicestershire seems to have

een scarcely more agreeable :--

Here I am, among heretics; alas! what a humiliation it for a son of Holy Church to behold his mother here in the most deplorable slavery! What errors, vices, miseries, and folly prevail! Who will give tears sufficient to by eyes to weep over such a desolate state of things? God's judgments are inscrutable; but it appears a divine malediction has fallen upon this land. It is a chaos, where aullus ordo, sed sempiternus horror inhabitat. Even nature seems to concur in reducing it to this condition; for the contry, generally speaking, presents nothing to view but and oak trees. The atmosphere is almost always condy, and whenever it shows itself serene, it appears with a leaden coloured veil, which weighs down one's spirits. where are those evenings and days of another clime— then at morn, or at noontide, I could raise my eyes toand the sun's brilliant beams, and at night, to the starry Truli of Italy's azure sky, and feel at the same time, my in, of the world unmindful, wholly absorpt in God! There, in fine, amid the warbling of nightingales, I used it raise my voice in psalms and canticles, in behalf of my orn necessities, and the Church's warts, to the Creator's ernal throne? Here, on the contrary, a flock of garrulous that contrary and the still Coms continually stunning my ears, render my abode still

Now, we can easily comprehend how an Italian should long for the brilliant skies of his own bright simate; but really we must protest against our haydelde, 'brave old oaks,' and pleasant old rookeries,

posing the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster succeeds in restoring her to the fold of the One True Church, shall we have 'the sun's brilliant beams, 'the starry vault of Italy's azure sky,' and the warbling of nightingales, in the north of England? But enough of this, which we have only introduced to show how much we differ from the essential principle of the ecclesiastical system of the Romish Church. The first article is a readable and well executed review of Wordsworth's Life and Writings, which is characteristically introduced by a tirade against the 'Libraries of frantic novels,' which

Are issued weekly and monthly by the press, at prices varying from a penny to a shilling, the least faults of which are, that they corrupt the taste, and the worst, that they corrupt the hearts of the rising generation. Numerous infamous bookshops (continues the author) are supported in every large town in the united kingdom, by the almost exclusive sale of these immoral publications. They are sold in the streets and at the railway stations, and are read by the idle at home, by the traveller on his journey, and above all, on Sundays, by miliners and tradespeople, who are confined to sedentary occupations during the week. The best of these publications are written as if all the functions of the soul as well as the toils of the body were confined to this world; they never cast one earnest glance heaven-ward, and if the name be mentioned at all, it is merely as a figure of speech to express earthly felicity. Their virtue is the outpouring of mere natural benevolence and kindheartedness, and thus they are calculated indirectly to effect that which the worst openly attempt, the destruction of the faith and morality of the gospel. From the weakness and corruption of the human heart, such writings, however contemptible as literary productions, will be far more widely circulated, and consequently far more remunerative, than those which touch with the most exquisite tenderness the highest and holiest impulses and sympathies of man's immortal spirit.

Shepherd's 'Early History of the Popery' from the Protestant point of view, undergoes a searching and severe ordeal, and the grounds on which a 'Catholic University' should be established in Ireland are ably set forth from the Roman Catholic point of view. Indeed, of all the articles in the present number, this is the one we should most recommend to the attention of the general reader. At the present time, when education is exciting so much interest, all who are active in the cause should know what can be said in favour of the supreme importance of dogmatic and authoritative theological instruction, and the utter subordination of secular and scienific instruction.

The article, however, which is likely most deeply to interest the general reader, is that entitled 'State Bishops.' There the Catholics fairly have the Established Church on the hip. Whatever may be said against the utter abnegation of will and thought required from such a man as Father Gentili, still his life, devoted to the service of his fellow man, according to his own sincere convictions and his death in the midst of labours directed to the amelioration of famine and pestilence in the terrible year 1848, present a marked contrast to the selfishness, greediness, and vulgar wrangling about stipends, not unmixed with the actual dishonesty, which has characterised the career of too many of our State Bishops. They are indeed shepherds who shear, not tend their flocks. 'The Age of Honesty' is a well written exposure of the fradulent adulterations which are now perpetrated in almost every department of industry and commerce under our high pressure competitive system. Taking the revelations of the 'Lancet' and other recent authorities, here is a portrait of 'the Englishman' as a French draughts-

man might sketch him from his own writings: The Englishman is naturally of a sad and melancholic disposition, and chooses his habitation accordingly. It has been gravely asserted by an Alderman of London, (a gastronomic officer of the corpora tion,) that its most cheerful and healthy spot, is the great cattle market called Schmidtfeld, and the rich merchants have their warehouses and shops close to graveyards, where they imbibe a pestilential and most noxious air, at every breath.

The water supplied to him and his family to drink, is of various qualities, differing one from the other in the amount of animal life with which each abounds. The "Laucet" has published a series of pictures, full of animation, representing the scenes which occur in every glass of water drunk in different localities. These comprehend not only Lambeth, Southwark, and places inhabited by the poor, but Hampstead, Richmond, and many other fashionable abodes of the rich.

When he rises in the morning he refreshes himself at breakfast with a cup of tea, black or green. The first is often composed, according to his own statements, of sycamore, horse-chesnut, or sloe leaves, or of a tea already used, and got up again with sulphate of iron and mica. The second is invariably a perniciously drugged compound, containing China clay, Prussian blue, verdigris, arseniate of copper, potash, and various learned preparations of lead. Or he prefers coffee, which, with few exceptions, is a mixture of chicory, itself grossly adulterated, with a portion of coffee, and sometimes acorns, mangel-wurzel, and ground corn. To this he adds milk copiously diluted with water, and perhaps a dark sugar, swarming with hi eous acarides, and filled with cane splinters, sand and grit. If he be recommended cocoa, and procure soluble or homoepathic preparations of it, he is, more than ten to one, drinking an infusion of flour, potato, sago, arrowroot, or Indian corn, possibly coloured by some metallic earth. Nay, further, if for the sake of health he procure for himself or children more expensive foods, made up in half-crown packets, under the name of Exvalenta, or Revalenta, Soojee, Prince of Wales's food, &c., he has the cruel satisfaction of knowing that he is taking water and pea-flour, or potato-starch, or lentil flour, which costs, to the mendacious advertiser, (that denies its presence in his nostrum) just one penny. With these deleterious drinks he eats plentifully of bread strongly impregnated with alum,

which makes it light, not only in quality, but in weight. When he comes to dinner he does better, because he feeds greatly upon meat, in which none can excel him. But the moment he turns aside from the simple produce of the field or garden, he relapses into his conscious participation of noxious aliments. He drinks beer or porter, potently medicated with coculus indicus, grains of paradise, copperas, or liquorice; or wine manufactured from indigenous berries. If he season his meat with what he calls mustard, he knows it is mainly flour coloured and spiced with turmeric; if with pepper, half of it is flour. Into his salad he pours oil not of the olive, and vinegar not of the grape. If he relish his arrow-root, it is proof that his taste is Hibernian, and loves the potato; if he prefer jelly, and buys isinglass for it, he knows, all the time, that it is a perfectly different animal substance.

In this way he lives contented, always muttering threats and grumbling at the dishonesty in the world, always confident he can do anything he likes, and that he ought to have the best of everything, but still submitting to a tyran.

nical system of vexation and roguery. With respect to the authorised adulteration of

coffee by chicory, the writer says:-The most astounding case of adulteration, connected with this vegetable, remains to be told. We remember a certain notorious radical, in the days when the term was almost libelious, of the name of Hunt, who was prosecuted. and cast in heavy penalties for selling, not even under the name of coffee, but under that of "breakfast powder," an innocent farina of roasted beans. Well now, in these days of free trade, the same authority which pursued him, permits the adulteration of coffee with chicory, and thereby opens the door to every species of fraud. For what does the reader think chicory is? Why itself the most adulterated of adulterations. The following is a list of the substances with which this drug, called by the Chancellor of the Exchequer "a wholesome and nutritious" substance, is occasionally mixed, previous to its being added to coffeepowder: Carrots, parsnip, mangel-wurzel, beans, lupin seeds, wheat, rye, dog-bisouit, burnt sugar, red earth, horse-chestnuts, acorns, oak-bark tan, mahogany saw-dust, Venetian red, and though last, not least, baked horses'

Round about the cauldron go, In the poisoned entrails throw.

If so foul an outrage upon honesty, decency, health, and humanity can be fully substantiated, we can hardly think any severity too great in punishing it.

History of the Whig Ministry of 1830, to the Passing of the Reform Bill. By J. R. ROEBUCK, M.P. 2 Vols. London: Parker. THE appearance of this work has been nicely timed. Simultaneously with the proposal of a New Reform Bill, Mr. Roebuck gives us the history of the party, who introduced, and the story of the influences and obstructions which accompanied the passing of the first, some twenty years ago. Many of the more prominent and influential actors in that great political drama are still on the stage; but how changed is the cast of the piece! Among those withdrawn by death are Lords Grey and Durham, Daniel O'Connell, and Shiel. Macauley has retired from active political life; Stanley and Graham have become the opponents and rivals of those with whom they then fought side by side; and even the first Lord Chancellor, under the Reform

the main object of this notice of Mr. Roebuck's work. Briefly the result of all these changes may be summed up in this: The first Reform Bill so far transcended the expectations of any measure likely to might punctually attend, and dismissed his Ministers for emanate from the ruling classes, that the country the moment, with something between a menace and a joke became suddenly almost delirious; and in its frenzy raised a cry for 'the bill, the whole bill, and nothing

Bill, now faces a Whig government from the front

opposition bench in the Lords. Other changes might

be enumerated, but they would lead us astray from

of the Conservatives, or the hopes of the Reformers, that it excites neither antagonism nor support. It has fallen almost still-born. Lord John has imparted to his last production his own political torpidity. He is the Rip Van Winkle of politicians. Having fallen asleep in 1832 he has woke up in 1852 under the impression that things have been standing still ever since.

To write contemporary history is, perhaps, the most difficult task that can be undertaken. Especially difficult to the man who has taken an active, and necessarily to some extent, a partisan part in the events narrated. It appears to be a law of nature that the historian should get at a considerable distance both from the times and the actors before he can estimate truly the relative magnitude and bearing of events and men. On the other hand, what is gained in general accuracy, is perhaps lost by the absence of those minute details which give life and vigour to the so-called historical novels of the author of 'Waverley,' and a host of imitators who have aimed at filling up the outlines traced by History. But it is not easy for a man to rise above the passions and prejudices of his times, or even to get more than a partial glimpse of the facts themselves; and perhaps of all men living, the hon, and learned member for Sheffield' is the one from whom we should least expect such superiority. Acute in perception, within a narrow range of observation, and epigrammatic in style, he is a capital pamphleteer; but the very qualities that fit him for that position, or the part of a biting and caustic critic in the House of Commons unfit him for the measured and dignified impartiality of history. His 'history' is characterised by all the peculiarities of his speeches, even to the snappish and snarling tone which pervades them, and the prevailing tendency of his mind, to turn 'the seamy side of everything outwards.' If there is any person for whom the cynical senator entertains a sincere respect for, it is the 'noble friend' from whom he has evidently derived a large portion of his inspiration in writing this history; and even he does not escape a 'showing up,' which throws a strong suspicion on the truthfulness of other parts of the narrative, in which it is evident that Lord Brougham could alone have supplied the information which tended to his own self-glorification. As an illustration of this, take the two following stories in

conjunction:-I have often heard Lord Brougham relate a circumstance connected with this celebrated motion, which vividly illustrates the ignorance of the Administration, even at the eleventh hour, as to the real feelings of the people. The members of the Cabinet who were not in the House of Commons dined that day with the Lord Chan-cellor; whose Secretary, Mr. now Sir Denis Le Marchant, sat under the gallery of the Commons, and sent half-hour bulletins to the noble lord, describing the progress of the debate. They ran thus:—"Lord John has been up ten minutes; House very full; great interest and anxiety shown." Another came describing the extraordinary sensation produced by the plan on both sides of the house At last came one saying:—"Lord John is near the end of his speech, my next will tell you who follows him."
"Now," said the noble host and narrator of the story, we had often talked over and guessed at the probable course of the Opposition, and I always said, were I in Peel's place, I would not connected to argue the point, but would, as soon as Lord John Russell sat down, get up and declare that I would not debate so revolutionary, so mad a proposal; and would insist upon dividing upon it at once. If he does this, I used to say, we are dead beat; but if he allows himself to be drawn into a discussion, we shall succeed. When Le Marchant's bulletin at length came which was to tell us the course dopted by the Opposition. I held the note unopened in my hand, and laughing said-Now this decides our fate, therefore let us take a glass of wine each all round, in order that we may, with proper nerve, read the fatal missive. Having done so, I opened the note, and seeing the first line, which was—"Peel has been up twenty minutes," I flourished the note round my head, and shouted "Hurrah! hurrah! Victory! victory! Peel has been speaking twenty minutes; and so we took another glass to congratulate ourselves upon our good fortune." Such is the anecdote; which proves, among other things, how uncertain as guides are such anecdotes for history. The events doubtless occurred much as Lord Brougham is accustomed to relate them; but Sir Robert Peel did not speak on that night's debate, Sir John Seabright seconded Lord John Russell's motion, and Sir Robert Inglis was the next succeeding speaker, in vehement, nay, fierce reply to Lord John. But I relate the story, because it proves how little ware the Ministry was of the state of popular feeling; how little they knew of the intensity of that feeling, when they believed that Sir Robert Peel could so have disposed of the proposed measure. So daring and insolent a disregard of popular opinion would have risked everything which Sir Robert Peel and every wise man holds dear.

The next is evidently Lord Brougham's account of the mode in which the King was persuaded to dis-

solve Parliament in April, 1831:-On the morning, however, of the 22nd, Lord Grey and the Lord Chancellor waited on the King, in order to request that he would instantly, and on that day, dissolve the house. The whole scene of this interview of the King and his Ministers, as related by those who could alone describe it, is a curious illustration of the way in which the great interests of mankind often seem to depend on petty incidents, and in which ludicrous pucrilities often mix themselves up with events most important to the welfare of whole nations. The necessity of a dissolution had long been foreseen and decided on by the Ministers; but the King had not yet been persuaded to consent to so bold a measure; and now the two chiefs of the Administration were about to intrude themselves into the Royal closet, not only to advise and ask for a dissolution, but to request the King on the sudden-on this very day, and within a few hours, to go down and put an end to his parliament in the midst of the session, and with all the ordinary business of the session yet unfinished. The bolder mind of the Chancellor took the lead, and Lord Grey anxiously solicited him to manage the King on the occasion. So soon as they were admitted, the Chancellor, with some care and circumlocution, propounded to the King the object of the interview they had sought. The startled Monarch no sooner understood the drift of the Chancellor's somewhat periphrastic statement, than he exclaimed in wonder and anger against the very idea of such a proceeding. "How is it possible, my Lords, that I can after this fashion repay the kindness of parliament to the Queen and myself? They have just granted me a most liberal civil list, and to the Queen a splendid annuity in case she survives me." The Chancellor confessed that they had, as regarded his Majesty, been a liberal and wise parliament, but said, that nevertheless their further existence was incompatible with the peace and safety of the kingdom. Both he and Lord Grey then strenuously insisted upon the absolute necessity of their request, and gave his Majesty to understand, that this advice was by his Ministers unanimously resolved on, and that they felt themselves unable to conduct the affairs of the country in the present condition of the parliament. This last statement made the King feel that a general resignation would be the consequence of a further refusal: of this, in spite of his authority, he was at the moment really afraid, and therefore he, by employing petty excuses, and suggesting small and temporary difficulties, soon began to show that he was about to yield. "But, my Lords, nothing is prepared—the great officers of state are not summoned."
"Pardon me, Sir," said the Chancellor, bowing with profound apparent humility, "we have taken the great liberty of giving them to understand that your Majesty commanded their attendance at the proper hour." "But, my Lords, the crown, and the robes, and other things needed, are not prepared." "Again I most humbly entreat your Majesty's pardon for my boldness," said the Chancellor, "they are all prepared and ready—the proper officers being desired to attend in proper form and time." "But, my Lords," said the King, reiterating the form in which he put his objection, "you know the thing is wholly impossible; the guards, the troops, have had no orders, and cannot be ready in time." This objection was in reality the most formidable one. The orders to the troops on such occasions emanate always directly from the King, and no person but the King can in truth command them for such service; and as the Prime Minister and daring Chancellor well knew the nature of Royal susceptibility on such matters, they were in no slight degree doubtful and anxious as to the result. The Chancellor, therefore, with some real hesitation, began again as before, "Pardon me, Sir; we know how bold the step is, that, presuming on your great goodness, and your auxious desire for the safety of your kingdom and happiness of your people, we have presumed to take-I have given orders, and the troops are ready." The King started in serious anger, flamed red in the face, and burst forth with, "What, my Lords, have you dared to act thus? Such a thing was never heard of. You, my Lord Chancellor, ought to know, that such an act is treason, high treason, my Lord." "Yes, Sir," said the Chancellor, "I do know it: and nothing but my thorough knowledge of your Majesty's goodness, of your paternal anxiety for the good of your people, and my own solemn belief that the safety of the state depends upon this day's proceedings, could have emboldened me to the performance of so unusual, and in ordinary circumstances so improper a proceeding. In all humility I submit myself to your Majesty, and am ready in my own person to bear all the blame and receive all the punishment which your Majesty may deem needful; but I again entreat your Majesty to listen to us and to follow our counsel, and, as you value the security of your crown and the peace of your realms, to yield to our most earnest solicitations." After some further expostulations by both his Ministers, the King cooled down, and consented. Having consented, he became anxious that everything should be done in the proper manner, and gave minute directions respecting the ceremonial. The speech to be spoken by him at the prorogation was ready prepared and in the Chancellor's pocket. To this he agreed—desired that everybody

being denounced as evidences of a 'divine maledic-tion' upon England, because she is 'heretical.' Sup-

upon the audacity of their proceeding.

cond Reform Bill falls so far below either the fears | free and off-hand manner. With respect to the character of the 'Sailor King' who, during his short reign, achieved so much popularity by his apparent share in passing the Reform Bill, it appears that Lord Brougham and Mr. Roebuck differ materially in their estimate of his character. There is, indeed, usually a vast disparity between the fulsome eulogies, lavished on living monarchs, and the plain dealing criticism which follows them to their graves:-

"Lord Brougham," says Mr. Roebuck, "is accustomed to describe IV. as frank. just, and straightforward. I believe him to have been very weak and very false; finished dissembler, and always bitterly hostile to the Whig Ministry and their great measure of reform. He pretended to have unbounded confidence in them, and great respect for their opinion, even while he was plotting their overthrow, and adopting every means in his power to hamper them in their conduct, and to depreciate them in the estimation of the world. All the documents I have seen which relate more immediately to the king,—and they have been, for the most part, letters written by his command, and at his dictation, -have led me to this conclusion. As a lookeron, scanning carefully every word, and comparing letters written at different periods, and under very different states of mind, I could not resist the evidence which forced this opinion upon me, though I can well understand why Lord Brougham finds it impossible to share it with me. The kindness and generosity of his own nature make him give easy credence to kind prefessions in others. The off-hand, hearty manner of the king, therefore, imposed upon his chancellor. The very weakness of the kind, too, gave him strength. His capacity was notoriously contemptible; and Lord Brougham could not, for a moment, believe himself the dupe of parts so inferior; and yet, in truth, was he deceived. The trained artifice of a mean spirit misled and cajoled the confiding generosity of a great and powerful mind; and, to this hour. Lord Brougham asserts that the king was a sincere reformer, and earnest, throughout the struggle which followed the introduction of the Reform Bill, in his expressed desire to have that measure passed in all its integrity. My opinion as to this matter is fully stated in the history which I have given of all the transactions connected with it; and I am now only anxious to declare that in that opinion Lord Brougham does not coincide, and for it cannot be held responsible."

It is a wonder that, with a sovereign so hostile and double-dealing, and a ministry really but half inclined to do their work, that the bill ever passed at all. It can only be attributed to 'the pressure from without,' which made it impossible for them to recede from the position they had taken up. We well remember that they were willing to do so if they could. We were actively engaged in the struggle in Edinburgh, and came into frequent contact with the leaders of the Whig party in that city. At the height of the excitement a baronet, now deceased, who was in the confidence of the government, and who became afterwards a species of member manufacturer general for Scotland, received a letter in which an opinion was asked as to whether the bill would be accepted with a £20 instead of a £10 Franchise. The answer to that question was, a black-flag procession, and a meeting in the King's Park, at which resolutions were passed of a nature which, in conjunction with the attitude taken by the people at other similar demonstrations, convinced Lord Grey that the time for wavering or fluctuating had passed away for ever. Mr. Roe. buck sketches a number of portraits of the public men who took an active part in the great parliamentary revolution, and had space permitted we should have liked to enable our readers to contrast his picture of late Sir Robert Peel with that drawn by Disraeli, the which we gave a short time ago from his life of Lord G. Bentinck: we must, however, reserve this and further notice of what, with all its faults, is a book that will attract much attention, for a future occa-

A SUBSCRIPTION FOR EUROPEAN FREEDOM.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND

It is no longer a time in which the people of these islands can stand aloof from European movements. Our present and future interests, our honour, perhaps our existence, are all more or less involved in the result of the war which, begun four years since in Europe, will have soon to be renewed. Whether late sad events in France may or may not retard the moment of renewal, still it is clear that the present state of the continent is but a state of truce-a mere breathing-time until the opponent armies -- "Cossack or Republican"-shall be prepared to fight out their quarrel. On which side should we appear? On the side of the Czar and the Jesuits-Brute-Force and Fraud-or on the side of Right and Freedom, the party of European Democracy? Can we hesitate? Now especially, since France has fallen into the Russian camp? The more need for our exertion, the more momentous our duty. Have not our hearts already promised for us-burning with indignation when despotic "order" reigned in Warsaw-when heroic Rome fell before her dastardly assailants? Did not our voices repeat the same generous impulse when millions shouted welcome to the Prisoner of Kutayeh? Poland is yet unredeemed; Italy is in bondage; the Hungarian Exile has left our shores: our voices are hushed-can our hearts be silent too? Have we done enough in feeling strongly, in giving tongue to our vehement thought? When Despotism, trampling upon France, scowls on us across the narrow seas—when already we are bidden to drive the refugees, the martyrs, from our shores, or else beware the Cossack—shall we be content, with some talkers who never do, in "passing the challenge to America," calling upon America to give active service to the cause of progress, because we can afford only a wordy sympathy?

Let us do something to show that our sympathy is not mere " idle wind"; something to disprove the imputation that we are but a set of selfish traders, with no abiding reverence for the heroic and the true: something in earnest protest against the cowardly and unprincipled dogma of non-intervention which is put forth as the sum and substance of our faith in God, as our best interpretation of duty to our neighbour. Let us make at least a beginning of real help for the struggling peoples of Europe.

To this end we, whose names are hereunto subjoined, ask our countrymen and countrywomen to aid us in raising

A SUBSCRIPTION FOR EUROPEAN FREEDOM. We propose to collect a subscription of one shilling each from every earnest friend of freedom: one shilling yearly, if the continuance of the struggle shall require it: and that the sum so collected shall be paid into the London and Westminster Bank, to the joint credit of Joseph Mazzini and Louis Kossuth for the use of the European Demoeratic Committee.

The province of the undersigned will be simply to act as treasurers: to receive and acknowledge subscriptions, from individuals, from individual collectors, or from committees (which it is hoped will soon be formed in every locality); and to account for the entire sum to the whole body of subscribers. So soon as a sum of £50 shall be collected, a credit will be opened with the London and Westminster Bank in the names of Mazzini and Kossuth; and thereafter each of the treasurers will pay in his receipts so often as they amount to £10.

It is requested that all persons collecting for this subscription will furnish to the treasurers the name, address, and calling, of each subscriber: except when any subscriber may prefer giving only initials, or such mark as may identify that particular subscription in a printed list: the undersigned promising to publish, on the 1st of January, 1853, a list of all who shall have contributed to the sub-

The subscription is limited to One Shilling from each person, in order to obtain the greatest possible number of subscribers; that Europe may see how many of us really care for the freedom of the nations, how many of us abjure the shameful doctrines of non-intervention and peace at-

The subscription will not indicate a preferral of war, nor any disposition to meddle with the internal politics of other countries; but it will be an emphatic recognition of the duty which the strong owe to the struggling, which one people owes to another-an assertion of the universal right to combat iniquity—and an expression of respect for those who dare all honest things to achieve their freedom. We would have it distinctly understood that the sub-

scription is not for any special mode of action; but to help the struggle for European freedom in whatever manner it may seem good to Europe to work that out. Neither is it for any particular form of freedom which we may think best fitted for such a time or place; but for such freedom as the nations themselves may choose. Only on these grounds let any subscribe. It is to help the struggle for European Freedom: not

merely for Italy or Hungary. The money is not for any local preparation, for any partial attempt: but for the European War, whenever and wherever that shall again break out. We would offer it as our contribution to the Cause of Humanity, our protest against the policy that excludes us from bearing our share of the warfare in which all Humanity is concerned, the earnest of our intent to be again a nation among the nations—an organised and active worker for Freedom and for right.

Rev. Charles Clarke, 155, Buccleuch-street, Glasgow; Thomas Cooper, 5, Park-row, Knightsbridge, London ; Joseph Cowen, junr., Blaydon-Burn, Newcastleon-Tyne; George Dawson, M.A., Birmingham; R. H. Horne, College-road, Haverstock-hill, London; Dr. Frederick Richard Lees, Leeds; William James Linton, Miteside, Ravenglass, Cumberland; Henry Lonsdale, M.D., 4, Devonshire-street, Carlisle; Rev. David Maginnis, Belfast; George Searle Phillips, West-parade, Huddersfield; James Watson, 3, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row, London.

N.B.—Single subscriptions may be sent in postage stamps; but it would be better to send a number of subscriptions together by a post-office order. All sums below twenty shillings to be sent to one of the Honorary Secretaries to the Subscription-Joseph Cowen, junr., Blaydon-Burn, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. J. Linton, Miteside, Ravenglass, Cumberland, to whom all inquiries are to be

*They who can afford more, need not stint their liberality. They can subscribe to the Polish Refugee Fund, to the Kossuth Fund, or to the Italian Loan.

Varieties.

Bog-LAND.—The extent of bog-land reclaimable in Ireland amounts to 3,000,000 acres.

An Embrace.—"Once more locked in each other's arms!" as one cab wheel said to another in the Strand. PLEASURES may be aptly compared to many very great

books, which increase in real value in the proportion they are abridged.

"MAN" says Adam Smith, "is an animal that makes bargains. No other animal does this—no dog exchanges

TRAINED OSTRICHES.—Some ostriches are said to be in training in London, and that they can beat the swiftest race-horse. They are ridden by a little boy.

A DRUNKEN man lately tried to get a policeman to arrest his own shadow. His complaint was that an ill-looking scoundrel kept following him. EPITAPH in the cemetery at Liverpool.—"What her character was will be known at the day of judgment. Reader,

think what thine own will be."

LAMARTINE'S "History of the Restoration" is not allowed to be advertised for sale in France, in consequence of its hostility to the memory of the Emperor.

hostility to the memory of the Emperor.

Doing it Thoroughly.—A lady, on separating from her husband, changed her religion; being determined, she said, to avoid his company in this world and the next.

"Come to want."—"I am afraid you will come to want," said an old lady to a young gentleman.—"I have come to want already," was the reply; "I want your daughter." The old lady opened her eyes.

The Late Gales.—During the late heavy roles, the gen THE LATE GALES.—During the late heavy gales, the sea on the coast of Portugal has been terrific, breaking in several

places six miles inland—a circumstance which has not been known for the last twenty years. FRENCH POLITICAL PRISONERS .- M. Lepelletier d'Aulnay, the President of the Court of Appeal, stated last week that

at the present moment there were upwards of 30,000 persons in prison in France for political offences. The Ragged School Shoe-Blacks, during the Great Exhibition in London, cleaned 101,000 pairs of boots and shoes, and received the sum of £505 12s. 10d., being an average of

2s. 2ld. per day for each boy.
A FEMALE THRESHER.—There is a woman thresher to be seen at Rockliff. She can knock off twenty stooks of wheat in one day, and "lap" the straw with the greatest ease. She offers a challenge to any man in Cumberland.—Carlisle

LAW FEES .- From the report of the Common Law Commissioners it appears that the fees on an undefended action amount to about £4 ls. 6d., including a fee of 2s., to the Chief Baron's coachman." The Commissioners recommend a revision of the fees.

A wag, passing through a country town, observed a fellow placed in the stocks, "My friend," said he, "I advise you, by all means, to sell out."—"I should have no objection, your honour," he replied, drily; "but at present they seem much too low." LONDON BANKING.—The transactions of fifty out of seventy

London bankers are from four to five millions per day, and they are balanced at the clearing house for a sum, in cash, of £220,000. On settling days at the Stock Exchange, &c., the amount is often eighteen or twenty millions.
Country Banks.—A million issued by a country banker, to

the factories in his district, is fifty times more beneficial than five millions issued by the Bank of England to wholesale dealers in London, for general circulation. The former system fosters industry directly, but the latter serves only to raise the price of commodities.

A ROGUE'S EXCUSE IS ALWAYS READY. - The first consideration with a knave is how to help himself, and the second, how to do it with an appearance of helping you. Dionysius the tyrant stripped the statue of Jupiter Olympus of a robe of massive gold, and substituted a cloak of wool, saying, "Gold is too cold in winter, and too heavy in summer—it behoves us to take care of Jupiter."
PADDY'S COMPLIMENTS.—A sudden gust of wind took a

parasol from the hand of its owner, and a lively Irishman, dropping his hod of bricks, caught the parachute.—"Faith, ma'am," said he, "if you were as strong as you are handsome, it would not have got away from you."—"Which shall I thouk you for first the correlation of the corre shall I thank you for first, the service or the compliment?" asked the lady smiling .- "Troth, ma'am," said Pat, again touching the place where once stood the brim of what was once a beaver, "that sweet look of your beautiful eye thanked me for both."

First Second Third Fourth Fifth Rate. Rate. Rate. Rate. Rate. THE BRITISH NAVY. Total 25 40 25 34 40

Making a grand total of ninety ships of the line, thirty-four of fifty guns, and forty frigates, besides corvettes and smaller vessels, and grants of programs.

exclusive of steamers THE RUSSIAN FLEET .- The Russian force in the Baltic at the present moment (says the "Portsmouth Times and Naval Gazette") numbers forty-two sail of the line, all powerfully equipped, ably manned, extensively stored, and

NOVEL ACTION. - One of the Lowell girls, having, owing to the dirty state of the footpaths, fallen and broke her thigh, brought an action against the muncipal authorities, and recovered the sum of more than 1,000 dollars damages.

EXTRACTS FROM PUNCH. England's Best Securities .- Her Government Secu-

EPITOME OF ORDNANCE MANAGEMENT.—All their pieces A Morbid Appetite. - May it not be maintained that a

vegetarian who eats gooseberry fool is a cannibal? CAVALRY REFORM.—How can a horse which costs so very little as that of a British Dragoon's be, with any sort of propriety, called a charger? ROMAN ARTILLERY.—If the Canon Law were introduced among us, the next thing the importers would probably do,

would be to institute martyr-practice. Noble Lord. "Here's this confounded newspaper speaking the truth again. Ah! they manage these things better in France." A COLOURABLE Excuse, - The reluctance shown by many

military men to abandon the red uniform, mises from a natural disinclination they feel to deserting their colours. University Intelligence.—A tutor asking a fast undergraduate to give an account of the Judgment of Paris, the rapid student replied, he believed it was unfavourable to Louis Napoleon.

A DRY FACT .- The Protectionists complain very bitterly of the drain upon the land. But practical agriculturists are always telling us, that a thorough draining is what the FASHIONABLE ON-DIT.—Such is the excitement prevalent

on the subject of our national defences, that it is said the Lady Patronesses of Almack's seriously contemplate giving a series of cylindro conical balls. A VERY MILD COMPLAINT .- The Earl of Derby com-

plained of the disorderly arrangement of topics in the Queen's Speech. If the noble Earl's party had succeeded in their struggle to perpetuate the starvation laws, the disorder might have been, not in the Speech, but in the country. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROSPECTS.—Parliament re-assembles, and the season returns. The consequence will be that parties will pursue their old courses, both in the house and out of it; there will be the usual intrigues: and very

late hours will be kept almost every night, with very doubtful benefit to the constitution. THE GREAT UN-READ.—Mr. Hume made some remark on Thursday evening with reference to the printing of the papers of the House of Commons, which ought to be of uniform size, and it was ultimately agreed to refer the matter to a Committee. We think the buttermen and wastepaper dealers ought to have a voice in the matter, for they

have certainly the largest reversionary interest in the publications of the House of Commons. PERHAPS So.—Our Social Reporter informs us, that, from statistics of his own collecting, he is now prepared to show that the quantity of quadrille parties last New Year's Eve was fully twenty per cent. above the average. We suppose this increase is mainly attributable to the fact, that people thought it appropriate to begin Leap Year with a

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.—We understand that two new pieces at the Lyceum Theatre have just been suppressed by our ever-vigilant censor, in consequence of their sarcastic titular allusion to the position and prospects of the Prince President of France. The pieces in question are called "The Prince of Happy Land" and "The Game of Speculation." THE SIBTHORP PARADE .- Colonel Sibthorp boasts that he was never inside the Crystal Palace, and still wants it pulled down. Will no consideration induce him to spare that wonderful building? He could at once preserve an ornament to the Metropolis, and obtain a great personal triumph, by persuading the House of Commons to keep up the Temple of Peace-for the purpose, in wet weather, of drilling soldiers in it for national defence.

A STARTLING FREE TRADE QUESTION .- The "Morning colonies to the rattlesnake and the naked negro?" think not. We are convinced that England will commit no such act of injustice. Or if the rattlesnake and the naked negro are henceforth to be the sole proprietors of the soil, confident we are, that England will make due compensation to the scorpions and mosquitoes.

HEROES AND THEIR HIGHLOWS, -Army clothiers and their employers cannot be expected to be metaphysicians; but they display an ignorance of which anybody ought to be ashamed, as to the nature of the human understanding, and the requirements of the sole of man in supplying the soldier with the most abominable boots. Our troops are shod apparently rather with a view to increase the halt, than to assist the march; and in the event of invasion, what can we expect of men thus crippled but a lame defence?

A CABINET PICTURE. - We always looked upon Lord Palmerston as a great politician; but we learned for the first time, on the opening night of the session, that he is also a great artist. We glean this fact from his announcement to the House, that he would not trouble it with the letter he wrote to Lord John Russell, "nor with the illustration the letter contained." We can only imagine that, as the tone of the letter was rather severe, the "illustration" must have been satirical; and that Lord Palmerston sent the Premier a large cut," as well as a tremendous dig.

A FAIR TAX ON KNOWLEDGE. They manage some things better in Prussia, as well as in France, than they do here. The Prussian Government has imposed on political periodicals a stamp duty of half a pfenning for every 100 square inches of superficial contents.—It is not for us to heast. We are not going to brag of our superiority to other journals. But if English political periodicals were charged with s'ann dbty according to their superficial contents, we can only say that we do not know which would have the better reason to be satisfied, the government or "Punch."

Just Published by RICHARDSON AND SON, 172, Fleet-street, Loudon; 9. Capel-street, Dublin; and

PRICE SIX SHILLINGS, -SENT BY POST FOR SIXPENCE EXTRA. DUBLIN REVIEW, THE No. 62, January, 1852.

NEW CATHOLIC WORKS Just Published by RICHARDSON AND SON. Meditations on the Mysteries of our Holy Faith together with a treatise on Mental Prayer. By the Ven, Father together with a treatise on Mental Prayer. By the Ven, Father Louis de Ponte, S. J. Translated from the Spanish by Heigham. To which are added the Rev. F. G. Borgo's Meditations on the Sacred Heart. Translated from the Italian. Dedicated to Cardinal Wiseman. Vol. I. price 3s. The Work complete in six vols. 18s. (Vol. II. in the Press.) Sent by post for 6d, extra. The Life of the Venerable Father Claver, S. J.

with beautiful portrait, price is. Sent by post for 6d. extra. Method of Honouring the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Extracted from the Life of the Venerable Servant of God,

Margaret Alacque. Translated from the Italian by a Father of
the Society of Jesus. Price 2nd.

Portrait of the Ven. Father Louis de Ponte. S. J. fine paper, per 100, 10s.

Portrait of B. Petrus Claver, S. J. Hispanus, Nigritarum Apostolus dictus. obiit Carthagine in Neo Granata, anno 1654, atatis 73. Fine paper, per 100, 10s. A Second Letter to the Islington Protestant Institute. By the Rev. FREDERICK OAKELEY. Price 3d.

Meditations on the Holy Childhood of our Blessed Lord; in which we are led to abide in humility and simplicity with the Holy Family at Nazareth, and thence to drink sweet nourishment and counsel for every circumstance of Life. Taken from the French. Dedicated to the Archbiahop of Wesiminster.

By Rev. Father J. B. Boone, S. J. Instructions on Solid Piety, on Confessions of Devotion, and on the Frequentation of the Sacraments. Translated from the French by a Member of

By Rev. Father C. Borgo. A Novena preparatory to the Feast of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Translated from the Italian by a Father of the same Society.

The Stranger's Guide to High Mass, translated into Catholic Hymns, in Welsh.

History of the Welsh Martyrs, in Welsh.

IMPORTANT SOCIALIST PUBLICATIONS! ROBERT OWEN'S JOURNAL. THIS JOURNAL

(Published weekly, price ONE PENNY, and in monthly parts, price FOURPLNCE),
Explains the means by which the population of the world may be placed within new and very superior circumstances, and provided with constant beneficial employment, and thereby enabled to enjoy comfort and abundance, and great social advantages; and the direct means by which this change may be effected with benefit to all classes

direct means by which this change may be enceted with behelf to all classes.

The addresses on Government, on Education, to the Delegates of All Nations to the World's Fair, and on True and False Religion, which have lately appeared in the pages of this Journal, have been reprinted in the form of cheap pamphlets, and will be found to contain information of the deepest interest.

The Eleventh Monthly l'art of this Journal is now ready, Price 4d. Also the First Volume, Price 2s. 6d.

MR. OWEN'S PUBLICATIONS. The following Pamphlets, which have been reprinted from articles recently inserted in 'Robert Owen's Journal,' will be very useful for propagandist purposes.

LETTERS ON EDUCATION. As it is, and 2s it ought to be. Addressed to the Teachers of he Human Race.—2d,

LETTERS ON GOVERNMENT. As it is, and as it ought to be. Addressed to the Government of the British Empire.—2d.

TO THE DELEGATES OF THE WORLD, AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. To which are added a Petition of Robert Owen to both Houses of l'arliament, and a Letter to the Editors of the 'Christian Socialist.'—3d.

TRUE AND FALSE RELIGION CONTRASTED, Price 1d.

The previous more recent works are:—
THE REVOLUTION IN THE MIND AND PRACTICE. 8vo., with Supplement, 9s. 6d. People's Edition, 1s. CATECHISM OF THE RATIONAL SYSTEM Price 1d.
FARFWELL ADDRESS-1d.

Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row, and all Book-

WASHINGTON AND MILTON.

ROBERT BLUM. The German Patriot and Martyr. No. IV., to be Published on Monday next, of

'FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE' will contain a Portrait and Memoir of Robert Blum; also articles on Co-operation, European Democracy, British Institutions, the Militia Bill, Continental Affairs, Memoir of Margaret Fuller, the Buenaparte Plot, &c., &c.

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS OF NOS. 1, 2, AND 3:-BIOGRAPHY.—Napoleon Buonaparte, Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, Washington, with a Portrait, (No. 2.); Milton, with a Portrait, POLITICS.—Letters of L'Ami du Peuple on the State of Europe, Opening of Parliament, the New Reform Bill, &c., Kossuth in America, Mazzini and Italy, the Enemy Within British Institutions,

the Engineers, Operative and Co-operative.

Literature.—Reviews of 'Carlyie's Life of Sterling,' the 'Edinburgh Review' on the New Reform Bill, Memoirs of Margaret Fuller, Tennyson's Poems, Mr. Carthy's Poems, Sketches, Notes, Poetry, € Portraits of Beranger, Kosciuscko, Lamennais, Garibaldi, &c.;

are in course of preparation.

Every Week, Price Three Half-pence. London: Published by James Watson, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row. To be had, on Order, of all Booksellers and News Agents.

THE CHICORY QUESTION. THE PUBLIC is not called upon to decide whether Chicory is better than Coffice, nor whether a mix-

whether Chicory is better than Coffee, nor whether a mixture with it improves Coffee, but simply whether it is to be sold as Coffee and at the price of Coffee.

What is being sold to the public as ground Coffee, at prices varying from Is, to 1s. 8d. per pound, is. as the "Lancet" has proved, a compound consisting, in most cases, of more than half Chicory. Fair dealing dictates that every article should be sold for what it is, at its own proper price. But in the case of Chicory the consumer is made to pay six times the value of the article because it is sold under a false name.

mater to false name.

The CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY has been established to counteract this and similar frauds, and every article is sold under its own preper denomination at a fair price. It guarantees to supply pure Chicory at 3d, per pound, good Coffee 1s., fine Coffee 1s. 4d., and the best Mocha 1s. 8d. per pound; they can be had either in the berry or ground, and if ground they are guaranteed to be free from any mixture whatever. Persons who have been buying ground Coffee are recommended to try half a pound of Chicory for 11d., and half a pound of either of the above Coffees; by thus buying the two articles separately and mixing for themselves they will effect a saving of 41d. per pound on the 1s., 61d. on the 1s. 4d., and 81d. on the 1s. 81., and obtain a superior article.

Central Co-operative Agency, 76, Charic-tte-street, Fitzroy-square. Brauch Establishments, 35, Great Ma ylebone-street, London, and 13, Swan-street, Manchester.

IMPORTANT TO TRADES' UNIONS. WOLVERHAMPTON CONSPIRACY CASE.—LIBERA-TION OF THE DEFENDANTS.

PUBLIC MEETING of the Trades of London will be held at THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS, HOLBORN, ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1852. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock. When the London Central Defence Committee will present their report of the proceedings in connexion with the above Conspiracy Case, and submittheir Balance Sheet of the Costs of the Defence.

Case, and submitteer isalance Sheet of the Costs of the Defence.

Messrs. Peel. Green. Duffield, Gaunt, and Woodnorth, now suffering incarceration, will attended address the meeting; when it is earnestly hoped that all who feel an interest in Trades' Unions By order of the Central Defence Committee, George Greenslade, Secretary.

Bell Inn, Old Bailey, January 22nd, 1852.

To Tailors, Milliners, and Dressmakers. ENTLEMAN'S HERALD OF FASHION CIENTLEMAN'S HERALD OF FASHION of Fashions, a splendid Coloured Giant Plate two feet long, Four other Plates, Fifty Models and Diagrams, Full sized Patterns cut out ready for use of the 'Prince' Prockcoat, a new system of Cutting, and important practical information. Post free four stamps extra.

Also the Ladies Gazette of Fashion for March, Price 1s., contains all the Spring Fashions, a Giant Plate, and other large Plates, eighty figures and patters, full sized patterns coloured ready for use, a new Jacket and Waistcoat from Paris, with full descriptions. Post free six stamps extra. G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand, and all Booksellers.

AND COTTAGES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES!

SOBER AND INTELLIGENT MEN, teing desirous of bringing up their families in the pure and teing desirons of bringing up their families in the pure and life-preserving air of the country, and away from the contaminations of large towns, may always have their wishes gratified by applying to the Advertiser, particularly if inclined to form themselves into ASSOCIATIONS.

the chief object of which shall be to prepare their children at least (if the Parents themselves are unfit for such a superior mode of life)

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY. towards the formation of which the Advertiser is now ready to

Apply personally to Mr. HALLETT, Friern Lodge, Close to the Colney Hatch Station of the Great Northern Railway, Middlesex, fifteen minutes journey from King's Cross, London. Return tickets A few shares of Freshold BUILDING GROUND, 50 by 100 feet each, are yet on hand on this valuable Estate, a considerable por-tion of the centre of which is reserved for a magnificent INFANT NURSERY, a true ELYSIUM, or

MOTHER'S BLESSING. On another Estate, twenty miles from London, each Gottage may have any number of Acres, at Forty Shillings per Acre.
No letter received unless post-paid, and none answered unless it contains two Stamps.

THE bill brought forward by Sir G. Grey to disfranchise the borough of St. Albans was printed on Tuesday. It is a very short bill, and the enacting part states, "That the borough of St. Albans, in the county of Hertford, shall from and after the passing of this act cease to return any members or member to serve in Parliament."

A

To Correspondents.

Our Correspondents will oblige us greatly by attending to the following general instructions:—
The earlier we can receive their communications in the week, the more certain they are of being inserted. This is the case especially with letters upon general subjects intended for the columns set

apart for 'Pree Correspondence.'
Reports of proceedings of Chartist Bodies, Trades, and Co operative Societies, &c., should be forwarded immediately after their occurrence. By this means a glut of matter is avoided at the latter end of the week, and consequent curtailment or non-insertion.

Reports should consist of a plain statement of facts.

All communications intended for publication should be written on

All communications intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editor.

HONESTY FUND, FOR CHARLES MURRAY.-This would have been acknowledged some weeks previous, but it was mislaid.—Edward Schmidtls—George Murray is—John Murray is—James Murray 1s—Char.es Murray 1s—William Rogers Is—William Reynolds Is

Joseph Middleton 1s—William Anthoney 1s—G. Badham 6d—
R. Badham 6d—Mr. Lewis 6d—Hy. Gracie 1s—Wm. Binns 6d—
John Lennon 6d—Wm. Peters 6d.—Total 13s.

John Lennon 6d.—Wm. Peters 6d.—Total 13s.

J. B. L.—Thanks for your kind note. We regret that the "lines" are not sufficiently correct for publication.

W. Briggs, Long Sutton.—Your verses are respectfully declined.

THE HALIFAX DISCUSSION.—Mr. Christopher Shackleton, who presided at the recent discussion, has written a reply to Mr. Jones's letter, which enpaged is a replaced by the recent discussion. letter, which appeared in our last issue, relative to the vote on that occasion. After the discussion, Mr. Shackleton says:—"One of the three, of Mr. L. Jones's committee, told me that a resolution had been come to, that no vote should be taken. I informed the meeting of this, and stated that I should abide by the rules of the committee. When Mr. Baldwin, another of L. Jones's committee stated that no such resolution had been passed, but that it had been left an open question. On this announcement from Mr. Baldwin, I put the motion, and did not retire, a stated by your correspondent. Some dispute originated, after the discussion, concerning the distribution of the funds, when Mr. L. Jones's committee requested me to act as arbitrator, or referee, in the case. They pulled the minutes out of the book and handed them into my keeping. I have looked them over, and there is no reso-

lution concerning a vote, either for or against."

J. Brown, Preston.—Your communication shall appear in our next.

DAVID REED, Prestonholme.—All Money Orders for this Office must be made payable to Messrs. M'Gowan and Co., Printers, 16, Great Windmill Street.

G. Brown, Wakefield.—Your letter is respectfully declined.

THE NORTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1852.

WASHING A BLACKAMOOR WHITE,

The House of Commons has not even the negative virtue of the people, who,

Compound for sins they are inclined to, By damning those they have no mind to. They cherish the sin, but try to look virtuous by sacrificing the sinners who are caught in the act. The whole of their political morality is comprised in the axiom, 'don't be found out.' Bribe, corrupt, demoralise the people as much as you please, but do it so cleverly that nobody can bring it home to you, and all is right; though the fact itself is patent to all the world, and you in your inmost soul know that it is so, so long as it cannot legally be proved that is enough, and when a fellow sinner, who has been detected, is hauled up for judgment, wipe your mouths. assume a virtue, though you have it not, and send him, as Mr. Roebuck phrases it, like a scapegoat, with the sins of the 'hon. house' on his back.

St. Albans is the Jonah to be thrown to the whale. in the hope of saving the other corrupt and venal constituencies which form the bulk of the cargo. Now, we really think that Mr. Bell made a very excellent, cogent, and unanswerable speech against such a mode of lightening the ship. He is as much an 'Hon. Member' as most of those who are called upon to vote his expulsion. The only difference between him and many of them is, that he has spent less in bribery, and that he has been found out, while they have not. Mr. Bell, graphically, and with a fine sense of appositeness in his metaphor, illustrated the nature of the proceeding by reference to a recent visit to the House of Correction. The 'hon, gentleman,' in going over that house, saw one hundred and fifty thieves there, while he knew there were probably forty thousand outside as bad or worse than they were. Suppose the forty thousand thieves not caught and imprisoned, were to vote for hauging the one hundred and fifty who are, would that make them any more honest? Not at all. While Mr. COPPOCK avers that he can put his hands on boroughs, from A to Z, and prove that they are all as corrupt as St. Albans has been shown to be, will the excision of that rotten member give health or soundness to the representative body? If not, why be at the superfluous trouble? Tantara rara! rogues all! St. Albans will be really very scurvily treated, if it is turned out of such suitable company.

We hope before it is sacrificed, the member for Sheffield will redeem his pledge, and, if possible, get Mr. Coppock at the bar of the house to throw some of that light upon thewhole question which he is so well qualified to do. As the dispenser of Government patronage, and the confidential friend of that important personage, the Treasury secretary, who does the 'whipping,' and sees that things are made pleasant. there is no doubt but that he can make piquant and important revelations as to the way in which these things are managed. It would be useful to know who really works the puppets in the Marionette theatre of St. Stephens, and make them say, 'aye' and 'nay' as they are bidden. The manner in which the boroughs-from the first letter of the alphabet to the last-are coddled and trafficked by unscrupulous agents, and unprincipled attornies. would form a fine practical commentary on our representative system. The effect of a vast and ever active machinery for corrupting voters, would be found not to stop in its demoralizing effects with them, but to spread from the minister who bribes the member down to the humblest and most degraded

instrument of the vicious and vitiating system. We fear, however, that even if Mr. ROEBUCK'S courage does not by that time ooze out at his fingers ends, like that of SIR ANDREW AGUECHEER, the Hon. House' will be in no hurry to sanction such a proceeding. It would be equivalent to putting too many in the same position as Messrs. Bell and RIPTON, and necessitating a more general clearance of the venerable nests in which electoral and parliamentary corruption is hatched and reared. A fellow feeling will make the majority of small borough members wondrous kind; while virtuous Mr. HAYTER, who is quite surprised at the insinuation that he ever spoke to Mr. Corpock, or any such person, about the distribution of Treasury patronage, will no doubt take care to make a good 'whip' when the question

So we suppose the undetected and unconvicted thieves will sit in judgment on the thief that has been found out, and sentence it accordingly. St. Albans will be made the scape-goat, and, having sacrificed it, ' Hon. Members' will go about their legislatorial duties afterwards.

Wearing upon their face that kind of satisfaction Which men feel when they've done a virtuous action.'

HOW TO UNREFORM PARLIAMENT.

If any decided feeling has been excited by the hotch potch called 'a Bill to extend the right of voting for Members of Parliament, and to amend the laws relating to the representation of the people in Parliament, it is that of mingled disgust and contempt. The more its provisions are analysed, and their true intent and practical operation discussed, the more clearly the fact comes out, that it is a carefully concected political swindle, intended to rob all other parties of some portion of their existing strength, for the benefit of the Whigs. In the pursuit of this object the most astounding and unparalleled combinations are proposed. A perverted ingenuity has been put to its utmost stretch for the purpose of giving to the people the minimum, to the Whigs the maximum of political power. The addition of new towns to existing boroughs, in order to increase the constituencies which sounded so well, is discovered to be a fraudulent pretence. The geographical and political relationships of the towns to be thus incorporated into electoral districts, which an honest Stateman would have kept in view, had he intended to act up to the spirit of his professions, have been disgracefully disregarded. Instead of enfranchising the few towns in the rural districts, which are growing in population and trade, and thereby likely to infuse new blood into the old, torpid, and corrnpt constituencies with which they might be linked, Lord John carefully excludes them in order to resuscitate a number of the decrepid, rotten, sinkholes of political feculence, which he himself extinguished twenty years ago, in his celebrated schedule A, as being then too rank and abominable to be endured. Then these miserable decaying villages are dragged from the obscurity into which, since 1832, they have fallen, either for the purpose of adding to the influence of some great Whig boroughmonger, or extinguishing that of a political opponent who deals in the same kind of merchandise. The

most extraordinary geographical and topographical combinations are brought together vi et ormis. Contiguity and political fitness are equally ignored. Like an old highland 'reiver,' Lord John does not hesitate to make a aid into neighbouring counties, and carry off two or three towns from their natural, social, and political relations, while he carefully protects those who pay 'black mail' to the Treasury bench, in the shape of votes. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Tories have resolved to oppose the second reading of the bill. At first sight, it appeared so harmless to them—so little calculated to extend political power among the masses, that it almost seemed to justify Earl GREY'S assurance to Earl DERBY, on the first night of the session, that the measure was framed on principles that would satisfy even him. In as far as both parties are the sworn enemy of the genuine representation of the people in Parliament, that statement was perfectly correct. Instead of being a measure for a lager infusion of the popular element into the the House of Commons, it is actually one for reducing that portion we now possess. Lord John's political progress is crab-like, backwards. But in robbing the people he has not fairly divided the spoil; hence, on the second reading, Peachum and Lockitt are to have a quarrel Whichever wins, the industrious and intelligent millions will not be in the slightest degree benefitted, unless they remember and act on the old adage, when rogues fall out honest men have a chance of coming by their own.' The unblushing impudence with which Lord JOHN

attempts the juggle is not the least notable part of the matter. If there was one point that had been more thoroughly discussed in reference to representative reform than another, it was the necessity for a redistribution of the Electoral Franchise. That was felt to be scarcely second in importance to its extension, for so long as a few small towns with populations of two, three, or four thousand inhabitants sent as many representatives to Parliament as towns with one, two, or three hundred thousand inhabitants, it was palpable that the one must neutralise the other, and that political power and influence was most unfairly, and most preposterously distributed. That would have been the case even had the number of the large and the small boroughs been equal. The injustice, however, became still more apparent and intolerable when it was considered that the small boroughs were by far the most numerous. The minority in numbers, property, and intelligence, therefore return a decided majority of members, and can upon all occasions outvote the majority even of the existing constituency. Take one practical illustration of the operation of this system : The West Riding of Yorkshire has a population of one million three hundred and forty thousand, it has two hundred and sixty seven thousand, five hundred houses, thirty-seven thousand county electors, and its property is assessed at the annual value of three millions and a half. Wiltshire has only two hundred and forty-one thousand population, eight thousand county electors, and property of the annual value of one million and a quarter. Yet Wiltshire sends eighteen members, while the West Riding returns but seventeen! Were the representatation based upon any rational, just, or intelligible principle, whether that of numbers, property, or intelligence, the West Riding would have five times the number of members allotted to Wiltshire, whereas when they go into the lobby Wiltshire has a ma-

The public mind was made up as to the iniquity and the gross abuses of such a system as this, and demanded its abolition. Mark what the political juggler in power does: He pretends to concur in the general opinion, while he really proposes a redistribution of the Suffrage, which positively carries us back to even worse than the rotten borough system which was partially destroyed by the act of 1832.

The Premier deals in the same dishonest way with the extension of the suffrage. Apparently, the extension from £10 to £5 householders should very materially increase the number of voters in our large towns, but practically it will be found to be as great an illusion and fraud as the proposed new electoral groupes. In the first place, it is not to the householder, or, in other words, the rent, that the vote is given, but to the rates paid by the tenants. There is as every knows, a very great difference between the two things. Five pounds rated rental means in most instances an actual rent of £7, or £8 at least, while the cumbrous, complicated, vexations, and obstructive machinery of the Registration Courts is such as to prevent tens of thousands who are entitled from pressing their claim. The repeal of the rate paying clauses, and the enrolment of the voter on the twofold test of rent and residence, has long been established even among moderate Reformers, as one of the most urgent and reasonable alterations that could be made. Lord John proposes to continue the system by which the attainment of the Franchise is hedged round with traps, and pitfalls, and fences, and by which thousands of those now entitled to it are defrauded of their right, and he proposes farther, to repeat the delusion of giving a nominal instead of a real qualification. As the payment of ten pound rent does not enfranchise the tenant now, so the payment of five pounds will not, should his sham measure

succeed, give the vote in future. The whole thing 'is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare,' which no honest Reformer-no honest man of any party-can for one moment tolerate. We are glad to hear that the Tories have resolved to vote against it on the second reading as a party. We hope that the so-called Liberal and Independent party who sit below the gangway or behind the Treasury Bench, will do the same, and thus treat this miserably dishonest attempt to palter with the demands of an enlightened people, with that indignant contempt and summary defeat which it so richly merits.

Let no man fear the consequences of its rejection. Once the sham is kicked out of the way, we shall have a clear stage for a real Reform. The Sybil will come back again with one leaf more torn out of her book. Larger, bolder demands on the part of the unenfranchised millions: smaller power and less cou rage to resist them on the part of the oligarchy While we are about the work let us do it well and substantially.

THE CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

A new body under this title has just been formed in London, which is likely to exercise considerable influence over public opinion. It has long been felt that influence was not at all commensurate with the numbers and the intelligence of those who, in one shape or another, are friendly to associative views, and who entertain the general opinion, that the only remedy for the existing evils of society must be found in the substitution of some higher principle of social action, for the individual selfishness and unregulated competition of our present system. Believing that the organisation of the friends of Co-operative Association, upon some common ground of opinion and action, would tend to accelerate the advent of such a change, and to convert that which is a latent into an active element of popular opinion, a number of gentlemen held a preliminary meeting, some weeks ago to discuss the basis of an Association, which should, in the first instance, be simply tentative, and afterwards propagandist, to the extent its members found they could agree among themselves. The basis and general objects of the Association having been fully discussed and unanimously concurred in, the preparation of a draft Constitution was referred to a Provisional Committee, and when so prepared, was submitted to, and received the approval of, another special general meeting of the promoters of the League. The Constitution is now in course of circulation among those known to be friendly to the general objects contemplated; and it is intended, on Monday, the 1st of the ensuing month, to hold a meeting of all those who, in the meantime, signify their adhesion, for the purpose of electing the management of the League, and commencing actual operations.

We have great pleasure in giving a digest of its Constitution, and in calling the attention of our readers to the subject. In the first place, the objects of the League are declared to be the following :-

1st. To place those who entertain, or even incline towards the principles of Co-operative Association, in direct, frequent, and permanent inter-communication, so that they may acquire a positive knowledge, and a clear comprehension of each other's views and original and thus he are the principles are the principles and the principles are the principles of Co-operative Association, in direct, frequent, and permanent inter-communication, so that they may acquire a positive knowledge, and a clear comprehension of each other's views and principles are the opinions, and thus be enabled to unite and form an active centre for the diffusion and propagation of Co-operative principles.

2nd. To collect books, papers, documents, and facts, and to communicate all kinds of general information, which may either be interesting or useful to the advocates of Co-operative Association. 3rd. To enter into communication with the Co-operative Societies throughout the country, with a view to promote the objects, and to extend the sphere of action of the League.

The League is to consist of all persons without distinction of nation or creed, political or otherwise, who signify their desire of belonging to the same. After the 20th of the present month each candidate must be proposed and seconded by members previously admitted. The subscription is not less than six shillings yearly, payable at the option of the member, quarterly or half yearly. Members have the right to use all books, papers, and documents belonging to it under due regulations-of free access to the offices of the League, 58, Pall Mall, and free admission to all general meetings, and the right of voting on all business transacted at such meetings. The general management is vested in a council of twenty-five members (which may be increased,) who have the power of appointing a managing committee of nine members, upon whom the actual duty of conducting the business of the League will devolve. In case of the dissolution of the League, its property, after defraying all just charges upon it, is to be appropriated to such charitable or public purposes as the majority of the council may determine. Since the formation of the new League it has received the adhesion of noblemen, and of gentlemen engaged in various walks of life, and entertaining varied political opinions, who feel that the catholic and practical foundation on which it is based, will enable them to Co-operate, without compromising themselves upon points on which they wish to exercise an independent judgment. Among these gentlemen are many who, in former movements for the promotion of social reform have spent their time, talent, and money freely and liberally, and whose names will be a guarantee to thousands, for the good faith with which the new movement is commenced. At present, as we have said, its duty will be confined to the collection of information, and the diffusion of that information to those bodies or persons that may require it, and to whom it will be of practical value. In that respect it may immediately become extremely useful and valuable. The rapid multiplication of Co-operative Stores, and Working Mens' Associations for productive purposes, renders it very desirable that the most economical, and most satisfactory modes of conducting business should be known to all who are interested in these associations. By the action of the League the experience of the whole of these associations will be placed at the disposal of each; and they will thus be prevented from falling into many errors which might otherwise cause great loss, if not ultimate failure. A greater benefit will be the creation of an esprit de corps among them, which must prove a powerful source of moral encouragement, and mutual strength. The League will, however, find other objects to

which it may worthily and beneficially devote its energies outside of the existing Co-operative movement. There are great public questions upon which the public require trustworthy and practical information; there are others to which there is a species of instinctive tendency, or upon which past discussion has so far ripened opinion, that it needs but the welldirected aid of such an association to translate it into action, either legislative or practical. We recently instanced the enactment of an improved law of partnership as one of the objects that could be greatly advanced by a League, which already numbers in its ranks noblemen and gentlemen, whose position and professional knowledge give them peculiar opportunities for bringing the subject under the favourable consideration of the legislatorial class. The question of industrial education might also claim their attention as one of the most potent means of preventing the formation of that mass of juvenile criminality which every year overflows our houses of correction, in consequence of the neglect of all proper means for training the unfortunate victims to a life of industry, orderly habits, and duly disciplined passions. The reclamation of the uncultivated but cultivable waste lands, by the organized labour of the ablebodied poor, under arrangements mutually advantageous to the State, and to those so employed, is one of the most urgent practical measures of the age to which the League might give a powerful impetus in connexion with a thorough and searching reform of the laws affecting settlement, and the treatment of the aged and infirm poor. The establishment of Boards of Trade, composed of employers and workmen, to arbitrate respecting prices and hours of labour, similar to the Conseils d' Prudhommes in France, but with such modifications as the circumstances of this country might require, would also be an object which might legitimately come within the scope of such an association. We might easily proceed with the enumeration of other measures, but it is unnecessary. Sufficient has been indicated to show that the League, if vigor usly conducted and supported, may exercise a powerful and beneficial influence, and hasten the realization of many reforms which, but for the concentration of mental and moral power, and the exertion of organized strength, will not otherwise be attained for years. We need not say, that feeling strongly on the subject, we shall give our utmost aid to the new League, to which we cordially wish all the success its most sanguine promoters can desire.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE. - Accounts were received in the City in the course of Saturday of a most alarming collision having occurred in the English Channel during the heavy south-westerly gale of Thursday night, which resulted, as is supposed, in the loss of two fine ships, and the sacrifice of several lives. According to the information forwarded, it appears that a large vessel called the Waterloo, Mr. James Ellison, belonging to Hull, was making her way down Channel on a voyage from the Tyne to New York. The weather is described to have been exceedingly tempestuous; the wind was blowing heavily, and the sea was rolling formidaly high. Between seven and eight o'clock the Waterloo had reached about fourteen or fifteen miles from the Start Point, when a large foreign barque apparently came in contact with her. As soon as the ships had cleared each other, it was quickly discovered that the Waterloo was rapidly filling. Mr. Ellison mustered his crew, and getting into the small boat, they succeeded in leaving the ship. As it was, however, they had a marvellous escape, for they had barely time to leave the vessel ere she went down in deep water. By this period the weather, if possible, became more violent, and the fearful sea that was running threatened every now and then the destruction of the craft and its occupants. After much suffering, and being tossed about some five or six hours, they were observed by the Eleanor, Mr. Bidder, bound to Marseilles from Shields. She bore down upon them, and picked them up, and, making for Torbay, landed them on Friday morning. The fate of the barque is not accurately known, but there is too much reason to fear that she also foundered, with every soul on board. Mr. Ellison entertains a belief that she must have sunk.

INFANTICIDE AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE -On Thursday morning Mr. Wakley, M.P., opened an inquiry touching the death of Thomas Goodwin, aged seventeen months, who had been murdered by his mother, Barbara Goodwin, a young woman, the wife of a carpenter in the employ of Mr. Greenend, builder, Caledonian road. After destroying her infant the wretched parent attempted self-destruction. The parents resided at 18, George-street, where they have been highly respected. Mrs. Goodwin discharged her domestic duties there with every affection and propriety, never betraying the slightest aberration of intellect until the death of her father, who died eight months ago; since which period she has become melancholy. At half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning she got out of bed, and, taking her infant with her, made some excuse for going into the adjoining room. After half an hour's absence, she returned to bed with her infant. She had been in bed an hour, when her husband was awoke by her groans, and found her almost insensible, with blood gushing from a gash in her throat. He immediately gave the alarm, and the neighbours, who rushed into the room sent for Doctor Wicker, when it was ascertained that the mother's throat was dangerously cut, and that the infant was quite insensible. The latter died soon aftewards. The coroner having been informed that the mother was in a hopeless state, adjourned the inquiry, until it was ascertained whether the mother survived or not. The unfortunate creature is under the surveillance of the police.

A DARING AND GALLANT ACT .- We have been favoured with an account of the gallant conduct and generous devo-tedness to a messmate's fate, which still distinguishes, as it ever distinguished, the British navy. From a full report of the circumstances, it appears that on the 5th iust., on board the Trafalgar, 120, Captain Greville, when going very fast through the water, and with a heavy sea running, a naval cadet of the name of Sheepshanks fell from the stern gallery. Mr. Skead, second master, who happened to be in the gun-room at the time, hearing the cry of "A man overboard," without hesitation leaped from the gun-room port with a chair in his hand, and immediately swam in the direction of his drowning shipmate. His intention was at the same time anticipated by Mr. Lambe, a midshipman of the ship, who sprang into the sea from the poop, a height of some forty feet. A boat was lowered, but in the meantime the two gallant young men had reached their messmate, and succeeded in keeping him affoat till a more effectual aid had reached them. Mr. Skead was taken on board in a very exhausted state, but no lives were lost. Mr. Skead is a most promising officer, and has on more occasions than one shown himself to be a smart, ready, and efficient seaman, and has proved himself to be deserving of advancement at the hands of the Lords of the Admiralty. Mr. Lambe's most courageous conduct ought not to pass without some substantial notice.

Trades' Intelligence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES. T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P., President.

" PIAT JUSTITIA."

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

The term of three months' imprisonment to which the five Wolverhampton conspirators were sentenced. will be completed on Monday next, the 23rd inst. but, as we have already stated, the necessary legal steps have been taken by the prosecutors to further imprison the defendants until the taxed costs, £537, are duly paid, and the prosecutor in chief is reported to have avowed his determination to keep them imprisoned for life, unless he obtains his judg. ment to the uttermost letter. Inexorable Jew! The defendants, could they consult their own feelings, apart from other and weightier considerations, would accept the gentle avenge of the prosecutors, rather than they should obtain a rap of these exorbitant costs. But there are the wives and children, who appeal to the public spirit and sense of justice of the Trades of England to restore to them their husbands and fathers, whose highest crime has been a not altogether unsuccessful effort to defend the priceless right of combination from the rude assault of a clique of moneymongers, backed by the joint stock purse of wealthy manufacturers, and the free and easy morality of a special jury, selected from amongst themselves.

This expensive prosecution was defended from principle, apart from all feelings of personal consideration: all offers of compromise were rejected with contempt. And the parties implicated, backed by the noble spirit evinced by the Trades, and their able representatives of the Defence Committee, and by their own conscientiousness of rectitude, of intent, and action. conceived they were fighting the battle of their order. and might safely depend upon the continued support and protection of those whose rights they were the instruments of defending.

It was under these impressions that the Trades were appealed to for their assistance, and the result proved that no false estimate had been formed of their disposition to defend their industrial rights. and to support those through whom they were

The working men of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Sheffield, Glasgow, and indeed most of the large and populous hives of industry, responded to the call made upon them with spirit and promptitude.

We think it must be admitted that the defence was conducted with consummate ability by counsel and solicitors, and that notwithstanding the partially adverse verdict and judgment, a virtual triumph for labour was achieved by the ample and unequivocal recognition, by the Court of Queen's Bench, of the right of combination, whereby the Stafford ruling of Justice Erle was at once and for ever superseded.

A trial of this description, under our admired system of jurisprudence, implies utter individual ruin to those engaged in it, except backed by great personal wealth, or, as in the case of the prosecutors in the present instance, supported by the joint stock contributions of those who feel themselves interested in the issue.

Assured of being amply supported by their class, in their praiseworthy determination to crush every vestige of freedom amongst their workmen, the most expensive form of proceedings was adopted, and every unfair and vexatious expedient resorted to to ensure success. The result to the defendants is a serious un liquidated balance due to the solicitors, in addition to the prosecutors' costs above referred to.

The honour of the defendants, and reflectively that of the working classes of England, is guaranteed for the discharge of the former, and their personal liberty for the latter. We trust that nothing beyond this brief statement of facts need be stated to induce the Trades to make a prompt and additional effort to complete the work they have so well and generously

The balance-sheet of the receipts and expenditure of the Defence Committee, up to the termination of the proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench, is printed, and will be submitted to a public meeting at the Mechanics' Institution, on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., and copies will then be forwarded to every trade and individual subscriber.

Several additional subscriptions have been received since the termination of the trials, which will be duly acknowledged by Mr. George Greenslade, Secretary to the Defence Committee, to whom all communications are to be addressed, and Post-office orders made payable at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, London.

WILLIAM PEEL, Secretary. Quen's Bench Prison, Feb. 19th, 1852.

IMPORTANT MEETING CONNECTED WITH THE GLASS TRADE.

A public meeting of this highly respectable and influential operative body was held on Friday last in the Lancasterian School Room, Dudley, for the purpose of extending and strengthening the position and influence of the Fiint Glass Makers' Friendly Society of Great Britain and Ireland, throughout the entire district. The occasion was celebrated by a most ample and excellent dinner, to which nearly 300 persons sat down, the great majority of whom were associated with the society, and all more or less connected with the working department of this elegant branch of the fine

Mr. John Cully, president of the District Committee, who was called to the chair, in introducing the business after dinner, stated that their object in assembling was to endeavour to establish a better feeling between man and man, and between the employers and the employed. He was very sorry to find, that although cards of invitation had been sent most respectfully to every Glass Master in the district, that only one of the number had that day honoured that meeting with his presence. He considered this was a slight upon the whole body of men, and it was but fair to infer that they did not care much about the interests of the employed. The Chairman then proceeded to read the several letters received from the gentlemen invited, declining attendance, or apologising for absence, and stated that the meeting would, after hearing the letters read, be able to form an opinion who were for and who were against them, so far as the position of the society was concerned. The first letter was from the proprietor of the Platts Glass Works, near Stourbridge, decidedly opposed to Trades' Unions, but favourable to a Benefit Society, in support of the sick and infirm. A letter from the Messrs. Grazebrook, of Audnam Bank Works, was next read-very short and very unfavourable. From Mr. Stevens, of Dartmouth-street, Birmingham, a communication was read, favourable to the object of the meeting, and wishing them every success. Short notes were also read from Messrs. G. and W. Bacchus, of Birmingham; Messrs. Summerfield, of London; and Messrs. Rice, Harris, and Son, and Messrs. Gammon, and others, of Birmingham-simply declining to attend. The Chairman then said that, had it not been for the society members (to whom the trade generally were greatly indebted), the whole body of the Glass Makers and their employers would have been much worse off than they were. The amount of work exacted in many of the factories in Manchester was very great; and were it not for the fact of some of the men being overworked, there would unquestionably be plenty of employment for every man in the trade, and that, too, at a fair and equitable remuneration for his labour. This state of things, however, he feared would continue until men assumed that position in society, and that respect for selves, which they were fully entitled to, and which was only to be attained by banding themselves together for the purpose of restringing the unjust exactions some oppressive employers, whose conduct must tend ultimately to the ruin of the trade. He hoped the men would be candid and state their grievances, pointing out any unjust practices that may prevail in the district; and he could assure them that the men of Bir mingham would lend their good and valuable assistance in their efforts to place themselves upon as good a basis as the neighbouring districts were. He must also state that the object of the society was not to cripple any employer, but simply to induce the whole district to become as once man, and thus to maintain that fair proportion of wages which Glass Makers in particular, from the very nature of their occupation, were fully entitled to. The trade was generally speaking, at this time prosperous, and, consequently, employers could well afford to give good wages. At the same time, he must remark, that in seasons of depres sion, the workmen must, in the very nature of things, be content to give way for a period, and thus meet their manuary according to the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content according to the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period, and thus meet the content to give way for a period of the content to give w employers according to the pressure of the times. The Chairman concluded a lengthy speech by proposing "Success to the Flint and Glass Trade," which was acknowledged by

Mr. WM. Nixon. He said, the present was an age of progress, and the surest sign of the present was an appropriate of any trade was, when the workmen connected with it were wellhoused, and well-fed, well-clothed, and, above all, well-instructed instructed and well-informed; and he was certain that the advancement in these respects had not, so far as the Glass Makers were concerned, been in that proportion which the facilities, and the great wealth produced by the trade, fairly warranted them in calculating upon. How was the success of the Glass Trade to be secured? Was it by increasing

the amount of our exports, or the number of "moves" the amount of the Class The live of "moves"
the meek? Not altogether so; but mainly by the workmen themselves uniting together to prevent any encroachment the interest of the Glass Trade, which some selfish offer the merces of the Glass Trade, which some selfish employers may attempt, in order to gain a present advantage, at the risk and cost of the future well being of the trade. Some stickler for political at the brane of the brane. Some stream for political at the terms "rights and privileges," as applied to working men; but, nevertheless, they were such things—opinion could not alter the fact. They would all things—opinion could not alore the lace. They would all admit with him, the hardship, not to say palpable injustice, of a man with 30s. a week receiving only 24s.; yet such of a man wish cose. A week receiving only 24s.; yet such was too often the case. Whatever might be said in disparagement of Trades' Unions, they were indispensable, if the present position of the working classes was to be maintained, for without them the well-skilled and hardmaintained, for this country would be soon reduced to the condition of the slaves in North America. The best proof of the success of their trade was the amount of money received for ther labour. Employers denied to workmen the right to unite and combine for the protection of their trade. He was, however, proud to state, that there were high and honourable exceptions among the employers-men who were convinced that this was the only, method of placing a check upon that competitive system which was by its excess destroying the trade of the country. He could wish that a better feeling were reciprocated by masters and men—their interests were identical, and whatever tended to injure the working man must ultimately rebound upon the employer. The great point is to ascertain in which manner the interest of capital, and those of labour, may be made to harmonise; and the sooner some means were devised for producing this happy result, the better for all parties. Strange ideas upon the subject were now affoat upon the surface of society, and society itself was convulsed to its inmost depth. However ridiculed, truth must and will prevail. That which is regarded as theory to day is, from the rapid progress of events, re-alised as sterling truth to-morrow. He imagined that flesh and blood was something more than glass, that the creator was higher than the created. A beautiful specimen of glass may be produced, but the genius that produced it is still more beautiful. In conclusion, he hoped that much good may be done by that meeting, and that they may maintain their position as honourable workmen, and secure to themselves a fair proportion of the profits realised upon their trade, without at the same time encroaching upon the

The CHAIRMAN then proposed, as the next toast, the health of "the employers," which was acknowledged by Mr. Walsh, glass master, of Birmingham, stated that he was disappointed in seeing so few of the employers present, and so many of the employed. He had great faith in the honesty of the principles inculcated in such societies if properly carried out. He did not, however, wish to see an isolated union of masters by themselves, and men by themselves; such was wrong, and he wished most sincerely to see a truthful and permanent union between both. He was not one who would detract from labour, whether from brains, mechanical, or handicraft. He had been a working man himself—indeed all must work. He would say to the men. But he had endeavoured to guard himself against all meeting, let all parties exercise prudence. For his part, her prejudice by reading her little. did not care whether he paid a man £1 or £5 per week in wages, so that he got his six or ten per cent. out of it. Waatever other employers might do he responded to them. and could say, give me your hearts and your hands, be true to your homes, your friends, and employers, and then the masters who would trade upon your labour, and traffic in your toil, shall succumb to the general interests of the

legitimate rights of the capital invested.

The next toast proposed from the chair was the "Glass Mazers' Trade Society of Great Britain and Ireland." which was responded to by Mr. Severight, the Secretary to the society, who stated that he was pleased to meet his fellow workmen on such an occasion. There was, he was sorry to say, a misconception with respect to Trades' Unions generally, and but for which they would be more universally adopted, both by men and by employers. Their object as working men in meeting that day was not to injure the capital of the employer, but simply to claim for themselves 2 due proportion of wages for labour performed. With respect to the Glass Makers' Society, he was happy in stating that the prospects were cheering and satisfactory in the extreme, and he was also happy to inform them that the principles upon which their society was based were becoming better understood, and in consequence more generally adopted in the district. This would most certainly lead to the advancement of the best interests both of the master and man. The present assembly spoke volumes in favour of the movement now in progress, but he must tell them that the greatest oppression the trade suffered from, and that which was the most difficult to contend against, arose from the conduct of unprincipled men connected with the trade, rather than the antagonism of the employers. The society had for its object not only the securing a fair remuneration for labour but to provide for the wants of those who were out of work. It had accomplished much good, and more glorious things would be yet achieved. The results rested solely with themselves. In conclusion he called upon every man present to throw his whole heart and soul into the cause, conscious that by so doing he would secure to himself and his fellow men that honourable independence and dignity that labour was fairly entitled, and bequeath to his children an inheritance prouder than that of princes—the inheritance of freedom

and independence. On the toast of "Labour, the legitimate source of Wealth" being given from the chair, Mr. GILLINDER, district secretary, addressed the meeting. He was pleased to find that the inclemency of the weather had not in any way interfered with the attendance. It was a proof of the interest they felt in the proceedings. Mr. G. referred to Lord Rosse, as a labourer in the cause of astronomical science, and others eminent in different branches of scientific research. They were an honour to humanity, and were not more enobled by their titles than by their utilitarian labour in behalf of the common weal. He attributed the degraded condition of the working men to a want of proper self-respect and consideration for each other. England would be ten thousand times greater than she is if the labourer would avoid the cup and improve himself by habits of economy and prudence. In reference to the benefits conferred by the society to those out of work he could not speak too highly. He had heard of masters imposing upon their men sixteen moves a turn, and that some employers in this district contemplate doing the same. Now he would say that if the society only prevented this it would be a great achievement, and one deserving the hearty thanks and support of every working man. Reference was made to the law of partnership, which he contended would be altered in the present Session of Parliament, and that then a society of working men would be in a position to start a Glass-house, work it with profit, and also find employment for their brethren, who by the badness of trade, or the oppression of the masters, were unemployed. The manufacture of pressed goods, and the system upon which it was conducted was referred to by some present; he could tell them the prices paid in some parts of the North, namely-sixpence for making one hundred tumblers, such as he held in his hand. This could not be too highly reprobated, and mark, many in the trade were not perhaps aware of the fact, that notwithstanding the small sum paid, should twenty tumblers prove defective, then the whole turn was taken off. (Loud cries of shame.) He was glad reporters were present, as he wished the fact to go forth to the world. He considered that fact alone was a strong argument to induce hearty co-operation to resist such wanton and disgraceful

The Charman next proposed success to the Glass Makers of Tutbury, with thanks to the members present for their kindness in coming so great a distance.

Mr. Leicester, senior, briefly acknowledged the toast. At the request of Mr. Walsh the name of Mr. Sheldon was added to this toast in very complimentary terms. Toast from the chair-" The Honest Members of Our Society." Responded to by Mr. HENRY BARNES. "Success to the Manchester District." Acknowledged by Mr. Bamford, who stated he had recently been present

at a meeting of 10,000 working men connected with the Ergineer's Strike, and he was firmly persuaded, from what he had seen at that meeting, that such meetings as the present were absolutely necessary, in order to prevent the utter degradation and total ruin of the working classes

Mr. Walsu, in a very eulogistic speech, then proposed the health of his foreman, Mr. James Wechall, who acknowledged the compliment in an appropriate manner. The health of the Chairman was then drank and replied to.

trict." Acknowledged briefly by Mr. Aston. Success to the Dudley District." Responded to in a neat and impressive speech, by Mr. G. Salven, senior. Mr. GILLENDER, who took the chair on the departure of Mr. Cully, proposed the "Non-society Men, and may they soon learn self-respect." Briefly responded to by Mr. J.

Toasts-"Success to the Stourbridge and Wordsley dis-

The health of the Central Secretary, Mr. Severight was then given, and acknowledged by that gentleman. of the Central Committee was briefly re plied to by Mr. Russell.

"The Longport District" was next drank. Acknowledged by Mr. G. Andrews. "The Press" was given, and duly acknowledged.

The health of the "Strangers who have Honoured us

with Their Presence" was then given, to which Mr. S. Coox, of Dudley, an old and tried friend in the cause of civil and religious liberty, elequently and impressively re-Sponded. Messrs. T. Williamson. T. Shaw, J. Barnes, and

other gentlemen, favoured the company with some excellent songs: and the proceedings, which were of the most harmonious description, terminated by a vote of thanks to Mesers. Paterson and Owen, who had so admirably provided the dinner.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINGEERS. THE STRIKE.

MAXCHESTER. - The employers who have opened their shops at Manchester report that a fair proportion of hands have gone in on the new terms, and some have got their full complement of engineers and mechanics. The police returns give only one establishment out of the whole fortysix as closed entirely, and the number of operatives now at work, as compared with the month preceding the strike, at 2,936 against 6,164. A Mr. J. Jones has been in Manchester to engage the Free Trade Hail, with a view to lecturing in It on the sirike. He sent programmes to both societies of nasters and men, but it was difficult to gather his views from the document. To the workmen of the Amalgamated Society he also sent invitations, through a Mr. Pearson, to Join in a procession, stating that he would engage a brass band to head them, and provide horses for such as chose to lide. The Committee of the Amalgamated Society baving considered the communication, returned the following reply

to Mr. Pearson :- "Sir,-The Defence Committee beg most respectfully to decline the offer of Mr. Jones with reference to band, procession, &c. On behalf of the Committee, Francis Dosson."—The committee also sent a deputation to Captain Willis, head constable of Manchester, stating that they had taken this step, and that if any procession took place it would not be with their con-

DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH ENGINEERS TO BELGIUM. Last week several agents from the leading iron founder is and steam-engine factories of Liege, Verviers, Charteran, Mens, and other parts of Belgium have been over in this country, for the purpose of engaging some of our best engineers and machinists for their establishments at high wages. In consequence of the strike among the English working men and their masters, they have received considerable orders for machinery (steam-boats, &c.) On Saturday 180 to 200 left on board a steamer especially engaged for Ostend. Others

CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

A lecture upon this interesting and important subject was delivered on Friday evening, at the Marylebone Literary Institution, 17, Edward-street, Portman-square, by J. M. Ludlow, Esq. The attendance was not very large, but comprised many influential characters; amongst others we recognised Lord Goderich, J. Furnival, Esq., Professor Maurice, Pierre Leroux, and other friends of Co-operative

by stating, that he laboured under an unusual fear, namely, that none but friends were present to listen to him. He belonged to the "Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations;" and as a member of the human family, he thought it not only his duty, but that it behaved all men, in the present dangerous crisis, to come forward and prevent the threatened great disruption taking place between the Master and the Workman. It also behoved that they should not be led away by any feeling of philanthropy, by any feeling generated in a moment of excitement, but that every expression of feeling should be guarded by the stern criticism of truth. He had endeavoured to divest himself of all feelings of self, and at the same time to take upon himself all the necessary responsibility, by sending letters to the Press, signed by his own name. He wished to speak as a man, and not as a monthpiece. Their Society was anxious that the Chartists among them should have full liberty to speak their opinions; and also that the Conservatives should have the same privilege. He could not conceal his fear that the late measures of coercion, adopted by the masters to put down all independence among working men, would lead to a darker period of society, and would be more likely to produce a fearful social war than any events that had yet threatened the prosperity of England. He might be considered a partisan speaker, seeing that for some years he had been endeavouring, by letters and explanations, addressed to leading men, to get an alteration made in their present laws of partnership, so as to promote the formation of societies among working

prejudice, by reading but little upon the workman's side of the question. He had endeavoured to keep his mind fixed on the true principles which should guide the relations of Capital and Labour; and after taking an impartial view of the question, he must state that no man could regret more than he did, that working men should have been forced, by the tyranny of the masters, upon the dangerous experiment of forming a Co-operative Society in the hot haste in which they had been, and with the bitter feelings against their employers, engendered by these circumstances. More than one hundred unsuccessful strikes had forced the conviction upon the men, that strikes were not the most efficient weapon with which to combat the influences of Capital, and their minds were naturally led to a scheme of Co-operation. As a friend to the principle of Co-operation, he regretted that this step could not have been taken after mature deliteration, but the men had no alternative. The fault lay not with them; they were willing to continue to work at their present wages; were contented and prosperous without a wish to injure their employer's interests. They believed that the abolition of overtime and the regulation of piecework would tend to benefit the honest employer. The lecturer then stated the of the employers as well as the employed, and after dwelling with great fairness upon all points bearing favourably for the masters, said—'But beside this picture of the employer watched, thwarted, addressed by "Central Committees," "mediated with," "picketed," let usnow place said the lecturer, 'another. Little Aliestreet is situate in the immediate neighbourhood of the great East-end thoroughfare of Whitechapel, and runs into that of the Commercial-road. I know not why the Amalgamated Society placed here their offices; perhaps by reason of the proximity of two or three engineering firms; perhaps for no reason definite to themselves. But however this may be, I cannot conceive of any spot better chosen for the head-quarters of a Trade Society; one better fitted to remind the working man at every step, at every hour, of those evils against which such societies are instituted to contend. To the west, within a few minutes' walk, towers the huge Aldgate palace of the king of slop sellers, whilst many of his brethren, Jew and Gentile, whether in the clothing, the shoe, or any other "cutting" trade, display their plate glass fronts in the chief thoroughfares, and the back streets swarm with the dens of sweaters and chambermasters, by whom their ticketted rubbish is supplied. Immediately behind, to the south, lie the Docks, those huge asylums of the "casual labour" of London,—where hundreds of unemployed "hands" of all descriptions wait and scuffle for the privilege of a hard day's work. Further on towards the river side, the working man might come to those public houses where the power of capital exhibits itself in the vilest shape it has ever put on towards the labourer ; where, as the coal-whippers of old, so the ballastheavers now can only earn employment through intoxication; where the usual privileges of labour are reversed, and the steady, honest, sober man, is invariably passed over by the contracting publican, and the reckless drunkard is sure of a job. Eastward, are thickly scattered the "garret-masters" of the cheap cabinet trade, the men who, after toiling day and night to make up some piece of furniture, have to stagger forth with it on their backs through the streets in search of a purchaser. Somewhat further north he would find the Spitalfields weavers, whom the competition of machinery has deprived successively of their high educational. musical, and philosophical acquirements, their tastes, their comforts, their health too often, and who are now reduced to the miserable pittance of some 7s. 6d. a-week. Whils all around lies the huge field of what may be called, alas the compulsory prostitution of London. Courts and alleys on all sides, where not the abode of open unblushing professional vice, are filled with those wretched women, the slopsellers, and the sweater's slaves, who must often toil day and night to earn 2s. 6d. or 3s. a-week-enough perhaps for food and drink. And what are they to do besides for shelter and raiment? What, with the vast floating population of sailors swaying about in boisterous idleness, with pockets which, if full, they cannot drain too quickly? There is a labour-market there, in which the devil's work generally finds a more willing purchaser, and often, at least seem ingly, a kinder one, than the terrible foreman at the outfitters, whose eye is so quick to detect imperfect work, to mark the minutes over the appointed hour, to fine for delay, for vermin, for impertinence, the poor creatures whose life-blood perhaps is in the garment. . . . Make up the picture with the low lodging-houses and their vagrant denizens, with the "fences" of Petticoat-lane and the thieves who resort to them, with the outcast children trooping on all sides in rags and filth, and say, with me, whether there ever was a place in which from every house-top rises more loudly the cry " Væ victis" to the conquered workman in the struggle of competition than that East-end of London in which "Little Alie-street, Whitechapel," is situated. "Keep up your wages! keep

all at work, or if not, keep off the competition, of the unemployed! Overtime for some is loss of employment for others,"-it is the first and universal lesson. Was it not, then, quite as natural for the working man to try to keep or force up wages, as for the employer to look after "profitable orders" and to claim to be the "master of his own establishment?" But was not the attempt to keep up wages something more than natural-was it not beneficial to the state? The lecturer then showed, from Adam Smith, Ricardo, Stuart Mill, and Malthus, that such was the case.' He then examined the demands made by the men, which led to the strike, and concluded by showing the great benefits which the Amalgamated Society, regarded as a benefit society conveyed upon its members and upon society gene rally, by acting as a rate in aid of the Poor Law, and expressed his firm conviction that government had not done sufficient in repealing the Comb nation Laws. They should have legalised Trades' Unions in a similar manner to benefit societies, and have thus brought them from their present negative position. As the repeal of the Bubble Act had to be followed up by an Act for Legalising Joint Stock Companies, so the repeal of the Combination Laws should be followed up by an act for legalising Trade Societies. This lecture was the first of series to be delivered in

this place by friends to the Co-operative Movement.

Co-cremative Workshors .- On Tuesday evening a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., was held at the society's offices, 25, Little Alie-street, Whitechapel, to take steps towards carrying out the establishment of co-operative workshops, for the employment of hands thrown out of work by the strike, according to a proposition recently made by the council, and sanctioned by the different branches of the society, by which a special grant of £10,000 from the general fund has been voted for that purpose. It appears that that sum is by itself insufficient to effect the object upon the scale contemplated by the Executive, and it was stated that a large sum might be raised from the individual savings of members of the society, a great number of whom have expressed a wish to invest money in a co-operative undertaking. Many instances of this nature were mentioned, and, after a long discussion, it was resolved that an address should be printed for circulation amongst members, calling their attention to the subject.

How the Soldiers' Votes were taken in France.—The court-martial on Tuesday tried a soldier, named Zimmermann of the 6th regiment of lancers, in garrison at Chartres, for exciting to revolt against his superiors, and disobedience to the laws. It was proved that, on the occasion of the vote on the plebiscite in December, Zimmermann declared that the vote was not free, as it took place in presence of the officers, and that, if it were to be recommenced he would vote very differently, or not at all. He added, that if there were several men in the regiment like him, they would drive away the colonel and the officers. The court condemned him to a year's imprisonment and the costs.—Galignani.

Co-operative Intelligence. CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE . AGENCY.

76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy Square. WEEKLY REPORT, Feb. 10th to Feb. 18th, 1852. The Agency transacted business with the following Stores:—Leeds, Banbury, Selkirk, Galashields, Padiham, Hawick, Halifax, Woolwich, Portsea, Haslingdon, Bocking, Ullesthorp, Burnley, and Norwich.

According to invitation, Mr. Shorter, the Secretary of the Society for promoting Working Mens' Associations, accompanied by Mr. Douthwaite, of the Central Co-operative Agency, attended a numerous meeting of the members of the resistance. The family live together in harmony, and the accounts show Co-operative Store, at Banbury; a lecture was delivered by Mr. Shorter, and Mr. Douthwaite explained the business of the Agency, and the principles of Co-operative Stores, Mr. Jones, the resident partner of the Agency in Manchester, is to lecture once at Manchester, and twice at Middlesbro', in the course of the current week.

An application was received from the Brighton Store, who want to be supplied with shirting through the Agency, and accordingly the necessary inquiries have been set on foot, and the Agency is open to any proposals upon this enbiect. The division of bonuses for the last six months being now

in course of preparation, all purchasers who have not sent in their purchase books are requested to do so forthwith. Under the title of " Suggestions to aid in the formation of a legal constitution for Working Mens' Associations," Mr. E. V. Neale has just published a set of rules which are destined to be for the Productive Associations what the rules already published for friendly societies are for the promotion of Co-operate Stores. These rules are complete and accurate, and through their instrumentality it will be henceforth easy for any trade to organise themselves into associations with all legal and financial securities. The publication of the set of rules alluded to is so much the more timely, that in consequence of the debates in Parliament on Tuesday, Feb. 17th, there is no prospect of the new act for which the working men had petitioned, being passed this session.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

A meeting of delegates, from the Co-operative Societies in Ayrshire, was held in the Black Bull Hotel, Kilmarnock, on Friday, the 13th inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon. The delegates present were Messrs. John Service and David Wyllie, Kilwinning; Wm. Hill, Ayr; Thomas Bouskill, Saltcoats ; Robert Stevenson, Beith ; William Aiton and John Anderson, Darvel; James Johnstone, Cumnock; John Pollock, Catrine ; Robert Miller, Ochiltree ; George Smith and Alexander White, Galston; and Bruce Taylor, and Andrew M'Crorie, Mauchline .- Mr. John Service was unanimously called to the chair .- Mr. Andrew M'Crorie, who was appointed Secretary to the Conference, stated the reasons that had induced Galston and Mauchline Societies to take the necessary steps to procure the present meeting. They had become convinced that although Co-operative Societies had been individually successful, that little effort had been made to extend the principle beyond the locality. Such meetings as the present would open up a field of intercourse which would ultimately be beneficial to all. The law of Partnership, however stringent it might be, could, like all other acts of parliament, be evaded,-but that would be left to future consideration. Ten out of fourteen Societies had responded to the invitation; and, although Ouchinleck, New Milns, Stewarton, and Troon had not seen the propriety of sending delegates, the result had, nevertheless, been highly satisfactory; and if good followed, however little it might be, the object of the originators had been gained. Each delegate furnished the Conference with a brief narrative of his Society's history, the mode of government, and a financial summary. These reports nowed that the people of Ayrshire are now somewhat alive to the benefits imparted by the establishment of stores throughout the country; and that Co-operation has now attained a pretty formidable magnitude, which it will be impossible for its enemies to neutralise. These statements occupied the attention of the meeting for nearly three hours. An hour was devoted to the imparting of information to each other regarding the best and cheapest markets for purchasing goods; and a suggestion was made that each Society should forward petitions to both houses of parliament, praying that the laws relating to partnership should be so modified and improved, as would put Co-operative Societies on the same footing with Joint Stock Companies. A long conversation followed on the practicability of joining together in the purchasing of a large quantity of goods, which would have the effect of enabling the several Societies to supply their localities at cheaper rates than at present. However desirable this might be, none of the delegates had received power to pledge their Societies to any particular course of conduct, and it was, therefore, thought expedient, that the present Conference should be declared adjourned; that Mr. Andrew M'Croric, Mauchline, be appointed convener of a future meeting, and that the several Associations should communicate with him at their earliest convenience, stating the views held by them on the subject. Thanks were then voted to Mr. Thomas Bouskill for his conduct in the chair, Mr. Service having been obliged to leave town before the conclusion of the proceedings, and the meeting adjourned at seven o'clock.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, BRAD. FORD, YORKSHIRE.

Since our annual festival last Christmas, we have taken stock, which proved satisfactory, and also declared a dividend of 51d. in the pound on members' purchases, the greater part of which was left in. towards taking up additional shares; and the profits arising from public purchases is appropriated to a reserve fund, for the purpose of extending our operations, and the maintenance of a reading room, which is supplied with the 'Daily News,' 'Leader,' 'Northern Star,' 'Glasgow Sentinel,' 'Reynolds's Newspaper,' 'Bradford Observer,' and other periodicals; and is attended by many of our members, particularly now that parliament has assembled.

Since our last report we have enrolled twenty members, thus steadily progressing; and the receipts at the store average about £60 per week. We are also preparing to consign to the central agency a vast amount of patterns of stuff goods of every quality, design, and colour, which we flatter ourselves we can supply at market prices, and thus secure a mutual

We have recently received communications from Coventry, Barkfoot, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Epurith, in Lincolnshire, and sent them samples of our stuff goods. We have also sent our petition to the Secretary, praying the legalization of industrial associations; and as our borough members were here a fortnight ago, a deputation of our members waited upon them, and after explaining our position and requirements, they very honourably promised us their assistance, either in presenting our petition, or waiting upon the President of the Board of Trade. Thus we congratulate ourselves on a gradual progress, which gives the greatest assurances of safety to all institutions, whether local, national, social, or political. Joseph Hudson.

LEEDS REDEMPTION SOCIETY.

I enclose a report of the Redemption Society which again exhibits how little we are doing with our Farm to which we might do had we means. Here we are, with excellent water power running to waste, our few Pioneers cooped up in a Welsh Farm House, our Building Fund sticking at about £170, with a guarantee not to begin building till we get £200. Now, had we such a block of buildings up as would accommodate a dozen families comfortably, we might supply the Stores with manufacture of some kind; and if they would give us a lift, they would have one common interest that might ultimately stree them from coming in com-petition with each other, a danger they do not perhaps fear, Jane but a reasonable one. R. Jones, Sec.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REDEMPTION SOCIETY, PRESENTED TO THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN THE SOCIETY'S ROOMS, 5, TRINITY-STREET, LEEDS ON THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY LEEDS, ON THE 12th inst.

The history of a society, like that of its individual members, is chequered—sunshine and shadow—difficulties and victories succeed each other. The greater the object to be accomplished, the greater the obstacles which impede its progress, and the more earnestly should its supporters labour to remove them. In this Annual Report, the Directors feel bound to state, not only the success which has in some measure crowned your efforts during the event'ul year just passed, but also the difficulties, and even the mistakes, which have hindered, and yet hinder the carrying out of our great object; confident that to most of you, it is sufficient that the cause deserves success, and can be made successful by using the

proper means. With regard to affairs at the Community; some who were residents when the last Report was published, have since left. These are Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mr. Denton, Mr. Bradley, and Miss Dennis, The present residents are Mr. G. Williams, Robert Swindels, Farm Manager; Joseph Walker, and William Hobson, Farmers; James Bently, Shoemaker; Thomas and Charles Arandall, Shoemakers; the last two have not been elected but have gone on trial for three months. You will very naturally inquire why so many have left? The following is the best account the Board can give:—Mrs. Gray went to the Community and program of the community and program of community at the community and program of community and program of community at the com nity very unwillingly; she was no communist either in theory or in practice ; she went because her husband was determined to go, and when she got there did all she could to induce him to leave: her line of policy was to make the place as uncomfortable as possible, and in this she succeeded. Every member of the Community complained of her, and threatened to leave en masse. Such was the state of affairs when the Board sent Mr. Henderson to Wales, to investigate the matter on the spot. He was convinced that there could be no harmony while she remained, and as she would not leave without her husband, Mr. Gray consented to leave in order to get her away. Mrs. Gardner left in order to live with, and assist in supporting her widowed mother; her husband remained for some time, but ultimately left without giving any social reason for so doing. Mr. Bradley gave as his reason, that he had promised to go to America with some friends. Mr. Denton refused to give any

reason whatever, though asked repeatedly to do so. It requires persons of great energy, skill, and endurance, for pioneers in a young community, particularly where the house accommodation is so limited (as in ours), that all have to live and lodge under the same roof. You will see that there is a balance against the farm for the past year of £4 2s. Id. This, however, is not the result of the past year's operations: it arises from the fact that many things for the past year of £4 25. 1d. This, now over, is not the result of the past year's operations; it arises from the fact that many things which were got and consumed in the year previous, have been paid for in the year just closed; so that taking these into consideration, the farm has really gained during the year. The great want at present is more houses; we have the plans prepared, an educated man ready to superintend the erection and also to act as governor, and £168 11s. 71d. in hand towards this desirable object: another united effort to raise the sum of £300 at least, will remove this obstacle. Some of the branches have done nobly for this fund, and we hope that all will now make special efforts to complete it.

During the summer Messrs. Hobson and Smith have visited the
Estate, and they speak of it as greatly improved since their former

at they go on improving and increasing the value of the property.

A Welsh female has been engaged to manage the dairy, &c., and is giving satisfaction.

Two items in the financial statement require some explanation; the first is £4 12s. 6d. to Mr. Henderson for services. The Congress of delegates from various branches, which met on the 9th of June, passed a resolution, that an agent should be appointed to conduc the correspondence, lecture, &c., and Mr. H. was elected to the office, and engaged for six months. This was to be paid by voluntary subscriptions, for that special object; however, some who had promised did not (perhaps because they could not) fulfil their promises, and at the end of six months the above sum was owing to Mr. H., and the board had no other alternative but to pay it out of the funds, and so close the engagement. The other item is £2 to the funds, and so close the engagement. The other item is £2 to Mr. Gray; this was to pay their expenses back to Yorkshire, ac-

cording to the by law, which provides for such cases.

During the pastyear, three new branches have been established through the instrumentality of Dr. F. R. Lees, at the following places:—Hanley, Longton, and Newcastle on Tyne,
The Board in Leeds have taken premises, No. 5, Trinity-street, Leeds, where all the business of the Society is now transacted. There is a lecture room, a grocery and stationary room, a sale room for clothing, hats, &c., and a store room for heavy goods. Lectures on Co-operation have already been delivered in the lecture room, by

Dr. F. R. Lees, Mr. R. Jones, and Mr. J. Henderson; others will follow weekly during the winter. We now come to the latest project of the Society's progress, viz., We now come to the latest project of the Society's progress, viz., the Co-operative Store. The rapid progress which the cause of co-operation was making in this country, had excited considerable attention amongst all classes of society. Many of the stores had been eminently successful, and the establishment of the Central Co-operative Agency, had rendered the establishing of such associations safe and easy. It had often been said by subscribers in Leeds, that there was no handly in height a member of our Society as a comthere was no benefit in being a member of our Society; so a committee was appointed to consider the propriety of adding a store to the Leeds district of our Society, and giving an immediate benefit to the members. The committee reported favourably, and submitted the members. The committee reported favourably, and submitted a code of laws for its management; a meeting of the members was-called, and the project approved of by them. On the 3rd of December, the Store was opened, and has steadily increased in business, capital, and shareholders. When the Store commenced, the number of shareholders was fifty-four, the capital £23, and the business done the first week £6 10s.; now there are eighty shareholders, paid up capital £42, and the business done weekly about £25; one week it reached £31. A great number of subscribers have been added to the Society by its means, and it also gives us the means of added to the Society by its means, and it also gives us the means of readily disposing of the produce of the farm. The directors would strongly urge upon the branches the desirability of opening stores in connexion with their branches; the secretary at Leeds will give every information respecting the formation of such associations. The Central Agency will supply groceries, &c., and in quantity to small stores at wholesale prices, and, if necessary, put them up in packets for distribution. The Leeds Store will supply woollen cloths, stuff pieces, and stationary, to such of the branches as wish for a supply. Let your most be 'No adulteration, no fraud,' act up to it and you must succeed

staunchest support during the present year; we believe with such support, and the efforts which are now being made, and will be made in Leeds, to be able in our next report, to point to our little experiment as an accomplished fact. We believe this, because within two months after starting our trading experiment in Leeds, we are doing a good and increasing grocery business, and are taking we are doing a good and increasing grocery outliness, and are taking rapid, but prudent strides in the extension of our operations to other trades; and, according to our laws, a considerable portion of the profits will go to the funds of the society The Store will thus be the source of a certain and valuable revenue for communal pur-

We appeal to the members who live at a distance, for their

In conclusion, the board most heartily thank all who have assisted them during the past year, and solicit a continuance of their sup port. Every obstacle removed is an accession of strength; some have been removed, and by manly, earnest, and enduring exertion,

edly follow.
Signed on behalf of the Board,
D. GREEN, President.

Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee met on Wednesday evening, the 18th instant., at 3, Queen's Head Passage, Taternoster Row. Present: Messrs. Arnott, Bezer, Hunt, Holyoake, Grassby, and Shaw. John Arnott presided.

The receipts up to the time of meeting are £1 12s. 6d., reducing the debt to £22 83. 41d. If the sub-secretaries in the various localities would wait upon their friends, we think the sum now owing might soon be forthcoming. As this is evidently a time of thinking more than acting, we recommend the active Chartists to inform their friends that we have a large number of the tracts, entitled "What is a Chartist," on hand, which can be had on application for ls. per hundred.

We also suggest to the Metropolitan Delegate Council, as they have taken the initiative in calling a Convention, that they should take decisive and energetic steps to raise subscriptions to forthwith discharge the liabilities of the Chartist party, for to make head as a party, we must not only be out of debt, but have a fund to start with, as it is impossible for the country to be agitated without the means.

We particularly call upon Mr. Jones to redeem his pledge, and through the medium of his "Notes" to call upon the people to raise this sum immediately. When that is done, if the reople require it, we will call a Convention forthwith. After other preliminary business was disposed of, the Committee adjourned to Tuesday evening, the 24th instant, at the place above mentioned.

JAMES GRASSBY, Secretary, pro tem, 96, Regent Street, Lambeth, RECEIPTS.

William Pullinger, 6d.; Ashton-under-Lyne, per John Taylor, 4s.; Bradford, per W. Clark, 8s.; Friend of the People, per W. D. Ruffy, 69.; John Shaw, Barrhead, 1s.; George Smith, Salford, Is.; John Mathias, Is.; Phillip Martin, 1s. : Victoria Park Locality, per Mr. Petheret, 10s. Total, £1 129. 61.

JAMES GRASSBY, Sub-Secretary.

WHITECHAPEL .- Mr. Stratton lectured at the Ship Inn on Sunday evening. Subject: "The Evils of Socialism when connected with Chartism." The lecturer divided it into the following heads :- Political, Infidel, and Christian Socialism. He contended that the two former, however right they might be in themselves, were calculated to impede the progress of Chartism, and prejudice many against them who might otherwise have been active supporters. Christian Socialism, on the contrary, was calculated to accelerate the progress of their demand for political power, and to bind up and cement the Chartist cause. At the close of the lecture a spirited discussion ensued, in which Messrs. J Shaw, Bezer, and Wheeler took part. The subject will be resumed by Mr. Wheeler on Sunday evening next. At the close of the discussion the locality business was entered into. Considerable feeling was manifested that their delegates should have voted for Mr. Jones's motion for the Manchester Council to call a Convention in opposition to their instructions. A special meeting of the Council and members was summoned for Tuesday to consider the subject .- Tuesday Evening .- At the special meeting resolutions were passed opposed to the Manchester Council calling the Convention. Considerable surprise was manifested that localities should be allowed to have representatives on the Metropolitan Delegate Council acting in the name of the Chartist body when such localities had no place of meeting, and never gave the Delegates their instructions, or received from them any reports. A resolution was passed, calling upon their Delegates as the only Tower Hamlets body of Chartists represented on the Council, to inquire into the number and position of the various bodies having represen-

tations on the Delegate Council, METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL.-This body met on Sunday afternoon, at the Finsbury Literary Institution; Mr. Farrah in the chair. After the minutes had been confirmed, the sub-committee appointed to get up the public meeting at the Temperance Hall, Royal Mint-street, reported that they had engaged that place for Wednesday, February 18th .-Mr. Jones in relation to the report in the " Northern Star' of the previous meeting, asserted that he was represented as saying that Mr. Linton had sold the movement to the middle class. He never made such an assertion; he had a high respect for that gentleman. The tenor of the report was that the Executive had received a monetary bribe to sell the movement. His statement was that the inevitable result of their policy was to hand it over to the working class .- Mr. Wheeler stated that he had inserted the exact words of Mr. Jones, though of course his speech was much curtailed. The mistake relative to Mr. Linton arese from the word "he" being inserted instead of "they" in the report.-Reports were then received from the following localities respecting the calling of a Convention:— City—They were opposed to calling a Convention.—Hoxton -They had received no instructions.-Ship-Thought a Convention necessary, but were not in favour of its being called until there was a prospect of there being funds to support one .- Islington-They were in favour of a Convention, but wished first to have the funds in hand. They objected to the manner in which the two persons were lately elected on the Executive. - Finsbury - They were in favour of a Convention, and were raising funds for its support. Westminster-In favour of a Convention, and blamed the Executive for the recent elections. - John-street Locality—Had held no meeting, Mr. John James Bezer objected to his locality being misrepresented. Messrs. E. Jones and Murray had never reported to the locality, or received any instruction from them since their election as delegates.—The Chairman informed Mr. Bezer that he could not listen to his observations, he not being a delegate.-Chelsea-They had no instructions.-The report of the Executive business was then read, in which they declined calling a Convention until the debt was paid, and sufficient funds were in hand for that purpose .- Mr. E. Jones moved the following resolution: "That this Council, convinced of the paramount importance of the assembling of a Chartist Convention, give its sanction to the Manchester Council for calling a Convention in Manchester as soon as the localities can guarantee to them that their delegates will bring sufficient funds to cover the expenses of their respective delegations to the said Convention."—Mr. Jones, at considerable length, supported the resolution. He denied that the Executive intended

calling a Convention. They had not the confidence of the Country, and would never receive the funds they considered necessary. The Chartists had, in all important localities, decided in favour of a Convention, and the Exeoutive being servants, and not masters, had a right to obey them. Seeing that they would not call it, the duty of doing so devolved upon the only three great delegate bodies now in existence. The Metropolitan Council, the Yorkshire, and the Manchester Council; the latter, from the convenience of its situation, possession of a hall, to, was the body most proper to call it.—Mr. A. Wood seconded the motion.—Mr. F. Farrah moved the following amendment:-" That the delegates of this Council feel satisfied with the present policy of the Executive, and sincerely hope that they will continue to urge upon the Chartist body the necessity of paying off the old debt before fresh liabilities are incurred." He thought they had no right to decide upon calling a Convention before their localities had expressed their opinions. He approved of the course taken by the Executive, and thought they were the only party having a right to call a Convention. Some localities represented on that Conneil could scarcely be said to have an evistance on that be said to have an existence, and had no right to usurp the power of their recognised head.—Mr. Washington seconded the amendment, which was supported by Mr. Nicholls,—Messrs, Clark, Mills, Knowles, Docksey, and Weedon supported Mr. Jones's motion, which, after a spirited discussion, was carried by a majority of nine to three, with one neutral vote.—A motion was then carried:—" That bills should be printed announcing that the aggregate meeting of the Chartist body should be held in that Hall at three o'clock on Sunday, February 22nd, and the meeting adiourned.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TIME.—The members held their quarterly meeting, on Wednesday evening, February 9, in the Demceratic Reading Room, when the following persons were elected to serve on the Council for the ensuing quarter :-James Powell, Joseph Dixon, Josiah Thomas, Alexander Gunn. George Grant, Treasurer; John Brown, Financial Secretary; C. B. Knight, Corresponding Secretary, No. , Lambton-terrace, Gateshead.

FINSBURY. - This locality met at the Literary Institution, on Sunday last, Mr. W. Butler in the chair. Messrs. Butler and Weedon reported from the Metropolitian Delegate Council. It was then resolved-"That this locality call upon their delegates to attend the meeting on Sunday next, to advocate the policy of calling a Convention, and that the visiting committee wait upon all the members of this society, inviting them to attend a council meeting, on Wednesday, February 25.

South London Hall.—A public meeting of members was held on Thursday evening, at Mr. Iron's coffee-house, 118, Broadwall, Stamford-street. Mr. Langton was called to the chair. Six new members were enrolled, and a considerable degree of local business transacted. Mesers, J. J. Bezer and Bryson were elected delegates to the Metropolitan Delegate Council, Mr. Ash moved, and Mr. Prouting seconded, the following resolution :-" That we instruct our delegates to the Metropolitan Delegate Council to disagree with the proposition lately passed by that body—that the Manchester Council should immediately call a Convention, this locality believing that the Executive Committee is the proper source from whence these instructions should emanate, and that they will call a Convention as speedily as circumstances shall justify." The resolution was unani-mously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE NEW PAPER MOVEMENT.

Ashton-under-Lyne. - The miserable condition of Demo-

cracy in Great Britain at the present time, must be a source of regret to every lover of constitutional government founded on the extended suffrages of the whole people. We in the provinces cannot but regret that the same foolish policy that has guided many of the leaders of Chartism in years gone by, and has continually kept us in a broil and ferment amongst each other, is being carried on at the present hour -antagonism, arising either from a difference of opinion, or some more sordid motive, such as the establishment of some rival paper to the "Star," or the vainglorious love of popularity and array. Were we disposed to show the many paper movements since the commencement of the "Star, and the feelings that actuated the authors, it would not be one of the least amusing incidents in the history of Chartism. It is sufficient to say that all these paper movements have arisen in opposition to the "Star," from the esta-blishment of the "Western Vindicator," by Vincent and Pholps, till now, and, after a factious and ephemeral existence of some months, they have disappeared from the stage of Democacy, leaving chagrin and loss of money to the proprietors, and the cause of freedom in a more divided and helpless condition. If any individual or section of the Chartists of this country are anxious to have a new paper, there can be no objections to it; but if the "Star," that first cemented the people in this country, and gave the humbler classes to understand what their democratic brethren were doing all over the world, is to be slandered and misrepresented, preparatory to such establishment, all we can say is, that with such Democracy and Democrats we in the north have not the slightest sympathy. We think it a cruelty on the part of any portion of the Chartist party to endeavour to injure either the worldly prospects or honourable feelings of the present Editor of the "Star," whom we have all known so long as an earnest pleader on behalf of civil and religious freedom. Do the Chartists imagine that every sentence a man writes is to please them. And if a sentence escapes the editor or any person who writes in the "Star," that does not exactly meet their views, we immediately see "votes of censure and want of confidence" passed and sent to the next "Star." Much fault was found with " Censor," a few weeks ago, for expressing his opinions; but let us ask those who found such fault, if that is either liberty or democracy, that will not allow any individual, however widely he may differ from the political creed of Chartism, to express and write his opinions in an organ, without " votes of censure and want of confidence" being passed, and calling on the editor to publish

To say the least of it, the thing is unworthy a noble mind struggling to burst the bonds of social and political slavery: and we hope for the future, however we may be deceived. that a course will be pursued by us all that shall not render us a laughing-stock to our political opponents, and a divided and distracted party amongst ourselves.

We now wish to say that in Ashton, in common with our friends in Stockport, have met to consider what we can do to assist the once vigorous, but new prostrate mind of Mr. O'Connor. We recommend subscriptions to be got up and draws, similar to what our friends in the Potteries got up for the Honesty Fund. Let the Chartists think of the many years of hard and arduous labour Mr. O'Connor has given to the cause of the people, and if anything can restore his once active mind to that position in which it once was, the grateful feelings and tangible sympathy of the people will do more than anything else. Remember the old adage-" He that gives early gives twice;" and if the people of this country will not by their subscriptions now assist the fallen champion of freedom, another item will be added to the page of history of a people's gratitude.

We wish also to say to you, Mr. Editor, that the old friends of Chartism here have no feeling with the resolutions passed at the delegate meeting a few days ago, and would just observe, that if delegates can meet for no worthier purpose than that for which they met, they had much better stay at home, and send the money spent in travelling expenses to London to help to pay off the debts of the Executive.

With a fervent desire that the friends of Chartism will make the earliest and most vigorous effort on behalf of Mr. O'Connor to engage an accountant and otherwise assist him. We remain, in heart and fraternity, with all the Sincere Friends of Social and Political

THE CHARTISTS OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE. N. AITKEN, Hon. Secretary.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the South London Hall, Blackfriars-road, to consider the result of this struggle, more especially as it regarded the unskilled labourers. Mr. J. Bryson was called to the chair, and introduced Mr. O'Brien. who addressed the meeting at great length. He deeply regretted that neither the employers nor the skilled labourers were present. Without a better system of legislation, a system which would lead to the nationalization of land, a species of currency which would enable the poor equally with the rich. to participate in the benefits to be derived from a sound system of credit, it would be useless for the labourer, whether skilled or unskilled, to attempt by co-operation, by an alteration in the laws of partnership by a system of short hours, or by any other mere measure of palliation, to place the great mass of the people in the enjoyment of their social and political rights. During his long address he was much applauded.

A collection was made at the close of the meeting.

PRESERVED MEATS IN THE ROYAL NAVY .- Some returns were printed on Wednesday ordered by the House of Commons, in respect to preserved meats in the Royal Navy. The dates of the contracts are given, commencing in December, 1844, at 6d. per pound, warranted for five years, and security required of £100. It is stated that condemnations of preserved meats have occurred ever since their first introduction as an article of diet in her Majesty's service. The earliest complaint of objectionable matter found in a canister was recorded in office on the 24th of November, 1849. The supplies of preserved meats for the Arctic voyagers are stated. The contract prices varied from 71d. to 2s. per pound. It is stated that, "in consequence of the condemnations and rejections at the home victualling establishments, the contractor was repeatedly directed to remove from the several yards all the canisters containing such rejected meat, in order that the penalties of his contract might be enforced, and that he might be charged with the excess cost of the meat which might be purchased in lieu. His agent accordingly removed from the Royal Clarence-yard, in September, 1851, 2,093 canisters, the contents of which were, in his opinion, in a putrid state, or likely shortly to become so; but the contractor subsequently declined to remove any further quantities from either of the victualling yards until he should be recommended to do so by his legal advisers. Part of the 2,003 canisters were originally delivered into store by the contractor in September. 1848; part in June, July, and November, 1849; and part in November, 1850. They were all removed as before stated, in September, 1851." The contract prices for beef and pork, with the quantities, are stated in the document.

The Metropolis.

Health of London.—The official report is as follows:— The mortality of London, which rose to 1,100 deaths in the first weeks of the year, has gradually declined, and in the week ending last Saturday the number was only 970. Taking the ten corresponding weeks of 1842-51 it appears that last week's amount was less than previous returns in six instances, and greater in four, and that the average of corresponding weeks was 1,048. If this average be corrected for increase of population it becomes 1,153, compared with which the present return shows a decrease of 183 -- Last week the births of 803 boys, and 798 girls, in all 1,601 children, were registered in London. In seven corresponding weeks of 1845.51 the average was 1,402. - At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on Saturday; the mean of the week was 29 645 in. The mean daily temperature was 10 6 deg. above the average of the same day in ten years on Sunday: on Monday the excess was only 1 7 deg.; and on the remaining five days the daily mean was below the average. On Sunday the mean daily temperature was 49.4 deg. : on Monday it fell to 40.6 deg. ; and it continued to fall till Thursday, when it was 34.3 deg.; on the two following days it slightly increased. The mean of the week was 33 S deg., which is near the average. The wind b'ew from the south-west on the first two days, on the next three from the north, and towards the end of the week from S.S.E. FIRE AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT .- On Saturday last much excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the new houses of Parliament in consequence of the sudden outbreak of a fire in No. 8 Committee room. The buildings are heated by means of hot air pipes, and in the room referred to the gas pipe is placed on the top of the one through which the steam is conveyed. On the usher connected with that department entering the room earlier than usual with a lighted candle to apply to the gas-burners, an immediate explusion took place, and the apartment was instantaneously in a blaze. Assistance was promptly rendered, and the flames were extinguished without any serious injury or da-

mage having been sustained. MISCHIEVOUS TRICK .- On Saturday last great excitement was created in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, through the exercise of a propensity to mischief by some person unknown, who by writing the word 'Withdrawn' against several cases induced the witnesses to leave the court, and it became necessary to withdraw the records, at great expense to the parties in the suits. The Lord Chief Justice strongly reprobated the conduct of the offenders. who, if discovered, he would most severely punish. His lordship then directed that glazed frames with locks should be put up to secure the lists on Monday, and to prevent a repetition of the offence.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—Early on Saturday morning last Mr. Hintox, landlord of the Windmill, corner of Bennett street and Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars, went into his skittle-ground to see that all was safe there, when he found his potman, William Shrimpton, aged 31, suspended by the neck, and life quite extinct. Twice before the unfortunate man had made an attempt on his life. He had been drinking a great deal, and at eleven o'clock he took off his necktie and threw it on the tap-room fire, saying he wanted it no

GONDOLA STEAMERS ON THE THAMES.—Early in the spring a "fleet of gondola steamers" will be placed on the River, to run between London Bridge and Richmond. They are ten in number, of a new and novel construction, resembling somewhat in form the gondolas that ply on the canais of Venice. A splendid saloon occupies the whole of the after part of the vessel, with a promenade above. Most of them are building at Liverpoot.

RETIREMENT OF MR. GREEN, THE AERONAUT .- The veteran aerial voyager retires this season from aerostic pursuits. He has now made 489 ascents, and intends completing the number of 500 during the ensuing season. Mr. Wardell, the proprietor of the Royal Gardens, Vauxball, has arranged with Mr. Green, for his eleven farewell trips. Each ascent is to be marked by various grand demonstrations.

FATAL Accident.-On Monday afternoon a waggon, belonging to Messrs. Archer and Co., Golden-lane, City, was proceeding along the Hampstead-road, when the waggoner was attracted by a scream; and, upon looking round, saw a boy, about fourteen years of age, lying on the ground and cut in two by the wheel of the waggon. It appeared that deceased, who is not known, was, with other boys, scraping the sugar from the casks with which the vehicle was loaded, when he slipped from the cart under the wheel, and his body was absolutely severed.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT WITH DETONATING POWDER .- On Tuesday afternoon, a most deplorable accident took place in the City, which was near causing the loss of several lives. One of the unfortunate sufferers is despaired of. A short time since Mr. Jonas Crofts, a mining agent, having offices in King-street, Cheapside, had several charges of detonating powder for blasting purposes left with him as samples, and subsequently finding them lying about he directed one of his men to put them out of the way, and the man incautiously threw them into a rubbish bin in the cellar. The charges, which were exceedingly powerful, were made up in the form of something like a needle-case, and when applied to the purpose of blasting were capable of dislodging many tons of stone. During the week a number o painters had been engaged about Mr. Crofts premises, and on Tuesday forencon one of them named Berefield was in the cellar mixing some paint, when he eyed one of the charges which was lying in the rubbish. Picking it up, and supposing it to be a needle-case, he put it into his pocket, and at the time previously mentioned, he went with the rest of the workmen to dinner. at the Fountain and Star public-house, Castle-court, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside. In the course of the meal, Barefield took the charge out of his pocket, and a discussion arose as to what it really was. One of them cut it in half, and found it to contain a substance which they supposed to be orickdust. With a view probably of ascertaining more satisfactorily its character, another of the company, man named John Caulfeild, a waiter, living in the Canalread, Camden-town, then took up the pieces of the charge and commenced rubbing them on the tap-room table, when almost immediately they exploded with tremendous force. Six men who were in the room were thrown down by the concussion, and more or less injured. The man in whose hand the charge exploded presented a most shocking spectacle. Both his arms from the elbow joint were shattered, and some idea may be formed of the poor fellow's mutulated condition from the circumstance that portions of his hands and fingers were picked up on the floor. He was at once placed in a cab and conveyed with all haste to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and in the course of the evening it was deemed expedient to amputate both limbs above the elbow. He continues in the most distressing state. The police subsequently searched Mr. Croft's cellar, and found the remainder of the charges which had been thrown in the rubbish, and of which they took possession.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS. - On Tuesday the commissioners as embled in the Guildhall, Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. The chairman observed that a detailed account of the labours of the City Commissioners of Sewers for the whole of the last year had been drawn up by the surveyor. It would be seen that whatever might be said against the Corporation of the City of London, the sanitary condition and the comforts of their fellow citizens formed an essential object in the minds of the court. The report was ordered to be printed and distributed amongst the members of the corporation.

NEW METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET .- On Tuesday a meeting was held at the Three Pigeons Inn by adjournment from the Town Hall, to take steps for obtaining the adoption of Brentford as the site of the great cattle market to be established in lieu of Smithfield. A memorial to the market committee of the city of London was adopted, after various speakers had addressed the meeting in favour of the

Suspected Murder of an Engineer.—On Theaday morning, Mr. William Carter held an inquest at the Canal House, Old Kent-road, to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of Alfred Jewell, aged twentythree, an engineer, recently in the employ of Messrs. Amos, of the Grove, Southwark, a workman who had withdrawn from the Amalgamated Society, and signed the Masters' Declaration. Deceased was most respectably connected, and the greatest excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood. The jury having been sworn, and viewed the body, the following evidence was adduced :- William Pocock, waiter at the above house, deposed that the hat of deceased was found in the Surrey Canal on Friday last, and on the following evening the body of deceased was drawn from beneath the bridge in the Old Kent-road .- Job White, one of the detectives, was present when the body was found, and searched it. He found in the pockets six sixpences, one halfpenny, two keys, a clasp knife, a silk handkerchief, a pocket-book, some slices of bread and butter, a book belonging to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, and other articles. The cravat of deceased, and the strings of his collar, were drawn tightly round his neck. Around the throat was a livid mark as from pressure .- Mr. Charles George Jewell, proprietor of the City of London Luncheon-rooms, Gracechurch-street, said deceased was his brother. He possessed remarkably good health and spirits. In his opinion there was nothing to lead to the belief that he had committed suicide. - Henry Nash, oastler at the Turk's Head, Old Kentroad, stated that on Friday morning he saw the deceased and he appeared in remarkably good health and spirits, He

esta hamper at the stable-yard, directed to his brother. Mr. W. A. Jewell.—Mr. Jenkins, a solicitor of deceased's rushed and broven short off above the elbow, the bones protruding. Being immediately conveyed to Middlesex Hospital, his jaws were found to be extensively fractured, and the injuries to the arm so great as to render amputation of the limb necessary. He was accordingly placed under chloroform, and in a few seconds the operation was skillfully performed. He is not expected to survive.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT .- During Monday night 2 fire took place in the premises of Mr. John Elliott, No. 1, Erinplace, Thames bank, Pimlico. It commenced in one of the upper rooms, at which time Mrs. Elliott was in the place, and owing to the bedding becoming in a general blaze she was unable to effect a safe retreat from the burning room, and, as the last expedient, the poor creature opened the window and jumped out. She fell with a fearful crash, and when picked up was found to be insensible, and so much injured that she was obliged to be removed to the hospital, where she remains in a very precarious condition.

ACCIDENT AT MESSRS. COMBE AND DELAFIELD'S .- A frightful accident occurred on Monday night to a man named James Waby, in the employ of the above firm, at their brewery, King-street, Long-acre. He was passing along one of the floors of the establishment when he fell down through an opening into a vault, descending between t vo beer buts, by the iron hoops of which he was dreadfully injured. His screams were alarming, and prompt assistance being rendered, he was found on the ground deluged in blood, his face being literally smashed, and his left arm family, here applied to the coroner for an adjournment, in

family wished for the fullest investigation.-Mr. Hawkins surgeon, upon being questioned by the coroner, said that some violence might have been committed, although marks were not seen on the surface of the body. He thought under the circumstances, a post mortem examination was necessary.—The coroner here read the following letter found in the hamper:—"No. 2, Taylor's cottages, Asylum-road, Feb. 13, 1852.—Dear Brother,—I was glad to hear you got home dry on Sunday last. We have to thank you for the contents of the hamper, and I have left it in the care of Nash. Now for a few words about engineering. On Monday I signed the declaration, and sent a letter to Mr. Wane, to erase my name from the society's books. The shops are filling fast. I do not know how the dispute will end, but I hope it may end in the employers' behalf. In case any of us are attacked, we are constantly guarded by the police, breakfast, dinner, and going home time. Signed, ALFRED JEWELL.—To Mr. W. A. Jewell."-After some further conversation, the inquiry was adjourned.

FAILURE.—The house in the leather trade of Messrs. C. and B. Hooper, Seething-lane, has failed. The liabilities are understood to be little short of £60,000. The sufferers from the suspension are chiefly tanners and curriers in various parts of the kingdom. Nothing is known with regard to the probable dividend.

NEW AND CHEAP OMNIBUSES,—On Tuesday a number of new and well-appointed omnibuses commenced running between the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway and the Great Northern Station, at King's-cross. The fare is 2d. for the entire distance.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE IN WESTMINSTER. A discovery has just been made in a house in Dean-street, Westminster, which has given rise to a most painful feeling in that neighbourhood. About seven years ago an engineer named Stone, died, and was buried in the Broadway churchyard. His widow was left unprovided for, and left London to take a situation in Kent, where she was not successful. At the beginning of the present month she took lodgings in Deanstreet, Westminster. She at first objected to the rent, saying her only purpose for coming was to visit the grave of her husband. She went away, but returned and took one of the rooms, instead of two, and very little was seen of her afterwards; the last occasion being when she went to the landlady to borrow a pen and ink saying she wanted to write a letter. After that for a week no more was seen of her, and suspicion being excited, the door was forced open, and she was found lying dead on the carpet. Mr. Heath, the surgeon of Bridge-street, was sent for, who was of opinion that she had been dead seven or eight days. He found on the mantel piece two bottles labelled "poison," and upon a post mortem examination he discovered about an ounce of laudanum in the stomach. She had been in the habit for two years of going to the churchyard and weeping over the grave of her husband. In her room the following letter was found: "To save trouble, Mre. Ann S:one came by her death by a draught of laudanum, no one knowing that she did take it, as she is a total stranger in the house she is in. Every effort she has made to obtain an honest living failed her. She has the presumption to throw her soul into the presence of Almighty, and she fervently prays that God will have mercy on her soul. Good Christians, do not allow a number of persons to look on my unfortunate body. I have performed all the offices that are requisite; the body is ready for the coffin." She then begs that she may be buried in the same grave with her husband, and expressed a fear that the New Victoria-street might destroy it. She concludes-" If I could have died on my husband's grave stone I would done so."

FIRE AT THE ST JAMES'S HOTEL. - On Wednesday night considerable confusion was caused in the vicinity of Jermyn-street, St. James's, in consequence of the sudden outbreak of a fire in the St. James's Hotel, situate in the beforenamed street. The flames originated in the kitchen through the overheat of the oven, and very rapidly assumed a formidable appearance, spreading from the kitchen into the parlour, and thence into the first floor. The fire was not extinguished until the building was considerably damaged, and the valuable furniture seriously injured. The contents were insured in the Globe Fire-office, and the building seriously injured. ing was insured in the Royal Exchange and Globe Fire-

The Provinces.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE BRIGHTON PAVILION.—The inquest on the body of Miss Michelson, of 11, Grand Parade, Brighton, who was killed by the falling of one of the gates of the Brighton Pavilion, terminated by the jury returning a verdict of "Accidental Death." DEATH OF MR. ALDERMAN DUNN, OF NEWCASTLE .- The

'Newcastle Guardian" announces the sudden death of George T. Dunn, Esq., of Bath House.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident happened on the night of the 13th inst. near the railway terminus at Lynn. It appears that the guard of one of the trains in passing through the viaduct felt that something had come in contact with the train; and upon examining the engine a human foot was found adhering to the wheel. A pilot engine was immediately sent down the line, with several officers of the company, when the body of a man was found in a dreadfully mutilated state. The deceased was recognised as Mr. Matthew Dawber, son of a gentleman of that name, who is well known at Lynn. The reason of his being found on the line is unknown.

Daring Outrage.—On Saturday a reward of £20 was offered for the discovery of two men charged with having, so long as the 23rd of December, committed a murderous assault, and robbery, at Alcester, in Warwickshire. About one o'clock that morning they knocked at the toll-house of the Alcester turnpike-gate upon the pretence of wishing to pass through , but when Mr. Lewis, the collector, opened the door, one of the ruffians rushed in upon him, and struck him several blows on the head with a bludgeon, inflicting severe and dangerous wounds, after which he seized and made off with a small box, and other things within reach, his companion remaining outside on the watch while he committed the outrage.

EXPLOSION IN BIRMINGHAM. - An Explosion of detonating powder took place in a court in Cheapside, Birmingham, on Saturday evening last. One man only was killed, but such was the violence of the shock that his limbs were severed from his body, and hurled in various directions a long distance apart; a leg being picked up in Bradford-street, at least a hundred and fifty yards from the scene of the disaster. The building was shattered to pieces; most of the houses were much shaken, and the doors and windows forced open. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained. The powder is said to have been undergoing the last stage of preparation—the drying process—and it is supposed had become over-heated.

INCENDIARISM.—On Saturday information was received that some diabolical miscreants had fired the extensive plantation and gorse covers belonging to the Earl of Yarborough, Brocklesby Hall, Lincoln, by which property to the amount of several hundred pounds was destroyed, and a great many labourers' cottages injured. A large reward is offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offenders.

THE AMAZON.—BRIGHTON, SATURDAY.—The Coast Guard here were apprised last evening of a fishing-boat having been picked up in the channel, about thirty miles off the coast, alreast of Shoreham. They took it in tow, and landed it at that port. It appeared to be quite a new boat, about twenty feet long, marked Amazon, of London. There is little doubt but that it is one of the boats that belonged to the unfortunate steam-ship.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT LIVERPOOL .- On Saturday night, as a young man named Thomas Bland, in the employ of Messrs. Gorman and Co., provision merchants of Liverpool, was conveying the cash-box of the firm from their office in Temple-court, through Doran's lane, into Castle-street, where it is deposited, he was attacked by three men, one of whom struck him with a sharp instrument across the back of the hand, inflicting a serious injury; s second struck him a violent blow over the temple; and the third attempted to seize the cash-box. Bland, however, not only retained possession of the cash-box, but kept hold of the man who had attempted to seize it, until his cries brought some passers by to his assistance, and the robber was then secured and handed over to the police. His two companions succeeded in effecting their escape, although immediately pursued. The cash-box contained £45 in cash, and securities to the amount of £300. On Monday Williams (the prisoner) was examined at the Liverpool police court, and fully committed to take his trial at the next Liverpool

THREATENED RIOT AT BARHAM, AND OCCUPATION OF THE UNION HOUSE BY THE POLICE.—The spirit of insubordination, and its consequences, riot and disorder, have again begun to manifest themselves in one or two of the Union Houses of Suffolk. Last Sunday week the inmates of the Stradbroke Union House were riotous, and broke several windows; but they were speedily subdued, and seven of them committed to gaol by the magistrates. On Saturday evening the inmates of the Barham Union were upon the point of open rebellion. Information was conveyed to the governor that the married men intended to force their way into the part of the house occupied by their wives. In consequence of this a strong body of police occupied the house and up to this time open rebellion has been prevented, although much insubordination has been shown, and part of the floor in one of the rooms was torn up. "There are upwards of 100 able-bodied men at this time in the Barham Union House." This is the third year that riots have taken place in this house, and within a week or so of the same time. Surely the reason of this ought to be inquired into. It has been unscrupulously stated to have a political origin by the "Times," but surely the presence together in the confinement of a workhouse of upwards of 100 able. bodied men is sufficient reason for the fact. If the men have employment they can get on, even with the reduced rate of wages which now obtains in this county, of 6s., 7s., or, at the highest, 8s. a week; but without work it is hard indeed for these poor men to be shut up in a workhouse. The inmates of Stow and Hoxne are, I understand, below

the average. - Morning Herald. DEBADFUL FIRE AT DARTFORD PAPER AND OIL MILLS -On Saturday night, about seven o'clock, the extensive Phænix paper, and also the oil mills, of Messrs. Saunders and Harrison, of Dartford, Kent, near the Creek, were discovered in flames. So instantly had the fire communicated to different floors of the establishments, that those persons residing near the spot were quite unacquainted with the cause of alarm, till messengers were dispatched for the fire engines from every available source. The paper mills and stock of paper were entirely destroyed. The flames spread with the utmost rapidity, and by one o'clock very little chance remained of saving the oil mills adjoining, belonging to the same firm. However doubtful the case was at that time, the firemen would not relax in their efforts, and notwithstanding every obstacle they had to contend with they finally succeeded in saving the majority of this

least £10,000. We understand that the paper mill was insured. The cause of the fire is not known,-The firemen of the London brigade, with a strong number of hired auxiliaries, have been actively employed from Saturday night in endeavouring to get the fire at the Phonix Paper Mill entirely extinguished, but up to Tuesday evening have been unsuccessful, and a mass of fire still remains beneath the ruins. 200 women were employed in the mill, all of whom have been thrown out of work.

LICENSING SECOND-HAND ROOKSELLERS .- The magistrates at Manchester Borough Court on Tuesday, were called upon to decide as to the liability of second-hand booksellers to be included in the provisions of the local Police Act, which places it within the power of the town council to compel all professing dealers in second-hand articles to take out a liceste, and to keep a register, for the inspection of the police, of the names and residences of all parties with whom they deal in the way of trade. The penalty is £5 for each day, in the event of non-compliance with the enactment. The license is 2s. 6d., from which the old booksellers have hitherto been exempt, but the police have resolved to enforce the act with regard to them, in order to avoid the charge of partiality. Two dealers in old books were accordingly proceeded against, and the magistrates holding that their commodity came within the meaning of the term "second-hand," the defendants were each convicted in a penalty of £5.

ESCAPE OF TWO PRISONERS PROM THE BOROUGH GAOL, Colchester .- On Sunday evening last, about six o'clock, two prisoners—viz., George Jones, who was under remand upon a charge of having a large amount of counterfeit coin in his possession, and James Keeble, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, effected their escape from the borough gaol, by cutting away part of a door, with some instrument they had secreted, which enabled them to enter a passage, at the end of which they effected an aperture through a brick wall into the vegetable market place, from whence they effected their escape; and although their exit was discovered by Mr. Harvey, the gaoler, about half-past six o'clock, and the police despatched in all directions in pursuit of them, no clue has at present been discovered as to their route, or whereabouts .- Ipswich

Suspected Smuggling at Southampton.-A short time since it was stated that the officers belonging to a Southamuton and Havre passage stenmer had been subjected to a rigid search on their arrival at the former port by a metropolitan custom-house officer, on suspicion of being concerned in smuggling. The captain of the steamer com-plained to the Board of Cutsoms of the treatment he had received. The board have acknowledged to him that their officer had acted with too much severity; that there was no complaint against him (the captain) or his officers personally; and that the investigation at Southampton was only the completion of a general search for smuggled goods at all ports which had a communication with France. It appears that the officers of some of the English and French nassage steamers have been detected smuggling watches to a considerable extent into this country from France, by means of a belt round their waist inside their clothes. Hence the reason of the rigid search alluded to above.

THE DREADFUL MURDER AT ALBURY .- On Tuesday morning an adjourned inquest was held to further investigate the case of the child whose remains were found in the Warren Well of Albury, the particulars of which have already appeared in our columns. After hearing some additional evidence the inquiry was further adjourned until the 2nd of March.—On Wednesday the prisoners John Keen and his wife, Jane, accused of the horrible murder of Charles Broomer, otherwise Keen, a boy three years of age, were brought up before the Guildford magistrates, who had previously heard the charge, for final examination. Evidence having been given as to the identity of the child by some portion of the clothing, which was found with the body at the bottom of the well, the prisoners were called upon for their defence. Keen reserved any statement he might make for a future occasion, and his wife persisted in the truth of the statement she had already made. The magistrates then briefly informed them that they were both fully committed for trial at the next assizes on the charge of wilful murder, and in the course of the evening they were removed to Horsemonger-lane Gaol.

FRATRICIDE AT LEEDS .- Mr. Alexander Crawford, described as a gentleman in the police-sheets, is in custody in Leeds, charged with having murdered his brother, Mr. Samuel Crawford, a solicitor, whose offices are in Bankstreet, Leeds. Samuel, at the time, was intoxicated and quarrelsome. The prisoner knocked the deceased down. The injuries sustained were so serious that he died shortly afterwards .- The coroner's inquest relative to the death of Mr. Samuel Crawford was brought to a close on Monday afternoon. It appeared from the evidence that death was caused by erysipelas arising from the injuries. In defence the prisoner (Alexander Crawford) alleged that his brother had been in such bad health for a long time that he might have been regarded as virtually dead for some years past, In this instance a quarrel had ensued between them, and the deceased kicked him, which was the cause of his turning again upon his brother. The jury returned a verdict of 'Manslaughter" against Alexander Crawford, and the coroner issued his warrant for his committal to gaol, to await his trial at the next assizes for the county.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AND DISCOVERY OF THE PLUNDER,-At the Liverpool Police-court, on Tuesday, two men named Thomas Clarke and Isaac Foulkes were charged with being concerned in the robbery of Mr. Healing, pawnbroker, of Scotland-road, Liverpool, of a considerable amount of property, consisting of watches, 400 or 500 rings, and a variety of plate, to the value of more than £200. From information of the robbery received by Inspector Carpenter, of the Manchester police, he apprehended Clarke on Friday last with a quantity of plate in his possession, and subsequently the other prisoner and two women were also taken into custody. There not being sufficient evidence against the females they were discharged, but both men were committed to take their trial at the

FATAL APPRAY IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM. - Mr. Favill opened an inquest on Monday forenoon at Crawcrook, a village on the western edge of that county, upon the body of Mr. Nicholas Codling, a tradesman belonging to that village. At a hamlet called Redwell Hills, near Leadgate, a public-house, called the Jolly Drovers Arms, is occupied by a person of the name of William Teasdale. In the early part of last year this person made an assignment, and passed through the Insolvent Debtors' Court at Durham. Before passing, however, he offered to give up his interest in the public-house, and in August last it was sold by auction to Mr. Codling. Teasdale got the usual notice to quit, but at the expiration of the notice he refused to relinquish the premises. On Monday week, Mr. Codling, his father, and Mr. Bruvis, a solicitor, attempted an ejectment, but meeting a powerful resistance from Teasdale and his friends they were obliged to retreat. Next morning, reinforced by half a dozen labouring men, they again attempted to force their way on the premises vi et armis, but on approaching them they found them strongly barricaded. After some conversation with those within, the besiegers made a desperate effort to force their way in by the back part of the premises, when a dreadful conflict ensued. The besiegers broke open the back door, those from within rushing out upon them. A young man by the name of Wailes, son-inlaw to Teasdale, was amongst them armed with a gun, and taking an aim at those forcing an entrance, fired, the charge grazed the breast of the foremost man, and then lodged in the legs of Nicholas Codling who fell, and this put an end to the fray. He was taken to a neighbouring house, and a surgeon sent for; some slugs were taken out of the wounds, but he never rallied, and expired on Friday night last. The inquest was adjourned

FATAL COLLISION .- BURY .- A shocking collision on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, which resulted in the loss of two lives, was the subject of a lengthened investigation on Monday before Mr. T. F. Deardon, the coroner for the district. It appears that between one and two o'clock on Saturday morning a goods train was in the act of being shifted from the siding or branch line connected with the goods warehouses of this station, when the Normanton luggage-train arrived from Bolton, and came in fearful collision with the one which was being moved on to the main line. The engine was thrown on its broadside, and the driver, Robert Dunkerley, had one of his legs cut off, and was otherwise much hurt. He died shortly afterwards. The stoker, Benjamin Hewley, was killed on the spot. He was thrown under the tender, and his body was not extricated until between six and seven o'clock. It would appear that the Bolton train had not to stop at Bury, and that it had been going at the rate of twenty miles an hour, but on approaching the station and descending the incline its speed was reduced. There seemed to be some difficulty in ascertaining whether the red signal was on or not, and it would seem that the watchman on duty at the station charged the guard with having knocked it off. The guard stated that he did not do so, and that indeed he could not tell whether it was on or not. The watchman informed the Court that he put the red light on towards Bolton at about ten minutes past twelve o'clock—that he had not altered it afterwards. Immediately after the collision, however, he found it off, as did the guard of the train which was run into. The signal was moved by a lever, and the watchman stated that he had never known it to go off on its own accord. In order that other important information might be gleaned respecting the signal, the proceedings were adjourned.

Scotland.

DETERMINED MURDER.-A very determined murder. arising out of a quarrel, was committed on Saturday evening, in Dunfermline, one of the principal towns in the county of Fife. The parties implicated in the quarrel were an Englishman and an Irishman, both of whom were employed in the Malleable Iron Works, in the neighbourhood of Dunfermline. During the week they had quarrelled several times, and on Saturday last, which was pay day, the quarrel resulted in a fight, in which, according to report, the Englishman had the worst of it. This fight took place at an early period in the evening, and the Englishman, thirsting for vengeance, went into a butcher's shop at a subsequent period of the evening, and on the pretence of requiring to cut some meat that he had previously purchased, borrowed a kuife from the butcher. Armed with this formidable weapon he walked about the streets for several hours in quest of the Irishman, whom he unfortunately discovered in the High-street of Dunfermline at about eleven o'clock, when he ran up to him and thrust the knife into his side. The Irishman, who was a very young man, immediately fell, and was carried into a shop close at hand, where he expired in the course of twenty minutes. The murderer made his escape out of the town without delay, but was apprehended order for a post mostem examination to be made, as the all further danger ceased. The damage is estimated to at of the following day, and lodged in gaol. in a wood about four miles from Dunfermline in the course

Treland.

GOVERNMENT PROSECUTION OF THE PRESS .- The "Dundalk Democrat" gives a long and circumstantial account of the personal gives a long and circumstantial account of the arrest, on Thursday night last, of the proprietor of that journal, on a charge "of having published a wicked and malicious libel on her Majesty's government in November last, &c." Among the writings of a libellous tendency was an article headed, "How the landords get on," besides extract from a letter addressed to Lord Roden, on the 22nd of November last. Mr. French, the stipendiary magistrate, after cautioning Mr. Carton in the usual terms, asked him whether he wished to say anything to the charge. In reply Mr. Carton stated that he had merely to state that, in writing on the land question, his great object was to assist in amending the relations between landlord and tenant, as he considered its present unsatisfactory condition injurious to the best interests of the country. With regard to the extracts from the letter to Lord Roden, relative to democratic freedom and democratic rule, he had no idea to upset the present system of government, but merely desired that the people should possess greater power than they do in the management of the country. Mr. Carton was then bound, himself in a penalty of £200, and two sureties of £100 each, to appear at the coming assizes for the county of Louth. DEATH OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF ACHONRY .-Dr. M'Nicholas, the titular Bishop of Achonry, died on

Thursday last, at Ballaghaderreen, in the county Mayo.
EVICTIONS IN CONNEMARA.—According to the Galway "Vindicator" the Law Life Assurance Company are resolved to show the peasantry on the Martin estates that they have not been much thegainers by a change of masters. Four townlands are specified, from which seventeen families, comprising sixty-eight persons, have recently been evicted; in addition to which it is stated that the managers of the estates have ordered 3,000 notices to be printed, for service on the union relieving officers, preparatory to the "sweeping depopulation contemplated at the next quarter-sessions in

MORE FAILURES .- The "Freeman's Journal" gives the following particulars respecting the failure of the house of James Foxall and Co:- "Their liabilities, which have been rediculously exaggerated, so large a sum as £200,000 having been named, are moderate, considering the magnitude of the house, and the amount has been greatly reduced by the continuous pressure which has been made upon them for the last two months. The entire direct debts do not exceed £18,000, to which may be added about £10,000 of doubtful endorsements. The assets, we fear, are not great, probably from £4,000 to £5,000; but the amount isgreatly dependent on the realisation of produce to the extent of £25,000, in the hands of third parties, who have made advances, and upon which there is, of course, a frightful depreciation. Several failures have, of course, followed upon this leading one. Messrs. Foxall and Barrington have stopped with liabilities to the extent of about £12,000, and the result will be very unfavourable. Messrs. Thomas Barrington and Co. about £5,000. These parties have had a meeting of their creditors, and met with a very favourable reception, a settlement of 12s. in the pound, at three, six, nine, and twelve months, being agreed to. Mr. John Lyons, for about £5,000, has also met his creditors, and his statement being considered satisfactory, a composition of 13s. 4d. in the pound has been agreed to at three, six, and nine months. Messrs. Evans, Cennedy, and, Co., about £3,000, dividend expected small; Messrs. Francis Johnson and Co., about £4,000, dividend expected small; Mr. J. Edmed, £3,800, a dividend of 2s. 6d. agreed to; Mr. George Mark, about £8,000 and Mr. William Pattison, about £10,000, have both been made bankrupts, and the dividend in both cases will be a fractional one."

More Ribbonism.—Another Attempt to Murder.—A few nights ago an attempt was made to murder an inoffensive man, named Little, within a short distance of the town of Newry. A gang of ten or twelve conspirators fired at him without effect. They then rushed upon him, inflicted a wound on his forehead with a dagger or knife, and were proceeding to complete their atrocious design, when a gentleman made his appearance on the road, and the villains decamped.

MURDER IN ROSSCOMMON,—A man named Adams was killed at Culliagh in an affray in which he was engaged with two brothers, named Conolly, who have absconded.

THE EARL OF BELFAST.—The Earl of Belfast purposes March, on behalf of the Working Classes Association on the subject of "The Poets of the Last Half Century."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- The "Boyle Gazette" says :-"We are concerned to state that the county of Leitrim appears to be in a serious state of disorganisation. Parties are out every night in the neighbourhood of Cleone, Ballinamore, and particularly in the direction of Cavan. The police detected, a few evenings since, a national-schoolmaster, on whose person was found a number of passwords used nightly by his brothen."

An affray took place, on Saturday night, at Culliagh, nea Ballinasloe, between two parties, when a man named Adam was killed by a blow on the back.

CLERICAL AGITATION. - The "Nenagh Vindicator" has the following:—"The Catholic clergy, at the different masses celebrated in Nenagh on Sunday last, urged the people in eloquent terms to lose no time in forwarding petitions to parliament in favour of tenant-right-now the last and only hope for Ireland; and petitions to the legislature, in support of Mr. Crawford's Bill, and which will be presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Scully, were numerously signed on the occasion."

Signon GAYAZZI. - This celebrated orator had two crowded audiences at his lectures on Tuesday. MR. CHAMBRE. — This gentleman may now be considered as nearly recovered from his recent dreadful wounds. He arrived in Dublin on Tuesday by train from

Dundalk. ABDUCTION FROM KILKENNY .- On Monday evening, at eight o'clock, the house of a widow named Butler, residing at Drakeland, near Kilkenny, was visited by three men armed, with their faces blackened, who forcibly seized on one of the widow's three daughters, Ellen Butler, and carried her away in despite of all the opposition of her family. It appeared that the Butlers were a "comfortable" family, and it was believed in the neighbourhood that each of the girls would have a fortune of £100. Patrick Egan, a small farmer, residing at Castleblunden, was a rejected suitor of Ellen's, and suspicion naturally fell upon him as principal in the outrage. Constable Macnamara immedi-STATE OF THE NORTH.—The "Newry Examiner" contains the following :-- "On Monday morning, as three men entered upon a field at a place near Roche; within two miles of Dundalk, for the purpose of ploughing it, they were met by five persons, one of whom pulled out a pistol, and, presenting it towards them, handed a threatening notice, which was to the effect that they should not have anything to do with the field, at the same time informing them that if they had their brains would be blown out. The three men then went away, and told the tenant in whose possession the field is of what had taken place. Information was immediately given to the police at the Skychill-station, and five men, found crossing the country, were soon after arrested on suspicion by Constable M'Cue, of that station, and his party, and brought into Dundalk Gael; they were, however, liberated on Tuesday after an examination by the local magistracy. The occupier of the farm is a respectable person named Quigley, who entered upon possession after the former tenant had been evicted for non-payment of rent. It is rather remarkable that Quigley was in company with the late Mr. Coulter when fired at in a cart on

his return home some time previous to his brutal assassinaately proceeded to Egan's house, and found him absent. He discovered a dish, containing culm and water, and a brush with which the mixture had been recently applied. Upon examining the servant boy, who was at the house, it was ascertained that he had recently washed his face, and the remains of the colouring matter was found behind his ears and in his hair. Upon taking him to Butler's he was identified as one of the party, and further his hat was discovered in the house, where it had fallen off. No trace of Egan or the girl has yet been obtained.

SHIPWRECK.—The Mary Jane, of New Ross, was run into on Sunday morning off the coast of Waterford, by a large vessel, and sunk. The crew escaped.

THE HOLMFIRTH CALAMITY.

A new-born child has been found in the river opposite Hincheliffe mill dam; but it is supposed to have been purposely placed there since the accident at the reservoir by some unnatural mother to conceal her shame, A large and influential meeting was held at Bradford on

the 13th inst. for the purpose of originating a subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the late calamity at Holmfirth. A subscription list was opened in the room, and upwards of £1,000 was contributed before the meeting

The bodies of three more of the unfortunate people who were swept away by the bursting of one of the Holmfirth reservoirs, have been recovered. One of them, the remains of Samuel Metterick, aged twenty, son of James Metterick, of Water-street, Hinchcliffe Mill, was found in Mr. Farrar's mill goit; and Mrs. Metterick, the youth's mother, was also found at Armitage Mill, several miles from Water-street. In the course of Saturday the body of Alfred Ashall, son of John and Margaret Ashall (both of whom perished by the flood), was picked up at Stanley Forry, two miles below Wakefield, and about twenty-four miles from the place where they boy resided. The time the bodies had been in the water rendered early interment necessary. The interest which the public appear to take in the scene of the extraordinary catastrophe seems rather to increase than to flag, and the number of persons visiting the vale of the Holme and the seat of the reservoir on Sunday was, at least, from 20,000 to 30,000.

On Monday a public meeting of bankers, merchants, and others was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the late awful calamity at Holmfirth. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, occupied the chair, and Mr. Hankey, governor of the Bank of England, and several influential gentlemen were present. A committee was appointed, and nearly

KEIGHLY.—THE RESERVOIR.—Considerable alarm and rumour have prevailed in this town during the past week respecting the strength and stability of the embankment of the Keighly reservoir, situated about five miles above Keighly, on the edge of the moor separating Yorkshire from Lancashire. This reservoir is about as large again as the one at Holmfirth which burst. The valley down to Keighly is much more contracted, and the buildings are in

greater danger, supposing an accident occurred. MEETING AT LEEDS. - On Monday last, a public meeting convened by the mayor was held in the Leeds Stock Exchange-hall, for the purpose of raising a fund by subscription to mitigate the distress consequent on the calamity which has befallen Holmfirth. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting, and at its close the subscription list amounted

ANOTHER BRUTAL MURDER IN MARYLEBONE

The neighbourhood of Marylebone has again been the The neighbourhood of Marylevone has again been the scene of a most brutal murder of a wife by her husband, scarcely less revolting in its character than that recently committed by Thomas Bare. In this instance, the supposed murderer is named William Stiles, a horsekeeper, in William Riore, an omnibus propriet. the service of Mr. William Blore, an omnibus proprietor, belonging to the Paddington Conveyance Association, and who resided with his wife at No. 16, Victoria-mews, Salisbury-street, Edgeware-road, adjacent to the stables of his employer. The first intimation that was received of the horrible event was from Stiles himself, who, about three o'clock on Sunday morning, accosted police constable Hainson, who was on duty in Salisbury-street, telling him that he was a horsekeeper, and that he had just come home and found his wife had been violently treated, and that he feared that she was dead. Upon this intelligence the police constable at once said he would go with him to where he lived. On their way towards the place, they met police sergeant Chester, and they all went to the house together, Stiles appearing all the time in a state of great excitement, On gaining admission to the place, they proceeded to the room over the stable which the man pointed out, but had no sooner entered it than a most horrible sight was presented. The floor was in several places marked with blood as was also a pail that stood in the centre of the room which was marked and smeared in several places. On the bed lay his wife undressed, with blood discharging both from her mouth and ears, from which the linen and her dress were saturated in such a manner as evidently proved that some violent and deadly injuries had been inflicted. They saw no signs of life, but deemed it necessary at once to send for medical assistance, and in the course of a very short period, Dr. Pavey, of Lion-terrace, Maida-hill attended, who examined the woman, but declared that she was beyond all medical skill, and he also gave it as his opinion that she had been dead for some time. Stiles appearing much excited during this time, the sergeant had an opportunity of watching him very narrowly, when he observed marks of blood on his jacket, trowsers, and shirt, from which strong suspicion was excited in his mind that he was the murderer, and he accordingly took him into custody, and conveyed him to the station-house in John-street Edgeware-road, where he denied all knowledge how his wife had come to her death. He gave the name of William Stiles, and said his age was fifty, and that his wife was named Emma, and was aged forty-nine. The charge having been duly entered, he was requested to strip off his clothes. which he did, and others were given to him. His own clothes being now found to be extensively marked with blood, they were tied up together, and were produced before the magistrate. The only articles found upon him were 2s. 6d. in silver, 21d. in copper, and a knife.

It appeared that Stiles and his wife called at the Carpenters' Arms, Carlisle-street, at about nine o'clock, when they had a pint of porter together, and appeared to be on very good terms; and it has also been ascertained that he was close to his house, and took the horses from the omnibus shortly before twelve o'clock, putting them into the s able close to his own house; so that there is here a complete contradiction to his statement that he only reached

home just before three o'clock in the morning.
On a later examination of the body of the deceased woman, it appeared to be one mass of wounds and bruises from head to foot, and especially the legs—the blows appearing as the result of repeated kicks from a heavilynailed boot, such as worn by Stiles himself. A hayloft adjoins the room in which Stiles and his wife lived; and, from the appearance the place presented, it was supposed that the first part of the murderous attack was commenced there, the whole place appearing as if there had recently been a struggle, as a pail of water was upset, and the woman's bonnet was found lying amongst the hay.

The poor woman was seen by a neighbour, shortly after

nine o'clock, to return to her house with her marketing for Sunday, but no cries or noise whatever were heard afterwards.

The prisoner was brought up at the Marylebone Policecourt for examination on Monday, when the above accoun was given in evidence. It appeared that the deceased was a quiet, sober woman, and that she has frequently complained of her husband's brutal conduct. One witness dethe prisoner and his wife at the Carpenters' Arms, corner of Princes-street, Portman-market, and all that they had to drink was a pint of porter. Prisoner and deceased left, and to all appearance were good friends. The prisoner, however, denied being at the Carpenters' Arms, and adhered to his former statement. He was remanded for further examination on Monday next.

On Wednesday Mr. Wakley, M.P., opened an inquest upon the body of Emma Styles. Mr. Pavey, surgeon, who had dissected the body, said that it was one mass of wounds contusions, and bruises. There was a cut along the right hand, as if by a triangular instrument. The ear appeared to have been torn down with violence. On the spine there was a large wound, as if inflicted by a kick. Upon opening the body he found all the ribs broken into fragments of two and three pieces each, and he also found the liver and spicen ruptured, which caused a flow of blood into the cavity of the stomach, in which was some undigested food. Death was caused by suffocation produced by a compression of the windpipe, and by the fracture of the ribs, together with the shock which the whole system sustained. In his opinion the poor creature was dragged to the floor, and then jumped upon by her murderer until he broke her ribs, and then he completed his murderous object by stangulation. He had examined prisoner's dress, which was stained with blood, but without subjecting the blood to a proper test could not say whether it was human or horse's blood. The coroner adjourned the inquest for a fortnight that the blood on the prisoner's clothes and the contents of deceased's stomach might be analysed.

EUROPEAN FREEDOM AND OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening at the Literary Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, on the above subjects. The meeting was called by the Fraternal Democratic Society. Mr. D. W. Ruffy was called to the chair, and in an ener-

getic address supported the views propounded by the Mr. l'ettie moved the following resolution :-

That this meeting, sympathising with the cruelly oppressed nations of continental Europe, feels called on to repudiate the policy and conduct of the British government, in relation to the European despots, and appeals to the British people to make common cause with their continental brethren in the coming struggle for the esta-

blishment of democratic institutions. Mr. G. J. Harney seconded the resolution. The liberty and welfare of England was inseparably connected with that of other countries, and the great leaders of the democratic cause in Europe were objects of special interest to them. He had from hasty conclusions come to the opinion on Kossuth's first arrival in this country that he was only a partizan of the Cobden school; but the longer he resided among them the more he knew them as a people, and the more democratic his ideas became. At any rate, no man could deny that he was the chosen champion of Hungarian liberty. His recent speeches in America had shown that his ideas had become more enlarged, and that his exertions would henceforth be cosmopolitan, and not national. Englishmen should be the last to complain or become the censors of the great Hungarian leader. Hun. gary had endured the brunt of freedom's battle. England had been completely quiescent. Instead of affording them active support, she had been content with mere lip sympathy. If they could not give them physical aid they could at least have assisted them with a great moral movement, which would have been backed by the united moral feelings of the people of all Europe. Lord Palmerston, with mock sympathy on his lips, had quietly abandoned them to their fate. The British nation had followed in the wake of the notorious Castlereagh, who represented the mad king of the day. The people of this land were not bound by his mad treaties; and when the people of France, Poland, Austria, and Venice, protested against the treaty of 1515, the voice of Britain, and not the voice of Lord Palmerston, should have been listened to. He did not blame the people of those nations for the infractions of the treaty of 1815, but the despotic rulers who governed them. The people of this country havving partial freedom of expression were equally to blame with their government. If they had spoken out on the subject, without doubt their sentiments would have been responded to by at least the Democratic portion of the press. Mr. Harney concluded by imploring the people of England to wash their hands from the policy of their government, and to give their sympathy—their whole heart and soul—to men who, like Mazzini, Kossuth, and others, struggled for the solidarity of the peoples of Europe.

The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously. Mr. J. Bezer moved the following resolution:-That in view of the intended militin levy, under the pretext of providing for the better defence of the country, this meeting appeals to the unrepresented classes to protect, and, by all legal means, oppose their enrolment for the defence of institutions which do not recognise the political existence of the great body of the people. And this meeting expresses its conviction that the system of defence best calculated to ensure the welfare and safety of Britons is for the Legislature to enact a real reform bill, establishing universal and general representation, and for the government to renounce com-plicity with the despots and substitute alliance with our friends and

brothers—the people. The speaker showed that the government were drilling the policemen, the Coast Guard, &c. They were also increasing the army. The aristocrats knew how to hunt and shoot. The Democrats were not allowed to do either, lest they should learn the use of arms. Those who received benefits from the institutions were those who had a right to detend them-not those who were treated by them as aliens.

Mr. Wood seconded the resolution, and insisted that tho first duty of the people was to defend themselves from domestic tyrants, and when they had done that they would have but little to fear from foreign invaders. He believed the intention of the government was to coerce the people

of England, more than to oppose the despot of France. Mr. O'Brien-who arrived as the meeting was closing briefly addressed the audience, and ridiculed the idea of the British nation sheltering and protecting the liberty of all nations, when they had not an iota of liberty to bestow on themselves or their own brethren. The people would be utterly dead to their own interests, if they did not speak out on the present Reform Bill now before the House.

The resolution was then carried. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

DISCONTINUANCE OF INQUESTS AT PUBLIC-HOUSES .- The parochial trustees of Poplar have recently come to a determination that all coroners' inquests shall in future be held at the Town-hall instead of at public-houses.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE. THE NEW PRESS LAW.

There are rumours current in the best informed circles, that a note of a character likely to be anything but agreeable to Louis Napoleon has just reached Paris from St. Petersburg. Whether it is an instruction to the Russian minister or a formal despatch, is not at present to be ascertained. Its contents, however, are as nearly as possible of the following character:-The Czar can no longer regard in silence the rapid steps by which the Prince-President is advancing to an unmistakeable term-has seen with displeasure certain decrees published by the President of the Republic soon after the results of the vote of December the 20th and 21st became known—the act which substitutes the Imperial eagle for the Gallic cock on the standards of the Republic-that which establishes the effigy of the President on the coinage -and, finally, that which transfers the presidental residence from the Elysée to the Tuileries. His Majesty saw in these various acts, more or less significative indications of the reestablishment of another Imperial era, an occurrence which he must feel it his duty to prevent. The note, it is believed. says nothing of the Orleans decrees. The Russian minister has been to the Foreign office, and if he has not produced the note he has acted upon it by demanding explanations on the subject referred to. The president himself has since seen the Russian minister, and is said to have betrayed great indignation at the suspicions entertained.

The 'Moniteur' publishes the law on the press, of which the main provisions are as follows:- No paper may be established without government authority. Political newspapers published in foreign countries will not be allowed to circulate in France without government authority. Persons introducing or distributing a foreign paper without such authority are to be punished with imprisonment varying from one month to one year, and a fine of from 100% to 5,000%. The caution-money of a paper appearing more than thrice a week to be 50,000f. All publication of a paper without authority, or without lodging the caution-money, is to be punished, with a fine of from 100f, to 2,000f. for each number, and imprisonment of from one month to two years. The stamp duties imposed on newspapers are also applicable to foreign newspapers, unless they are exempted under a diplomatic convention. A journal may be suppressed without previous condemnation, by decree of the executive. It is forbidden to publish reports of trials for press offences. The courts may probibit publication of other trials. The Prefect designates the journal in which judicial advertisements must be inserted.'

The correspondent of the 'Daily News' states :- 'I have heard rumours of schemes of territorial aggrandisement, which have prevailed more or less ever since the 2nd of December, seriously discussed in one of the leading political circles of the capital. Thus reports, which at first appear so absolutely incredible that one can barely allude to them in the most reserved manner without appearing to exaggerate, gradually gather head, and assume a palpable probability. I alluded, on the accession of M. de Persigny to office, to the scheme of annexing Belgium as then growing into a settled and serious plan. You have seen since that time how prostrate the government of Leopold has been before every demand that has been made upon it. The independence of the Belgian press has been extinguished, the persons of refugees violated; and now I hear that the destruction of the Waterloo lion, and the indemnity for the Antwerp expedition have been granted as soon as urged. It was all along evident that Belgium had no support but England: and now the notion has been taken up by the French government that even Great Britain would only bluster a little, and then give up the point rather than risk a war. Certain it is that Belgium swarms with French emissaries, and that agents of the government of Louis Napoleon have been sedulously engaged in sapping the allegiance of the army of Leopold; so that a military declaration in favour of annexation to France, which might easily be got up in the Belgian garrison, would be interpreted here as the cry of the Belgian people, and acted upon accordingly. Intrigues are on foot also for obtaining the cession of the Grand Duchy of Baden, through the mediation of the President's aunt, the Princess Stephanie, Dowager Grand Duchess of Baden. I mention this, as the annexation of Baden, as well as the Rhine province of Prussia, was seriously discussed to-day in the drawing-room (of which I have spoken above), where such projects certainly would not have been mentioned had they been as unreal as might be supposed.'

The 'Independence' of Brussels publishes a model petition, which the supporters of Louis Napoleon are circulating for signature, in order to its presentation to the Senate upon its meeting. The prayer of the petition is, that Louis Napoleon may graciously assume the empire, and constitute it hereditary, in order to assure France against evils which she is now dreading. The first petition emanates from the town of Chatillon-sur-Loire.

A correspondent says :- 'The stagnation of affairs is complained of bitterly on all hands. I am told by a lacemaker on the Boulevards that, during the month of January, he usually sells about three thousand pounds' worth of lace. Last January he sold lace to the amount of 49fr. This simple fact, which has come under my own observation, will enable you to form some estimate of the distress generally felt by those who subsist on the sale of articles of

It is said that the formation of a sort of imperial guard is in contemplation. This would consist of four picked regiments, two of which would consist of foot-grenadiers, one of horse-grenadiers, and one of hussars. A decree enacis that the only day celebrated as a national

fete shall be August 15th, the Emperor's birthday. All objects having belonged to French sovereigns are to

be collected from the provincial museums, and to form a division of the Louvre. A long decree regulates the emigration and engagements

of workmen in the colonies. The 'Precurseur d'Anvers' states that M. Greppo (the old

friend of Proudhon) has been engaged as foreman in a silk manufactory in Switzerland. Before becoming a member of the National Assembly Greppo was considered a most skil-

The sub-Prefect of Domfront, in the Orne, has suppressed the game of la soule (foot-ball) within his jurisdiction. That game had existed in the department since the period of the Gauls. BELGIUM.

The Belgian government has just ordered an augmenta-

tion of 100 men in each of the battalions of the regiments

of the line of the Belgian army. As there are forty-nine

battalions, this will make the total augmentation 4,900. It is reported also, says the 'Presse,' that the government intends to apply to the Chambers for a credit of 6,000,000 francs for the establishment of an entrenched camp in the environs of Antwerp, and for putting into a state of defence the Tête de Flanders. ITALY.

LOMBARDY .- The 'Official Milan Gazette,' of the 12th, contains a decree from Count Strasoldo, Imperial Lieutenant of Lombardy, directing that all money transactions by contract are henceforth to be effected in Austrian money to the exclusion of all old or foreign currencies, and are to be understood so in courts of law, unless it be clearly proved that the parties really intended for some special object to stipulate for a particular description of currency.

A letter from Milan, in the 'Opinione' of Turin, of the 13th, states that the forts of Milan are to be immediately completed, and that the government has established a reserve fund to meet the expenses of a war, in case it should break out. Lombardy is at this moment entirely supporting by her taxes 100,000 men of the Army in Austrian Italy. The population of Lombardy and Venice is only 5,000,000. The pressure upon the tax-payers is producing extensive

ROME.—February 10th being the anniversary of the establishment of a republican form of government in Rome three years ago, was saluted at early dawn by petards, and explosions resembling discharges of artillery, in many parts of the city, much in the same manner that the ecclesiastical authorities fire off the cannon of St. Angelo on the annual recurrence of Christmas or Easter-day. The operation must have required as much courage as dexterity on the part of the republicans and their agents, as the sbirri were by no means forgetful of the ominous anniversary, and were about at an early hour to prevent any celebration of it. They made some arrests of unoffending individuals, who were proceeding to their morning avocations, and were unlucky enough to be near the petards at the moment of their ex-

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.-Another branch has been lopped from the stem of the Constitution, and one of the most important. The Upper Chamber, in the sitting of the 11th inst., affirmed the motion of M. Klee, removing the trial of political offences and crimes from the competence of a jury. By the present amendment, offences committed through the press are still left to a jury court, 'in so far as the law does not name special exemptions;' but political offences and misdemeanours are wholly taken away from the competence of the 'Geschworne.' The debate was brief and altogether unworthy of the great principle at stake. The arguments were neither deep nor extensive; a few assertions, assumptions, and generalities sufficed to cancel almost the only article of the Constitution that was worth preserving. The motion was carried by ninety-two votes against fifty. A second motion, which may be considered a pendant to the erst, by Count Itzenplitz, was also carried. It proposes to create a 'S'ate Tribunal' for the trial of political offences.

AUSTRIA.—The official papers confirm the fact of a dispatch having been received by the last American post, from the Chevalier Hulsemann, Autrian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, stating that 'he had broken off all diplomatic intercourse with the government of the United States.' The Position of the American representative at Vienna has long | Gazette.

been both difficult and disagreeable. The behaviour of both the court and the cabinet towards him has been even suffered to be commented on in the censor-ridden press, and after a residence in Vienna of about twelve months he is stated never to have been received by the Emperor till within this last week or so, and then very coldly, and not in a private audience. Some admirable laws have just been published respecting that dangerous class of offenders who have lately been so often detected in doing wilful damage to railroads and telegraphs. The punishment to be awarded them will be estimated by the mischief done: for any injury to property the offender will be imprisoned five years; if any danger is incurred to life or limb this term will be doubled; and if death is occasioned the criminal will suffer the extreme penalty of the law, just as if he had committed murder in any other way.

UNITED STATES.

Our advices state that a new state has been announced in the commercial market,—the Kath bonds, of which the following is an official intimation: - The Hungarian General Committee, located in this city (New York) have been for some time devising a scheme for the issue of obligations of various amounts, to constitute a national loan for Hungary. Last evening the arrangements were completed. The bonds will be in sums of one, five, ten, twenty, fifty, and a hundred dollars, each one bearing the signature of Kossuth, and made payable by the government of Hungary, upon the establishment of a republic. These certificates will be immediately prepared for distribution. Hungarian committees and private individuals may obtain them; and it is presumed the demand will be extremely pressing. One of the most eminent lawyers has given it as his opinion that the issue of these bonds will be an indictable offence; and there will not be wanting those eager to arrest every member of the Kossuth committee. Every mail from the west brings us news of continued ovations to this extraordinary man. Material aid, however, flows in scantily, and Kossuth has openly expressed regret at the expense lavished on civic entertainments accorded him, and which might have been so much more profitably spent on Hungarian exiles in this and other countries. He has, however, raised six thousand dollars in Pittsburg and its vicinity-principally from the contributions of the working classes, numbers of whom he has personally visited in the foundries, factories, &c. He is again represented as quite ill. The Ohio State senators have subscribed five dollars each to the Hungarian fund, and it is said that the members of the house will do the

SPAIN.

The Queen's health continued most satisfactory. She still desired to repair to the church of Atocha on the 15th, but the physicians considered her Majesty too feeble to undertake that pilgrimage. They, moreover, feared the excitement which the enthusiastic reception she would experience on that day might produce. Numerous carpenters were working day and night in erecting columns and triumphal arches in the streets through which the royal cortege was to pass.

CHINA.

From the Hong Kong papers we learn that a terrible fire took place on the night of the 28th, by which nearly 500 houses were destroyed, in a part of the Chinese town known as Sheong-Wan, and that some officers and privates in attempting to blow up a house by gunpowder to prevent the further spread of the fire, were killed by the explosion. The rebellion in Kwang-si still continues, but the operations are described as of the most insignificant character.

INDIA.

Our advices from India state that in May last a circular was sent round to all residents, judges, and magistrates, at out stations, directing them to inquire into the existence and origin of the belief that seemed to be becoming general through the country that any decision that was req might be obtained from the Bombay government, by sending large sums to the presidency, to be made use of for purposes of corruption, or what is termed khutput amongst the natives. To this a long and elaborate reply was sent in by Colonel Outram, giving the explanations government seemed to desire, and showing that at Baroda the belief in these practices had long been universal-enclosing a list of decisions given or reversed, in accordance with the wishes of those chiefly suspected of corrupting, as grounds for the suspicion. Some time after this, a vast mass of papers was sent in by him on the oppression suffered by the Settance Joetabhace, who had, though under our guardianship, been robbed of her only son, stripped of all her property, and her good name slandered away; when the Bombay government summarily dismissed him from the best paid appointment under them, and the Governor refused him an audience—his sole offence being his anxiety to preserve the British name immaculate, and his efforts to put down and expose the monstrous corruption of the British residency.

SWITZERLAND. The 'Federal Journal' of Switzerland has the following, under the head of Berne; - The note of the French government, recently presented to the Federal Council, complains of the hostility of the Swiss press to the President, We are assured that the ambassador of France, M. Fenelon, declared, in presenting the note, that the French republic meant that it should be executed, not discussed. This has produced great sensation at Berne.' The 'Gazette' of the Canton de Vaud states that the French government had demanded from the Swiss government, in the most peremp. tory terms, the expulsion of the French political refugees from the places where they now reside to ones to be named by the government of France. The Geneva journals of the 15th publish a circular issued by the government of that canton, requiring all French refugees whom recent events have brought into Switzerland, and whose passports are not en regle, to present themselves at the bureau of police. and state whether they demand an asylum, or are prepared to apply for travelling passports. Those who have been cited before the French tribunals, or condemned for contumacy, must, if they desire to remain in Switzerland, repair to the interior, to a distance of at least eight leagues from the frontier; those who desire to leave may receive passports, under the sanction of the federal authority. Citizens are reminded that they are forbidden, under penalty, to entertain strangers, without making the declaration to the proper bureau, which grants permis de sejour. It is added that these admonitions are made by the council of the canton, at the demand of the federal com missioners.

The 'Journal de Geneve' announces a strike of 400 working jewellers, on account of a misunderstanding with the masters.

AUSTRALIA.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE GOLD DIGGINGS OF AUSTRALIA.

By the Overland India and China Mail we have received accounts from the gold diggings to the beginning of November. Extraordinary excitement was created by the announcement of gold being discovered at Melbourne, Port Philip (now called Victoria), in such prodigious abundance as to leave the Sydney diggings completely in the shade. From all accounts the Melbourne diggings are inexhaustible, whilst the daily yield to each man exceeds in quantity the lucky weights of which we heard so much in the early gold history of California. About 10,000 diggers were at work at the mines at the end of October, and the average yield or earnings of each digger was from 11 to 11 ounce of gold per man per day. Flocks, herds, workshops, and the fields were all deserted by men, who preferred the moderate luck of £20 to £100 per day at the diggings, to toiling for a whole week for as many shillings. Government escorts had been established to protect the treasure in its transit to town, the daily amount transported being from 2,000 to 3,000 ounces. For example, on October 23rd, the arrival of gold under escort from the neighbourhood of Melbourne was 88lbs. 11 oz. 4 dats., and 136lbs. 9 oz. 16 grains from the Geelong and Ballarat diggings, or a total of 2,708 oz. 4 dwt. 16 grs. Some notion may be formed of individual success from the circumstance that on October 23rd the large amount of 93lbs. weight, or 1,116 ezs., was exposed for sale in the rooms of Symons and Perry, in Bourke-street. The person in whose possession it was stated that a party of seven had obtained it at the Ballarat diggings in the space of four-

A man named Sewell had returned from Mount Alexander, bringing with him gold, for which he obtained cheque for £75, being the earnings of fourteen days' work. The following is taken from the Melbourue 'Daily News,' October 25 :-

A Mr. Leete called at our office last night, and kindly communicated that he had just arrived in town from Mount Alexander, bringing with him 250 oz. of gold, which he and four others had obtained in the short space of one week. He had 614 cz. with him, which, on inspection, we found to be precisely similar to that obtained at Ballarat, with this slight difference, that none of the particles were smaller than the head of a pin, and gradually ascending to nuggets about the size of a Turkey-bean,'

The effect of this news was that nearly every male quitted for the diggings, leaving few but women in the town. Many of these seekers had returned disappointed; they all agree in saying that gold is only to be obtained after an immense quantity of labour.

From Adelaide news to November 13, mentions the discovery of small pieces of gold taken from a piece of quartz, on Mr. Boord's section on the Torrens, about nine miles from Adelaide.

A CHALLENGE TO THE YANKEES .- We understand that Mr. Charles Mare, the eminent shipbuilder of Blackwall, has challenged the Americans to run a vessel against any that they can produce for a thousand guineas. The tonnage of the ships to be from fifty to 300 tons,-United Service

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, FEB. 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—APPAIRS OF INDIA.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that since he had given notice of his intention to ask the government what measures they intended to pursue during the present session with regard to the ex-piration of the East India Company's charter, he had seen that it was proposed at an early day to move for a Select Committee on the subject in the House of Commons. All therefore, that he would now ask was when the government meant to move for a similar Committee in that house? When that Committee was appointed, he hoped the government would be able to afford the fullest information on Indian matters, as was the case when he moved for a like Committee in 1830. With regard to our dispute with the Burmese, he hoped, though he could scarcely believe it, that the accounts just received of its settlement were true. He was afraid, too, that if hostilities ensued, the govern-

subjects enormous. The Marquis of Lansdowne replied that it was his intention to move for a Select Committee on Indian affairs, though he could not say at that moment when he should bring forward his motion. If, when the Committee was appointed, Lord Ellenborough would attend its deliberations be would find the government prepared to produce the desired information. The noble Marquis then entered into an explanation as to the dispute at Rangoon, saying that he had no reason to doubt the sincerity of the concessions granted by the Burmese Emperor, and concluding by declaring his conviction that we had right on our side.

ment would find the claims for compensation from British

More Admiralty Blunders.—The Duke of Montrose wished to ask a question of the government with reference to the ship Megæra, which had been employed to take out troops to the Cape. They had been embarked at Dover, and within forty-eight hours had encountered a heavy gale in the channel. The sea stores and stock belonging to the officers were placed on deck in a most disgraceful manner, and from the want of proper caulking the water poured into the vessel in a most unusual manner. The ship had arrived at Madeira, and by private letters which he had received. ne learnt that this defect continued throughout the voyage, to the great discomfort and annoyance of the troops. He wished to ask what amount of ordnance stores were on board, and to whom the blame of the inconveniences complained of attached?

The Earl of MINTO said that the ship had been fitted up with more than the usual care; that inquiry had been made as to the number of men she could take, and the authorities at Sheerness stated that 702 men could be conveniently accommodated in her; that 677 officers and men were sent on board; and afterwards when the Birkenhead was fitting out to convey troops to the Cape, the Admiralty suggested that 100 of the rifle corps should be transferred to that ship, but the answer was, that the officers preferred remaining together. The ship was fitted up with every comfort; she sailed in bad weather; and if the master had done his duty, he would have taken shelter, and completed his stock at some other port than Plymouth. The Earl of Ellenborough would recommend the noble duke by and bye to move for the doctor's report, which would be the true test of the conduct of the Admiralty. It was more important that 400 troops should be landed in a state of efficiency than 600 suffering from the effects of

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Capt. Duncombe took the oaths and his seat for East Retford, in the room of the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor.—Mr. F. O'Connor was one of the earliest members in attendance to-day. The hon, member appears to have suffered much from his incarceration in Coldbath-fields prison. He no longer presents the bold front and jolly rollicking appearance for which he was so remarkable, but stoops considerably, walks with an infirm and uncertain step, and looks exceedingly pale and haggard. Mr. O'Connor seemed especially anxious throughout the evening to court the attention of other members, many of whom he solicited to shake hands with him. EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER .- Mr. FOX MAULE GAVE

notice for Friday, the 27th, to move for a select committee on the East India Company's Charter. EDUCATION IN SCOTTAN -Lord J. Russell stated, in answer to Mr. Forbes M'Kenzie, that a measure on the subject of education in Scotland was in preparation, and would be introduced in the course of the present ses-

"COOKED" ELECTORAL RETURNS .- Sir B. HALL, Sir DE LACY Evans, and Mr. G. THOMPSON, called attention to several gross inaccuracies in the population returns which

government had laid on the table in explanation of the new Sir G. GREY said the returns had been furnished by the Registrar-General, but the matter should be inquired into. NEW LOCAL MILITIA.-Lord J. Russell, in committee of the whole house, brought forward his proposition to re-embody the militia. As showing that the measure was not consequent on threatenings of war, he referred to his statement of 1848 that it was desirable to make provision for the defence of the country by means of a permanent militia, a proposition which was then withdrawn, the accompanying proposal of increased taxation not being palatable to the house. Speaking of the various treaties by which we were bound to defend certain foreign countries, and to maintain the balance of power, he urged that it was impossible to say that circumstances might not arise, without any interference of ours, which would occasion some disruption of our peaceful relations. The introduction of steam navigation, although it afforded us an additional means of protection on the one hand, lessened the natural difficulties which an invading force would have to contend against. Our military establishments, in consequence of the jealousy of the people, had been always in time of peace far below those of continental powers. It was true, a small increase of our regular force was contemplated, to the extent of 4,000 men of the line and 1,000 artillerymen, or rather less than the whole number of reinforcements sent to the Cape, but this would not provide a force sufficient for home defence. As the militia was formerly constituted it differed little in cost or description from the regular army, except that it could not be employed out of the country. The force now proposed would be a local one, and their services confined to the counties in which they belonged; the country depending, in case of actual hostilities, on a commensurate increase of the regular army. A trained militia might be usefully employed in repelling any sudden invasion while the necessary recruiting was going on, and that service over, they would return to their more limited and partial duty in their own counties. The first change in the measure now proposed from previous militia bills would be in the appointment of the officers. Of these, two-thirds would be appointed by the lord lieutenant and one field officer, and ene-third of the captains by the Crown. Nor was the lord lieutenant to be restricted as formerly by property qualification, but, with the approbation of the Crown, might appoint who he thought fit. With regard to the men, every manybetween the ages of twenty and twenty-three would be liable to the ballot for the first year (under the jold; Militia Act the age was from eighteen to thirty), and in subsequent years those only would be ballotted who were between twenty and twenty-one. This it was calculated would give a force of 80,000 men for the first year, and of 30,000 for after years. The names of those liable in each union and county would be easily obtained from the census of last year, and they would be required to present themselves on a certain day, when the ballot would be taken, and onefifth of the whole number would be taken for service, ten per cent. being reserved to fill up deficiencies occasioned by admitted exemptions and failures at the medical examination. The period of service would be four years, to be increased if necesary by order in council for six months, and a further six months on an address to the crown by parliament in the event of threatened danger. Volunteers would have to serve a year less than the ballotted men. The force would be formed into battalions, and would be assembled for training and exercise from fourteen to twenty-eight days in the first year, and fourteen in subsequent years, and while out on duty the ordinary pay of soldiers would be allowed them. The annual expense was estimated at £200,000, for which an efficient force of 30,000 trained men would be provided yearly. The total number of men enrolled, it was estimated, would not be less than 80,000 the first year, 100,000 the second year, and 120,000 the third, which was the outside limit to which he thought the force should be carried. The bill would be confined to England and Wales; if, in the course of time, a similar

measure for Scotland should be needed, it would be brought forward, but it was not proposed to extend the principle to Mr. REYNOLDS did not know whether the exception of Ireland from the government plan was to be regarded as a boon or an insult. (Loud laughter.) As an Irishman he could not except the exemption of Ireland as a compliment. (Continued laughter.) If the arguments of the noble lord was good for embodying a local militia in England-and he (Mr. Reynolds) was not prepared to say that they were not good—those arguments were still better as applied to Ireland. If it was necessary because of the fear of an invasion from some part of the continent-and he could not guess as to the particular country by which they were most likely to be interfered with-to raise a local militia in England, there was more urgent need of possessing such a force in Ireland, where, in consequence of her geographical position, the danger was still greater. He must remind the noble lord that an Irish local militia was embodied once before at a time of great peril, when the existence of the empire was in the scale. He must remind the noble lord, in particular, of 1798, when an armed French force arrived at Killala, and marched without impediment from the Bay of Killala to the centre of Sligo; and it should not be forgotten that that force was encountered by a body of Irish militia, commanded by Colonel Verecour, now Lord Gort. (An honourable member-Surely not the present Lord Gort.) Well, his father. (Great laughter.) It was a trifling mistake; and there was no doubt that it was very creditable to the present Lord Gort to have had such a father. (Roars of laughter.) To have exempted Ireland from this plan was, therefore (continued the hon. member), no compliment to the loyalty of that kingdom; and he greatly regretted that the noble lord had made such a mistake.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to Sir J. Parkington, said the local militia would never be called upon to serve out of their own counties except in the event of a threatened or

Mr. Hume would prefer an increase to our regular army rather than a system which must operate as a severe tax on the labouring population. Government ought at least to give the frauchise to those who were drawn. Were we to have some new Holy Alliance against some one continental state? He was astonished at such ideas—at such a policy -in the present government. Was any man in that house so mad as to think that he would ever again see a Pritish

soldier on the continent of Europe as an aggressor? Such a sight would never be seen, would never be permitted again. To contemplate such a thing was to comtemplate a renewal of that fatal foreign policy which had saddled £600,000,000 (such was the sum named by the hon. member) upon the country, and which sum, as a permanent debt, ground down the whole people. The noble lord could not be aware of the dissatisfaction which would be experienced at this proposal to force portions of the population into compulsory service. There was no suggestion that the men so forced from their homes were to be enfranchised. (Hear, hear.) Oh, no. They were to be the defenders of the country. But they were not to have the rights of citizenship. Here, then, was a whig government adopting the principles and the practice so severely reprobated in the tory governments of former years; and if the noble lord persevered in such causes, he (Mr. Hume) would tell him that the day was not distant when he would have to give way. The noble lord seemed to have forgotten Lord Grey's declaration, and the approbation which that declaration elicited from the whole people. He (Mr. Hume) would take the sense of the house on the question. If he could find a seconder, he would give the house the opportunity of dividing. He would ask what were the fleet of 250 vessels doing, that they could not be employed in the protection of our own coasts? (Hear.) After thirty-seven years of peace they were bound to hesitate before they adopted hastily exploded principles and proved bad systems. He would demand that, before they arbitrarily interfered with the civil rights of the people, they should inquire if their existing naval and military forces could not be better and more efficiently applied. The noble lord no doubt wished peace. But here. in this proposal, he directly and palpably insulted a neighbouring power. This militia was an armanent to prepare against the possibility of a French invasion. But they all knew that the interests of France were to be at peace with England: and in that house the noble lord and all of them had repudiated the statements and the assaults against the present government of France. Yet now the noble lord said that they were in fear, and that they must not attach any credit to the declarations of the French government. (Hear, hear.) Half of the 30,000 men to be called out would be taken from agriculture; and they should be care. ful how they thus interfered with the natural arrangements of society. They were to be drilled for a week at a time. Now no one could believe that that would make them soldiers. It would just suffice to make it extremely dangerous to let them have arms in their hands. (Great laughter.) At any rate the noble lord should have proposed to accompany this bill with the concession of the elective franchise to every person serving in the militia; and if the bill went forward he (Mr. Hume) would take care to move such an amendment. The noble lord had referred to steam and to steam-vessels as increasing the risks to this country. But he (Mr. Hume) was prepared to show steam had been the greatest blessing to us, in point of national defence, and that the power of protecting ourselves had been increased tenfold by our steam vessels. Certainly, they were running risks at present. They had ten ships in the Tagus to assist the government of Portugal. They had from twenty to thirty ships in the Mediterranean to keep the Ionian Islands in slavery and in subjugation. They had twentythree ships on the coast of Africa for the purpose of plundering the natives, and, by way of freak, of putting down one man, and putting up another chief. Then they had an enormous army. It was called a small army. But the estimates showed that they supplied clothing to 185,000 troops, either in arms, or ready, at a moment's notice to take arms; and why was this vast force (and it was quite exclusive of our sailors) not sufficient? He would take the sense of the house on the matter. (Hear, hear.) Col. Thompson thought that the country would be glad

to hear that the government was taking precautions in time against the possible proceedings of vain foolish men; and referred to the recent order of the Prince President to his generals to hold themselves in readiness for the 22ndit might be to make him Emperor, or it might be to make an attack upon Belgium.

After some observations from Colonel Sibthorp, Sir H.

Verney, and Mr. M. O'Connell, Mr. Cobden urged that with a due application of the force we possessed this proposal would be wholly unnecessary. Upwards of twenty millions had been spent in ten years in building and repairing ships, besides three millions for dockyard improvements, and now we were told that we must look to some extraneous force to defend us. While we heard this cry of invasion, our enormous fleet, which was basking in the sun in the Mediterranean, had only the other day been reinforced by the Britannia, of 120 guns. In our own harbours we had ten line-of-battle ships and four frigates, and he supposed they were fit for use. We had also ships of war in the West Indies and the East Indies to protect our commerce from pirates, but what use were lineof-battle ships in following pirates? There was no fear of a buccaneering expedition against our colonies, and if government were sincere in their cry of possible invasion. they would show it by ordering home every line-of-battle ship on a distant station. The noble lord had lectured the press for the manner in which it had spoken of Louis Napoleon, but he himself was doing far more than the press in exciting ill will on the part of the French nation when he called for a force for which he gave no shadow of excuse beyond the necessity of preparing for invasion. There was no argument now, as in 1848, that France was increasing her armaments; on the contrary, she had disarmed her National Guard, and in some of the French papers the proprietory of withdrawing some of the ships from commission was seriously discussed. From a word dropped by Colonel Thompson as to Belgium, he feared there was an idea that we might be drawn into a war by meddling with the affairs of the continent; but looking at our experience, and the expense of the last war in which we engaged on a similar plea, the people of this country would never consent to such unnecessary and costly interference again. He believed this measure would be protested against from all parts of the country. He ridiculed the various hypothesis of invasion that had been put forward, especially that of a sort of buccaueering expedition—a descent of 10,000 to 12,000 men, as suggested by a writer in the "United Service Journal," which, he said, if attempted, could only end in the hanging of all engaged in it. Paying, as we did, eight millions a year for our navy, including that part of the ordnance connected with it, all that was wanted was a proper distribu-tion, so as to give confidence to the timid, and the calling

out of the militia would be unnecessary. Lord Palmerston had, in 1846, and since, urged on government to adopt some measure of this kind for the defence of the country. He was as much opposed as any one to our mixing in continental differences, but we had engagements beyond the limits of our own shores, and circumstances might arise which would render our inteference necessary. France was not the only country which possessed a large fleet and great military power, and should war unfortunately occur, we could not be sure which of them might be found by jealousy to take part against us. Our insular position, while a source of strength on the one hand, was a source of weakness on the other, by presenting to an enemy so many points of attack. Efficient as our navy undoubtedly was, it would be madness for us to rely solely upon it, and with regard to fortifications, there was none like a brave and devoted body of men fighting for their own hearths and homes. He did not anticipate war, butto be prepared for it was the best way to avoid it. The habits, feelings, and finances of the country would not permit a large resident regular army, and the mode proposed was the best, if not the only means, of providing an efficient defensive force. He objected to the omission of Ireland from the measure, which looked like an insinuation against the loyalty of the Irish people, who, he believed, would be as ready to lose their lives in defence of their sovereign and country, as the people of this country or of Scotland. He thought the distinction between local and regular militia unwise, preferring the same organisation and training by battalions, as under the former

militia act. Mr. F. MAULE said, the question whether the plan of the regular militia should be adopted had undergone great consideration, and it had been determined that a militia of a local character was preferable.

Mr. NEWDEGATE supported this as a defensive measure. Mr. Roche thought the exclusion of Ireland from the bill would seem to imply that her population could not be

depended upon. Lord J. Russell emphatically disclaimed this implication. There was no want of confidence in the loyalty of Ireland. Mr. Osborne could not avoid expressing his dissent from some of the opinions to which the hon, member for the West Riding had given utterance. The hon, member was never more provoking and aggressive than when he talked about peace—(a laugh)—and in consequence of the monomania under which he laboured on this point the country lost the services of a clever man. The hon member said that he had great confidence in the morality of the French army. The morality of the French army! The morality of any army! Did the hon, member derive his confidence from the scenes lately enacted? Was it from the successful fusillade on the Boulevards ?-(hear, hear)-or from the execution done by the artillery in other streets where the cannon was fired by Frenchmen on Frenchmen? Did the hon, member suppose that Generals Espinasse and St. Arnaud would hesitate to attack this country when they had not hesitated to break all laws, human and divine, and placed their own Legislature under arrest? (Checrs.) He could go along with him in so far as regarded the Tagus fleet, but he denied that he was an alarmist or a bad economist, because he maintained that it was the duty of the government to look to the necessary defence of the country. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the militia, he would say this, that no foreign power had a right to view it in the light in which it had been represented by his hon, friendas a measure of aggression. (Hear, hear.) Raising the militia was not a measure of aggression; as foreign powers knew, it was simply a measure of necessary defence. After further discussion of a very discursive character the motion was agreed to, and the Chairman obtained leave

to bring in the bill. SUITORS IN CHANCERY RELIEF BILL .- This Bill was read a second time after a short discussion, in the course of which the Solicitor-General, in reply to Sir J. Graham, stated that it was wrong to infer from the observations of the Lord Chancellor in the Lords the other night, that the recommendation of the Chancery Reform Committee, in regard to the Masters'-office, would not be carried out.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF ST. ALBANS.—Sir G. GREY then moved for leave to bring in a bill to disfranchise the borough of St. Albans. He referred to the proceedings last session with reference to this borough, to the appointment of Commissioners of Inquiry, and to the facts they had reported to her Majesty, showing the large sums of money which had been expended in bribery, and to the extent to which corruption had prevailed there; the result being, Sir George observed, that the evil was so engrained in that borough that there was no other remedy than disfranchise-

Sir DE LACY Evans withdrew his amendment to include the borough of Harwich in the bill, intending to move that no writ be issued to that borough for ten days, to give time for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Basshaw said that no one doubted that up to 1841

the greatest possible corruption did exist at the elections for the borough of Harwich; but he emphatically denied that anything of the sort had taken place since that time. (A laugh.) Could anything show it more than the circumstance of Sir J. Hobhouse having been nominated for the borough, and being returned for it without having ever seen the place? (Laughter.)

Mr. Rokbuck wanted to preclude a sham. There could be no doubt that downright corruption existed at Harwich, but the point was, that the house should keep in mind that there was no real difference between the corruption of the poor, and perhaps ignorant voter, who sold his own vote for a £5 note, and the wholesale corruption of the rich proprietor. prietor, who sold his nomination borough for £2,000— (hear, hear)—except, indeed, that the criminality of the latter towards the country was far the greater of the two. He trusted that this point would not be lost sight of in the progress of the new Reform Bill, and that the house would not permit the sham of disfranchising a corrupt borough, because a couple of hundred men did there in small what the rich nobleman or commoner did in large, and on his own sole account, in his nomination borough, and let the nomination boroughs escape. (Hear, hear.)

Lord C. Hamilton wanted to know whether gentlemen

opposite, who had such a horror of corruption in relation to all who sat on the benches opposite to them, had ever heard of Mr. Coppock-(hear, hear)-that remarkably active member of the Reform Club-(hear, hear)-who, whenever a new writ was moved, was sure to repair by special train to the vacant borough, for purposes which the St. Albans evidence fully developed. (Hear, hear.) He should be glad to know whether the virtuously indignant members of the Reform Club had ever, individually or collectively, taken any steps to put a stop to the operations which Mr. Coppock had notoriously been engaged in for the last fifteen years? (Hear, hear)

Mr. Roebuck said he, for one, had had nothing to do with Mr. Coppook in any of his elections, and that Mr. Coppock would never have dared to come where he was a candidate, pretending to be on his side. Lord C. Hamilton.—Is not the hon, and learned gentleman a member of the Reform Club?

Mr. Roebuck .- Yes. I am; but I never go there. (A Mr. Spooner having read Mr. Coppock's evidence, in

extenso, as to the general bribery and corruption in boroughs, asked the government point blank whether they Sir G. Grey did not know what other answer he could

give than he had already given. Mr. Bell had desired, on various occasions when this unfortunate matter-(a laugh)-had been before the house, to take part in the debate, but he had always been dissuaded by some person or other, so that for the last fifteen months he had had an incubus hanging over him, which he had had no opportunity of explaining away. (Laughter.) The course he had taken had been misunderstood, and he had been supposed either indifferent on the matter or unable to afford a satisfactory explanation of his conduct. Just now, again, when about to offer some remarks to the House, it had been suggested to him to hold his tongue—(a laugh) but he was determined now to act upon his own judgment, and to take his own course. (" Hear, hear," and a laugh. Before he said anything about the borough of St. Albans, he wished in some degree, at all events, to clear himself from the extreme severity of the accusations which had

pressed upon him, and from the imputation that it was with his eyes open he had plunged into the affair, and knowing all the circumstances of the case before him. (A laugh.) It was all very easy for gentlemen, looking for it on ground all the details of which had been by close research mapped out, to point out what should have been avoided, and where the difficulties and dangers lay, but he had had no such advantage when he set out in the matter. (A laugh.) It was perfectly clear that he had committed one grave error, and that was in going down to St. Albans at all. (Great laughter.) But how was he to have known that the belief on which he had been led to act was a fallacy? (Laughter.) Was there not ground for him to suppose that in going down he should not be opposed, seeing that the three parties in the borough had each, through its representative, requested him to go down? (Laughter.) In his ignorance of the borough and of the politics of the people there, when he found all three parties saying they were willing to support him, surely it was not for him to suppose that any disputes about secondary matters-(laughter)-would set any of those parties against him when he had got down amongst them. (Laughter.) Having once embarked on the battle field, having pledged himself to go to the poll, having canvassed the electors vigorously in order to secure a position as soon as possible—(laughter)—it was too late for him to retreat; there was no opportunity of retracing his steps, or of extricating himself from the dilemma in which he found himself. He must confess, he had not been long in the borough before some very strong suspicions came into his head-(laughter)-but then he had not conceived it to be his duty to ferret out all the details of the proceedings. (Great laughter.) He understood that it was not usual for candidates to dive into every act of every agent who might be employed—(laughter)—but that it was simply the business of the candidate to canvass the constituency, in order to ensure his election; and this was the course which he took. (Laughter.) He had since found himself to have been sadly deceived in various respects. For instance, there were electors who had questioned him and cross-questioned him for half an hour together, and when the electors so questioned him had gone away as his supporters, he had imagined that he had done it all by his arguments-(laughter)-whereas it had transpired in evidence that these parties had been corrupted, and had merely interrogated him and argued with him in order to keep him in the dark as to their proceedings. (Great laughter.) There was one particular consideration which had made him not a free agent, though he might have had strong suspicions that something improper was going on —(laughter)—that he was in the field and occupying a place which would otherwise have been occupied by another individual belonging to his party, to the Liberal party— (laughter)—and he was told he was responsible for the principles on which he went down, that was to say, Liberal principles-(laughter)-and he could not, therefore, back out, even had he been so disposed. (Laughter.) He might mention that when he spoke of going down to St. Albans on the principles of "a party," he was not alluding to the government, for the report that he had gone down as the government candidate had no foundation in fact, and it was right that he should take that opportunity of contradicting it. He fully exonerated the government from any participation whatever in the transaction, and in fact, it was the government that had been pursuing him from the period of the election to the present time. Moreover, it was they who were bringing in a bill to disfranchise the borough, and from that and every other circumstance, he exonerated them from having any participation whatever in his elec-tion. (Laughter.) Mr. Bell then proceeded to argue against the disfranchisement of the borough. He felt in a rather responsible and delicate position-first, as the representative of the borough, and, secondly, as having a case to defend for which it was impossible to offer a defence. Renewed laughter.) But still, that being the case, he thought that the only course which he ought to pursue was to point out the injustice of carrying to such an extreme a measure with reference to one single borough, when it had been proved before the commission at St. Albans that the same system generally prevailed in a great many other boroughs throughout the kingdom. A few days ago he had gone over the House of Correction—(loud laughter)—and he saw there 150 prisoners. He knew at the same time that there were about 40,000 outside as bad as those who were in, but rather more cunning. Now, if those 40,000 were to hold a meeting, and to pass a resolution that, for the sake of making themselves stand well with the public, they should hang those 150 who happened to be in the prison, then, he conceived, that those 40,000 would be taking a course similar to that which the house was taking in disfranchising St. Albans, and leaving all the other boroughs of the kingdom as they were. (Laughter and cheers.) He begged to say that at the time of the election he was not aware of the amount that was being expended, and even if he had, comparing it with the amounts which he constantly heard spoken of, there was nothing extraordinary in it. He had heard it said, "Ilere is an hon, member who paid £60,000 for his election," and "Here is another who paid £50,000," and another he had himself heard state that his election had cost him £40,000, while they all knew that elections costing from £5,000 to £10,000 were as plentiful as blackberries. Now, he had had the excitement of an election, the luxury of a petition, and the further indulgence of a commission, and the sum total of his expenses had not exceeded £4,300. (Cheers and laughter.) Under these circumstances, he thought it was unfair to charge him with any extraordinary extravagance; and hop, members who knew what elections were ought to know better than to be so exceedingly severe on St. Albans. (Laughter.) It certainly appeared remarkably corrupt for a per-

was liable to a penalty, and the member might be unseated; but if a member of Parliament, during the period of the Exhibition, for example, issued cards to all the electers inviting them to his mansion in town to enjoy his hospitality, even though it were in anticipation of an election, that was perfect purity and perfect hospitality. (Hear, hear.) After a few words from Colonel Sibthorp and Mr. ANSTEY. Mr. RIPTON, the other member for St. Albans, said that though he had resisted it as much as possible, he was con-

vinced that bribery had been exercised on his behalf, and

that he had paid his election bills as debts of honour. At the same time he stated both publicly and privately that he

never again would become a candidate for St. Albans.

son to pay a sum of money for his election, but they found

others, who instead of paying a sum down, spread it over

seven years, and at the end of that time walked over the

course and entered the house perfect patterns of purity.

What difference, he asked, was there in principle between

these two cases? (Hear, hear.) If an agent at an election

treated an elector with a mutton-chop and a glass of ale, he

(Hear, hear.) Mr. G. Thompson did not feel that they should be doing strict justice in the present instance if they were to censure Mr. Coppock, and were to leave out of consideration the many other individuals who for years, as was known to hon. members on both sides of the house, had been engaged in practices precisely similar to those in which Mr. Coppork. on his own confession, had been concerned. (Ilear.) As a member of the Reform Club for many years, he was prepared to say that a very large proportion of the members of that association were totally unconnected with Mr. Coppock and his proceedings, and he was convinced that the revelations made at St. Albans were perfertly new to many

members of that club. He was anxious to see a scheme of reform adopted which should render unnecessary the inter-Vention of such gentlemen as Mr. Copposk, and should dispense for the future with such instrumentalities as he believed had been equally resorted to by gentlemen on both

sides of the house. (Hear, hear.)
Leave was then given to introduce the bill. Mr. Coppock.—On the question that the bill be brought in by Sir G. Grey and the Attorney-General,

Mr. Roebuck said he wished to 227 a few words upon this. for the government were affected by it. As far as they had evidence upon the subject, this Mr. Coppock was in the immediate confidence of the government. (Loud cheers from the Opposition.) He knew nothing of what went on at the the Opposition.) He was now going to put Mr. Coppock to the test, and the government also. Mr. Coppock said that he was employed by somebody. Mr. Edwards said that there was an insinuation of a government employment to be given to his son. He wanted Mr. Coppock to be there—(pointing to the bar of the house, amidst loud cheers from the Opposition.) He had not had the satisfaction of examining Mr. Coppock. (Hear, hear.) He should like to have that satisfaction if the house would grant it, for he did believe in the purity of the government. (Renewed cheers from the Opposition.) He believed that they were working a sham, and that they were making a sort of scape-goat to be sent into the wilderness to take off the sins of the Administration. He wanted to know if the house would support him in bringing Mr. Coppoch to that bar, in order that they might have a different sort of revelation from that which had been elicited by the commissioners, capital as that was -(hear)—at St. Albans, he would move, as an amount to the matter that Silver Commendation to the matter than the silver commendation that the amendment to the motion that Sir G. Grey and the Attorney-General should bring in the bill. "that Mr. Coppock be called to be examined at the bar of the bouse.'

Lord C. HAMILTON seconded the motion. Sir G. GREY deprecated such a course of proceeding, when no notice whatever had been given on the subject. Mr. ROEBUCK said he would withdraw the motion if the lion, gentleman would not oppose it when he should bring

it forward. Sir G. GREY complained that the hon, and learned gentleman was not treating him fairly.

Ar. HATTER said that, as far as he knew, the government

had nothing to do with Mr. Coppock with respect to the election for St. Albans.

Mr. Disrabli quoted a passage from the report of the Sudbury case, which went to show that the practice complained of dated as far back as that period, and was, therefore, worthy of inquiry.

Mr. ROERCCK then withdrew his amendment, and

gave notice that he would renew it on the second reading of the bill. After disposing of some routine business, the house then adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 17.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THE OATH OF SUPREMACY .-Business in this house commenced by a discussion on the real import of the words in which the oath of supremacy is conched. The debate, it appears, originated in the Earl of Clancarty having presented himself at the table to take the oaths. The noble earl was understood to object to that part of the oath which states, that the Pope " hath no jurisdiction, power, or authority within this realm." The Lord Chancellor made an effort to persuade the noble earl that the meaning of the oath was, that the Pope had no legal jurisdiction, power, or authority,—but without effect; and the noble earl eventually withdrew without having taken the oath.

IRISH AGRABIANISM.—The Earl of Roden again brought the state of the north of Ireland before the house, and after describing the alarm and insecurity which existed in the disturbed districts, moved for a return of the number of murders, burnings, and outrages which had occurred in the counties of Louth, Monaghan, Down, and Armagh, from the 1st of February, 1849, to the 1st of February,

The Marquis of Lansdowne admitted the importance of the subject, and had no objection to the product on of the returns, but repeated his opinion that the existing laws would be in the end found effectual in repressing such Outrages as had recently occurred in the disturbed districts of Ireland, and bringing the offenders to justice.

COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION BILL.—The Lord CHANCELLOR of the clause from the County Courts Extension Bill which allowed barristers to appear in those courts without the intervention of attorneys, and a discus-Sion on the matter arose among the law Lords, which ended in the adoption of the Lord Chancellor's amend-

The bill as amended then went through Committee. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE NEW MILITIA.—Lord PALMERSTON gave notice that on bringing up the report of the Committee, he would move such an alteration of the new force as would make it a general instead of a local body, and with the view of devising means, in the event of a war, of providing for the defence-not for England only, but for all parts of the United Kingdom. (Hear, hear.) GARBLED DESPATCHES .- In reply to a question put by Sir H. WILLOUBER, whether it was intended to place upon the table copies of the entire despatches of Captain (Sir Alexander) Burnes to Mr. Macnaghten, in 1837 and 1838. relating to the affairs of Cabul, which had been represented in a recent work of Mr. Kays to have been garbled and mutilated.

Mr. F. MAULE said the despatches which had been submitted to the house in 1839 did not profess to be entire; such extracts were given as were considered at the time sufficient to inform the house as to the policy of the government in relation to the Cabul expedition, and as it was consistent with the public service to disclose. In 1842 this subject had been discussed, when Sir J. Hobhouse justified himself and the government in relation to it, and there was no intention now to lay these despatches in extenso before the public, and thereby revive questions which had become matters of history.

JURISDICTION AT THE CAPE -In reply to Mr. ADDERLEY, Mr. F. PEEL said it was not the intention of the Government to prepare a bill to extend British jurisdiction in

South Africa to the Equator.

SAVINGS BANKS .- Mr. HENRY HERBERT moved a resolution declaring that the house had observed with regret the continued neglect of government to fulfil their promise of introducing a bill for the regulation of savings banks, by which those important institutions might be enabled to preserve their hold on public confidence, and a due encouragement be thus given to the industry and providence of the working classes. He complained of the disappointment occasioned by the neglect of Ministers to press legislation after bringing in a bill two years ago. He referred to the anomalous position of Mr. Tidd Pratt, whose award in the case of the defaulting banks had been repudiated by Ministers, though he was their own officer.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER would have been glad if he could have proposed the bill of 1850, but what was wanted by those who urged government interference was that the whole control of those institutions should be left in the hands of local managers, but that the government should be made responsible for all the deposits. This was unreasonable. He had the bill ready to re-introduce last session, but, seeing that there was but little prospect of passing it in the then state of public business and of the feeling of the house, he had abstained from bringing it forward. He had since entered into communication with several managers of savings banks and others, and, in consequence of suggestions received from them, had made alterations in the measure, which he hoped would remove the Objections formerly entertained towards it. In the course of the session, it would be brought in in its altered shape, and he hoped he should succeed in passing it; but it must be recollected that the unfortunate results which had occurred in reference to certain of these banks could be avoided only by the trustees attending to their duty on behalf of their poorer neighbours. With regard to Mr. Tidd Pratt, he was merely appointed to certify the rules of friendly institutions, and could not be regarded as a govern-

The statement seemed to be satisfactory, and, after a short conversation, the motion was withdrawn.

INVESTMENTS OF THE HUMBLER CLASSES. Mr. SLANET moved for a standing committee, or unpaid commission, to consider, suggest, and report from time to time, measures to remove legal and other obstacles which impede the investments and industry of the humbler classes. There was the greate t necessity at this particular time that all obstacles in the way of small investments should be removed. The first public work in which the middle classes had an opportunity of making investments was the Duke of Bridgewater's canal; then came the railroads, in which in thirty years upwards of thirty millions had been invested; and the railroads were now nearly all made. At present investments were wanted for no less than seventy-five millions a year, and in proportion to the facility of making these investments would be the frugality and industry of the people. The main difficulty that arose was the state of the partnership law, by which no man could join a concern without being liable to the whole extent of his property; and, supposing there was any difference among the partners, there was no remedy but to go to a place he hardly dare mention-the Court of Chancery, which was tantamount to a denial of justice. The law of unlimited liability might work well in some respects, but he wished to have a restriction put upon that liability under certain circumstances. Partnership with limited liability was the law in America, in France, in Spain, and, indeed, in every country in Europe except our own. A charter limiting liability might be obtained, but at a great cost. The Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Poorer Classes in the Metropolis had to pay from £1,000 to £1,200 for their charter. The committee, of which he was the chairman, were unanimously of opinion that at all events these charters should be conferred at a much less cost. There was another point with regard to local enterprises, such as the making of roads, or the supplying of gas. An act of parliament was now required for each of these purposes, of which the cost was very great. Then there was a third point. Recently a number of co-operative societies had sprung up in various parts of the country. There was one at Leeds, called the People's Mill. from which he understood the benefit had been very great. Could anything be better than to give to poor persons the opportunity of bettering themselves in this way by their own money. How stood the law with regard to them? Why, that, independent of the unlimited liability of every partner, if any dispute arose amongst these 200 or 500 persons, they had no remedy but to go to the Court of Chancery. What then was wanted was a cheap and expeditions tribunal to adjust such disputes. If any one man should become dishonest, and take away some of the partnership preperty, his answer to any complaint would be, "Oh, I am a partner." Could anything be more uninest not any complaint. unjust, not to say iniquitous? A short time ago he (Mr. Slaney) had had occasion to communicate with a gentleman from America, who had narrated to him an anecdote not inaptic illustrating the expediency of affording means to the

hembler classes properly to invest their savings. There

had been a disturbance at New York, or one of the great American cities, and some fear was entertained lest, when so many of the common people were congregated together, the gas lights would be put out. A gentleman, however, remarked that there was no danger of that, because every man present had got a share in the gas company. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) The hon member argued that in like manner the best mode of attaching the humbler classes to our national institutions would be to facilitate the acquirement by them of a stake in the country; and concluded by moving the resolution.

Mr. EWART seconded the motion. Mr. LABOUCHERE, with every desire to promote the object which Mr. Slaney had in view, expressed a doubt as to the soundness of his suggestions, and with this impression he could not accede to the motion. A standing committee or commission would be most inexpedient, and could not work well; but, to meet in some degree the views of Mr. Slaney, it was the intention of the government to issue a commission carefully to consider the whole law of partnership, with a view to its improvement. With respect to the question whether this country should abandon the principle of unlimited liability and adopt the law which generally prevails in other nations, his own private opinion was adverse to a great and fundamental change in what had always been the law of this country. As to working associations and co-operative societies, he was aware that they were establishing themselves in the country; but he should be sorry to lead working men to believe it was practicable to unite the functions of capitalist and workman. The expense of charters of limited liability, he admitted, was too great; but, on the other hand, the reduction of the stamp duties had facilitated the possession of land; and he was glad to see that in various parts of the country advantage was being extensively taken of those facilities. The law of joint-stock companies was undoubtedly cumbersome, and might be altered with advantage; but he repeated he did not desire to see the fundamental principle of our law of partnership subverted.

Mr. Moffat expressed satisfaction that ministers were about to appoint a commission on the law of partnership. Mr. Headlam considered the present law of partnership most defective both in regard to the partners themselves and the public. The principle of unlimited liability was not so interwoven with our institutions as the President of the Board of Trade seemed to suppose, limited liability existed already in our railroad and many other joint-stock companies. He was glad to hear that a commission was

about to issue on the subject. Mr. J. A. SMITH believed the working classes thought less of the amount of interest they obtained for the savings than of security for them. He, therefore, did not concur in the recommendation to abolish unlimited liability in order to encourage the employment of those savings in speculative investments. It would be, however, desirable to establish some ready means of settling partnership

Mr. Compen had not been able to discover why we should be an exception to the commercial world generally in regard to limited liability, nor why there should be one rule for large joint-stock companies like railway companies and another for small concerns. With regard to the working classes, he believed they got far larger profits, in the shape of wages, by working for and under the management of a master, than they would obtain if they united their labour together at their own risk; but he would give them every facility for doing so, if they chose, in order to remove that which was now considered a grievance by them. Limited liability would tend to diffuse capital, and attract it from the hands of the wealthy to those who could employ it profitably. It would be quite sufficient security if it were required that the parties to such a combination of capital and skill were required, as was the case in some parts of the continent, to advertise their names.

Mr. Sotheron wished to say, by way of warning to his hon. friend (Mr. Slaney), that though he had obtained the promise of a commission, the object of those parties whose case he advocated would be as far from being attained as ever. The great point that was desired for them was to obtain from the house some means of adjusting disputes among themselves. (Hear, hear.) The remedy for that which was complained of by co-operative societies would be rather looking to the enactments on friendly societies, and affording them greater facilities for arrangements among tnemselves, than a change in the law of partnership. With regard to the law of partnership, the best thing they could do would be to encourage parties having small capital to lend it to partnerships, and to obtain an engagement that should authorise fixing the interest on money so lent according to the amount of the profits that might be made by the concern. (Hear, hear.) What his hon friend aimed at would be best carried out by these means.

Mr. EWART said he understood the object of the inquiry would not beat all restricted in the way that had been supposed by a hon. member opposite. This was a question concerning not one class of society only, but all alike. He rejoiced that the government had so far conceded the principle advocated. He denied that the system of limited liability was alien to the spirit of the English law. Capital was continually struggling for freedom, as was evidenced by the railway companies and other joint-stock undertakings. In America it was the practice to look more at the amount of capital subscribed than at the names; and what was the use of a man being liable to the whole amount of his fortune, if nothing was known of his means? This question had been most ably argued in a pamphlet by M. Wolowski, late a member of the French National Assembly.

Mr. T. BARING complained that the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Cobden) had prejudged the opinion of the commercial community, which it would be the object of the proposed commission to ascertain. While advocating the unrestricted use of capital, the hon. member must have forgotten that he had himself, at public meetings, attempted to dictate as to the employment of capital. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to be overlooked that limited liability might be a good thing in one country, as in France, where there were a great number of small capitals and little enterprise, or in America, and yet not a good thing for this country, where there was certainly no lack of enterprise and competition. He much doubted whether the "marriage" recommended by the hon. member for West Yorkshire would be a happy union. If some fat, easy man, with plenty of money, was joined with one who had nothing but his skill. the result would probably be a diminution of responsibility on both sides. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion, the question was quite an open one. He doubted whether, after the commission had reported, a bill could be framed which would sufficiently guard against fraud; and he also doubted whether it was desirable to give any greater stimulus to commercial enterprise. The result might be the establish ment of some monster company which should undersell all the small traders.

Mr. TRELAWNEY thought the subject one that should be approached with great caution. Much evil might result from partnerships where one partner only had capital and all the rest were without. He distrusted any opposition to the present system from the other side of the house; for he considered protection as nothing better than a species of socialism. That house had too often unwittingly encouraged socialist principles. The present strike of engineers, he believed, was attributable to the bill of the noble lord (Russell) for regulating labour in factories. He trusted the working men would not be led away by unfounded expectations as to the benefit they were to derive from the kind of co-operative societies which were the object of the contemplated measure.

Mr. Slaney, after thanking the government for consenting to issue a commission on the subject, asked leave to withdraw his motion.

The motion was then withdrawn.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.—Sir DE L. EVANS moved for leave to bring in a bill for the reduction of duty on carriages, He insisted upon the falling off of this duty, and the frauds practised in order to evade it, and, upon these grounds, he pressed Sir C. Wood not to resist the proposal. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, though he acknow-

ledged that the proposal was fairer than most of those made to him for the reduction of taxation, declined to sacrifice so large an amount of revenue before the result of the revenue of the year was known. A discussion ensued, and upon a division it was negatived by 59 against 24.

A similar proposition with respect to the abolition of the stamps on receipts gave rise to a more extended debate, and was defeated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer by a majority of 61 to 28.

A host of returns were ordered, and the house rose about eleven o'clock. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The County Rates Bill was read a second time. Mr. F. MACKENZIE moved the second reading of the Public Houses (Scotland) Bill,

Mr. Hume moved its being read a second time that day Mr. F. MAULE supported the bill.

After considerable discussion the second reading was, on division, carried by 129 to 67; majority in its favour, 56.

COUNTY RATES EXPENDITURE BILL.-Mr. BRIGHT (in the momentary absence of Mr. Milner Gibson) moved the second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill. Sir J. Parkington opposed the bill, and moved its being

The Enfranchisement of Copyholds Bill was read a second

read a second time that day six months.

Mr. R. PALMER said that the principle of the bill (which had been represented as the same as that of last year) had been entirely altered. Under the present bill it was left to boards of guardians to decide whether any magistrate whatever should have a voice in the affairs of his country. He charged Mr. M. Gibson with dealing unfairly by the

Mr. M. Gibsox denied that there was any alteration in the principle of the bill, and asserted his right to deal as he thought proper with its details. The principle of the bill having been twice sanctioned by the House of Commons, he thought it was the duty of government to

take it up.
Sir G. Grex was not prepared to agree to a bill which excluded the magistrates from the direction of the county expenditure. Pointing out other important differences between this bill and its predecessor, he said that he could not consent to the second reading.

Mr. Hume regretted that, on account of a want of tact in the mover of the bill, the ratepayers were to be deprived of an important boon. After some further discussion the second reading was negatived by 130 to 63—najority against it 67; and the bill

is consequently lost. THURSDAY, Feb. 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH gave notice of a motion for papers explanatory of his recall from the Governor-Generalship of India. The Marquis of Lansbowne thought, considering the long time that had elapsed since the event, it would be unwise to

revive the personal question—but the point might be again raised when the Committee on Indian affairs was moved on

The Earl of Ellenborough assented. The County Courts Extension Bill was reported. Their lordships adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- LORD NAAS brought forward his motion of want of confidence in the Irish government, declaring that in the opinion of the house the transactions which recently appeared to have taken place between the Irish government and the editor of a Dublin newspaper (the World) were of a nature to weaken the authority of the executive, and to reflect discredit on the administration of public affairs. He commenced by paying a high compliment to Lord Clarendon's former services, and to the business qualities and urbanity of the chief secretary, but he said the charge he had to bring against them was of a public character, involving a most improper and unconstitutional application of public money. He then proceeded to detail the whole of the circumstances as elicited in the recent trial of "Birch v. Somerville," commenting severely on the conduct of a person in the position of Lord Clarendon or Sir W. Somerville engaging for a money payment to write up their government a person who had been convicted of libel and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Lord J. Russell characterised this motion, in spite of the declaimer of Lord Naas, as an attempt to blast the character of a nobleman who had rendered great public services, in particular to the country to which the noble Lord belonged. The facts of the transaction in question, he observed, required to be re-stated, and Lord John-premising that he had not heard a single word from Lord Clarendon in this matter until four days ago—gave an exposition of the circumstances which led the Irish government to countenance Mr. Birch, who tendered his services in the spring of 1848, when the state of Ireland was one of great peril, to promote the cause of peace and order, and these services were with that object accepted. He taxed Lord Naas with unfairly excluding from view the perilous position of Ireland at that critical period, which had induced the Lord Lieutenant to encourage a public writer to support, not his government, but the cause of the whole United Kingdom. In these difficult and dangerous times Lord Clarendon had shown all those qualities which should distinguish a Viceroy, and now, when the danger was past, an attempt was made to affix a stigma upon his fame. He could not understand how a member of a Conservative Opposition, who owed to the wisdom and energy of Lord Clarendon the safety of his property, could now arraign the man by whom those benefits had been conferred, and ask the house to concur with him in condemning one to whom he ought to be grateful. In his (Lord John's) own opinion, it would have been more discreet in Lord Clarendon if he had refused a compromise with Mr. Birch; but a slight error of this kind was but a feather's weight in the scale against his great and undoubted services, and he (Lord John) was persuaded that the house would be of opinion that it would be consistent neither with its own dignity nor the interests of the country to pronounce Lord Clarendon's condemnation.

Mr. DISRAELI warned the house against the sophistry of the noble lord, whose argument was, 'Put down the rebellion, and never mind the means.' Would that logic be approved by members of a liberal party? If, as confessed by the First Minister, this was part of a system which had been pursued by other Irish secretaries, and if the house believed that system to be a pernicious one, it was not an affair of taste, but a public duty on the part of that house to express its opinion upon it. The house had these facts before it, that the Lord Lieutenant, like his prede-cessors, had placed himself in communication with a newspaper, had employed its influence to assist had succeeded in his policy. The question, then, was this—was it the opinion of the House of Commons that this practice should continue to prevail, and that it was for the benefit of the country that its government should subsidise the press from the public funds?

Mr. Hobhouse defended the conduct of the Irish government. Mr. S. CRAWFORD said the question really was, whether the house was to sanction the subsidising the Irish newspapers. He thought such a course so demoralising and so wrong in principle, that, notwithstanding his high respect for the Earl of Clarendon,

he must vote for the motion. Mr. Moore believed that except, for the plea of party motive, there was no member of that house who would not condemn the conduct of the Irish executive in this matter. It was well for Lord John to bring forward the state of Ireland in 1848 in defence of his colleagues, but no sane man believed in the reality of the so-called Irish re-

Considerable discussion ensued, during which the Irish government was supported by Mr. Roche, Dr. Power, Col. Thompson, and Sir D. Norreys. Col. Siethorp, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and Lord C. Hamilton, spoke in favour of the motion.

Lord PALMERSION defended the conduct of Lord Clarendon, who would have been much more to blame if, in the critical circumstance in which the country was placed, he had rejected the offer of the proprietor of the "World." Lord NAAS shortly replied, after which the house divided,

and the numbers were-For the motion 137 Against it 229 Majority... 92
The house soon after adjourned.

Accident to a Vessel on the Mersey.—The ship Anna Henderson, Coull master, from Calcutta, belonging Mr. Steele, merchant of Liverpool, came up the Mersey with the tide on Monday, and was about to be towed into the Albert Dock by the Queen steam tug, it being then about three quarters of an nour ebb tide. The gale, however, was so strong and the sea was rolling so heavily, that the ship drifted and got jammed between two other vessels at the south end of the Prince's-pier, where the efforts of the Queen tug were strained in vain to extricate her from a position which was fast becoming one of peril. Her bowsprit projected over the pier, and her fore rigging caught one of the iron lamp-posts at the head of the stairs, which it tore up from the foundations with the huge stone into which it had been sunk, as though it was a mere toy. The other iron lamp-post was snapped off about the centre, and the head with its fittings, and a considerable portion of the gaspipe, cast on the ground. Great anxiety was felt lest she should run foul of the bridge belonging to the great landing stage. but such a result was prevented by ropes being made fast to the iron pillars on the pierehead, which put a check upon the movements of the ship till six steam tugs were brought up, and rescued her from her perilous position. Just before this occurrence, and while the Anna Henderson was in the river, a frightful accident befell the third mate of the ship. While engaged in the performance of his duties he got entangled in the rope round the capstan, which was being worked by the seamen, and, being worked up therein,

both legs were dreadfully lacerated and fractured. Indeed so serious were the injuries, that the limbs were nearly severed from the body. He was immediately removed to the hospital in a dangerous condition, and, it was believed, with small hope of recovery.

THE MEGERA. - By a letter from Madeira of the 3rd inst, we learn that this vessel, with the 60th Rifles on board, arrived there on the 27th ult., having been seventeen days on the passage from Plymouth, one day longer than the sailing brig Rapid, one of the most inefficient ten-gun brigs in her Majesty's service. The Megæra remained at Madeira two days coaling. During her passage she was twice on fire from hot bearings and made very bad

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, the best Medicine for Complaints incidental to Females.—Mrs. Talbot, of Mitcham, informs Professor Hollow way, that she considers it her bounden duty to acknowledge the astonishing benefit she has derived from taking his Pills. At the age of forty-five she began to suffer from a general derangement of the system, languor, swollen legs, and other ailments incident to orms Protessor Hollo the system, languor, sworen legs, and other animents incident to females, and notwithstanding the most careful attention to the advice of eminent physicians, her weakness and debility continued to increase until she adopted another course, and took Holloway's Pills, and this inestimable medicine has restored her to a sound ness of health and buoyancy of spirits which she had not enjoyed for some years.

Du Barr's Revalenta Arabica Food is a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its value in other means of cure) for nervous, stomachic, intestinal, liver, and bilious complaints, however deeply rooted, dyspepsia (indigestion), habitual conscipation, diarrhoa, heartburn, acidify, flatulency, oppression, distension, palpitation, eruptions of the skin, sickness at the stomach during pregnancy, at sea, and under all circumstances; debility in the aged as well as infants, fits, spasms, cramps, paralysis rheumatism, gout, &c. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. The only remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures, from Lord Stuart de Decies, the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander from Lord Stuart de Decies, the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thomas King; Drs. Ure, Shoreland, and Harvey, and other persons of the highest respectability. A copious extract of 50,000 cures sent gratis by Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.—Caution.—The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely invitated, that lovelide sequent to genefally look at the event realling imitated, that iavalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Barry's address, 127, New Bond-street, London, ia order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Ravalenta, Arabaca Food, Arabian Revalenta, or other spurious tavatenta, Arabaca Food, Arabian Revalenta, or other spurious compounds of peas beans, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havoe with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.—See Advertisement in our (to-day's) columns.

THE ADDRESS OF THE MANHOOD SUFFRAGE AS-SOCIATION TO THE TRADING AND WORKING CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CITIZENS AND BROTHERS .- An important era in the history of the British Empire is rapidly approaching. The growing intelligence and mental progress of the millions, are gradually directing their thoughts to the contemplation of the monster evils and gigantic abuses which are so abundant in their social condition. Governed by a faction of aristocratic place-hunters who constitute the majority of the so-called People's House of Commons, but who represent neither the population, industry, nor the intelligence. of the nation, they find themselves plundered and oppressed, without the slightest power of obtaining redress or the removal of the prievances. Thus the vile Pension List, the present crues of inefficient Poer Law, the infamous Tax on Knowledge, to State Church system of extortion and plunder, the extra agant and shameful waste of the public money, with many other tyrannies and corruptions, exist in direct opposition to the honest opinions and feelings of the immense majority of the people, and totally at variance with the present advancing age of civilisation. None of these can be altered or abolished, until the people really have their voice heard in the national representation, and that this may be done effectually the entire enfranchisement of the masses must be procured. We therefore call your attention to the principles of the Manhood Suffrage Association, which is formed for the purpose of obtaining, by all legal means, the enactment of a law given to every adult male of sane mind, his just right of voting for the people's representatives in the House of Commons; to afford him the protection of the ballot in the exercise of that right, and to accomplish such other reforms in the electoral system as may ensure its impartial and efficient working. We propose that all kinds of property qualifications should be abolished in the exercise of the electoral right, and in respect to members themselves, and we would seek a return to the old constitutional system of electing the people's representatives for each annual session, and remunerating them for their services. Moreover we require a thorough new arrangement of the electoral district, so that the representation may be regulated in proportion to the population, thus equalizing all constituencies. These then are the measures which established on the broad basis of true justice, honesty, and right, are necessary for the realisation of good and cheap government, the blessings of unfettered industry, and political and religious liberty, in their most comprehensive existence and signification, and all these desired objects are only to be obtained by a firm and unflinching union and a concentrated public opinion, created by means of public meetings, lectures, addresses, subscriptions. &c. We therefore invite you all to throw aside petty differences of opinion, party prejudices, and every sentiment of sectarian bigotry, which have hitherto prevented the consummation of any amount of good, by exciting bad feeling and hostile contentions. A large number of you have endeavoured by concentrating all your hopes and energies in trade unions, societies, and co-operation, to elevate the working classes to their rightful position; but excellent and praiseworthy as your exertions have been, they have proved utterly inadequate to the attainment of any extensive benefit for the masses; and be assured that political enfranchisement is a necessary prelude to any desired social reform. We have now briefly explained our propositions, and most earnestly and energetically call upon you to join and aid us, enrol your names as members of the association, and by each and all working in harmony and fixity of purpose, we shall succeed in hastening the advent and procuring the adoption of a real and veritable government of a free and enlightened

By order of the Committee.

W. H. Cottle, Honorary Secretary. N.B .- Trades' unions, societies, and all associations of the industrial classes, are invited to send delegates from their respective bodies to form part of the committee, who meet every Tuesday evening, at nine o'clock at the Finsbury Literary Institution, Leicester-place, Ray-street, Clerkenwell. All applications for information or cards of membership, to be sent (by letter only) to the Secretary, 16,

his administration, and paid for it out of the public THE SALE OF BEER. -By the new Sale of Beer Bill. funds; and the house was told that this was not as printed on Saturday, no debt for beer drunk on the presubject to be inquired into, because Lord Clarendon making coffee-houses and beershops subject to visits by the police. VOLUNTEERS AND RECRUITS .- Volunteers from the depots to be reduced in number are readily found to join the regiments to be increased, and recruits for the additional numper still required are daily joining, particularly in the tecrniting districts in Ireland.

GUILDHALL -- CURIOUS CASE. -- William Southwell, mate of the brig Petrel, was examined, charged with casting James Harman Crisp, a cab-driver, into the Thames. This case had been remanded for the attendance of the principal witness for the prosecution, who, the court was given to understand, had been paid by the prisoner and his friends to keep out of the way. -Wm. Joyce, the person in question, now said he understood on the last examination, that the cabman had settled the matter out of court, and was to receive £5, by way of compensation for the injuries he had sustained. Witness accordingly went out to drink with the captain of the brig, who then gave him a sovereign for himself to keep out of the way. He took the sovereign and went away. -Alderman Humphery remarked on the last occasion the captain swore that he had not been instrumental in preventing Joyce's appearing in court. The captain here stated he was not sworn on the day of the remand, for he never touched the book.-Alderman Humphery said if he did not touch the book when the oath was administered, that trick was too common to save himself from an indictment for perjury if he swore falsely. He then ordered the captain into the witness-box. Benjamin Thaxter, the captain of of the brig, having been sworn, admitted that he treated the witness Joyce to a pint of beer, and also that he gave him a sovereign, but explained that it was at the urgent advice of the witness's friends, and the concurrence of the prisoner, whose money it was. He gave nothing out of his own pocket, but paid the money on the prisoner's account out of what was due to him.-Alderman Humphrey said the captain had now contradicted upon oath all that he had previously stated, and the only excuse he made for telling all these lies was that he was not sworn.-The witness Joyce here said that when he received the sovereign, Alexander Reed, the pugilist, and a man known as a hanger on, were with him, and said they were to have os. each out of the money. Joyce said he did not want it as he was sure he should be obliged to come up here again; he, however, give him 7s. and spent the rest. The captain again asserted the money was not his own.— Sir Peter Laurie said it did not signify whether the money belonged to the Captain or any one else, as he was the party who gave the money to the witness to defeat the ends of justice. The unfortunate cabman had had a very narrow escape, and if the case had rested with him, instead of Alderman Humphery, he would have indicted the captain with the prisoner.—Alderman Humphery said that was his opinion on the last examination, but the absence of the witness Joyce rendered it absolutely necessary to remand the case. He should therefore now commit the prisoner for trial, and indict the captain at the Old Bailey.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET .- ROBBERY IN AN OMNIBUS. -Jane Thomas was brought before Mr. Bingham, charged with having stolen a banker's book containing railway shares of the value of £2,800, the property of Captain Stanton. of 21, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-quare.-The complainant said, on Tuesday evening he got into an omnibus in Parliament-street. He had his banker's book in his pocket, which contained twenty £100 Midland Railway shares, and twenty £40 Midland shares, besides a small glass. The prisoner sat next to him in the omnibus. At Regent-circus three persons got out of the omnibus, and complaint then missed his book. He called to the conductor and told him of his loss. A constable was called and the prisoner was given into custody. The book was not found .- When the prisoner was taken into custody she protested she was a respectable married woman with four children, living in the Albany-road, Camberwell.-Police. constable Coombes said he knew the prisoner to be the wife of a swell mobsman. The prisoner herself had been convicted and sent to prison for three months. - The prisoner was remanded.

THAMES .- OLD OFFENDERS .- Thomas Wright, a most notorious thief, Catherine and Jane Hurley, two Irish women, who have been frequently in custody, and Joseph Myers, a Jew, who keeps a general shop, in Rosemary-lane, Whitechapel, were brought before Mr. Yardley, the three former charged with stealing a horse and cart belonging to Mr. Henry White, a Southgate carrier, and a large quantity of property, belonging to various persons, and Myers with receiving half a cheese, weighing twenty pounds, he well knowing it to be stolen.-Mr. Yardley said, the evidence did not quite come up to his expectations with regard to Myers, and he must be discharged. There was a strong prima facie case made out against the other prisoners, and he committed them for trial.

LAMBETH.—CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—Charles Nicholls was charged with feloniously marrying Elizabeth Ann Petch, his former wife Lydia being then and still alive.—William Prizeman, a labourer, residing near Farnham, deposed to having been present at the marriage of the prisoner and Lydia Luff, on the 2nd of November, 1844, at Yately Church, Hampshire, and the said Lydia is alive and was then present.-Elizabeth Ann Petch said: I live at No. 91, Beresford-street, Walworth, and on Saturday, the 7th inst., I was married to the prisoner at Islington parish church, being then a single woman. I have known him for a year, during the whole of which time he represented himself to me as a single man, and declared he had never been married. -Police constable Copping said: On the 11th instant, from information I received, I went to 91, Beresford-street, Walworth, where I found the prisoner, and the last witness. told him I must take him for bigamy. The first wife was present at the time, and pointed him out as her husband, and he made no reply.—The prisoner, who offered nothing in defence, was fully committed for trial.

MANSION-HOUSE,—Robbert at the Stock-Exchange.—John upon the charge of having stolen a number of paletots and other outside coats, the property of gentleman connected with the Stock prisoner, and found at his lodgings a box containing six bottles of different essences or scents, gold watch guard and case, a silver watch, ribbon, and key, eighteen scarves and handkerchiefs, two of scent, twenty-nine duplicates, and two coats. In the pocket of one of the coats a bill for medical attendance made out to one of the members of the Stock Exchange.—Several gentlemen identified their coats, the duplicates of which had been found in the prisoner's possession, and particularised the days on which the robberies had been committed.—Mr. M'Farlane, Secretary to the London Mechanics' Institution, in Southampton-buildings, identified it wo books which had been stolen some time ago from that establish ment, and which Haydon had found in the room of the prisoner, who had walked into the reading-room there under pretence of being the brother of a gentleman who was a member.—Alderman Cubit asked the prisoner as each of the witnesses appeared against the most off-hand style, 'No, none, they may stand down,'—The prisoner was committed for trial.

Cuntous System of Fraud.—A man named Robert Thompson we prompt the force of the prompt of the most off-hand style, 'No, none, they may stand down,'—The prompt before Alderman Octains and an amend Robert Thompson we prompt the force Alderman Cubit the force of the prompt of the prompt

prisoner was committed for trial.

CUMOUS SYSTEM OF FRAUD.—A man named Robert Thompson was brought before Alderman Cubitt, charged with having committed frauds, in practising which, it is believed, he has been very successful. His plan is this—he knocks at an office-door at twelve o'clock at night with a postman's rap, when the people of business are gone, calls out, 'Late post;' and when admitted by the servants, such an hour, produces a small bundle with a letter attached, directed to the proprietor, and stating on the envelope that three or four shillings are to be paid. He departs upon receiving the amount, and the party to whom the parcel is addressed finds a piece of an old newspaper carefully packed up, and a letter, which amount, and the party to whom the parcel is addressed finds a piece of an old newspaper carefully packed up, and a letter, which he considers to be Greek or Latin, and which, therefore, aggravates the disappointment and the frand. R. Philips, who looks after the house No. 40, Seething-lane, said he heard a ring at the bell at twelve the night before, and throwing up the window was informed by the prisoner, who was below, that it was the 'late post,' and that he had a parcel for Messrs. Dunham, Smart, and Co. Witness went down, opened the door, and received from the hand of the prisoner a piece of pasteboard sealed up, to which was fastened a letter addressed to the firm. The prisoner at the same time produced a book, and said there was 3s. 6d. to be paid, and that witness must sign the book. Witness said he had no more than 3s. duced a book, and said there was 3s. 6d. to be paid, and that witness must sign the book. Witness said he had no more than 3s. about him, and the prisoner then hesitated, but after a little while he said, as it was late, and he was tired, he would take the 3s. it witness would sign. The 3s. were accordingly given, the book was signed, and the prisoner said he would call again for the 6d. The parcel and the letter were, of course, equally valuable. Alderman Cubitt said that in all probability the publication of the fraud would bring together several losers by the system, and remanded the prisoner.

MARYLEBONE.—The two young men, Henry Smith and Robert Denny Christmas, were again placed at the bar charged with having administered a certain noxious medicins to a female named Anne administered a certain noxious medicine to a female named Anne Obes with intent to procure abortion. The particulars of what transpired upon the former occasions have already appeared. The prisoners were allowed to put in bail, each in his personal recognisance to the amount of £200, and to find two sure ties in £150 each. The required bail was tendered and accepted.

CLERKENWELL.—Extensive Robbenies.—William Sale (brother of Sale who was hanged for the murder of Mr. Bellchambers.) was finally examined, charged with numerous extensive robberies, Mrs. Brett, of 11, Wingrove-place, Clerkenwell, and Mrs. Mary Currie, of 53, Whisken-street, Clerkenwell, gave evidence to prove Currie, of 53, Whisken street, Glerkenwell, gave evidence to prove that their houses were entered by means of pick-lock keys, and plundered of property to a considerable amount, on the 31st of January last.—Inspector Brennan and Sergeant Evans proved having traced the prisoner to his lodging, 15, Taylor's-row, St. John's-street-road, where they found a considerable quantity of jewellery and other property, belonging to the prosecutors, &c., and they took him into custody. A belt of a peculiar description, which had worked upon it a gallows, with the figure of a man hanging, which was said to have belonged to his deceased brother, was also found upon him.—The prisoner denied the charges, but he wasfully committed to Newgate for trial.

SOUTHWARK.—FALSE PRETENCES.—Robert Kent, described as a medical man, was placed at the bar before Mr. A'Beckett, forreexamination, charged with obtaining goods and money from diff. ferent tradesmen, under false representations, ... Mr. Binns represented that the prisoner was of highly respectable connexions, and that his family, on being apprised of the charges against him, were confident that for some time past the unfortunate gentleman had been labouring under mental aberration; that his friends were willing on that account to arrange the transactions in which he was concerned, and to pay those parties from whom he had had articles, so that they should be at no loss, if it was permitted. If the magistrate, therefore, granted such indulgence, and consented to remand the accused for a week, it would give him an opportunity in the meantime of making the necessary arrangements for that purpose .- Many charges were made against the prisoner, and he was committed, the magistrate intimating that he should accept of bail for his appearance to answer the charge at the Central Criminal Court, himself in £100, and two sureties of £30 each, and to give twenty-four hours' notice of bail.

Markets, &c.

CORN.

MARK-LANE, Monday, Feb. 16.—There was a good show of wheat from Kent this morning, but a short one from Essex. Fine samples of white sold atfully last Monday's prices though the trade was not active. Foreign wheat met with a retail demand at former rates. Flour held at last week's quotations. Being liberally supplied with English barley, the sale was very slow and prices 2s to 3s lower than on Monday last. Beans and peas rather cheaper. We had a good supply of oats, chiefly foreign, the trade was dull, and to effect sales, a reduction of fully 6d per qr. upon our last Monday's prices,

CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Feb. 16.—Compared with that exhibited on Monday last, the supply of beasts on offer in to day's market was limited, and in very middling condition. The attendance of buyers was far from numerous, yet the beef trade ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per Slbs. The primest Scots sold at from 3s 6d to 3s 8d per Slbs., and a good clearance was easily effected. Notwithstanding that the number of sheep were on the decrease, the demand for that description of stock was by no means brisk. However, in some few instances the primest old Downs in the wool realised 4s 6d; but no improvement took place in the value of other breeds, and it must be observed that the general top figure for old Downs was 4s 4d per Slbs. About 2,000 shorn sheep were brought forward, and which sold at 8d per Slbs. under those in the wool. The tew lambs in the market changed hands slowly at from 4s 8d to 5s per Slbs. Prime small calves were in moderate request at full currencies. Otherwise, the veal trade ruled dull at late rates. We had a very slow inquiry for pigs, but no material change took place in the quotations. change took place in the quotations.

Beef 2s 4d to 3s 6d; Mutton 2s 10s to 4s 4d; Veal 2s 10d to 3s 10d; Pork 2s 6d to 3s 10d. Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the

Newcate and Leadenhall, Monday, Feb. 16.—Since our last report, these markets have been but moderately supplied with town-killed meat; but the arrivals from the provinces have been large—namely, about 12,000 carcases of, chiefly, beef, mutton, and pork. Generally speaking, the demand is in a very sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. Two baskets of beef have come to hand from Hamburgh.

PROVISIONS.

London, Monday.—Without material change in markets, we had more business doing in Irish butter last week, especially towards the close, when the weather was seasonably cold. Sellers, however, met buyers on nearly their own terms, except for the best kinds, which realised in some instances rather more money. Dutch all cleared off at 106s to 108s. Bacon was not in active request. Landed parcels at about 2s under the ton prices were the most Landed parcels at about 2s under the top prices were the most saleable. Hams were a slow sale, at moderate rates. Lard was in steady demand and value. ENGLISH BUITER MARKET, February 16 .- The inquiry with us is limited in new milk butter; which is as yet only in scanty supply. Sales of old butter are difficult to make, even at lower prices.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d, to

7gd.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6gd. per 4lbs. loaf. POTATOES.

Southwark, Waterside, February 16. — Since our last report there have been very large arrivals, both constwise and by rail, and trade is extremely dull, at a decline of from 5s to 10s per tonon

CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were 864 bales, of which 146 were from Sydney, 113 from the Cape of Good Hope, 25 from Germany, 40 from Buenos Ayres, and 540 from Bombay. The public sales commence next Thursday, and it is supposed that there will be about 20,000 beles of colonial offered, and 1.000 of Foreign. The series will continue world shout the end of

.000 of Foreign. The series will continue until about the end of LIVERPOOL, February 14.—Scotch.—There is, if anything, rather more doing in Scotch Wool generally, but no improvement in

Foreign.—The near approach of the London sales prevents anything like active demand, still there is a moderate business doing by private contract at fair rates.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 17.—The sales to day are estimated at 12,000 to 14,000 bales, and consist of about 9,000 American, 260 Pernam and Maranham, at 5d to 6d; 300 Bahai, at 5fd to 5f1; 250 Egyptian 6d to 7fk; 3000 Surat, 3d to 4fd; the imports since Thursday are 15,000 bales. To day exports have taken 1,500 bales and speculators 3,000 bales. The market closes with an upward tendency, and compared with Friday's rates, prices of American and Surats are identical and surats a up; all other sorts tight,

LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 2d; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 80lb., 2d to 2½d.; ditto. 80lb. to 96lb., 3d to 3½d.; ditto 96lb. to 104lb., 3½d. to 0d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d to ½d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0a. to 3s 0d.; horse-hides 5s. to 0s. COALS.

Monday, Feb. 16.—A very heavy market, at the rates of Friday.

—Hartlepool's 15s 6d.—Hetton's 16s.—Stewart's 16s 6d.—Hist
well's, 16s 6d.—Braddyll's, 15s 9.—Wylam's 14s 0d.—Eden 16s.—

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 17.—The telegraphic news of the Arctic's arrival at Liverpool, and the effect on that market, have to some extent influenced this, which has become firmer both for yarms and goods. For 28's warps had an advance of 1d per 1b. has been secured, and 24's about 1d. Goods have not shown the same relative unward tradenar or relative to the same relative t lative upward tendency as yarns; but there is a decided improvement in all sorts.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Feb. 17th.
BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Buxton Barnes, Thaxted, Essex, surgeon—Eden Clark Thomas Buxton Barnes, Thuxted, Essex, surgeon—Eden (lair and Henry Bleack by, Choriton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, iron-monger,—William Hawkins, Heage, Derbyshire, seedsman—James James Taylor, Liverpool, merchant—Richard Knight, Plaistow, Essex, wholesale stationer—John Miller, Conduit-street, Paddiston, corn dealer—Richard Peacock, Gateshead, Durham, carpener—John Andrew Christian, and Gerard John Geller, Liverpool, merchants—William Steel Engelowells the tables George Waterchants-William Steel, Fenchurch-street, tailor-George house, Rupert street, Haymarker, and Cranford, Middlesex, water and clock manufacturer.

SCOTON SEQUESTRATIONS. Alexandrina Elder, Edinburgh, keeper of furnished lo gings-Atchibald M'Diarroid, Edinburgh, tailor—David Sandeman, acu dee, confectioner—John Weatherston, Spylaw Tyle Works, near Kelso, Royburghabian Kelso, Roxburghshire.

Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesfield-street, in the parish of St. Anne, Westininster, at the Printing-office, 15, fartif Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, parished Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., and published by the said William Rider, at the office in the same street and have a street and william Rider. arish,-saturday, February 21st, 1.52.